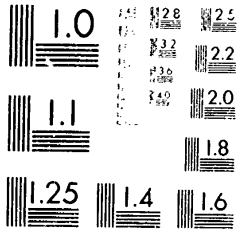
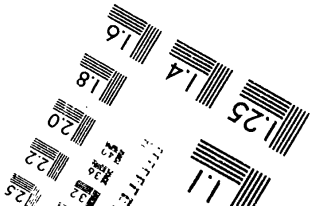
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ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1902.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PART I.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER,

AND

APPENDIXES.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1903.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., October 16, 1902.

SIR: The seventy-first Annual Report of the Office of Indian Affairs is respectfully submitted.

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.

Cutting off Rations.—In previous reports some space was given to the discussion of the Indian's progress and the difficulties to be overcome on his way to civilization. It was pointed out that among the obstacles to his self-support the first and perhaps the principal one was the then prevailing ration system, which was justly condemned as encouraging idleness with its attendant vices and as foreign in its results to the very purpose for which it was designed. At the same time, while an evil, it was admitted to be a necessary evil, to be endured only while the Indian was learning the art of self-support, or at least put in a way where, by the exercise of ordinary industry, he could support himself. The continuance, however, of the practice of the indiscriminate issue of rations to all alike, without regard to their worldly condition, was earnestly opposed, and it was laid down as a correct rule of action that only the old and helpless should be supported, while the able-bodied, if not already self-supporting, should be given the opportunity to work and should then be required to take care of themselves.

Faith without works is dead. Realizing this the office set to work to show by its acts the sincerity of its belief.

And here it is proper to say that this change in the manner of dealing with the Indians was not a hasty conception on the part of the office. Indeed, it was not new at all. It has been the hope and desire of enlightened men for many years. But inasmuch as it has been the subject of some harsh criticism and severe condemnation, and as the Indian Office has been freely charged with ignorance and blunders, it is simply fair that the motives which governed it and the principles which actuated it should be known and understood in order that the

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public may form an intelligent judgment on the matters involved. For this purpose it is necessary to go over some familiar ground and give it a somewhat extended notice.

The present movement began some two years ago, and arose out of a communication from chiefs and headmen of the Sioux Indians of the Rosebud Agency. About October, 1900, they addressed a letter to the President representing that they were the headmen of the Sioux Indians of Rosebud Agency and represented the tribe; that under the "Black Hills treaty" of 1876 they were to be given certain rations; that these rations had been cut down from time to time until they were getting much less than the amount stated in that agreement; that they were hungry most of the time, especially the old and crippled, and that before the winter was over they would suffer very much; that in former years they could make some money by freighting, but as their annuity goods had been taken away, a large part of their freighting had fallen off; that in years past they got the hides from the beef cattle killed for issue, which were a great help in procuring things to eat; that they would obtain more benefit from the hides if issued to them direct than if they were sold and the money paid to them once a year; that they needed the hides to make moccasins and covering for their beds, etc.; that as they got little freighting and no beef hides, and were unable to raise much on their land, they had to depend on the rations issued by the Great Father; that while they wanted to obey his orders, yet they could not sit down and see their people starve; that they had talked many times with their agent, who was powerless to do anything without the authority of his superiors, and that they would like to have some assurance that something would be done for their relief. They therefore asked the President to answer them through their agent and tell them if he could help their people.

Recognizing that the tone of that letter was probably symptomatic of the feeling then pervading the Sioux people generally and that the conditions at Rosebud were similar to those existing at the other Sioux agencies, and further that the action taken with regard to the Sioux would have an important bearing upon other tribes similarly situated, the office, with a view of contributing to the better understanding of the matters referred to, submitted to the Department, along with the Indians' letter to go to the President, a communication treating of the Sioux Nation as a whole. That communication, after reciting the substance of the Indians' letter, took up the consideration of the Black Hills treaty, the true intent and meaning of which has been the subject of so much contention, and quoted the articles of that agreement relating to the matters under discussion as follows:

ARTICLE 4. The Government of the United States and the said Indians, being mutually desirous that the latter shall be located in a country where they may eventually become self-supporting and acquire the arts of civilized life, it is therefore agreed that the said Indians shall select a delegation of five or more chiefs and principal men from each band, who shall, without delay, visit the Indian Territory, under the guidance and protection of suitable persons, to be appointed for that purpose by the Department of the Interior, with a view to selecting therein a permanent home for the said Indians.

If such delegation shall make a selection which shall be satisfactory to themselves, the people whom they represent, and to the United States, then the said Indians agree that they will remove to the country so selected within one year from this date.

And the said Indians do further agree that in all things to submit themselves to such beneficent plans as the Government may provide for them in the selection of a country suitable for a permanent home, where they may live like white men.

ARTICLE 5. In consideration of the foregoing cession of territory and rights, and upon full compliance with each and every obligation assumed by the said Indians, the United States does agree to provide all necessary aid to assist the said Indians in the work of civilization; to furnish them schools and instruction in mechanical and agricultural arts, as provided for by the treaty of 1868.

Also to provide the said Indians with subsistence consisting of a ration for each individual of a pound and a half of beef (or in lieu thereof, one-half pound of bacon), one-half pound of flour, and one-half pound of corn; and for every one hundred rations, 4 pounds of coffee, 8 pounds of sugar, and 3 pounds of beans, or in lieu of said articles the equivalent thereof, in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Such rations, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be continued until the Indians are able to support themselves.

Rations shall, in all cases, be issued to the head of each separate family; and whenever schools shall have been provided by the Government for said Indians, no rations shall be issued for children between the ages of 6 and 14 years (the sick and infirm excepted) unless such children shall regularly attend school.

Whenever the said Indians shall be located upon lands which are suitable for cultivation, rations shall be issued only to the persons and families of those persons who labor (the aged, sick, and infirm excepted); and as an incentive to industrious habits the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may provide that such persons be furnished in payment for their labor such other necessary articles as are requisite for civilized life.

The Government will aid said Indians as far as possible in finding a market for their surplus productions, and in finding employment, and will purchase such surplus, as far as may be required for supplying food to those Indians, parties to this agreement, who are unable to sustain themselves; and will also employ Indians, so far as practicable, in the performance of Government work upon their reservations.

It was then shown that the rations provided for the Sioux at the time were sufficient, unless the Indians were improvident, to prevent want. The letter then went on to say that the Sioux rations, as well as the rations for all other tribes, had been gradually reduced; that this was in accordance with the policy of this office and the spirit of the Sioux agreement of 1877, and that the true intent and meaning of that agreement was forcibly expressed by a former Commissioner of Indian Affairs nearly ten years before. In writing to the Secretary of the Interior at that time in relation to the subsistence supplies issued to the Sioux, Commissioner Morgan quoted articles 4 and 5 of the agreement as they have already been given here, and then said:

This agreement is still in force, and the questions now raised are questions as to how far the Government has kept its obligations.

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It is worthy of special note that the end aimed at in the agreement was the civilization of the Indians. They were to settle down permanently; their children were to be educated; they were to live like white men, and the rations issued to them, or so much as might be necessary, were to be continued until "the Indians are able to support themselves." It is clearly evident that the Government never intended that the Indians should look to it for continuous support; that no promises of this kind were ever made, and that the Indians themselves did not expect it, and apparently did not desire it. The object of the rations was not that the Indians might be fed by the Government, but simply that they might be assisted and kept from want during the period of their probation while they were learning the art of self-support.

No one will question the wisdom of this policy. No intelligent man will doubt that the welfare of the Indian demands that just as soon as possible he shall be rendered self-supporting, and that any help in the way of food or other supplies furnished him by the Government in excess of his absolute needs so as to remove from him the spur and stimulus to labor is not a kindness, but an injury.

The only serious question which can be raised in this connection is, how long a time are these rations to be continued and under what circumstances the Government shall reduce or discontinue them.

It should be noted that the agreement expressly stipulates that—

"Whenever the said Indians shall be located upon lands which are suitable for cultivation, rations shall be issued only to the persons and families of those persons who labor (the aged, sick, and infirm excepted); and as an incentive to industrious habits the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may provide that such persons be furnished in payment for their labor such other necessary articles as are requisite for civilized life."

It certainly will be accepted as a truism that the Government had a right to demand of the Indians that they put forth for self-support whatever efforts might reasonably be demanded of them considering their nature and surroundings. It will also be admitted that, considering the end in view, it would be a humane act on the part of the Government to decrease the rations even though such decrease should bring temporary hardship, provided such hardship should serve as a stimulus to labor and self-help. Of course no one would urge that the Indians should be starved. In fact all that can be demanded, either in fulfillment of treaty obligation or as an act of justice or humanity, is this, that the Indians shall put forth all proper exertion in the way of gaining a livelihood by their own labor, as other men are forced to do, and that in connection with such effort on their part food supplies shall be issued to them in such quantities (not exceeding the amounts named in the agreement) and for such length of time as a sincere regard for the highest welfare of the Indians shall dictate.

The remainder of the letter was devoted to showing that the Sioux Indians, aside from rations, had received annually during the thirty years previous a suit of clothing or material to make it; that they had also received a large number of beneficial articles, such as agricultural implements, fence wire, building material, etc., for which $5,480,200 had been appropriated during the thirty years the treaty was alive; that they received the proceeds of the sale of hides derived from beef cattle; that they get more benefit from them this way than the other; that they were receiving 5 per cent annually on $3,000,000 in the Treasury, one-half in education and one-half in cash; that they had received since 1890, 20,000 cows and 900 bulls; that at the time of that writing they possessed over 88,000 head of cattle; that they were able to sell that year probably 5,850 head to the Government to be issued back. In passing it may be interesting to observe that within the last thirty-three years there has been appropriated for the benefit of the Sioux nearly $60,000,000 for the purposes named.

This was forwarded to the President by the Secretary of the Interior in a letter dated November 26, 1900, which is referred to and partially quoted in his last annual report, the conclusion of which was that the time had come for Indians either to support themselves or at least to furnish a part of their own support; and this conclusion was heartily approved by the President.

It then being winter, it was not considered judicious to make any immediate change in the prevailing policy, and so the issue of rations was continued as usual the remainder of that fiscal year. Before the next fiscal year opened, however, steps were taken to carry out the views expressed. On June 20, 1901, a letter was addressed to the Sioux agents, which, as it is the first enunciation of the future policy to be pursued, is given in full:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, June 20, 1901.

SIR: As the next fiscal year is approaching, when new arrangements will go into effect for the support and civilization of your Indians, it is a proper time to address you on the subject of the issuance of rations to the Indians on the Sioux reservations.

As you are doubtless aware, this subject has had the earnest attention of those who are actively engaged in the Indian Service as well as those who, though not connected with it in an official capacity, sympathize in the work, and the almost universal opinion is that the indiscriminate issue of rations is a hindrance rather than a help to the Indians.

The fact is recognized that a majority of your Indians, perhaps a large majority, are unable to support themselves, even if they would, except only partially, and therefore must be subsisted wholly or in part as contemplated by the agreement of 1877. On the other hand, it is a well-known fact that a large number of persons classed as Indians have profited by the assistance they have received from the Government and are now not only beyond want but, in many instances, are prosperous and often affluent. How many of these there are is not known to this office, but it is certain that having reached the stage of self-support they are no longer entitled to the ration prescribed by the agreement referred to.

In order that there may be no misunderstanding as to the meaning of this, the earnest attention of your Indians is invited to a correspondence that took place last fall. In October, 1900, the office received a letter signed by Sioux Indians of the Rosebud Agency, addressed to the President, relative to their condition, their prospects, and their needs. They referred to the Black Hills agreement of 1877, the reduction that had been made in the ration prescribed thereby, the loss of income by reduced freighting, their inability to raise much upon their land, and asked the President to answer them through their agent and tell them if he could help their people.

This letter was forwarded to the honorable Secretary of the Interior with a brief report as to the number of the Sioux, the benefits and meaning of the so-called Black Hills treaty, the rations provided for the current year, the disposition of hides, the income from their trust fund, the number of cattle they were able to sell the Government to be issued back again, and other particulars relating to their welfare.

The Secretary of the Interior transmitted the Indians' letter to the President, on

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the 26th of November last, together with the report of this office, and after referring briefly to the several items of that report referring to the Rosebud Indians in particular, became more general and said—

"Article 5 of the treaty of 1876, known as the Black Hills treaty with the Great Sioux Nation (of which the Rosebud Indians are a part), which was ratified by the act of Congress approved February 28, 1877 (19 Stat., 254), provides for assistance for the said Indians in the work of civilization; to furnish them schools and instruction in mechanical and agricultural pursuits; also a certain prescribed ration, which ration, 'or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be continued until the Indians are able to support themselves.'

"From the representations made by the writers of the communication referred to it does not seem that they or the other Indians of the Rosebud Agency are any nearer the goal of self-support than they were twenty-four years ago, when the treaty was made. Regardless of the provisions in the treaty looking to the reduction in the ration as they become able partly, if not wholly, to sustain themselves, which they appear to be able to do, and notwithstanding the facts stated by the Commissioner that individual Indians of this band own nearly 20,000 head of cattle, and that more than 1,500 head were purchased from them last year, at a cost to the Government of more than $50,000, which cattle were afterwards issued to and eaten up by the band, they still claim full benefits under the treaty named."

He concluded his letter by saying—and this is commended to the serious consideration of your Indians:

"From the facts stated, it does seem that the time has come when individual Indians who are so well qualified to at least furnish a part of their own support, as some of these Indians seem to be, should be required to take upon themselves a portion of the burden of their own care. The Government has faithfully and well fulfilled its obligations to them, and as the treaty of 1876 is mutual in its provisions, I respectfully recommend that such individuals as are known to be able to do so, be required to furnish their own support, or at least to contribute toward it, so that the Government may be relieved of their care, and the spirit of the treaty of 1876, in that respect, carried into effect by them as well as by the Government, and that answer to this effect be communicated to them through their agent, as requested."

It is understood that this matter received the earnest attention of the President and that he gave the Secretary's letter, just quoted, his unqualified approval.

In the face of this the indiscriminate issue of rations to all alike must stop.

It therefore becomes your first duty to go over the ration rolls of your agency and erase therefrom all those who are wholly self-supporting. Your next duty will be to regulate the ration issued to the necessities of the recipients. As now practiced, it is understood that rations are issued to all alike—that is, they are distributed equally among the Indians of your reservation without regard to their worldly possessions. This should not be continued longer. Many families are, perhaps, partially self-supporting, but in different degrees. In such cases the ration should be issued according to the particular needs.

In determining who shall receive rations one important consideration must not be overlooked. Rations must not be issued to those who have no disposition to attempt to support themselves. The law and regulations to this effect are old, but in many cases seem to have been honored more in the breach than in the observance. Nevertheless, they are good, and should be enforced so far as conditions will allow.

The office is unable to lay down any particular rule for the guidance of agents in arriving at correct conclusions in these matters. Indeed, an arbitrary rule would not work satisfactorily. In some cases it will not be a difficult task to determine who is self-supporting, in others it undoubtedly will. Neither will it be easy at all times to determine just to what extent a family or an individual should be assisted. In all cases it will be a matter of judgment in which that of the agent will or should largely predominate.

The duty herein prescribed is an onerous one, and affecting as it does so deeply the present and future welfare of those under your charge, you will recognize the propriety of bringing to its discharge the most impartial, conscientious care. If the assistance of this office is needed, it will be given for the asking.

It is possible that some of those who are able to support themselves may voluntarily withdraw from the ration roll, and thus contribute to the cause by their example. To the knowledge of this office there have been instances of this, and doubtless if the object to be obtained were properly presented there would be others.

It is admitted that perhaps progress will be slow, but the time to begin it is here, and the object of this letter is to bring the Indians to a realizing sense of the attitude of the Government.

At the proper time it is proposed to send you, as was done last year, a statement of the quantities of subsistence purchased for your Indians for the next fiscal year. They are believed to be ample for the needs of all who should receive rations if the spirit of this letter is observed.

There is another class of Indians to whom the issue of rations would seem to be uncalled for. I refer to those drawing a salary from the Government. The number of these is large, many of them holding desirable positions, with very liberal salaries. A hasty examination of the salary list of the Sioux agencies shows that over 150 of the agency employees alone are Indians receiving salaries from $840 per annum down to $120, very few, however, of the latter. The majority of these earn as much as, if not more, year in and year out, than the average laborer of the country. There is no question in the mind of this office that the issue of rations to these should stop.

There are also a large number employed in the schools with salaries from $300 down, besides quarters and other conveniences. The impression prevails here that many of these, if not all, draw rations. If so, the office can see no reason for the continuance of the practice.

These two classes, therefore, should be eliminated from the ration roll.

The Indian police are excepted from this ruling, as their salaries are very small and their duties are peculiar. There may be other exceptions to the rule; if so, the office will consider them on their merits.

It is the desire of this office to have this new departure go into effect as soon after the beginning of the new fiscal year as possible.

This letter has been addressed to the agents in charge of the Sioux of different tribes, except Santee.

Later on in September, 1901, a similar letter was sent to all other ration agencies on the ground that what was good for the Sioux was good for all, so that by the fall of 1901 all of the ration agencies were on the same basis with respect to the self-supporting.

While this was a step in the right direction, it did not remove the great evil to be overcome, which was the support of Indians in idleness. The extent and demoralizing effects of this evil were generally recognized and universally condemned, except, perhaps, by a mistaken philanthropy, which, ignoring the natural law that man must earn his living by the sweat of his brow, would exempt the Indian from labor and carry him upward on flowery beds of ease. Much had been said about this evil, and sporadic attempts had been made to check it, but with little avail. For years the Indians had been fed and clothed and allowed to spend their time in the devil's workshop.

It was felt that it was time for a change. Heretofore the dealing had been with the tribe; it would now be with the individual. He would no longer be looked upon simply as one of a dependent community to be dealt with as a whole, but would be considered independently and treated as one capable of developing those qualities which

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would lift him above the level of a pauper and fit him to become a useful member of society. His manhood would be appealed to. An attempt would be made to teach him self-reliance and self-respect. He would be induced to acquire habits of industry and to forsake the ways of idleness. Necessity, and necessity alone, would do this. He must want before he would work; he must come to the bitter realization that idleness and hunger go hand in hand, and understand that he must put his hand to the plow if he would live. His rations would therefore be stopped and he would be offered work instead; work that he could do; not aimless work, but work with an object; not made to dig a hole one day and fill it up the next simply for the sake of doing so; that would deprive labor of the very essence of its worth—a definite purpose. He would be put at something which would give him not only a present living, but which he could see would bring him benefit in the future. He would be paid fairly and promptly for his work, and then left to provide for himself.

Accordingly in the early part of January of the present year agents were advised that rations would no longer be issued to the able-bodied, but that the money thus saved would be used to pay them in cash for labor in building roads, dams, or reservoirs for storage of water, or any other work that would give them profitable occupation for the present and lead to their self-support in the future. Men were to be paid $1.25 a day of eight hours, and men with teams $2.50. Not only were the agents to employ the Indians to the fullest extent themselves, but they were to use all of their influence in finding employment for them in the surrounding country; and it was suggested to them that they should devote the greater part of their time to the civilization of their Indians, leaving the minor details of administration to subordinates, and that an Indian agency should be a bureau for employment of Indians rather than a center for the gratuitous distribution of supplies.

As this has been the subject of considerable animadversion and been stigmatized as a plan for the encouragement of contract labor, it is proper that some particular notice should be taken of these strictures, and the false charges refuted. As to the assertion that the plan is to hire out adult male Indians as contract laborers, nothing can be further from the truth. In all the correspondence there is not even a hint of such a thing. It was simply suggested to agents that they should circulate the information in the surrounding country that laborers could be obtained at their agencies, if such were the fact. If they could not give the Indians work themselves, they were to find it for them if they could. And that was their plain duty. If reference is made to the Black Hills Treaty, already quoted, it will be seen that the Government obligates itself to aid the Sioux Indians in finding employment. The agents, therefore, in publishing the fact that there

were Indians willing to work, were simply carrying out both the letter and spirit of that agreement. In all of this there was not the slightest suggestion of hiring the Indian out under contract. That implies coercion. There was not a thought of such a thing. He was to be given an opportunity to work, that was all. If the Government did not have it, it was to find it for him. He could work or not as he chose. He was as much a free agent with respect to this as anyone else. Only if he were given the opportunity to work and refused, he was not to expect to be supported by the Government.

The new policy was received with much discontent in some quarters and passive if not open opposition in others. There were a few mutterings and a good deal of talk about vested rights, some sympathetic expressions over the hard lot of poor Lo, and here and there a prophecy of an "uprising." Interested parties endeavored to create a sentiment against it, while self-constituted conservators of the Indian either cast aspersions upon its authors or damned it with faint praise.

In spite of these and other adverse influences the office persevered with its policy and is now in a position to form an intelligent idea of its effect. Everywhere the results have been favorable even beyond expectation. Misgiving in some quarters has given place to confidence, and while, perhaps, the experimental stage has not been passed, there is every reason to believe that the final success of the plan if carried out judiciously is assured.

As a first result over 12,000 have been dropped from the ration roll, being wholly self-supporting. As a second result a large number of Indians have been put to work, or work has been found for them. As to the effect of this let others speak.

One agent writes:

> The Indians are eager for work, even some of the older ones, classed by the physicians as physically unable to work, insisting on having work. * * * These Indians are working as faithfully and intelligently as could be expected of people who have never had occasion to work for their support, and there can be no question as to the wisdom of the new policy and its good effect on these people.

Another says:

> The results so far are very gratifying. * * * As soon as the fact that work could be secured was known by the tribe, applications came faster than they could be employed. One man, over 50 years of age, when drawing his pay for a few days' work, acknowledged it was the first money he ever earned, and seemed pleased that it was possible to secure money without waiting for annuity or lease payments. * * * There is no question but that the time was ripe for the adoption of the present policy.

Another:

> I think this new policy has had a very desirable and stimulating effect upon these Indians to look for employment, while a great many of them are always ready to work when they can see that they are to be compensated for it; yet they seem now to be more anxious for work than ever before.

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Another:

We have succeeded beyond our most sanguine expectations. Over 300 have been secured employment outside of the Government work. They are employed on the railroad, by ranchmen, in cutting wood, shearing sheep, and other minor occupations. They are paid by the railroad $1.50 per day; by ranchmen $30 per month and board; for chopping wood, $1 per cord; shearing sheep 7 cents per head, and other labor in proportion. * * * The result of all this is that the Indians have lived better than ever before. * * * No one has suffered by the reduction of rations, but on the other hand there has been less discontent and complaint than I have ever before known. * * * In conclusion, I beg to recommend that the present policy of handling the Indians at this agency be continued.

And still another:

I could have secured employment for practically all the able-bodied Indians in this agency if they would have accepted it. * * * Some of these pretended friends of the Indians, instead of encouraging them to accept this work, even at small wages, have been assiduously trying to discourage them from going. * * * Concerning those who did go to work off the reservation, I would say that they gave perfect satisfaction to their employers, who have informed me that they would rather have them than white laborers. * * * The general effect on the Indians of the work done on the reservation has been a very good one. It has been very satisfactory from all standpoints.

An inspector says:

Above all else I believe the best lesson an able-bodied Indian can have is to convince him that he must work or starve. If he complains that there is no work to do, the Government should be prepared for him with labor on roads, irrigating ditches, coal fields, lumber camps, etc. For such work let him be paid a moderate sum in cash. To pay in rations or to pay more than the Indian earns are both errors which experience has proven should not be repeated. But if the Indian says he is hungry, let him be shown the "Government wood pile" and be compelled to work his way through it.

A superintendent of thirty years' experience writes:

Your letters * * * point toward the fact that the Indian Office expects in the near future to discontinue the gratuitous issue of rations. Any time during the last twenty years I would have hailed this step as a boon to these Indians. * * * The policy of the Government in issuing so much to them gratuitously has dwarfed their energies, cultivated their dependence, and encouraged their extravagance. After over thirty years of issuing gratuitous rations, after distributing many carloads of farming implements, wire for fencing, and wagons and harness, after receiving two cash annuity payments, * * * these Indians to-day farm less than they have at any time for the last fifteen years, and are less willing to do a day's work for the money than at any time for many years. There are very few who are not in debt. There is more drunkenness than at any time since I knew them. The gratuitous issues, along with their cash annuities and the lease money derived from leasing their allotments and renting their houses built for them by the Government, made their resources so large that they were not compelled to work for a living, and as they were not obliged to work they did not do so for recreation, and as they were idle they naturally fell into the habit of gambling and drinking as a pastime. * * * I heartily indorse the policy proposed by the Indian Office of giving them an opportunity to earn their own living and in furnishing them plenty of work to do.

These extracts could be multiplied, but those given are sufficient to show the trend of sentiment of those having an experimental knowledge of the situation.

But it may be said that these are in the service and their reports are colored from interested motives. Let us therefore see how it looks to outsiders. Here is a graphic article taken from the New York Sun of last summer:

SIOUX HAVE LEARNED TO WORK.

Rosebud Indian Agency, S. Dak., June 28.—On July 1 the order of the Interior Department requiring the Sioux to go to work becomes effective on this reservation. But the Sioux, he who forty years ago inspired terror in the Northwest with tomahawk and rifle, has already gone to work. In this fact is found the most important step toward civilization in the history of the Sioux. Not only has the Department succeeded in making the fiercest Indian tribe self-dependent, but a sacred tradition of the Sioux has been given up.

With it will go the blanket, the feathers, the long hair. The spectacle of the Indian in blouse and overalls plowing and harvesting side by side with the white in blouse and overalls—which might have seemed a dream a quarter of a century ago—may be witnessed to-day by any visitor at the Rosebud Reservation.

When Commissioner Jones announced that the Indian must give up his locks, and, more, must go out into the fields and toil, predictions of trouble came out of the agencies. For the Sioux grunted disapproval.

"Pale face, he make treaty," said the grizzled chieftains. "He make treaty and give us meat and clothe us and now pale face won't do it. The Great White Father said it, and now pale face make us work."

The wrinkled tribesmen were right and they resented this apparent bad faith. The Sioux nation was the most powerful in the Northwest. It cost thousands of lives to subdue it and the Government was glad to make a liberal treaty. The 1868 treaty provided that the Indians should confine themselves to certain territorial limits and in return should be supplied with food and raiment and stock for thirty years.

In 1876 gold was found in the Black Hills. There was a white invasion. The whites wanted the cession of the hills from the Indians. The Sioux wanted $7,000,000. The commissioners laughed at the demand and the Indians left the council furious. Red Cloud interceded, and the Indians agreed to give up the hills if the Government would agree to keep them in food and clothing for an indefinite period after the thirty years stipulated in the 1868 treaty until they should become self-supporting.

The 1868 treaty cost the Government many millions. When it expired in 1898 the Interior Department was not disposed to prolong the paternal system and determined to put the redskins at work.

The Sioux remembered the treaty and grumbled, and agents sent word to Washington that the order could never be enforced. Then the Sioux ran out of money. Provisions were running low under the curtailed orders. Agricultural tools had been sent from the Department that the Indians might go to work on July 1. It became noised about the reservation that all who would work would be paid at the rate of $1.25 a day. The Indians thought long over their pipes.

"To labor," grumbled White Crow, "is demeaning."

"To work," added Red Feather, "may also mean things to eat and stuff to drink."

"Let's go and ask the white boss to give us work then, and give us money," concluded Big Moon.

The three Indians went to the agent with their request. The agent had told the

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Department that he didn't think it of any use, and the hoes and rakes and plows and picks and shovels would be likely to rust away. To be asked voluntarily for work by the Indians, therefore, made the official speechless with astonishment.

Recovering, he offered to show them how. The three Indians trotted along behind him. He was puzzled how to initiate them, but he set up a grading plow and showed the redskins how it was used. The dirt soon began to fly, and the new road that had been surveyed so long that it had become a joke was being made.

Other Indians came to look on. They said nothing, but when at night Big Moon, Red Feather, and White Crow told them they had each made $1.25 that day, they, too, went to the agency and wanted work.

The squaws were in a state of bewilderment. When they saw the young Indians approaching with picks and shovels, they imagined that their hard lot as tillers of the field, hewers of wood, and drawers of water was to be made harder by these cumbersome tools. When the Indians went on out into the fields and began working the squaws came out and looked on in astonishment. They glanced at one another and tapped their heads significantly. It soon became evident that the Sioux had been changed. He had entered a new era. Hereafter he will no longer be a ward; to all intents and purposes he will become a citizen.

But not all the young Indians are so progressive. There are many who want to escape work. They found that those in ill health would be excused, and they flocked to the agency physician, inventing and vividly acting the most astonishing ailments. But the physician has not been fooled, and few have obtained certificates of ill health.

The Indians are chiefly engaged in building roads and fences, bridges and reservoirs, while some are improving their allotted lands. While, in Indian minds, work is associated with the semi-slavery of the squaw, the redskin has also come to realize the value of the dollar. The same avarice that appealed to the Sioux attracted the Pine Ridge Indians. They heard of the Sioux and the big dollars and swooped down on the agency clamoring for work. They were told it was only for the Sioux, and they went away grumbling. The paradox of an Indian discontented because he can not work may yet make trouble for the Pine Ridge agent.

Congress appropriated $22,000 for an effort to make the Rosebud Reservation self-supporting. Success in the venture is now foreseen, and the additional $10,000 promised will be expected. The Sioux will wake up some morning and find himself self-supporting. With this change will disappear the last vestige of barbaric raiment, and the Indian will have become as civilized as he may be.

Some of this may be imaginary; there are some inaccuracies, and doubtless the characters are fictitious, but as a whole it presents a true picture of the situation and is suggestive of the change that is going on. The ration system and the reservation system are doomed. Let them go. Take away the incentive to idleness and obliterate the boundary between ancient prejudice and modern progress. Break down the barriers, open the way for civilization, build the roads that it may march in and settle around the Indian homes. When that is done the dream of the celebrated Peace Commission of 1868 will come true. Mechanics and artisans will enter, trade will spring up, and the nucleus of a civilized community will be formed.

While the prospect is hopeful, it will not do to be too sanguine and relax effort. A beginning only has been made. Much is yet to be done. It will only be by patient, laborious work that the end in view can be accomplished. No one realizes this better than those engaged

in it. There are other evils besides the ration system to be overcome, which have been described at some length in previous reports. So long as these exist they will be a menace to success. It will take time to eradicate them. But, while progress may be slow, it is a gratification to know that a step has been taken in the right direction.

The "short-hair" order.—During the progress of the change in policy an incident occurred which is only noticed now because of the importance attached to it at the time by the public and because it affords a striking illustration of what great matter a little fire kindleth. About the time the orders were issued to cut off rations and pay the Indians for labor instead, the Office, realizing that the Indians could not continue to observe some savage customs and be industrious, too, called agents' attention to these customs in a letter and urged that they be discouraged. The letter became public and the effect was immense. For a while it was the talk of the town. No official notice of it was taken at the time, but that the Office was not altogether indifferent the following letter will show:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, February 19, 1901.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Some references of yours in a recent conversation affords me an opportunity, of which I avail myself, to offer some expressions upon a matter which has occupied the public mind for some little time past. Although comparatively trivial in my estimation it seems the entire press of the country considered it otherwise, for it has thought it important enough to give it extended notice and make it the subject of unfavorable comment on the one hand, and some wit and much good-natured badinage on the other; the latter, according to my observation, largely predominating. Indeed, the principal object of the papers seems to have been to get out of it all the fun they could. And it must be admitted they have succeeded very well. With all of this I find not the least fault. But now that the excitement has subsided and we have had our laugh, let us put on a sober face and indulge in a reflection or two on the serious side.

The innocent cause of all this agitation was a letter written by this office in the usual course of business to agents having charge of Indian tribes, in the latter part of December last and the early part of January.

Here it is:

SIR: This office desires to call your attention to a few customs among the Indians which it is believed should be modified or discontinued.

The wearing of long hair by the male population of your agency is not in keeping with the advancement they are making, or will soon be expected to make, in civilization. The wearing of short hair by the males will be a great step in advance, and will certainly hasten their progress toward civilization. The returned male student far too frequently goes back to the reservation and falls into the old custom of letting his hair grow long. He also paints profusely and adopts all the old habits and customs which his education in our industrial schools has tried to eradicate. The fault does not lie so much with the schools as with the conditions found on the reservations. These conditions are very often due to the policy of the Government toward the Indian, and are often perpetuated by the agent's not caring to take the initiative in fastening any new policy on his administration of the affairs of the agency.

On many of the reservations the Indians of both sexes paint, claiming that it keeps the skin warm in winter and cool in summer, but instead this paint melts when the Indian perspires and runs down into the eyes. The use of this paint leads to many diseases of the eyes among those Indians who paint. Persons who have given considerable thought and investigation to the subject are satisfied that this custom causes the majority of the cases of blindness among the Indians of the United States

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You are therefore directed to induce your male Indians to cut their hair, and both sexes to stop painting. With some of the Indians this will be an easy matter; with others it will require considerable tact and perseverance on the part of yourself and your employees to successfully carry out these instructions. With your Indian employees and those Indians who draw rations and supplies, it should be an easy matter, as a noncompliance with this order may be made a reason for discharge or for withholding rations and supplies. Many may be induced to comply with the order voluntarily, especially the returned student. The returned students who do not comply voluntarily should be dealt with summarily. Employment, supplies, etc., should be withheld until they do comply and if they become obstreperous about the matter a short confinement in the guardhouse at hard labor with shorn locks, should furnish a cure. Certainly all the younger men should wear short hair, and it is believed by tact, perseverance, firmness, and withdrawal of supplies the agent can induce all to comply with this order.

The wearing of citizens' clothing, instead of the Indian costume and blanket, should be encouraged.

Indian dances and so called Indian feasts should be prohibited. In many cases these dances and feasts are simply subterfuges to cover degrading acts and to disguise immoral purposes. You are directed to use your best efforts in the suppression of these evils.

On or before June 30, 1902, you will report to this office the progress you have made in carrying out the above orders and instructions.

To my surprise this letter created considerable excitement, outside of the service at least, and the impression seemed to prevail that the Government intended to accomplish its desires by main strength and awkwardness, and there was some silly talk about "revolt" and "uprising." To counteract any mistaken impression, the following was written on January 21 to those to whom the former letter was addressed:

SIR: From criticisms that have appeared in the newspapers and from information that has reached this office from other quarters it appears that the recent circular letter issued, directing the modification or discontinuance of certain savage customs prevailing among Indian tribes, has been misunderstood. This letter is therefore written to remove any doubt on the subject.

The circular letter referred to was simply a declaration of the policy of this office and indicated what should be carried out by those having charge of the Indians, using tact, judgment, and perseverance. It was not expected or intended that they should be so precipitate as to give the Indians any cause for revolt, but that they should begin gradually and work steadily and tactfully till the end in view should be accomplished. Let it be distinctly understood that this is not a withdrawal or revocation of the circular letter referred to, but an authoritative interpretation of its meaning.

This is what is known as the "short-hair" order and this is all there is of it. From beginning to end there is not a single suggestion of force as applied to the untutored Indian, but, on the contrary, patience, tact, perseverance. With the case of employees and returned students the case is different. The former is a salaried servant of the Government, employed because he is an Indian, while the latter has been the recipient of bounteous favors. In both cases the Government has a right to expect a proper observance of rules established for their good. The letter, it will be observed, deals with several objectionable and immoral practices, long hair, painting, dancing, feasts, etc., but curiously enough the press has noticed only that part which advocates the cutting of the hair. In it there is nothing new, nothing but what has been according to the precept and practice of twenty years and more. In 1882 Senator Teller, then Secretary of the Interior, who perhaps was, and is, as well equipped, both by observation and experience, as any other person to speak intelligently on the Indian question, addressed a letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs which I would like to quote as extremely pertinent to the subject under discussion, but refrain on account of its length. He presented in vigorous language what he regarded as hindrances to civilization; he named the continuance of the old heathenish dances with their degrading influences; he spoke of the laxity of the marriage relation; he included the medicine men and their practices in his category of obstacles; he urged the inculcation of the value of property as an agent of civilization, and concluded by saying:

It will be extremely difficult to accomplish much toward the civilization of the Indians while these adverse influences are allowed to exist.

The Government having attempted to support the Indians until such time as they shall become self-supporting, the interest of the Government as well as that of the Indians demands that every possible effort should be made to induce them to become self-supporting at as early a day as possible. I, therefore, suggest whether it is not practicable to formulate certain rules for the government of the Indians on the reservations that shall restrict and ultimately abolish the practices I have mentioned. I am not ignorant of the difficulties that will be encountered in this effort, yet I believe in all the tribes there will be found many Indians who will aid the Government in its efforts to abolish rites and customs so injurious to the Indians and so contrary to the civilization that they earnestly desire.

Upon this the office, with the approval of the Department, organized the court of Indian offenses, with a code of regulations the purpose of which was to suppress the practices the indulgence in which was fatal to Indian progress. The judges of these courts (always Indians) are appropriated for by Congress. The rules governing their courts will be found in the regulations of the Indian Department. It is true long hair and painting may not be specifically mentioned, but it is not necessary, as they are merely concomitants of the demoralizing practices proscribed. It may be interesting to note that although these rules are stringent to a degree beyond anything suggested in the recent letter which has created so much excitement, and have been enforced all these years, yet they have not received, so far as I can learn, any adverse notice from the press, if they have been noticed at all.

But, whether there be a precedent for the late letter or not, I have no apology to make. I still think, with all due deference to the opinions of others, that it is not only in the line of sound public policy, but it is in the interests of decency and justified by practices which are still too prevalent—practices which are too often encouraged by white spectators, sometimes, I regret to say, in the name of science, who are either actuated by a morbid curiosity or impelled by a desire to gratify the longings of a depraved taste.

It was only a few years ago that issue day at some of the ration agencies partook somewhat of the character of a levee. Visitors would come from a distance to see the animals, wild by nature and frenzied by their surroundings, turned loose to be hunted down over the prairie by the whooping and yelling Indians in imitation of the savage methods of buffalo days. This has been done away. But other and worse things remain. Dances that are degrading and so-called religious rites that are immoral, though gradually disappearing, still prevail. It is these and similar practices, and the customs that are incident to them, that the Indian must relinquish if he is to succeed, and it is against the encouragement of these that the letter was aimed.

It is a familiar saying that error lies at two extremes and truth in the middle, and a striking illustration of the truth of this is found in the Indian question. At one extreme there is a cold brutality which recognizes the dead Indian as the only good Indian, and at the other a sickly sentimentalism that crowns the Indian with a halo and looks up to him as a persecuted saint. Between the two will be found the true friends of the Indian, who, looking upon him as he really is and recognizing his inevitable absorption by a stronger race, are endeavoring in a practical way to fit him under new conditions for the struggle of life. With these I desire to be numbered.

A year ago and again recently, in the annual reports I had the honor to make to you, I took occasion to make some observations upon the obstacles in the way of the Indian's progress and to offer some suggestions looking to their removal and his becoming an independent factor in our civilization. It is not necessary to repeat them here. It is enough to say that the central idea was that the Indian must work out his own salvation. To do that he must learn to labor. He must put aside all savage ways that are inimical to that. He must adapt himself to the ways of the civilization around him and cease to be a mere curiosity and a show. It was ideas like these that led to the writing of the letter under discussion and others in the same direction. There was no idea of interfering with the Indian's personal liberty any more than civilized society interferes with the personal liberty of its citizens. It was not that long hair, paint, blankets, etc., are objectionable in themselves—that is

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largely a question of taste—but that they are a badge of servitude to savage ways and traditions which are effectual barriers to the uplifting of the race.

Let me say in conclusion that I have no objection whatever to any legitimate criticism of any action taken by this office. In fact it is invited. In the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom, and I can not help feeling that if the Indian question were more closely studied and better understood any honest effort to elevate the race would meet with better entertainment than a sneer.

Very truly, yours,

W. A. JONES, *Commissioner.*

Hon. E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Secretary of the Interior.

This incident is now almost forgotten, and may be closed with the statement that the reports of agents on the subject are now all in, and the concensus of their opinion, as expressed by one of them, is that "the order, while it has been bitterly denounced in the press, appealed to me as a step forward and in the right direction."

FINANCE.

Appropriations, 1903.—The appropriations made by the act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes, aggregate $8,946,028.10.

In addition to this, appropriations for 1903 were made by several other acts, as follows:

Fulfilling treaty stipulations:		
Agreement with Kaws, act July 1, 1902		$135,000.00
Miscellaneous:		
St. Louis Exposition, sundry civil act June 28, 1902	$40,000.00	
Choctaw and Chickasaw agreement, act July 1, 1902	11,000.00	
		51,000.00
Total		186,000.00

The total of appropriations so far made for 1903 is therefore $9,132,028.10.

Appropriations, 1902.—The aggregate appropriations for the fiscal year 1902, as given in the last annual report, was $9,736,186.09, which represented the total appropriations up to the time that report was made. At the last session of Congress, however, additional appropriations were made for 1902 by the urgent deficiency act of February 14 and the general deficiency act of July 1, 1902, as follows:

Current and contingent expenses	$22,000.00
Support of schools	7,004.00
Miscellaneous	50,000.00
Total	79,004.00

This, added to the aggregate appropriations by the regular Indian bill, makes the total appropriations for 1902 $9,815,190.09.

Recapitulation.—The following table shows the total for the different objects of appropriations for the two years:

TABLE 1.—*Appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal years 1902 and 1903.*

	1902.	1903.
Current and contingent expenses	$769,240.00	$707,640.00
Fulfilling treaty stipulations	2,229,846.09	2,249,377.69
Miscellaneous supports, gratuities	625,000.00	715,000.00
Incidental expenses	93,100.00	93,100.00
Support of schools	3,251,251.00	3,531,220.00
Miscellaneous	773,050.00	805,922.41
Payment of lands	1,925,000.00	.....
Capitalization of annuities	154,160.00	998,968.00
Total	9,815,190.09	9,132,028.10

The excess of 1902 over 1903 is $683,161.99, accounted for as follows:

1902 over 1903:		
Current and contingent expenses		$52,600.00
Payment for lands		1,925,000.00
		1,977,600.00
1903 over 1902:		
Fulfilling treaty stipulations	$19,531.60	
Miscellaneous supports	117,000.00	
Support of schools	279,966.00	
Miscellaneous	32,972.41	
Capitalization of annuities	844,968.00	
		1,294,438.01
		683,161.99

Expenditures.—The total expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, were as follows:

Current and contingent expenses	$647,039.71
Fulfilling treaty stipulations	1,841,935.80
Miscellaneous supports, gratuities	539,920.42
Trust funds	2,126,154.01
Incidental expenses	76,842.87
Support of schools	2,837,785.14
Miscellaneous	1,979,906.91
Total	10,049,584.86

SUBSTITUTION OF BONDED SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS FOR AGENTS.

The most serious obstacle in the path of Indian civilization, in my judgment, is the practice of appointing Indian agents for political services. As a rule, such appointments are made from persons living near the agency. Their activity in political life, which secures their appointment, undoubtedly gives them enemies to punish and friends

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to reward. The evil effects of such a course have been manifested in numberless instances, which have, officially and unofficially, been brought to my attention. An agent appointed under such conditions does not have an eye single to the interests of the Indians, but, as a rule, looks out more especially for the interests of his own friends. In view of the act of Congress relative to the sale of heirship lands, greater opportunities than ever have been placed in the hands of an Indian agent to increase his salary by unlawful means. Open-market purchases are unavoidable in the conduct of Indian affairs. An agent who is from the locality has friends and enemies from whom to purchase the goods, and it is all too easy for him to favor one and damage the other, all of which is against the best interest of the Indians.

In case of a bonded superintendent, there is no political pull, or otherwise, to hold him in his position, and the knowledge that such is the case is a powerful factor in inducing him to stand up for the right and for the best interests of the Indians under his charge. Political bickerings, contentions with traders, etc., encroachments upon Indians' rights are generally handled in a satisfactory manner, without fear of offending or favoring any factional political interests. He knows that his duties are comprised in doing all that is possible for the civilization of the Indians and their protection against the encroachments of white settlers surrounding them.

The pressure from white men who want Indian lands is something enormous, and no Indian agent who is from that locality, who can only expect to serve a short term of, probably, four years, can withstand such pressure. At the expiration of his term he returns to those people where he must depend upon their favors for his future livelihood. It is unreasonable to suppose that such a man will stand against the wishes of unscrupulous and probably so-called "honest" men, in their dealings with the Indians to such a degree as would a man who came from a different section, who is in the classified service, whose welfare does not depend upon surrounding white people, but upon his success in handling the Indian problems presented to him, and to whom, if he does his duty well and faithfully, there always remains the hope of promotion to a better place in the service elsewhere. Such conditions undoubtedly tend to obtaining a better class of people to place in charge of Indian agencies than does the present system.

The administration of an Indian agency should be a purely business proposition. There should be no politics in it. The protection of the rights of the Indians and their civilization should be the sole object to be attained. No man with interests antagonistic to these can possibly advance the Indian problem toward its solution.

As an evidence of the justice of the above conclusions, there are the innumerable changes which have been made in the agency force during the past five years, the number of Indian agents who have been

relieved from the service for peculation, and the fact that not a single bonded superintendent has been removed from the service upon the ground of financial delinquency. On the other hand, the ratio of bonded superintendents who have been relieved from the service for cause is a minimum when compared with agents. It is not contended, of course, that the fact that a man is a bonded superintendent makes him a better man than an agent selected for political reasons, but the conditions surrounding each man in connection with the manner of his appointment conclusively demonstrate that the removal of political influences has a tendency to secure a better class of men to be placed in charge of Indian matters at the various agencies and reservations.

A large number of reservations have been placed in charge of bonded superintendents during the last three or four years. I can conscientiously say that the affairs at these places have been administered as well, and in the large majority of cases better than they were when under the control of political favorites. As a rule, bonded superintendents are men of education. They are required to pass difficult examinations; they have had experience in the service, and hope to make it their life work; while many Indian agents, who are willing to accept these positions, are men who have failed in business, are ward politicians, and have no hope of remaining longer than a period bounded by the fortunes of the political party to which they belong.

There are many able, conscientious, and efficient agents, whose performance of their duties is above reproach; but the undeniable fact remains, that the first and most important consideration is to keep the Indian question out of politics, and whenever it is necessary to appoint a man as agent, he should be of good business capacity, and chosen for his well-known honesty and integrity. It is not claimed [illegible], that all bonded superintendents are absolutely free from similar influences which surround agents, but it is significant that the percentage of failures is less than under the older system. As an evidence of this, there are, out of the 57 bonded superintendents in the service at present, 37 who have been continuously in it for periods varying from ten to twenty-four years. The great majority of these men began their service in subordinate positions, such as teachers, clerks, farmers, industrial teachers, etc., and were gradually promoted to fields of increasing responsibility and trust after a careful trial. Such a system promotes emulation, and makes a man feel that by his own unaided efforts he can, by the faithful performance of every duty, merit and secure success.

The policy of placing agencies and portions of agencies under the charge of bonded superintendents of training schools, which was inaugurated several years ago, has been pursued during the year at all places where practicable. There are a number of agencies where from various causes it will be unwise for some years to effect this change,

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but the number must gradually decrease until finally all matters relating to adult Indians will be absorbed in the more important one of education. Permanency of appointment, fixedness of policy, selection based on merit, will unquestionably secure a higher type of officials than can be obtained in any other manner.

At present there are 22 agencies under the control of bonded superintendents, as follows: Cherokee, N. C.; Colorado River, Ariz.; Grande Ronde, Oreg.; Hoopa Valley, Cal.; Jicarilla, N. Mex.; Lemhi, Idaho; Mescalero, N. Mex.; Neah Bay, Wash.; Nevada, Nev.; Nez Percés (Fort Lapwai), Idaho; Pawnee, Okla.; Puyallup, Wash.; Quapaw (Seneca), Ind. T.; Round Valley, Cal.; Santee, Nebr.; Siletz, Oreg.; Tulalip, Wash.; Umatilla, Oreg.; Warm Springs, Oreg.; Western Shoshone, Nev.; Yakima, Wash.; Yankton, S. Dak.

The foregoing represent complete reservations, but when the adult Indians have taken allotments and become practically citizens, or when groups of Indians on a reservation are so located as to be contiguous to a training school, certain portions of tribes or reservations have been segregated from the agencies, and the duties pertaining to such portions have been devolved on the bonded superintendent of the school. On account of his position, it has been found that, without materially affecting his school duties, he has been better able to control the civilization and educational interests of all, both adult and child. Indians in the transitional period require supervision more of an adviser and friend than of a ruler, and in this rôle the superintendent can more effectively counsel in business, in agriculture, in trade, in domestic relations, and the general duties of life. A smaller number in his charge is the result of these changes, thus bringing the Government representative into closer contact with his charges for individual treatment.

It is believed that agents generally have an interest in the welfare and material prosperity of their schools, but they can not be as well acquainted as a superintendent with the ambitions, hopes, and desires of the child for better things than the indolent life of the camp. Their school life has instilled other ideas and other aspirations, but the agent, dealing largely with the old Indians, whose ideas of civilization and right living are primitive, can not understand, and they are treated accordingly. When a pupil returns from school to the reservation and finds itself treated as a camp Indian, without any particular encouragement given to the fond hopes which have been cherished and cultivated, not even given credit for what is really known, an unconscious spirit of rebellion rises in its heart; but a superintendent who has probably for years come in daily contact with the child during a part of its school life, and has been personally interested in seeing the minds of his youthful charges gradually unfold, with new desires created and brighter anticipations formed, can better

understand the natural longing of the boy or girl for a different condition of life than that which he sees presented on the average Indian reservation, and he will naturally have greater interest in its future welfare and more sympathy for its failings and backslidings than an agent who has only come in contact with it on the reservation among its kindred or at the agency on ration day.

The following schools are thus placed in charge of bonded superintendents: Cantonment, Okla.; Fort Totten, N. Dak.; Hope, S. Dak.; Oneida, Wis.; Rice Station, Ariz.; Seger, Okla.; Shawnee, Okla.; Truxton Canyon, Ariz.; Western Navajo, Ariz. Of which number the following were segregated during the year: Hope, Shawnee, Seger, and Cantonment.

During the year the following agencies were placed in charge of the superintendent of the training school located thereon: Colorado River, Ariz.; Lemhi, Idaho; Neah Bay, Wash.; Nez Percés (Fort Lapwai), Idaho; Santee, Nebr.; Siletz, Oreg.; Tulalip, Wash.; Yakima, Wash.; Umatilla, Oreg.; Yankton, S. Dak.; Jicarilla, N. Mex.

EDUCATION.

The principal factor in the civilization of the Indian is the education of his children. To be most effective that education should be of a practical kind which will prepare them to assume the responsibilities of citizenship and to be able to earn their own living. The Government attempts to carry out this idea by a system of graded schools adapted to the varying conditions of the Indians.

Indian schools are divided into (1) nonreservation boarding schools, (2) reservation boarding schools, (3) day schools.

The first class, not being on the reservations, are usually located near the centers of civilization, and are, as a rule, large institutions. Reservation boarding schools are the home schools of the Indians, in which their children are collected from the reservations. Day schools are near the camps of the Indians and within easy reach of their homes. In a number of instances, where there are sufficient numbers of Indians living off the reservations without proper school facilities, a teacher has been furnished for the school, usually occupying a rented or donated building.

Various churches also have denominational schools in the Indian country whose works of education are valuable aids.

Contracts are also made at certain points with public schools for the coeducation of Indians and whites.

COST OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

The expenditure for Indian schools for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, was $2,837,785, out of general and specific appropriations

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made therefor by Congress, to which must be added about $600,000 taken from treaty funds for the support of schools established under such treaties. This gives the total cost for this branch of the service for the year as $3,437,785, an amount apparently very large until the results of its expenditure are considered. Out of these moneys there were maintained 249 schools with an enrollment of 24,434 pupils, and in addition a number of pupils at Hampton and public schools, making in all 24,757. Taking the above figures, the average cost of Indian education per capita was $138.75.

In order that a comparison may be made between the cost of Indian schools and other schools, data have been secured concerning the expenses of maintaining reform schools and industrial institutions in the country. These were selected as subjects of comparison by reason of the fact that they more nearly correspond in principal details with Indian schools than do the average public and private schools for white children. These data were collated from returns made to the Bureau of Education, and refer to the fiscal year 1899–1900, the latest which it has on the subject. An inspection of the original returns made by these schools and institutions indicates that the data are not full and complete, and evidently do not wholly cover the expenditures on their behalf. This is verified by returns from a few of them, which are full and complete, and show the per capita cost largely in excess of the average obtained from all such schools. It must also be taken into consideration that the data are for a fiscal year when the cost of living was less than for the time included in the Indian estimates. Even imperfect as the result of such data necessarily appears to be, the comparison is not unfavorable to the schools managed by the Indian Department. Reform schools and industrial institutions are usually located in thickly settled communities, while the conditions surrounding them, the character of the inmates, the produce raised, number of employees, all tend to reduce the cost of living; on the other hand, Indian schools are located, as a rule, in remote places in the West, far from regular lines of transportation, where the cost of living is excessive, and on account of the general conditions of the average reservation, the production of garden vegetables, etc., is expensive or scanty. There is also a manifest necessity for more employees, as the children are usually small, speaking a strange language, and must be taught the minute details of home life, which is a part of the home training of the white child.

The following data give the cost, etc., at reform schools and industrial institutions referred to:

TABLE No. 2.—*Statistics showing pupils, instructors, cost, etc., of reform schools and industrial institutions for the fiscal year 1899–1900, collated from returns to the Bureau of Education:*

Number of schools reported	80
Number of instructors	538
Number of pupils	23,901
Value of buildings and grounds	$17,504,444
Per capita cost	$732
Expenditures for buildings and repairs	$57[illegible],344
Per capita cost	$24
Salaries and other expenses, being cost of running schools	$3,254,690
Per capita cost	$136
Total expenditures for buildings, repairs, salaries, subsistence, etc.	$3,831,034
Per capita cost	$160

For the purpose of comparison, the following table gives similar data relative to Indian schools for 1901–2:

TABLE No. 3.—*Cost per capita, number of pupils, employees, etc., at Indian schools for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.*

Number of schools	249
Number of employees	2,289
Number of pupils	24,757
Value of buildings (grounds excluded), about	$5,000,000
Per capita cost	$201
Expenditures for buildings and repairs, about	$600,000
Per capita cost	$24
Total expenditures for buildings, repairs, salaries, subsistence, etc.	$3,437,785
Per capita cost	$138

It will thus be seen, from the above tables, that the cost per capita at reform schools, etc., was $160 per annum, while at the Indian schools it was $138 for the same time. If the per capita at Indian schools is based upon average attendance instead of enrollment, which basis is under all conditions unfair and inaccurate, the cost at Indian schools will be $165, only $5 per capita more than at white institutions, where conditions are so totally different. These figures clearly dispose of the argument that Indian schools are expensive luxuries to the people for the benefit of the large number of Indian pupils educated therein. While it is true that many who are thus favored by the Government do not appreciate the advantages, yet the same argument applies with equal force to the white institutions referred to and even to our public schools, colleges, and universities. Education per se does not make a successful man or woman, or else there would not be the great host of failures in the world, but all things being equal it enhances the value of natural talents and develops latent capabilities, which would remain dormant were it not for the systematic training received.

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The unrivaled public-school system of the United States has its opponents, who hold the theory that the education of the children of its citizens is not a state but private function. To the credit of a great nation, such persons are in a small minority. Indian education has its opponents from the same class and for the same reasons, but going further, that no child values his education which has not cost him something. This may be true in some instances, but the great majority of the millions of American citizens who have been educated in the free schools of this country appreciate none the less the advantages given them by the State because they cost them nothing. It is the duty of the State to give all of its children a good common-school education; it is equally the duty of the General Government to give, for the same reasons, every Indian child the same opportunities, and even more, by reason of his history, his present condition, and its own protection, a chance to learn a useful trade, so that he may in time become a self-respecting, self-supporting citizen.

The amount spent by the Government in Indian wars can, of course, only be estimated. These wars in many instances were bloody and serious. Omitting those, with Great Britain 1812–1815, with Mexico 1846–1848, and the civil war 1861–1865, two-thirds of the total expense of the Army of the United States may be charged to the Indians directly or indirectly. Even during these wars there were, at the same time, many conflicts with the Indians not considered in the above estimates. The United States census, 1890, estimated the total expenses of the United States Army from March 4, 1789, to June 30, 1890, as $4,725,521,495. Deducting cost of wars above enumerated, $3,514,911,008, the remainder is $1,210,610,487, two-thirds of which it is estimated were expended for Indian wars and services incident thereto, namely, $807,073,658 (cost of fortifications, posts, and stations being deducted). To this should be added $28,201,632 paid during that time for pensions, and also about $10,000,000 which the United States Government reimbursed the several States for the cost of their individual wars with the Indians, making a great total of $845,275,290 spent by the Government from its foundation to 1890 in subduing, fighting, and controlling the Indians of the country. No account, however, can be made of the thousands of homes desolated by fire and the scalping knife, the destitution of widows and orphans, and the retardation of the western course of empire. Eight hundred and forty-five millions of dollars expended to carry the sword and bayonet among these people, as against $240,000,000 for the education and care of their children, to prepare them for citizenship and respectable manhood and womanhood! There should be no cause for regret for the few millions given for a laudable purpose, when contrasted with the many millions for war and conquest.

COMPARISON OF RESERVATION AND NONRESERVATION SYSTEMS OF EDUCATION.

The work of Indian education for the past twenty-five years has been conducted by means of schools located on and off the various Indian reservations. Each system has earnest advocates and equally earnest opponents. A "battle royal" has frequently been fought over the merits and demerits of these two classes of schools, and, as too frequently happens, the contestants can not see the good qualities of the other.

A discussion of this question involves a résumé of the efforts made in the past for the education of Indians. As early as 1819 the Government began this work among the Indians by the appropriation of $10,000, and invited associations and individuals already engaged in educating the Indians to cooperate with the War Department in whose hands the matter was placed. This statement presupposes the fact that such associations, presumably missionary, were already in the field. There were also treaty agreements with the various Indian tribes relative to the education of their children from the first one of December 2, 1794, almost down to the present, while the Continental Congress made a spasmodic effort in this direction in 1775.

The work of Indian education was practically in the hands of various religious denominations until July 15, 1870, when Congress appropriated $100,000 for Indian schools. From this time to the present there has been a steady growth of schools, enrollment of pupils, and increase of facilities.

Of the ninety reservation boarding schools conducted to-day, only five were established prior to 1870, as follows: Yakima, Wash., 1860; Pawnee, Okla., 1865; Leech Lake, Minn., 1867; Sac and Fox, Okla., 1868; Kaw, Okla., 1869. During the decade 1870–1880 twenty-seven schools were established, which are in existence to-day, the remainder having been established subsequent to 1880.

Prior to 1878, when a contract was made with Hampton Institute, Virginia, for the education of certain Indian pupils, all the efforts of the Government were directed to the education of Indians on their reservations. The following year, 1879, the old army barracks at Carlisle, Pa., were turned over for Indian school purposes and the first nonreservation school established. In 1880 another nonreservation school was established at Forest Grove, Oreg., and subsequently merged into the Chemawa School, near Salem, since which time 23 more schools of this class have been established, making 25 in all. In discussing the establishment of the 3 first-named schools the then Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his annual report for 1880, said:

> The number who can be educated in Eastern schools is and always must be a small fraction of the Indian youth who are entitled to receive an education at the hands of the Government, and the necessity for agency schools is not done away with, but increases yearly.

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The central thought of the nonreservation school idea was thus expressed by the then Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his report for the year 1881:

> But so long as the American people demand that Indians shall become white men within one generation, the Indian child must have other opportunities and come under other influences than reservations can offer. He must be compelled to adopt the English language, must be so placed that attendance at school shall be regular and that vacations shall not be periods of retrogression, and must breathe the atmosphere of a civilized instead of a barbarous or semibarbarous community. Therefore, youth chosen for their intelligence, force of character, and soundness of constitution are sent to Carlisle, Hampton, and Forest Grove to acquire the discipline and training which, on their return, shall serve as a leverage for the uplifting of their people.

These two excerpts indicate the reason for the establishment of nonreservation boarding schools. The idea seemed to grow, and as the western section of the country began to fill up, and the people saw the work of Indian education progressing, other schools sprang up in cities and towns not distant from the reservations, to which the transportation of pupils would not be so expensive as farther east. Such system was of gradual growth, until in my judgment the limit in numbers has been reached, if, in fact, it has not been too much exceeded. During my administration the number of nonreservation schools has been increased by the addition of only three, which were provided for before I entered upon duty. Without going into details, in the annual report for 1899, and after a survey of the first two years of my administration, I said:

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

It will thus be seen that an early opinion was formed upon this subject, which has not materially changed since that time. Indian children, who are strong and healthy, when taken to distant nonreservation schools are thrown into contact with the best types of our civilization; they see something of the power of their Government and the superiority of the customs of the white people. In these schools they are intimately associated with Indians of other tribes and from widely separated portions of the country. They are insensibly drawn out of the shell of conservatism which encompasses every tribe, and the tendency is to broaden the mind and develop latent instincts for the betterment of self and people. A knowledge of English as the common vehicle of social and business communication is more readily acquired and retained; in fact, many forget their native vernacular. If it were possible to break up Indian reservations, and scatter their people among white communities, the nonreservation schools would adequately meet all the requirements of a difficult situation; but such action can not be taken at present, nor does it appear feasible for an indefinite period. Therefore in the meanwhile the present system with certain necessary modifications should be maintained.

With conditions as they are, and which probably will remain for many years, the strength and foundation of Indian education must be the reservation boarding schools. They are located at the home of the parent, where he can from time to time see his child; while the child, on the other hand, during the evolutionary process it is undergoing, does not get out of touch with its home and people. For a generation or more the adult Indians are fixed to their present homes, and therefore the school is a nucleus for the best elements, while its employees are brought in contact with and still hold an influence over the boy and girl who have left its walls. The Government officials become more and more friends and advisers to their grown-up pupils. Thus the influence of the school expands in widening circles. The child thus educated does not get out of touch with its future environment, and while its talents may not have been as completely unfolded as at a nonreservation school, it is probably better fitted for association with those with whom it must make its home.

From the extracts heretofore made, it will be readily observed that the nonreservation school has largely outgrown the original ideas upon which it was founded. It was not contempleted, except in rare cases, that pupils should be carried to these distant schools until they had been prepared in the reservation schools. In 1886, only a few years after the first schools of this class were established, the then Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in a circular letter, outlined the proper policy, as follows:

> After pupils have completed the course at the reservation schools a limited number of those who have the best record in scholarship and deportment may, as a reward for proficiency and good conduct, be sent to these schools after the necessary permission has been obtained.
>
> You will, however, assist the representatives of training schools having authority from this office to secure children who are not provided with educational facilities, giving preference to orphans and neglected children, being careful that only those who are physically strong and healthy are selected.

Under his successors, however, for various reasons, nonreservation schools multiplied until the grave question presented itself of filling them to the limit of their capacity. Occasionally young children were taken with the consent of their parents to far-distant schools, kept until they were 21, and then returned to their homes with all knowledge of their language obliterated and not even knowing the names of their parents. They returned to the homes of their fathers, mothers, and kindred as strangers in a strange land. At times the scramble for pupils among nonreservation schools has become so undignified as to call for drastic measures from this office.

This effort to fill their schools has caused superintendents to accept pupils of doubtful Indian lineage. It has brought into them many of the so-called "white Indians." Statistics collected early in the year show that while out of 16,890 pupils enrolled in the reservation schools

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during the past year only 7¼ per cent had one-eighth or less Indian blood, there were enrolled in the nonreservation schools, from the 3,034 children of Indians not living on reservations, 33½ per cent with one-eighth and less Indian blood. As soon as these facts were developed stringent orders were issued to exclude from the schools all pupils who are improperly enrolled. Under the law, however, a person with any Indian blood in his veins is construed to be an Indian. Therefore it was ruled, for the purposes of education, that a child with one-eighth or less Indian blood whose parents have broken away from tribal institutions and are living in a white community, with schools, churches, and other civilized advantages, should not be enrolled in a Government school, but that, on the other hand, a child of one-sixteenth Indian blood whose parents are living Indian fashion on an Indian reservation, with none of the advantages of civilization, is to all intents and purposes an Indian and can be admitted to the Government schools, from which, if it were debarred, no other means of education could be secured.

A nonreservation school should not have a capacity of less than 300 pupils nor more than 600, while to perform efficient work a reservation school should never exceed in capacity 200 pupils, preferably about 125 to 150. In the first instance the larger capacity gives opportunity at the nonreservation school for more extended instruction in farming, the mechanical trades, and domestic pursuits. The latter school, being of small numbers, enables the superintendent and employees to give more direct treatment to each child, to study more efficiently individual characteristics, and thus develop with greater accuracy peculiar and latent talents. This work, therefore, being a particular function of a reservation school, renders necessary the rule that the former class of schools should be recruited from the latter, thus giving a foundation of morality, cleanliness, and knowledge of the English language, upon which the nonreservation school may build the finished character.

There may be one or two places where exception should be made to the generalizations heretofore set out. The policy of the Indian Department is based upon the theory of giving the Indian such an industrial training as will properly fit him for the environment in which, either by accident or necessity, he is compelled to remain. In carrying out this policy agricultural and industrial schools appear to be the best medium. Of course an effort is being made to develop this policy at places where the same, it is presumed, can be successfully inaugurated. The new Indian school at Riverside, Cal., is an outgrowth of this idea.

At Chilocco, Okla., special effort is being made. This is a large industrial school with a capacity, with new buildings, of between five and six hundred pupils. It has a magnificent farm of about

9,000 acres well adapted to the practical teaching of agricultural and live-stock pursuits. The school was organized in 1884, upon the theory above outlined, but it appears to have drifted away from the original conception, and it is the desire and intention of this office to bring it back to that conception. The policy of the school is to be practically the teaching of farm industries suitable to the climatic conditions of Indians tributary to this particular locality. This is an important feature in the matter, as the school is surrounded by a large Indian population who, of necessity, are compelled to be farmers in order that they may earn their own livelihood by their own labors and upon the lands which the Government has or will allot to them. The establishment of such a school should take into consideration the peculiar climatic conditions of the country from which it is to draw its pupils. Therefore it seems preferable at Chilocco, in order that the pupils may learn practical farming, that it should be done under similar conditions to those to which pupils will hereafter be accustomed, so far as the constitution of soils and methods of agriculture are concerned. This is necessary in order to apply successfully the principles learned at the school.

It is an admirable conception in that it proposes to fit pupils for active life and enable them at an early date to cease being pensioners upon the bounty of the Government. It tends to make them self-respecting, self-reliant, and independent American citizens. The average Indian can not successfully compete with the average white man, at least in the present generation, in the channels of commerce, trade, and mechanical arts. He has not the hereditary training or peculiar adaptability of the American citizen for success in these particular lines—a success which has made the American people of to-day preeminent throughout the world. They have outstripped the great continental countries by reason of such peculiar traits. It stands to reason, therefore, that the Indian can no more compete in these lines as a means of money getting than can the nations of the Old World, and consequently his friends feel that it is eminently proper his education should be upon those lines which are within his power to carry to a successful conclusion. The overwhelming majority of Indians must be farmers, stock raisers, and laborers, and therefore it is a part of my policy to bend the energies of the Department to adapt the means to that end. Industrial schools and industrial training are furnished at a great many places for the Indians, and while many students have gone forth from these institutions who have been successful in the struggle of life, yet such a specialized farm training as that under consideration would be of immeasurable benefit to the individual as well as the tribe. The development of the education of the boys at least should be for the purpose of fitting them to cope successfully with the natural conditions of

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climate and soil in the production of crops, raising of cattle, and kindred pursuits, upon which their future support should depend.

It may not be unwise to establish one and not more than two schools after the order of Chilocco at other points. The territory contiguous to such a school must be thoroughly considered and no mistake made in the selection of the site for such an institution. The climatic conditions of the State and its soil should determine the points from which pupils are to be collected, so that an Indian boy who learns the practical methods of agriculture and stock raising there may be well equipped to make a living on his allotment in a State with similar conditions.

While the theory of the Chilocco Indian school appears to be a most excellent one, it is somewhat hampered by the dual system of educating boys and girls. An agricultural school should be for boys alone. They should not be sent to such a school until they have passed the second or third grade in either a reservation or nonreservation school, nor should the literary curriculum of such a school exceed the sixth or seventh grade. Between these two points there should be collected a sufficient number of Indian boys to fill a school with a capacity of at least 200, and such selected number of pupils who are hereafter to devote their attention to agriculture would mean the return to Indian reservations, where unfortunately it seems the Indian must inevitably go, of a large number of practical farmers, who by precept or example would be able to teach their less-favored kinsmen. The curriculum of such a school should, therefore, be limited in its literary training to the grades between the third and seventh, industrial pursuits to the rudiments of blacksmithing and carpentry to about the extent the average farmer has necessity for such trades, and the greater proportion of time should be devoted to practical agriculture, doing the work under the tutelage of competent instructors who should teach not only the theory but the practice of farming. For the average individual such a curriculum would permit of at least two-thirds or three-fourths more instruction in that method of money getting, which the average Indian pupil must hereafter follow. By confining the school to boys alone, a large number of employees which a school must have where boys and girls are educated together would be eliminated. This would allow more instructors and better salaries for the securing of competent instructors in the peculiar lines for which the school is organized.

A careful study, therefore, of these two methods of educating the Indian leads me to the conclusion that the number of nonreservation schools could with advantage be materially reduced, and the remainder, without any increased capacity, developed to the full limit of their possibilities. Then, with advantage there might be established not exceeding two agricultural schools, or utilize some nonreservation schools which fulfill the necessary conditions. The money thus saved

could with economy further the civilization of the Indian in his own home. More reservation boarding schools and less nonreservation institutions are required. The possible enrollment of Indian pupils should be provided for, which can be done under this policy. A division of work and study in his home school should fit him either for transfer to nonreservation school or to return to his home with those rudiments of a literary training and a cultivated habit of work, to solve the problem of his own future. His knowledge of agriculture, stock raising, dairying, etc., will be learned under similar conditions which he must put in practice on his own allotment. Remove, then, the incentive to idleness by forbidding him to lease his farm and home, cut off his rations, and he will soon learn, as does his white brother, that "by the sweat of his face" can he hope to live. The next generation will then appreciate the day schools, and boarding schools can with safety gradually be abandoned, and the once wild Indians thrown absolutely upon their own resources, to be no longer a charge upon the General Government or vagabonds at the mercy of the State.

THE PEOPLE WHO WORK IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Indian schools are the training homes of Indian children in literary culture, in home and domestic life, in mechanic arts, agriculture, and stock raising. Their counterparts, if they can be found, are probably the white and negro industrial and reform schools; but the employees of these institutions do not commence with the raw material, as does the worker among the Indians. The Indian child life and home environment are utterly different from those of the little paleface who toddles by his mother's side to the public school. The Indian child must be taught by matrons, housekeepers, and others to be cleanly, to eat properly, to care for the sick, and to use the appliances as well as adopt the customs of civilized home life.

The faithful matron of one of these institutions must have a motherly heart and a devoted disposition. Teachers must be patient while the little ones learn the intricacies of civilized language and gain an insight into the wonderful mysteries of a strange vernacular. Taking the school service in its entirety, its employees are a band of faithful, earnest men and women, who, in a strange environment, with strange material, are slowly evolving characters who hereafter are to mold their own race in the ways of civilization.

The application of the classified service to this branch of Government employees has raised the tone and elevated the morals of the Indian school service. Merit, the touchstone which brings out the best qualities of the honest man and woman, has been substituted for political favoritism and personal influence. Under the present system the humblest employee can by merit alone reach the places of honor

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and profit, while the unworthy are easily cast aside when the failure becomes known. Its effect upon the service has been of untold value. This improvement has never been more tersely or forcibly stated than in this excerpt from a communication addressed to the Department by an official who has continuously been in the service for thirty years in varying capacities, and who has visited numbers of schools. He says:

> Through politics and favoritism the Indian school service was handicapped to a considerable extent in the past, but this objectionable feature has gradually given way to a more efficient corps of employees, through which the schools have steadily improved and are now being intelligently conducted and rendering valuable service, with very little, if any, reasonable grounds for adverse criticism; and whilst from the frailties of human nature a weakness may develop occasionally in an employee, such instances are rare, and, as before stated, the offender is promptly discharged or otherwise disciplined, as the nature of the offense may warrant.
>
> From the foregoing it will be seen that I regard the efficiency of the Indian schools as steadily advancing, and therefore a comparison between the conditions now and the conditions five, six, or more years ago as manifestly improved, with a marked onward and upward tendency.

There are employed in the Indian school service 2,289 persons, of which number 1,662 are white and 627 Indian, divided as follows: Supervisors, 7 white; superintendents, 106 white; assistant superintendents, 5 white; clerks, 45 white and 18 Indian; physicians, 25 white and 2 Indian; disciplinarians, 14 white and 20 Indian; teachers, 414 white and 72 Indian; kindergartners, 54 white; manual-training teachers, 6 white; matrons and housekeepers, 187 white and 33 Indian; assistant matrons, 92 white and 57 Indian; nurses, 26 white and 4 Indian; seamstresses, 106 white and 54 Indian; laundresses, 77 white and 82 Indian; industrial teachers, 75 white and 42 Indian; cooks and bakers, 135 white and 83 Indian; farmers, 51 white and 38 Indian; blacksmiths and carpenters, 63 white and 12 Indian; engineers, 43 white and 18 Indian; tailors, 11 white and 7 Indian; shoe and harness makers, 20 white and 20 Indian; Indian assistants, 41; miscellaneous positions, 59 white and 65 Indian.

NONRESERVATION SCHOOLS.

The Indian boarding schools denominated "nonreservation" are located, as a rule, near towns and cities. They are usually large and well-equipped plants, with modern appliances for instructing Indian boys and girls in the mechanical arts, trades, farming, stock raising, and kindred pursuits. Their principal advantages lie in contiguity to white civilization and bringing together at one place Indian children of diverse tribes. Here the Sioux and Chippewa, the Kiowa and Apache, the Mohave and the Ute, and others speaking separate tongues, and often hereditary enemies, are gathered together in early life under one common roof. Thus tribal prejudices are broken down and a more thorough knowledge of the English language is inculcated.

By reason of their location, pupils are brought into contact with white civilization and see something of the manner in which their white neighbors live and work. These advantages are of great benefit, and round out the education begun in the reservation day and boarding schools.

There are 25 of these schools distributed over the country. They range in capacity from small ones of 50 pupils to large ones where from 700 to 1,000 are gathered together.

TABLE No. 5.—*Location, capacity, attendance, etc., of nonreservation schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.*

Location of schools.	Date of opening.	Number of employees.[a]	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Carlisle, Pa	Nov. 1, 1879	90	[b]950	1,086	1,023
Chemawa, Oreg. (Salem)	Feb. 23, 1880	50	550	660	656
Chilocco, Okla	Jan. 15, 1884	49	400	509	429
Genoa, Nebr	Feb. 20, 1884	28	225	355	307
Albuquerque, N. Mex	Aug. —, 1884	34	300	368	331
Lawrence, Kans. (Haskell Institute)	Sept. 1, 1884	61	700	871	690
Grand Junction, Colo	—— —, 1886	20	175	176	160
Santa Fe, N. Mex	Oct. —, 1890	29	300	379	349
Fort Mojave, Ariz	Dec. —, 1890	21	170	173	168
Carson, Nev	Dec. —, 1890	23	300	271	232
Pierre, S. Dak	Sept. —, 1891	16	150	173	152
Phoenix, Ariz	Sept. —, 1891	57	700	763	655
Fort Lewis, Colo	Mar. —, 1892	37	300	341	266
Fort Shaw, Mont	Dec. 27, 1892	34	300	340	310
Perris, Cal	Jan. 9, 1893	19	150	265	226
Flandreau, S. Dak. (Riggs Institute)	Mar. 7, 1893	34	350	460	352
Pipestone, Minn	Feb. —, 1893	14	150	136	120
Mount Pleasant, Mich	Jan. 3, 1893	23	300	321	243
Tomah, Wis	Jan. 19, 1893	21	225	257	204
Wittenberg, Wis.[c]	Aug. 21, 1895	11	100	120	106
Greenville, Cal.[c]	Sept. 25, 1895	8	90	76	68
Morris, Minn.[c]	Apr. 3, 1897	16	160	181	151
Chamberlain, S. Dak	Mar. —, 1898	13	100	114	105
Fort Bidwell, Cal	Apr. 4, 1898	8	100	56	45
Rapid City, S. Dak	Sept. 1, 1898	12	100	115	111
Total		728	7,345	8,568	7,354

[a] Excluding those receiving less than $100 per annum.
[b] 1,500, with outing pupils.
[c] Previously a contract school.

RESERVATION BOARDING SCHOOLS.

This type of Indian schools is the most numerous. All the reservations, save two or three, have one or more boarding schools. Their average capacity is about 125 pupils. As a rule, only pupils of the same tribe attend these institutions. They are generally well arranged, with adequate employee force to care for the children attending. Farms are usually adjacent to these plants, where the rudiments of agriculture and stock raising are taught, in connection with the literary training.

The Great Nemaha Boarding School on reservation of same name in Kansas was discontinued for reasons set forth in the report of last year. New boarding schools were established on the Winnebago Reservation in Nebraska, at Hayward in Wisconsin for the Lac Courte Oreille Reservation, and at the Tulalip Reservation in Washington.

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The last named was heretofore conducted by Sisters of the Catholic Church, but on June 1 was converted into a Government institution.

The Government maintained during the year 90 reservation boarding schools, a net increase of 2 over last year.

TABLE No. 6.—*Location, date of opening, enrollment, and average attendance of Government boarding schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.*

Location.	Date of opening.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Arizona:				
Colorado River	Mar. 1, 1879	100	123	115
Keams Canyon (Moqui)	—— —, 1887	120	174	168
Western Navaho (Blue Canyon)	July 1, 1899	60	115	110
Navaho	Dec. 23, 1891	180	171	140
Little Water	July 1, 1899	80	81	69
Pima	Sept. —, 1881	250	328	263
San Carlos	Oct. —, 1880	100	114	101
Fort Apache	Feb. —, 1891	70	75	72
Rice Station	Dec. 1, 1900	200	215	211
Supai	July 1, 1900	50	71	67
Truxton Canyon	Apr. 1, 1901	80	160	150
California:				
Fort Yuma	Apr. —, 1884	180	131	119
Hoopa Valley	Jan. 21, 1893	160	181	145
Round Valley	Aug. 15, 1881	125	131	113
Idaho:				
Fort Hall	—— —, 1874	150	171	156
Fort Lapwai	Sept. —, 1886	200	186	127
Lemhi	Sept. —, 1885	40	64	51
Indian Territory:				
Seneca (Quapaw)	June —, 1872	120	220	158
Iowa:				
Sac and Fox	Oct. —, 1898	80	92	42
Kansas:				
Kickapoo	Oct. —, 1871	60	79	61
Potawatomi	—— —, 1873	80	109	98
Minnesota:				
White Earth	—— —, 1871	131	177	150
Pine Point	Mar. —, 1892	75	96	81
Wild Rice River	....do	65	112	97
Bena	Jan. 1, 1901	40	54	45
Cass Lake	Jan. —, 1901	40	47	35
Cross Lake	....do	40	61	43
Leech Lake	Nov. —, 1867	60	86	72
Red Lake	Nov. —, 1877	100	94	77
Montana:				
Blackfeet	Jan. —, 1883	60	93	74
Crow	Oct. —, 1884	150	165	161
Flathead	Feb. 4, 1901	45	49	44
Fort Belknap	Aug. —, 1891	130	116	103
Fort Peck	Aug. —, 1881	200	237	200
Nebraska:				
Omaha	—— —, 1881	54	82	75
Winnebago	Sept. 15, 1901	90	102	88
Santee	Apr. —, 1874	80	113	86
Nevada:				
Nevada	Nov. —, 1882	80	76	67
Western Shoshoni	Feb. 11, 1893	60	65	65
New Mexico:				
Mescalero	Apr. —, 1884	110	114	105
Zuni Pueblo	Nov. —, 1896	70	78	62
North Carolina:				
Cherokee	Jan. 1, 1893	150	193	160
North Dakota:				
Fort Totten	—— —, 1874	350	301	245
Fort Berthold[a]	Apr. 2, 1900	80	110	93
Standing Rock (agency)	May —, 1877	136	155	137
Standing Rock (agricultural)	—— —, 1878	100	151	110
Standing Rock (Grand River)	Nov. 20, 1893	150	148	137
Oklahoma:				
Absentee Shawnee	May —, 1872	100	102	86
Arapaho	Dec. —, 1872	150	134	123
Cheyenne	—— —, 1879	140	153	140
Cantonment	May 4, 1899	120	114	106
Red Moon	Feb. —, 1898	76	62	44
Fort Sill	Aug. —, 1891	150	162	155
Rainy Mountain	Sept. —, 1893	100	114	101
Riverside	Sept. —, 1871	150	185	171

[a] Opened November 21, 1894. Partly destroyed by fire March 29, 1898. Rebuilt and reopened April 2, 1900.

TABLE No. 6.—*Location, date of opening, enrollment, and average attendance of Government boarding schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1902*—Continued.

Location.	Date of opening.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Oklahoma:				
Kaw	Dec. —, 1869	44	47	43
Osage	Feb. —, 1874	180	181	163
Otoe	Oct. —, 1875	75	89	81
Pawnee	—— —, 1865	130	143	140
Ponca	Jan. —, 1883	100	109	107
Sauk and Fox	—— —, 1868	100	97	89
Seger	Jan. 11, 1893	150	135	125
Oregon:				
Grande Ronde	Apr. —, 1874	90	93	79
Klamath	Feb. —, 1874	110	118	107
Yainax	Nov. —, 1892	80	101	97
Siletz	Oct. —, 1873	100	89	70
Umatilla	Jan. —, 1883	125	131	103
Warm Springs	Nov. —, 1897	150	116	95
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River	Apr. —, 1893	125	148	139
Crow Creek (Agency)	—— —, 1874	110	119	105
Crow Creek (Grace Mission)	Feb. 1, 1897	11	42	11
Hope (Springfield)	Aug. 1, 1895	55	57	52
Lower Brulé	Oct. —, 1881	140	109	104
Pine Ridge	Dec. —, 1883	220	236	208
Sisseton	—— —, 1873	100	119	107
Rosebud	Sept. —, 1897	168	215	200
Yankton	Feb. —, 1882	150	168	118
Utah:				
Ouray	Apr. —, 1893	80	30	24
Uinta	Jan. —, 1881	85	56	43
Southern Utah	Oct. 2, 1900	35	35	25
Washington:				
Colville	July 1, 1899	200	222	193
Puyallup	Oct. —, 1873	175	172	124
Tulalip[a]	Dec. 16, 1901	110	85	76
Yakima	—— —, 1860	150	159	107
Wisconsin:				
Green Bay Agency (Menominee)	—— —, 1876	140	189	127
Oneida	Mar. 27, 1893	200	204	194
Lac du Flambeau	July 10, 1895	150	160	152
Vermilion Lake	Oct. —, 1899	150	171	145
Hayward	Sept. 1, 1901	150	110	98
Wyoming:				
Shoshoni	Apr. —, 1879	180	173	159
Total		10,198	11,506	9,963

[a] Formerly a contract school; buildings burned March 29, 1902.

DAY SCHOOLS.

Day schools with an average capacity of 30 pupils comprise the third class of Indian schools conducted under direct Government supervision. Each is placed in charge of a teacher, who is employed for ten months in each year. In the poorer communities of Indians a noonday luncheon composed of a few simple articles of food is furnished. At such schools the wife of the teacher is appointed as housekeeper. Aside from teaching her pupils the simple household duties every girl should know, it is her duty to go out among the older Indians and instruct the women in the care of their homes, plain cooking, etc. Energetic women with the true missionary spirit are of great value in the day-school system. There are localities off of reservations where communities of Indians live. They are not under a bonded Government official, but to assist them in some measure, where either the Indians themselves or their friends will provide a building; a Govern-

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ment teacher is sent to assume its charge. A few of these independent schools are conducted in rented buildings.

There were conducted during the year 134 day schools, a decrease of 2 from the previous year. The following day schools were discontinued by reason of the organization of boarding schools near them: Hackberry and Kingman, in Arizona; Lac Court Oreille, Wisconsin; Nespelim, in Washington; and the following for want of proper support and irregular attendance: Baraga, Michigan; Pahquayahwong, Wisconsin, and Pine Ridge Nos. 1 and 30, in South Dakota. The Whirlwind day school, in Oklahoma, was discontinued for the reason that the Indians would leave their allotments and camp about the school, thus defeating the object of the day school. There were not sufficient Indian families living near the school to support it, and in consequence when the children were taken from several miles distant, the parents would leave their little farms to shift for themselves and come to the school neighborhood. Six new day schools were established as follows: Maricopa, on the Pima Reservation, in Arizona; Great Nemaha, in Kansas, in lieu of a boarding school abolished; Big Wind River, on the Shoshoni Reservation, in Wyoming; Seama, on pueblo of same name, in New Mexico; White Earth No. 1, on White Earth Reservation, in Minnesota; and Porcupine, on Standing Rock Reservation, in North Dakota.

TABLE No. 7.—*Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of Government day schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.*

Location.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Arizona:			
Pima Reservation—			
Gila Crossing	40	48	40
Salt River	41	41	35
Maricopa	45	43	41
Moqui Reservation—			
Oraibi	75	132	116
Polacca	35	47	37
Second Mesa	102	102	99
California:			
Big Pine	30	26	18
Bishop	60	65	41
Independence	28	18	13
Manchester	40	21	11
Mission Agency (11 schools)	315	248	160
Potter Valley	50	37	29
Ukiah	21	26	14
Upper Lake	30	22	14
Kansas:			
Great Nemaha	30	22	12
Michigan:			
Bay Mills	50	39	19
Minnesota:			
Birch Cooley	36	29	20
White Earth	40	49	33
Montana:			
Tongue River	32	41	30
Nebraska:			
Santee—			
Ponca	35	25	16
Nevada:			
Walker River	36	32	29

TABLE No. 7.—*Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of Government day schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1902*—Continued.

Location.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
New Mexico:			
Pueblo—			
Acoma	50	40	15
Isleta	50	67	42
Laguna	40	46	32
Pahuate	30	28	19
Pescado	24	16	5
Paraje	20	20	16
San Felipe	70	63	46
Santa Ana	18	20	15
Seama	40	36	32
Cochiti	30	28	15
Jemez	35	51	26
Nambe	29	21	16
Picuris	16	13	10
San Ildefonso	21	16	12
San Juan	32	20	16
Santa Clara	30	32	20
Santo Domingo	30	36	20
Sia	30	26	21
Taos	32	68	39
Tesuque	20	11	9
North Dakota:			
Devils Lake, Turtle Mountain (2 schools)	80	134	61
Standing Rock (5 schools)	170	194	146
Fort Berthold (3 schools)	136	81	64
South Dakota:			
Cheyenne River (3 schools)	75	85	76
Pine Ridge (30 schools)	1,050	793	659
Rosebud (21 schools)	578	554	505
Washington:			
Neah Bay	56	61	36
Quileute	60	58	27
Tulalip—			
Lummi	32	43	23
Swinomish	50	50	45
Port Madison	30	42	32
Tulalip	30	16	9
Puyallup—			
Chehalis	40	25	18
Jamestown	30	24	15
Port Gamble	26	23	12
Quinaielt	30	29	18
Skokomish	40	40	18
Wisconsin:			
Green Bay—			
Stockbridge	40	41	19
Oneida	32	34	19
La Pointe (5 schools)	215	206	149
Wyoming:			
Shoshoni—			
Big Wind River	21	20	16
Total	4,675	4,360	3,223

INDIANS IN WHITE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At several places the efforts made to put Indian children in the white public schools have met with failure, due to the antagonism of the State or Territorial authorities to the coeducation of whites and Indians in the same school. At other places the plan has been partially successful. Theoretically, the placing of Indian children in the white public schools is the most rapid process for civilization, but, practically, the great number who avail themselves of this privilege have little admixture of Indian blood and are of right, under the State and Territorial laws, entitled to such privileges without the payment of the bonus usually required of the Government. When Indians have become

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citizens, and the children are counted in the scholastic population, it is but simple justice that these children should have the same privileges as the whites. The great benefit accruing principally from placing Indian youth in white schools, comes from those places where prejudice does not exist, and where only a small number of Indians are enrolled with an overwhelming number of whites.

Contracts have been requested at places where the enrollment or number of Indians asked for greatly exceeds the white contingent. Such schools are held to be practically Indian schools, and the very purpose of coeducation in white schools is defeated. There is also great difficulty in maintaining an average attendance upon these schools commensurate with the enrollment. This is illustrated in the following table:

TABLE No. 8.—*Number of district public schools, showing number of pupils contracted for, enrollment, and average attendance from 1891 to 1902.*

Year.	Number of schools.	Contract number of pupils.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Ratio of average attendance to enrollment.
					Per cent.
1891	6	91	7	4	57
1892	14	212	190	106	56 −
1893	16	268	212	123	58 +
1894	27	259	204	101	50 −
1895	36	487	319	192	60 +
1896	45	553	413	294	71 +
1897	38	384	315	195	62 −
1898	31	340	311	177	57 −
1899	30	359	326	167	51 +
1900	22	175	246	118	48
1901	19	121	257	131	51 −
1902	16	110	189	98	52 −

The places where contracts were awarded during the year are shown in this table:

TABLE No. 9.—*Public schools at which Indian pupils were placed under contract with the Indian Bureau during fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.*

State.	School district.	County.	Contract number of pupils.	Number of months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Idaho	No. 21	Bingham	5	8	3	3−
Michigan	No. 1, fractional	Isabella	3	9	12	6−
	No. 9	Lapeer	2	6	4	2+
Montana	Poplar	Valley		9	19	9−
Nebraska	No. 1	Thurston	10	9	20	8+
	No. 11	do	7	9	11	6+
	No. 16	do	3	9	8	2+
	No. 17	do	8	9	16	8+
	No. 18	do	10	6	11	5+
	No. 23	do	10	9	12	4−
	No. 35	Knox	10	9	18	14+
Nevada	No. 2	Elko	2	10	2	2
	No. 6	do	3	10	3	2
Oklahoma	No. 54	Pottawatomie	5	6	5	4−
Oregon	No. 60	Coos	6	8	7	3+
South Dakota	Independent	Stanley	16	8	22	16−
Wisconsin	No. 1, Odanah	Ashland	10	9	16	5+
Total			110		189	98

MISSION SCHOOLS.

The missionary work of the various Christian denominations among the adult Indians is supplemented by schools conducted under their respective auspices. A majority of these schools are reservation boarding schools, where doctrinal teachings are given with literary training. The Presbyterian Church maintains 4 boarding schools and no day schools; the Catholic Church, 31 boarding and 2 day schools; the Congregational Church, 3 boarding and no day school; the Episcopal Church, 5 boarding and no day schools; the Reform Presbyterian Church, 1 boarding school; the Methodist Church South, 1 boarding school; and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 1 boarding school. All of these schools seem to be doing excellent work in advancing the cause of Indian education and civilization.

These institutions are controlled by the church authorities, who furnish the amounts required for their support and maintenance, Government aid to sectarian schools having been withdrawn after Congress in the appropriation act for fiscal year 1901 discontinued the contract-school system. The only exception made was in the appropriation for Hampton Normal and Agricultural College, in Virginia, with which school this office has a contract for the education of 120 Indian pupils.

The location, denomination controlling, and other information relative to mission schools will be found condensed in the following table:

TABLE No. 10.—*Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of mission schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.*

Location.	Supported by—	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
BOARDING SCHOOLS.				
ARIZONA.				
Tucson	Presbyterian Church	170	150	118
CALIFORNIA.				
Banning	Catholic Church	150	114	100
San Diego	do	150	68	65
Kelseyville (St. Turibius)	do	20	10	7
IDAHO.				
Coeur d'Alène Reservation: De Smet Mission	Catholic Church	150	82	79
MICHIGAN.				
Baraga	Catholic Church	140	14	13
Harbor Springs	do	126	79	77
MINNESOTA.				
White Earth Agency: St. Benedict's	Catholic Church	150	93	91
Leech Lake Agency: Red Lake Reservation (St. Mary's)	do	80	87	72
MONTANA.				
Blackfeet	Catholic Church	150	76	71
Crow	do	150	69	68
Flathead	do	350	140	126
Fort Belknap	do	250	93	76
Fort Peck Agency, Wolf Point	Presbyterian Church	80	28	22
Tongue River	Catholic Church	65	55	52

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TABLE No. 10.—*Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of mission schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1902*—Continued.

Location.	Supported by—	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
BOARDING SCHOOLS—Continued.				
NEBRASKA.				
Santee Agency:				
Santee Normal (training)	Congregational Church	125	98	87
NEW MEXICO.				
Bernalillo	Catholic Church	125	72	68
Santa Fe, St. Catharine's	do	150	153	140
NORTH DAKOTA.				
Fort Berthold Agency:				
Mission Home	Congregational Church	46	41	38
Devil's Lake Agency:				
Turtle Mountain (St. Mary's)	Catholic Church	150	135	111
Standing Rock Agency:				
St. Elizabeth's	Episcopal Church	60	63	55
OKLAHOMA.				
Kiowa Agency:				
St. Patrick's	Catholic Church	125	67	63
Mary Gregory Memorial	Presbyterian Church	60	25	21
Cache Creek	Reformed Presbyterian Church.	60	49	46
Methvin	Methodist Church, South	100	66	57
Osage Agency:				
St. Louis	Catholic Church	125	56	51
St. John's	do	150	38	34
Sac and Fox Agency:				
Sacred Heart, St. Mary's Academy	do	54	59	41
Sacred Heart, St. Benedict's	do	50	49	33
OREGON.				
Umatilla Agency:				
Kate Drexel	Catholic Church	150	70	47
PENNSYLVANIA.				
Philadelphia, Lincoln Institution	Voluntary contributions	70	50	50
SOUTH DAKOTA.				
Crow Creek	Catholic Church	75	53	50
Cheyenne River Agency:				
St. John's	Episcopal Church	60	50	50
Plum Creek	Society for Propagation of the Gospel.	10	10	10
Oahe	Congregational Church	50	41	35
Pine Ridge	Catholic Church	180	186	172
Rosebud Agency:				
St. Francis	do	250	234	222
St. Mary's	Episcopal Church	50	45	42
Sisseton Agency:				
Goodwill Mission	Presbyterian Church	90	82	70
Yankton Agency:				
St. Paul's	Episcopal Church	50	53	39
WASHINGTON.				
Colville Mission	Catholic Church	150	67	62
Puyallup Reservation, St. George's	do	90	57	52
WISCONSIN.				
Green Bay	Catholic Church	170	175	139
La Pointe Agency:				
Bayfield	do	50	53	38
Odanah, St. Mary's	do	100	88	85
WYOMING.				
Shoshone Agency:				
St. Stephen's	Catholic Church	125	81	66
Shoshone Mission	Episcopal Church	20	18	18
Total		5,241	3,565	3,153

TABLE No. 10.—*Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of mission schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1902*—Continued.

Location.	Supported by—	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
DAY SCHOOLS.				
ARIZONA.				
Pima Agency:				
San Xavier	Catholic Church	125	136	101
St. John's	do	140	130	109
CALIFORNIA.				
Kelseyville (St. Turibius[a])	Catholic Church		8	3
MONTANA.				
Fort Peck Agency:				
Wolf Point[b]	Presbyterian Church		4	
NEBRASKA.				
Santee Agency:				
Santee normal (training[c])	Congregational Church		10	7
Total		265	288	223

[a] Attend St. Turibius boarding school. [b] Attend Wolf Point boarding school.
[c] Attend Santee normal boarding school.

ATTENDANCE UPON INDIAN SCHOOLS.

The enrollment and average attendance upon Indian schools for the fiscal year 1902, as compared with the same data for the previous year, is exhibited in the following table:

TABLE No. 11.—*Enrollment and average attendance of Indian schools, 1901 and 1902, showing increase in 1902; also number of schools in 1902.*

Kind of school.	Enrollment.			Average attendance.			Number of schools 1902.
	1901.	1902.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).	1901.	1902.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).	
Government schools:							
Nonresident, boarding	7,928	8,568	+ 640	6,917	7,354	+ 437	25
Reservation, boarding	10,782	11,506	+ 724	9,316	9,963	+ 647	90
Day	4,622	4,360	− 262	3,277	3,223	− 54	134
Total	23,332	24,434	+1,102	19,510	20,540	+1,030	249
Mission schools:							
Boarding	3,531	3,565	+ 34	3,120	3,153	+ 33	47
Day	272	288	+ 16	205	223	+ 18	2
Total	3,803	3,853	+ 50	3,325	3,376	+ 51	49
Hampton	130	134	+ 4	111	106	− 5	1
Public	257	189	− 68	131	98	− 33	(a)
Aggregate	27,522	28,610	+1,088	23,077	24,120	+1,043	299

[a] Sixteen public schools in which pupils are taught not enumerated here.

The New York Indian schools are not included in the above table, as they are cared for by the State of New York. Under the Curtis Act and several agreements this Department has supervisory control of educational matters in Indian Territory, and statistics relative to

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the Five Civilized Tribes will be found on page 122, and are therefore omitted from the above table.

It will be seen from the above table that there have been maintained 249 Government schools in which only Indians are taught, 25 of which are nonreservation, 90 reservation boarding schools, and 134 day schools. During the previous fiscal year there were conducted 251 schools, making a decrease of two schools. In these schools there were enrolled 24,434 pupils, an increase of 1,102, with an average attendance of 20,540 and an increase of 1,030. Both reservation and nonreservation boarding schools show material increases to offset the decrease in average attendance of 54 pupils in the Government day schools.

The following table gives a summary of schools and attendance extending through a period of twenty-six years:

TABLE No. 12.—*Number of Indian schools and average attendance from 1877 to 1902.*[a]

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools.[b]		Totals.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1877	18	.....	102	.....	150	3,598
1878	19	.....	119	.....	168	4,142
1879	52	.....	107	.....	159	4,448
1880	60	.....	109	.....	169	4,651
1881	68	.....	106	.....	174	4,976
1882	71	3,077	76	1,637	147	4,714
1883	80	3,793	88	1,893	168	5,686
1884	87	4,723	98	2,237	185	6,960
1885	114	6,201	86	1,912	200	8,113
1886	115	7,260	99	2,370	214	9,630
1887	117	8,020	110	2,500	227	10,520
1888	126	8,705	107	2,715	233	11,420
1889	136	9,146	103	2,106	239	11,252
1890	149	9,865	105	2,357	254	12,223
1891	146	11,125	110	2,163	256	13,288
1892	149	12,422	126	2,745	275	15,167
1893	156	13,635	119	2,668	275	16,303
1894	157	14,157	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	3,536	297	19,648
1899	149	16,891	147	3,631	296	20,522
1900	153	17,708	151	3,800	307	21,508
1901	161	19,161	143	3,613	304	23,077
1902	163	20,576	135	3,544	299	24,120

[a] Some of the figures in this table as printed prior to 1886 were taken from reports of the Superintendent of Indian Schools. As revised, they are all taken from the reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Prior to 1882 the figures include the New York schools.

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

It will be observed from the above table that there has been a steady increase year by year of about 1,000 pupils. The possible enrollment of Indian pupils, based upon the population statistics, is about 35,000 children. The present enrollment in all schools is 28,610, which leaves, assuming the possible enrollment given above as approximately correct, about 6,390 now not in schools.

The following table gives the distribution of Indian population by States and Territories, with number of schools, capacity of same,

number of children, possible enrollment, with excess of children over capacity, and vice versa:

TABLE No. 13.—*Distribution of children of school age, and the capacity of schools, 1902.*

State.	Population.	Number of Government schools.	Capacity of Government schools.	Number of mission schools.	Capacity of mission schools.	Number of school children.	The possible enrollment.	Excess of children over capacity.	Excess of capacity over number of children.
Arizona	40,189	19	2,501	3	135	10,017	8,037	5,101	.....
California	11,131	21	1,382	3	320	2,858	2,286	584	.....
Colorado	995	2	175	.....	.....	249	199	.....	276
Idaho	1,395	3	330	1	150	349	279	261	.....
Indian Territory	1,515	1	120	.....	.....	379	301	181	.....
Iowa	385	1	80	.....	.....	96	77	.....	3
Kansas	1,211	1	870	.....	.....	303	242	.....	628
Michigan	7,557	2	350	2	266	1,889	1,511	595	.....
Minnesota	8,035	12	910	2	230	2,009	1,607	437	.....
Montana	10,076	7	917	6	995	2,519	2,015	103	.....
Nebraska	3,851	6	639	1	125	964	771	7	.....
Nevada	8,321	1	376	.....	.....	2,080	1,664	1,288	.....
New Mexico	8,180	21	1,417	2	275	2,370	1,896	204	.....
North Carolina	1,376	1	140	.....	.....	344	275	125	.....
North Dakota	8,276	15	1,202	3	250	2,069	1,655	197	.....
Oklahoma	13,926	16	2,165	8	714	3,482	2,785	.....	94
Oregon	4,063	7	1,215	1	150	1,316	812	.....	553
Pennsylvania	.....	1	950	1	70	.....	.....	.....	1,020
South Dakota	19,212	66	3,187	9	815	4,803	3,842	.....	460
Utah	2,115	3	200	.....	.....	529	423	223	.....
Washington	9,827	15	1,650	2	240	2,457	1,965	666	.....
Wisconsin	10,736	11	1,432	3	320	2,682	2,145	393	.....
Wyoming	1,642	2	201	2	145	411	328	.....	18
Total	175,607	249	22,518	49	5,506	43,905	35,115	10,663	3,052

The States having the largest number of children in excess of the capacity of the schools therein are as follows: Arizona, 5,101; Nevada, 1,288; Michigan, 895; Washington, 666; California, 584. The States where the capacity is greater than the children are Pennsylvania, 1,020; Kansas, 628; Oregon, 553; South Dakota, 460; Colorado, 276. This is readily explained by the fact that large nonreservation schools are located there, which draw their pupils from other States and Territories. The capacity of Government schools is 22,518, and mission schools, 5,506, a total school capacity of 28,024, while the enrollment at all schools is 28,610, being an excess of 586 over the capacity.

Attention was invited in the annual report of last year to needs of the Indians of Arizona, and especially those on the San Carlos, White Mountain Apache, and Navaho reservations. These are wild Indians, living on reservations of vast extent and maintaining themselves by herding principally. Upon the Tongue River (Northern Cheyenne) Reservation, in Montana, there is no Government boarding school, and it is the only reservation of any size upon which the Government does not have a boarding school.

The excess of children who can not be accommodated in schools as now provided has been the subject of careful consideration. The best results of modern educational methods are shown in the children of

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Indians who have themselves been educated; therefore, to delay educating the Indians named, and others in a similar condition, delays the final extinction of separate Government schools for these people. Each generation of educated Indians advances the cause of civilization among them. It fixes by the law of heredity the acquired habits and tastes of the white man. This axiom was well illustrated by an agent, who called upon the kindergarten teacher for a list of her pupils, with her estimate of the natural and acquired aptitude of each. Knowing the parents and history of each, he was agreeably surprised to find that the brightest pupils, who displayed the most aptitude, were the offspring of parents who had been educated in the schools. In some instances the parents had gone back to the blanket and the long hair, but the acquired tendencies of their education had been transmitted and stamped upon the children, thus illustrating the fact that the elevation of barbarous races is of slow growth and along the lines of heredity.

Therefore, this large number of children should at as early a date as possible be provided with schools. It can, by liberal appropriations, be accomplished in a year or so, and then, the apex of possible enrollment having been reached, it will be time to consider the question of no additional schools, but increase the facilities of those already in existence. When parents have been educated properly to appreciate the advantages of education for their children, when reservations are broken up, and civilization progresses, breaking down the barriers of the races, day schools, Indian and public, may with advantage be substituted for reservation boarding schools, and not until then with any measurable degree of success.

INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE INSTITUTES.

Under authority of the Secretary of the Interior, summer schools for the teachers of the Indian service were held as follows: Pine Ridge, S. Dak., June 25 to 27; Flandreau, S. Dak., July 1 to 5; Department of Indian Education, Minneapolis, Minn., July 7 to 11; Pacific Coast Institute, Newport, Oreg., August 18 to 23.

Two meetings at Flandreau and one at Pine Ridge, under the direction of Supervisor A. O. Wright, were attended, and timely questions were discussed from which good results will undoubtedly obtain. At Flandreau, Supt. C. F. Pierce displayed an unusually fine exhibit, and among the useful articles was a full set of harness, which was greatly admired for its superior workmanship. This exhibit was afterwards shown at the Minneapolis meeting.

A large number of employees, chiefly from the Middle West, the Southwest, and the Coast sections, attended the meeting of the Pacific Coast Institute. An excellent exhibit from the schools of this district was displayed and was highly praised by Indian workers and those

interested in the Indian schools. A most instructive and profitable session was held.

The meeting of the Department of Indian Education at Minneapolis was the largest in the history of the Indian institutes. The keynote of the convention was "How to make the Indian self-supporting as soon as possible," and the papers and discussions showed research and thought. The topics discussed were furnished by the various superintendents in the field and bore directly upon their work. Great stress was laid upon industrial training and agriculture, the thought being to prepare the Indian for life.

Besides the papers and discussions by the Indian workers, the convention had the pleasure of listening to lectures and addresses by noted educators of this country and England, among them being Hon. W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University; Most Rev. John Ireland, archbishop of St. Paul; and Dr. Michael Sadler, director of inquiries and reports, education office, Londo , England. The benefit resulting to the school service through the opportunity thus afforded the teachers of hearing these prominent educators who addressed their meetings and also those who spoke at the general sessions of the National Educational Association is invaluable. As many of the employees in the Indian service are isolated from civilization the greater part of the year and are unable, therefore, to reinforce their minds with the ideas of other people, the value of these annual conferences can not be overestimated.

The boys' band and girls' mandolin club of the Chamberlain Indian school, South Dakota, furnished music for the department, both at the general sessions and at the exhibit parlors in the West Hotel. They also played in public, and their rendition of selections was heartily applauded on all occasions.

The exhibit displayed at the West Hotel was declared the finest collection of Indian work ever shown, and attested, as nothing else could, the practical results that are being accomplished by the Government in preparing the Indian for citizenship. The display consisted of class room papers, fancy work, and native work, and wood, iron, and leather articles, and was an object lesson to those unacquainted with the progress made by the Indians during the past few years.

A full account of these various meetings will be found in the report of the superintendent of Indian schools at page 388 of this report.

The Pacific Coast Institute was one of the most successful local or district institutes ever held in the Indian Service, the attendance of teachers from the western and northwestern and southwestern schools being large and representative. A gratifying interest in the institute was shown by the public-school educators of Oregon, as was evidenced by the presence and addresses of men prominent in the State's

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educational work, such as the president of Oregon State University, the superintendent of public instruction, and others.

The programme was of a strictly practical nature, and the tone of the discussions showed a thorough realization on the part of the teachers that the Indian child needs most a training that will fit him to earn an independent living and provide for a comfortable home. A lively interest and very general participation characterized the discussions, from which much good can not fail to result. A valuable feature of the meeting was the display of work prepared by the Indian pupils, showing the practical lines along which their training is being pursued.

The greatest credit is due to the teachers of this section for their enterprise and industry in conducting these annual institutes, and especially to those who gave personal time and attention to the arduous duties of preparation and the management of the details of the sessions.

IMPROVEMENTS TO SCHOOL PLANTS.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, Congress appropriated, for construction, purchase, lease, and repair of school buildings, and for sewerage, water supply, and lighting plants, and purchase of school sites, the sum of $240,000. The value of plants devoted to Indian education is between four and five million dollars. As a business proposition, such valuable property, subjected to the hard usage incident to buildings used mainly by children, requires annually large expenditures in the way of repairs to maintain them in the proper degree of efficiency. Aside from this practically fixed expenditure, out of this amount must be erected new plants at points where there are at present no facilities. It will therefore be readily seen that the amount is really not sufficient for the requirements of the service. This entire amount has been used, and it is believed advantageously to the service. Many old plants have been renovated, water, sewer, and lighting systems installed, while several new plants have been contracted for complete. Aside from the appropriation referred to, there have been others devoted to specified schools designated by Congress.

In designing school plants the plan has been the erection of comfortable buildings, architecturally symmetrical, adapted to the climatic conditions surrounding, and fitted with modern appliances for conserving the health and safety of Indian pupils committed to the care of the Government schools, and for economy and facility of administration. Improved systems of lighting are adopted on the score of minimizing the danger from fire incident to the use of coal-oil lamps, and for the protection of the eyes of the pupils. Indian pupils, as a rule, suffer with their eyes when brought from the free, open-air life to which they are accustomed into the necessary confinement of school rooms and shops. Water and sewer systems lessen the danger from fire and ward off dangerous disease germs. With adequate water facilities and ample sewerage conditions the Government has thrown every necessary safeguard against disease around the students. It is more economical, more cleanly, and less dangerous to use modern methods of heating than the cheaper method of stoves, cranky stovepipes, and numberless fires scattered over the building. Ventilation is all important in schools, but more especially in those devoted to Indian education. Without it untold disorders may arise, and the hygienic condition of pupils suffer. Cleanliness, next to godliness, should be the motto of each superintendent, with reference to his plant, but equally so with those under his charge. The modern ring bath is usually adopted, for the reason that it has the maximum of efficiency and minimum of water expenditure. The latter is all important at the large majority of the schools located in the arid regions of the country.

These modern improvements, while they are conveniences, are indispensable adjuncts in the healthful conduct of Indian schools. They do not give the Indian youth a false idea of civilization nor hurt his after life on the reservation. It is true that after his return, his bathing appliance is the running stream and his bathroom its banks with leafy boughs overhanging, yet when congregated in numbers in Indian schools modern appliances are vital to his life and education. They are both economical and healthful, and no Indian school can be successfully conducted without them. They teach by object lesson the excellence of our civilization and stir him to emulation. It would seem to be a suicidal policy to teach an Indian the superiority of white civilization and then send his children to school in buildings but little removed from those to which they are accustomed. There would be no contrast, no standard of emulation, and his mind could safely form the unconscious judgment that there was no superiority of the white man's manner of living over his own.

Indian schools are constructed with the idea of teaching home life. Separate rooms where possible are provided, so that three pupils may have one room. They are thus taught the practical care of their own sleeping quarters. Rooms for eating, for school purposes, for trades, for recreation and reading must be provided. All these coordinate parts of an Indian school are so different from the white schools that comparison of cost is often made to the detriment of the former, and the charge is thoughtlessly made that Indian schools are thus rendered needlessly expensive.

During the past year, all classes of building material and labor have advanced so rapidly as to cause a curtailment of the plans of the Indian Department for many much-needed improvements and new plants.

Improvements have been made during the year as follows: Remodeling school building at Crow Agency, Mont.; new porches, roofs, etc., at Fort Bidwell, Cal.; converting old building into dormitory at Fort Lapwai, Idaho; general repairs and improvements at Fort Shaw,

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Mont.; new bath house, sewer system, and cottage at Fort Yuma, Ariz.; new well at Riverside, Okla.; repairing sewer and connecting same, at Lac du Flambeau, Wis.; sewerage system at Mescalero, N. Mex.; improvement of water system at Navaho, N. Mex.; warehouse and ice house at Winnebago School, Nebr.; warehouse for Kaw School, Oklahoma; well and improvement of water system at Pima, Ariz.; general improvements to the plant at Pawnee, Okla.; new water and sewer systems at Potawatomi School, Kansas; bath house at Rice Station, Ariz.; new well at Absentee Shawnee School, Oklahoma; superintendent's cottage, repairs shop, etc., at Seneca, Ind. T.; general improvement to plant at Siletz, Oreg.; ventilating system at Uinta School, Utah; improvement to plumbing at Umatilla, Oreg.; improvement to water and sewer systems at Warm Springs, Oreg.; general improvements and water system at Western Shoshoni, Nev.; new well at Shawnee, Okla.; general repairs at Yankton, S. Dak.; new boiler house, etc., at Albuquerque, N. Mex.; new pump house, tank, and tower to replace those burned at Fort Berthold, N. Dak., and also acetylene gas plant at the same place; extension of sewer at Chamberlain, S. Dak.; new water system at Cheyenne River Agency School, S. Dak.; water system at Cheyenne School, Okla.; new water system, Riggs Institute, Flandreau, S. Dak.; acetylene gaslighting plant and warehouse at Grand Junction, Colo.; barn and warehouse at Pipestone, Minn.; employees' quarters, Pima Agency, Ariz.; new water system, Industrial School, Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.; acetylene plant, White Earth School, Minn.

Upon the urgent request of the Indians, a new school plant for 75 children is under contract at Pryor Creek, on the Crow Reservation in Montana.

A large addition to the school building and a new office have been built at Chilocco School, Oklahoma.

The present Fort Apache school in Arizona has a capacity of only 60 pupils, but new stone buildings, with a water system for domestic and irrigation purposes, are now under contract, and will increase the capacity to 150 pupils.

A new dormitory at Fort Mojave, Ariz., a new school building at Truxton Canyon, Ariz., a new school building and hospital at Genoa, Nebr., and hospital at Morris, Minn., will materially increase the capacity and efficiency of these schools.

The plant at Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans., has had material additions in the erection of employees' quarters and domestic building.

The condition of the Moqui, Ariz., school having become so dilapidated and dangerous, a new plant has been designed for these Indians. It is now under contract and will, when completed by next September, furnish adequate accommodations for 150 to 175 pupils.

The new school for the Jicarilla Apaches in New Mexico has been

completed, but owing to defects in the reservoir holding the water supply, has not been opened. As soon as the defects are remedied it will be completed.

Three new day schools for the Pima Indians are now in process of erection. They will be located at Casa Blanca, Blackwater, and Lehi. They will each have a capacity for about 30 pupils. By reason of their isolation, a residence for the teacher and his wife will be attached to each school.

Sherman Institute, Riverside, Cal., was opened September 1. The main buildings and a portion of the minor ones have been completed. It is one of the best planned and constructed schools in the service. For increasing the efficiency of the plant there are now $25,800 available, which, with $5,000 for minor improvements, will make it an admirable school. A farm of 100 acres has been purchased, for which Congress has allowed $15,000 for industrial buildings.

At Chemawa, Oreg., School, near Salem, substantial improvements are being made to the plant. These consist of a brick dormitory, $20,000; industrial building, $6,000; laundry, $4,000; electric light and steam heat, $11,000. These improvements, with a new brick dormitory for boys authorized by Congress, should make this one of the best plants in the service.

The new plant to accommodate 75 pupils on the Southern Ute Reservation in Colorado has been completed, and will be opened for occupancy during the school year. Although limited in capacity, it is yet complete in all its appointments.

A new $6,000 industrial building completed at Santa Fe School, New Mexico, will give greatly needed facilities for proper instruction to the pupils.

The school building at Umatilla Reservation, in Oregon, having become in a dangerous condition, was torn down and a new one erected in its place.

The appointment of two competent men for the positions of supervisor of engineering and supervisor of construction has proved, as was anticipated in the last annual report, "of great benefit to the service," and resulted in a more economical expenditure of funds available for the installation of new plants and the improvement of of old ones.

Greater attention has been paid to adornment of the lawns and campusses at the various schools. Superintendents have been instructed to beautify the grounds by the laying out of orderly walks and drives, planting of flowers, trees, and ornamental shrubs. To do all this requires only a small expenditure of money, and will prove both of benefit to the pupils as practical instruction and pleasing to the eye of the beholder.

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APPROPRIATIONS FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

The appropriations for Indian school purposes for the past quarter of a century, showing increase or decrease over each preceding year, are exhibited in the following table:

TABLE 4.—*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		1891	$1,842,770	55
1878	30,000	50	1892	2,291,650	24.3
1879	60,000	100	1893	2,315,612	1.04
1880	75,000	25	1894	2,243,497	[1]3.5
1881	75,000		1895	2,060,695	[1]8.57
1882	135,000	80	1896	2,056,515	1.2
1883	187,200	260	1897	2,517,265	22.45
1884	675,200	38	1898	2,631,771	4.54
1885	992,800	47	1899	2,638,390	.25
1886	1,100,065	10	1900	2,936,080	11.23
1887	1,211,415	10	1901	3,080,367	4.91
1888	1,179,916	[1]2.6	1902	3,244,250	5.32
1889	1,318,015	11	1903	3,531,220	8.81
1890	1,364,568	1			

[1] Decrease.

AGREEMENTS WITH INDIAN TRIBES.

Kansa, Oklahoma.—About February 15, 1902, the Kansa or Kaw tribe of Indians in Oklahoma entered into an agreement among themselves for a pro rata division of their tribal funds and lands. The agreement provides that the roll of the tribe as it existed on December 1, 1901, and all descendants born between December 1, 1901, and December 1, 1902, shall constitute the legal membership of the tribe. Each member of the tribe is to be permitted to select a homestead of 160 acres, and the remainder of the lands (except a burial ground, school farm, and town site) are to be equally divided among the members of the tribe. The agreement also provides for the adjustment of the claims of the tribe against the United States. The agreement was ratified by act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 636).

Fort Berthold, N. Dak.—An agreement was entered into on the 25th of June, 1902, by Inspector James McLaughlin on the part of the United States with the Arikara, Grosventre, and Mandan tribes of Indians belonging on the Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak., by which they ceded the United States 208,000 acres of land for $260,000. The manner of the payment is provided as follows:

110 miles of 4-wire fence, at $100 per mile	$11,000
5,000 heifers and 150 bulls	130,000
60 spans of American mares, at $160 per span	9,600
100 mowing machines, at $27, delivered	2,700
160 hay rakes, at $18, delivered	1,800
Set apart for maintenance of old and helpless	50,000
Cash per capita payments	54,900
Total	260,000

This agreement was referred to this office July 12, 1902, and it will be reported on to the Department in time for it to be submitted to Congress at its next session.

Five Civilized Tribes.—The agreements with the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, and Chickasaw tribes are referred to on page 121.

Pending during last session of Congress and still unratified.—Congress failed to ratify any of the agreements pending before it during the last session providing for the cession of lands by Indian tribes to the United States. These agreements are as follows:

With the Indians of the Crow Reservation, in Montana, concluded August 14, 1899, ceding about 1,116,000 acres, comprising the northern portion of the reserve;

With the Indians of the Lower Brulé Reservation, S. Dak., concluded May 6, 1901, ceding the western portion of their reserve, embracing 56,000 acres;

With the Indians of the Grand Ronde Reservation, in Oregon, concluded June 27, 1901, ceding all surplus unallotted lands (except 440 acres), aggregating 25,791 acres;

With the Indians of the Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak., concluded September 14, 1901, ceding the surplus unallotted lands of that part of their reserve situated in Gregory County, amounting to about 416,000 acres;

With the Indians of the Red Lake Reservation, Minn., concluded March 10, 1902, ceding the western portion of their reserve, embracing 256,152 acres. The consideration is $1,000,000, of which $250,000 are to be paid within ninety days after the ratification of the agreement, and the remainder in fifteen equal annual payments;

With the Yankton Indians, in South Dakota, concluded October 2, 1899, providing for the cession of the well-known Red Pipestone Quarry Reservation, in Minnesota, containing a little more than one section of land;

With the Indians of the Devil's Lake Reservation, N. Dak., concluded November 2, 1901, ceding all the surplus unallotted lands of that reservation, aggregating, approximately, 104,000 acres. The consideration agreed upon was $345,000, or a little more than $3.30 per acre for the lands ceded. The amount, however, included $80,000 which the Indians claimed to be due them for lands excluded from their reservation on the west by an erroneous survey made some years ago. This claim was urged with great persistency by the Indians in council, and its justice was recognized by the inspector in concluding the agreement. The agreement provides for the payment of the purchase money to the Indians in cash—$145,000 when the agreement is ratified and the remainder in ten annual installments of $20,000 each. Provision is also made for the allotment of 6,160 acres to 62 persons whose rights to allotments were recognized by the Indians, but who

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have not received any lands—allotments to be made before the surplus lands are opened to public settlement.

The suspense incident to delaying action upon matters of this sort has had a bad effect upon the Indians interested, and if these agreements are to be ratified at all it is to be hoped that Congress will take action upon them during the next session.

SALE OF LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

In my last annual report it was suggested that many difficulties in the way of suppressing illicit sale of liquor to Indians might be overcome if this Office were provided with a special fund of five or ten thousand dollars with which to obtain evidence against liquor traffickers. It is now my firm belief, after reviewing the record of complaints for the past twelve months, that in no other way can a successful warfare be waged against the liquor dealers.

As then stated, those who are most assiduous in filing complaints of violations of the liquor law are rarely to be depended upon to render openly much assistance in the prosecution of offenders. From the standpoint of the complainants there is possibly some excuse for their disinclination to act. They object to the unpleasant notoriety to which they would be subjected, or fear that the parties complained of might do them bodily harm. Thus it happens that the officers in charge of the various Indian agencies and schools are either forced to develop cases themselves, often to the neglect of other important official duties, or are constrained to permit the evil to exist for lack of time to obtain the requisite evidence.

During the past year several Indian agents have urgently requested authority to employ capable detectives to entrap suspected parties, but the Office has been compelled to deny all such requests because of lack of funds available to defray the expenses of such employment.

In several important cases the Attorney-General, on the recommendation of this Office, sent a special agent of his Department to conduct investigations of reported violations of the law. Such localities as the special agent was able to visit were greatly benefited as the result of his efforts against the dealers and bootleggers. It is not to be supposed that one investigating official can cover a field so broad as that which embraces all of the Indian reservations and schools in the United States, or that such official can remain in a particular locality a sufficient length of time to meet with large success in detecting crime. To accomplish results that would be at all lasting, it would be necessary for him to extend his stay in some places for a month or longer.

Through the opening of Indian reservations to settlement by whites and the intermingling of Indians and whites through sales of inherited Indian lands, the Indians will hereafter have greater opportunity than

ever to satisfy their craving for strong drink, and it will become well-nigh beyond the power of this Office or its agents to cope with the subject unless the special fund asked for be provided. I strongly urge that it be granted.

EXHIBITION OF INDIANS.

In view of the continued policy of the Department not to authorize Indians under its control to be engaged or taken for show and exhibition purposes, but few requests for such permission have been received, and in all of these cases the Office has declined to consider them favorably. However, in a number of instances officials in charge of annual State or county fairs or festivals have asked that Indians from various agencies be allowed to participate as an attraction, and all such requests, with one exception, have been refused by the Department. Its position is shown by a case in point as follows:

In August, 1901, the chairman of the Indian committee of the Festival of Mountain and Plain asked to be allowed to take 50 Indians from the Southern Ute Agency, Colo., to attend and participate in the seventh annual festival and carnival held in Denver, Colo., during the first week in October last. This request was duly submitted to the Department, which advised this Office in reply, dated August 19, 1901, as follows:

> There is nothing unusual or exceptional in the proposed fair or celebration to be held in Colorado, being presumably of the ordinary county variety, and I therefore see no reason to depart from the rule established in the Fargo case (request to have 200 Indians from Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak., participate in the fire festival held at Fargo, N. Dak., June 5-7, 1901), which has been the rule for several years past, viz:
>
> "It has not been the policy of the Department for some time past to authorize or sanction the absence of bodies of Indians from reservations to engage or take part in exhibitions of any character, and in the interest of the public service and the individuals themselves the necessary permit in this case is denied."
>
> So in this case, the permission asked can not be granted.

The exception above mentioned was in the case of the annual Dawson County fair held at Glendive, Mont., during the week beginning Septemper 25, 1901. In this case the Secretary decided, September 4, 1901, as follows:

> In view of the statements of the agent that this fair is to be strictly a "Live stock and agricultural exhibition of the products of eastern Montana," and has nothing of the character of Wild West shows, and in accordance with your recommendation, permission is hereby granted for a reasonable number of Indians of the Fort Peck Agency, Mont., who are producers, or are engaged in school work, to attend the Dawson County fair at Glendive, Mont., during the time above specified; with the distinct understanding, however, that the Government is to be at no expense, and the Indians are not to be allowed to participate in the fair *in any way except as exhibitors of their stock, farm products, and school work*, and are to be in charge of a sufficient number of agency police and accompanied by a reliable school employee.

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The agent of the Fort Peck Agency reported that the excellent deportment of the Indians and their fine display of garden and farm produce, school work, and industrial products at Glendive was a revelation to a great many visitors who previously had but a faint conception of what the Government is really doing in the way of educating its wards in the duty of self-supporting citizenship. The Indians were very much pleased and highly benefited. They secured three first premiums, one of which was for the largest and best display of agricultural products. Not a single case of drunkenness or disorderly conduct occurred among them, and they were treated with great courtesy by the citizens. Upon this excellent showing, the Department granted authority, June 24, 1902, for these Indians again to take part in this annual fair, upon the same conditions as in 1901, and also for the Poplar River Indian training school to make an exhibit of its work.

TRADE AMONG OSAGE INDIANS.

For many years the system governing trade with the Osage Indians in Oklahoma has been unsatisfactory and a constant source of complaint both on the part of the Indians and the traders. In order to enable Indians to be furnished with such supplies as they need at fair and reasonable prices, and to restrict the practice which has heretofore largely prevailed, of allowing the Indians practically unlimited credit at the stores maintained by the traders, it was determined to create the position of Indian trade supervisor at the Osage Agency, whose duty it should be to supervise trade and enforce such regulations as might be essential to maintain proper trade relations between the Indians and the traders. February 13, 1901, the Department, upon the recommendation of this Office, appointed Mr. H. C. Ripley as such Indian trade supervisor and he entered on duty February 19.

At the next quarterly annuity payment succeeding his appointment the supervisor issued to each annuitant a card marked with his name, and upon that card each trader with whom the Indian desired credit was required to enter at the time of purchase the amount of such purchase, the total amount credited any annuitant not to exceed 30 per cent each month of his quarterly annuity payment. Subsequently the amount of credit to be given was modified under the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1065), which restricted the credit to be given to any individual Indian or head of a family to 60 per cent of the next quarterly annuity payment.

The supervisor, pursuant to his instructions, required the traders to open new ledgers, and to itemize all accounts and to re-mark all of the goods in their stores, in letters or figures, with both cost and selling prices. If a cipher is used for this purpose, the traders are required to acquaint the supervisor with the cipher. All of the goods sold to

the Osage annuitants must be at prices to correspond with the per cent profit allowed by the Indian Office Regulations, 1894.

Five days prior to a quarterly payment each trader is required to furnish the supervisor with statements showing the amount of indebtedness of each annuitant contracted during that quarter with him, or the balance due from the previous quarter, or both, as the case may be. If any annuitant fails to pay his quarterly indebtedness to the traders, no further credit is extended him by them until the amount due in the previous quarter is paid.

It is the duty of the supervisor to see that the cards turned in by the annuitants agree in every particular with the books of the traders, and also to ascertain that the prices charged do not exceed the per cent of profit allowed on the various kinds of goods, the traders' books being open at any and all times to the inspection of the supervisor. It will therefore be observed that the supervisor under this system has complete control and supervision of licensed trade with the Osages and is in a position to note any deviation from the regulations, or any irregularities on the part of the traders in their business relations with the annuitants. So far the new system has worked admirably.

This is not the first effort to restrict the amount of credit which licensed traders shall be allowed to extend an Osage Indian. Occasional attempts of this sort previously made had met with partial or temporary success, but there was no one to look after details except the frequently changed agent, who had too many other things to care for to give needed time and attention to this matter.

The new system, however, did not dispose of the old indebtedness of the Osage Indians to licensed traders which had accumulated and been complained of for years. From time to time special per capita payments have been secured, with the assurance each time that the payment would be used to wipe out the debts and give each Indian and trader an opportunity to start anew with a clean balance sheet. But notwithstanding some temporary improvement, as a whole conditions grew steadily worse and indebtedness and dissatisfaction increased, the traders complaining of unjust losses and of bad faith on the part of the Indians and the Indians charging the traders with excessive prices and untrustworthy bookkeeping.

By the act of March 3, 1901, the Secretary of the Interior was directed

to examine the accounts of Indian traders with the Osage Indians at the Osage Agency, and to determine the sums equitably due to such traders from the Indians, and to adjust their accounts upon the basis of a fair profit upon the goods which have been sold by such traders to such Indians.

The traders, 26 in all, were directed to transmit their books and accounts to this Office for consideration. December 9, 1901, the Secretary appointed a board, to consist of Mr. Joseph T. Bender, chief of division of Indian Affairs, office of the Secretary; Mr. James F. Allen,

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office of Indian Affairs, and Mr. Charles J. Groseclose, Assistant Attorney-General's office, to examine the books and accounts of these traders relative to their pending claims against Indians of the Osage tribe. The transactions investigated ran back as far as 1888, and covered more than $2,000,000.

On May 27, 1902, that board made a report to the Secretary showing that 2,625 claims were presented by 26 traders and others, aggregating $646,214.40, of which $139,669.43 was interest, leaving the face of the claims $506,544.97. Their work is reported in detail in House Doc. 643, first session Fifty-seventh Congress, and may be summarized as follows:

Number of claims presented		2,625
Number of claims excluded		100
Number of claims settled		2,525
Amount of transactions involved in all claims presented		$2,089,242.74
Claimed, as per claims presented		646,214.40
Allowed		429,596.32
Deducted		216,618.08
Deductions as follows:		
Interest	$139,669.43	
Discount	64,401.41	
Excluded	12,547.24	
		216,618.08
Percentage of deduction on aggregate amount of transactions involved, omitting excluded claims		9.82
Percentage of deduction of interest on same		6.72
Percentage of deduction of discount on same		3.10
Percentage of deduction on aggregate amount of balances claimed, omitting excluded claims		32.20
Percentage of deduction of interest on same		22.04
Percentage of deduction of discount on same		10.16
Number of Indians indebted to traders		584
Average number of claims against each Indian, omitting excluded claims		4.32
Greatest number of claims against one Indian		15
Least number of claims against one Indian		1
Greatest amount due by one Indian		$4,894.45
Least amount due by one Indian		$0.26
Greatest amount due by one Indian to one trader		$4,640.37
Least amount due by one Indian to one trader		$0.04
Number of claims extinguished by deductions		26
Amount of claims extinguished by deductions		$2,543.46
Average individual indebtedness		$735.61

The act of March 3, 1901, further provided:

When the amounts due shall have been determined and adjusted, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to pay, by a disbursing officer selected by the Secretary for that purpose, to the Osage Indians per capita the amount which has been collected as rent of pasture lands, and any accumulated interest other than their regular annuities which has not heretofore been paid to them.

An Indian's per capita share was to be applied as far as it would go to the payment of his debts pro rata among the traders to whom he had been found to be justly indebted. Any surplus was to be paid to the Indian; any deficit was to be made up at subsequent payments to be made "whenever pasture moneys and accumulations of interest other than regular annuities shall amount to the sum of $100,000."

June 30 and July 7 the Department formulated detailed instructions relative to the manner in which these accounts should be paid, and on July 15 a roll was forwarded to the agent for the Osage Agency, containing the names of all Osage Indians alive up to and including May 31, 1902, the annuity roll for the third quarter 1901 being used as a basis.

The rent of pasture lands and accumulated interest amounted to $395,000, or $34,596.32 less than the amount necessary to make the payment as awarded.

July 8 the Department detailed Mr. James F. Allen, of this office, to represent the Department at this payment, his duty being to hear and determine the validity of disputed claims, with a view to rejecting or suspending payment of such claims as were objected to by the Indians, and, as the representative of the Department, to stand between the Indian and the trader in the settlement of disputes.

The payment was commenced on July 29, and was practically closed August 9 so far as the Indians were concerned. There was no disturbance of any kind, and it was universally remarked that the payment was the most quiet one that had ever been made, and so far as can be ascertained both Indians and traders were well satisfied with the proceedings.

The following is an approximate statement of payment:

Available for payment		$395,000.00
Paid traders	$207,286.96	
Paid Indians	187,713.04	
		395,000.00
Allowed traders		429,596.32
Paid traders		207,286.96
Balance due traders		222,309.36

One more modification of Osage trade was made by the act of March 3, 1901. It provided that after July 1, 1901, any one who is considered by this office to be a "proper person to engage in such trade" shall be permitted to carry on business among the Osages. The large cash annuities of that tribe have always attracted many traders to the reservation, and the effort has been there, as elsewhere, to license as many as could do a fairly profitable business and secure the Indians the benefit of competition. How many or how few that may be is not an easy thing to decide, with reservation and nonreservation conditions varying in every locality. This legislation simplifies the matter for the Osages.

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No attempt is made to limit the number of traders among them, and 50 firms are now licensed to carry on as many kinds of business there as a community of 2,000 people usually requires. Some of them, however, failing to see any opening for a profitable business, have made no use of their licenses. It is a question whether a similar policy might not be carried out to advantage on other reservations, leaving Indian trade without restrictions except as to the character of the trader and his compliance with Office regulations. The number of traders would then regulate itself through the natural laws of supply and demand which govern elsewhere.

ALLOTMENTS AND PATENTS.

The progress 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:

Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache, in Oklahoma	2,957
Omaha, in Nebraska	19
Sioux, Lower Brulé Reservation, in South Dakota	1
Sioux, Rosebud Reservation, in South Dakota	3,104
Wichita and affiliated bands, in Oklahoma	956
Winnebago, in Nebraska	268

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

Chippewa of Lake Superior, on the Bad River Reservation, Wis.	352

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

Sioux of the Cheyenne River Reservation, S. Dak	359
Sioux of the Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak	350

The only alloting agents now in the field engaged upon reservation work are William A. Winder (Rosebud), John H. Knight (Cheyenne River), and John K. Rankin (Crow). The condition of the work in the field is as follows:

Cheyenne River Reservation, S. Dak.—Special Allotting Agent John H. Knight reported August 25 that he had then made 860 allotments, being 345 for the year ending on that date.

Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.—Special Allotting Agent Winder reported July 31, 1902, that the field work could probably be completed by the 30th of September, if those who refuse to take allotments are allowed to remain in their present status, and no changes in allotments are permitted. September 1 he reported that he had made 4,698 allotments, which would leave some 300 to be allotted.

Work in the field was suspended on the Cheyenne River and Rosebud reservations during the month of June, and a portion of May, owing to the failure of the appropriation.

Crow Reservation, Mont.—Special Allotting Agent John K. Rankin reported August 24 that he had then made 809 allotments.

Shoshoni Reservation, Wyo.—Work was suspended in 1900. The purpose is to plan a system of irrigation on that reservation before renewing the allotment work. When the irrigation plan shall have been made, and it is definitely known what lands can be irrigated, the allotments will be completed.

Exchange of Bad River allotments.—February 4, 1901, Agent Campbell forwarded a list of Indians on the Bad River Reservation, Wis., whose allotments had been burned over and the timber totally destroyed. They asked that they be permitted to relinquish those lands and select others in lieu thereof. In a report to the Department dated April 8, 1901, the office recommended that if the Indians were permitted to relinquish their allotments and select others in lieu thereof, they should be required to reimburse the tribal funds to the extent of sums previously received by them from the sale of timber. This was approved by the Department September 21.

September 28, Agent Campbell was instructed accordingly, and on November 30, 1901, he submitted a list of 35 allottees who desired to relinquish their lands and select others in lieu thereof, and also the patents which had theretofore been issued in their favor. These patents and the schedule of new allotments, together with the other papers in the case, were forwarded to the Department December 6, with recommendation that the schedule be laid before the President for approval, and that the relinquished patents be canceled of record.

February 10, 1902, the Department requested the President to approve the schedule, but said, referring to Department action of October 4, 1898, in a similar case:

> While I do not agree with the action taken by the then Acting Secretary in 1898, in similar cases, this matter has gone so far that I have the honor to request that the schedule of the new selections herewith submitted be approved, and that your authority for the cancellation of the relinquished patents be indorsed hereon, with the understanding that those who had received any payment from the timber cut on their old allotments should reimburse the tribal funds for the value thereof; and with the further understanding that this authority relates only to this case and that authority for changes in allotments for the reason that the timber thereon has been destroyed by fire will not hereafter be granted.

July 30, 1902, the Department advised this Office of the approval of the schedule by the President on February 24 last, and stated that the patents had been forwarded to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for cancellation. August 12, 1902, Agent Campbell was advised of this action.

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NONRESERVATION ALLOTMENTS.

Special Allotting Agent William E. Casson has continued, during the past year, the work of surveying, investigating, and overhauling allotments to Indians under the fourth section of the general allotment act in the Redding and Susanville, Cal., land districts. The work in the Susanville district was not completed last fall before severe weather rendered it necessary to suspend it. The work, however, was continued with a diminished force of assistants during the winter months in the Redding district. Work was resumed in the Susanville district last spring, and is now almost completed. It will probably require several months to complete the investigation in the Redding district after Mr. Casson's return thereto from Susanville.

Quite a large number of allotments in the Susanville district have been reported by Mr. Casson for cancellation—many on the ground that the allottees are mixed bloods descended from white fathers, and therefore not entitled to allotments under the fourth section, being citizens.

Most of the cancellations recommended, however, are those rendered necessary by the rule adopted by the Department about 1895 or 1896 to the effect that "lands more valuable for the timber than for agricultural or grazing purposes are not subject to allotment under the fourth section." Mr. Casson reported 120 such cases November 27, 1901, and it is presumed that still more will be reported.

In the opinion of this Office the cancellation of Indian allotments on this ground is unjust and an unfair discrimination against the Indian allottee, and the rule should be modified. The rule was adopted as a result of the numerous fraudulent applications for allotments in northern Wisconsin and Minnesota made for the sole purpose of procuring the timber; but the timber conditions in that locality differ very widely from those in other sections of the country, and the application of the rule generally works a great hardship upon the Indians. The timber on the allotments in the Susanville and Redding districts, for example, is, for the most part, scattered and of comparatively little value, yet of more value than the land itself which, as a rule, has only a few patches upon which gardens can be made, and is almost worthless except for grazing purposes. The Indians can not see why white men should be permitted to enter, under the homestead laws, these so-called timber lands which are denied the Indians as allotments. Mr. Casson deprecates in the strongest terms the necessity of canceling such allotments, stating that in most cases the lands are suitable as allotments and could be improved so as to make comfortable homes for the Indians, and that it is very difficult to find any more suitable vacant land that is not more valuable for the timber than for agricultural or grazing purposes.

Many allotments to full-blood Indians have also been reported by Mr. Casson for cancellation as a result of the decisions of the Department dated January 3, 1902, in the cases of Mrs. Pete, wife of Boston Pete, and of Ducey Turner, minor daughter of Charles Turner, all nonreservation Indians residing in the Susanville land district. Boston Pete and Charles Turner had entered lands under the Indian homestead laws some years ago, and the question was raised whether the wives and children of such Indian homesteaders, all full bloods, would be entitled to allotments under the fourth section. The Department held that these Indian homesteaders became citizens of the United States when they took homesteads, and that their wives and minor children followed their status as citizens, and were not therefore entitled to allotments under the fourth section.

This question was further considered by the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department. In an opinion dated June 28, 1902, and approved by the Department, it is held in effect that an Indian woman living with a citizen of the United States in marriage relation, whether he be an Indian or not, is not entitled to an allotment under the fourth section. This opinion proceeds on the theory that persons who are citizens of the United States by virtue of the provisions contained in section 6 of the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stats., p. 388), are not entitled to allotments under the fourth section.

The result of this ruling, it is believed, will be to work hardship on many families of industrious and progressive Indians.

In one of his reports, submitting several cases of allotments to the wives and children of Indian homesteaders, Mr. Casson makes the following comment:

> The homesteader is the best among the Indians, and it seems to me too bad that they can not hold lands for the wife and children under the allotment act. The allottee who waits for an agent to come and allot him, and who gets land for his family, as a rule makes no use of it, and it really looks to the Indian homesteader that there is a premium on shiftlessness.

Special Allotting Agent George A. Keepers has been engaged during the past year in making allotments to nonreservation Indians along the Columbia River, in the Vancouver and Walla Walla land districts, in Washington, and in The Dalles land district in Oregon. August 1, 1902, he reported that he had made a total of 165 allotments to Indians in that locality. All the land so allotted was classified as grazing land, although each allotment embraced enough farming land for the individual use of the allottee. The Indians, he reports, are averse to removing any distance from their old locations for the purpose of securing allotments, hence it is difficult to secure desirable lands for them, especially as the country is being very rapidly settled up by whites.

They have taken an interest in having the lands desired by them

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properly surveyed and the correct corners established, but a large majority of them are very poor and subsist upon fish and roots gathered in the mountains, together with the little game which they are able to kill, and as they have nothing with which to improve their land, their future does not look very bright. Those who have the means to begin work are, however, showing a disposition to improve and cultivate their land and to better their condition.

On Rock Creek, in the State of Washington, Mr. Keepers states that there are a number of children of school age who should have educational facilities.

Mr. Keepers adds that he has proceeded with the work of making allotments very carefully and so as not to interfere with the valid rights of any white settlers. At the outset there was a disposition on the part of a few stockmen to trespass on the Indian lands, but they have been given to understand that the rights of the Indians would be protected, so that no further trouble from that source is anticipated.

With the exception of some applications which Special Allotting Agent Keepers assisted the Indians in making, but few applications by Indians for allotments under the 4th section have been transmitted to this office by the General Land Office during the past year. No trust patents for such allotments have been issued since my last annual report was submitted.

ALLOTMENTS RELINQUISHED WITHIN THE SIOUX CEDED TRACT.

Under section 13 of the Sioux act, approved March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 888), the Indians residing within the Sioux ceded tract in South Dakota were allowed, upon certain conditions, to take allotments on the ceded lands. Many of the Indians availed themselves of this privilege. However, soon after they had been allotted by the special agent in the field, they began to relinquish their allotments to the United States and remove to the reservations to which they respectively belonged; and they have continued to execute relinquishments from time to time, until more than one-third of those who elected to take allotments on the ceded lands have relinquished them and moved upon the reservations. The number originally allotted on the ceded tract was 431, and the Department has accepted and approved 158 relinquishments up to the present time.

IRRIGATION.

The Indian appropriation act for the current fiscal year contains an appropriation of $150,000 for construction of ditches and reservoirs, purchase and use of irrigating tools and appliances, and purchase of water rights on Indian reservations, and authorizes the employment of not exceeding two superintendents of irrigation who shall be skilled

irrigation engineers. The appropriation for the last fiscal year was $100,000, with a similar provision for the employment of engineers, and also for the employment of a clerk in this office at a salary of $1,000 per annum.

Two engineers are employed—George Butler, at large, and John B. Harper, on the Pueblo and Jicarilla reservations in New Mexico. Experience has demonstrated that the number of superintendents allowed is not sufficient to secure a judicious expenditure of the amount appropriated. Superintendent Butler was taken from general work and placed in charge of construction on the Klamath Reservation, but before he had completed that work the Department felt compelled to assign him to duty on the Navaho Reservation. The number of superintendents should be increased to five.

Some $5,000 of the appropriation for last year was expended on the Pueblo, Southern Ute, Uintah, Walker River, Pyramid Lake, Western Shoshoni, Yakima, Klamath, Mescalero, and Wind River reservations.

Superintendent Harper has estimated for the expenditure of some $85,000 on the Zuni Reservation, $50,000 to be expended the first year; $8,400 has been set aside for the Pueblo of Cochiti, $6,500 for San Carlos, $10,000 for Navaho, $5,000 for Crow, and $3,500 for Yakima.

San Ildefonso Pueblo.—In regard to the ditch at San Ildefonso, to which reference was made in my last annual report, Superintendent Harper reported August 4, 1902, as follows:

> This ditch was completed and turned over to the Indians on June 30, 1901, and has been operated by them since. They have taken good care of the property, cleaning it out well in the spring and repairing such damage as has been caused by severe storms. The most destructive storm in the past thirty years occurred last summer, and the Indians put the ditch in as good shape as when they received it, with four days' work.
>
> These people are now independent, having raised two good crops under the ditch and are extending the cultivated area. Before the completion of this ditch they had harvested no crops for four years, and were face to face with starvation. As the water supply is abundant at this point, I can see no reason why they should not continue to increase the amount of land farmed until they become quite prosperous.

Crow Reservation, Mont.—The work on the Bighorn Canal has been continued under Superintendent Hill during the present season and is nearing completion.

Navaho Reservation, Ariz. and N. Mex.—In the northern portion of the Navaho Reservation a drought has prevailed for three years, consequently there is no grass, and the sheep and horses of the Indians have died in large numbers. July 29 last, authority was granted by the Department to expend not exceeding $850 in developing springs and wells in that locality as a source of water supply for stock and domestic purposes; also to repair, where needed, the constructed ditches. It is hoped that this action will give some relief to the Indians.

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The San Juan River, in the northern part of the reserve, according to the reports of Special Agent Armstrong and of George Butler, superintendent of irrigation, contains abundant water for irrigation purposes and there are valuable lands adjacent which are susceptible of irrigation. It has been asserted that with a proper system of irrigation on the Navaho Reservation adjacent to the San Juan River two-thirds of the families of Indians occupying that reservation could make homes and become self-supporting. The office has planned to cause to be surveyed and staked off at an early date three or four small ditches leading from the San Juan River through productive lands and to have the same constructed as rapidly as possible. When these proposed ditches shall have been constructed, and the Indians located, the office will construct other ditches in places most suitable in case the Indians show a disposition to properly utilize those put under their control. The development of an irrigation system on the reservation lands adjacent to the San Juan River will go far toward solving the intricate Navaho problem.

Blackfeet Reservation, Mont. In reply to the request of one Joseph Oker for information relating to a right of way for an irrigating ditch on the Blackfeet Reservation, Mont., the Office informed him, May 7, 1902, as to the act of February 15, 1901 (31 Stats., 790), and the regulations thereunder, and stated that if an application for irrigation right of way is referred to this Office, the matter will be referred for recommendation to the officer in charge of the reservation through which such right of way is sought to be acquired.

May 26, 1902, Messrs. Joseph Sturgeon and Peter H. Edlefson, Dupuyer, Mont., submitted informal application for permission to construct an irrigation ditch through the Blackfeet Reservation, taking the water from the Cut Bank Creek on that reservation. The agent for the Blackfeet Agency recommended that, inasmuch as the water of Cut Bank Creek will be needed to irrigate Indian lands, permission should not be granted parties to enter the reservation for the purpose of diverting its waters to lands outside. The parties mentioned were therefore informed, July 8, that an application under the act of February 15, 1901, for authority to construct an irrigating ditch on the Blackfeet Reservation would not receive the favorable recommendation of this office.

SALE OF INDIAN LANDS.

Inherited lands.—Section 7 of the Indian appropriation act of May 27, 1902, provides:

> That the adult heirs of any deceased Indian to whom a trust or other patent containing restrictions upon alienation has been or shall be issued for lands allotted to him may sell and convey the lands inherited from such decedent, but in case of minor heirs their interests shall be sold only by a guardian duly appointed by the proper court upon the order of such court, made upon petition filed by the guardian; but all such conveyances shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and when so approved shall convey a full title to the purchaser, the same as if a final patent without restriction upon the alienation had been issued to the allottee. All allotted land so alienated by the heirs of an Indian allottee, and all lands so patented to a white allottee shall thereupon be subject to taxation under the laws of the State or Territory where the same is situate: *Provided*, That the sale herein provided for shall not apply to the homestead during the life of the father, mother, or the minority of any child or children.

Under this act all the lands that have been allotted in severalty to Indians may after their death be sold and conveyed by their heirs. This removes the restrictions hitherto existing as to the alienation of these lands, except such of them as are held as homesteads and those held by the Five Civilized Tribes, the latter exception being based upon a decision of the Department rendered August 11, 1902. These inherited lands are now held in trust by the United States, but the approval by the Secretary of the Interior of such conveyances as may be made under this law is the final administration of the trust, and the purchaser takes a fee-simple title, clear, free, and unencumbered. The lands then become subject to taxation under the laws of the State or Territory in which they are situated.

This law divides the heirs of deceased allottees into two classes, adults and minors, the former being given the privilege of selling or not selling their inherited lands according to their own judgment, without any restriction other than that the sale must be approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The minors must act through guardians appointed by the courts, and, as in every case of guardianship, the interests of the minors should be protected, and their inherited lands should be sold or not, as will best promote their welfare. Any sale of such lands must be upon petition of the guardian filed in the court in which he is appointed and before becoming effective must be approved by the Secretary of the Interior. In every case the heirs are the beneficiaries, and the money derived from sales of inherited lands will be paid directly to them, if they are adults, or, if minors, to their guardians, to be administered in the proper court.

The idea seems to prevail among the Indians, or has been purposely disseminated, that the enactment of this law was for the purpose of forcing the sale of the inherited lands, and it has been necessary frequently to explain that such sales are not compulsory, but are in the nature of a privilege granted to the heirs—a privilege which will be of little or no benefit unless sound judgment and discretion are exercised.

The well-known eagerness to secure possession of Indian lands has been exemplified by the interest this law has created in and around

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Indian reservations and the numerous inquiries received as to the application of its various provisions. There are thousands of acres, worth millions of dollars, affected by the law, and capital is already seeking this productive field for employment; and it is only by strict rules as to conveyance that these heirs can be protected against connivance and fraud.

June 26, 1902, the Department approved certain rules which were to govern the sale of inherited lands, but subsequently they were found to be defective, and August 12 amended rules were approved and substituted. These amended rules were in operation until October 4. Then it was decided that the appraisement and sale of the lands under sealed bids was desirable, and the rules were again amended to that effect and, as approved on that date, are now in full force. The Department has also approved a blank form of deed so that conveyances may be uniform, so far as possible. The right to pass title to the lands by will or deed of gift or in any other manner than that set out in the law and rules will be denied.

Nothing but preliminary work, such as the distribution of copies of the rules and blank deeds and answering the many inquiries, has yet been performed. But few deeds have reached the Department, and the revision of the rules has prevented their approval or disapproval. It is thought this delay will prove an advantage, for it gives the heirs and their representatives time to consider whether the sale of their lands is desirable or not, and gives them opportunity to become better acquainted with their rights, the value of their lands, and the purpose of the Department to secure the best returns possible for such as shall be sold.

On the death of allottees now living their allotments will also become subject to sale, so that work under this law will be nearly continuous. It is therefore specially important to have the method of procedure fixed upon the best possible basis. It now seems as if every practicable safeguard coming within the scope of the Department's authority under the law had been thrown around the heirs in the sale of their lands; but the actual operations under these rules remain to be performed and they may call for further changes from time to time.

Many intricate questions of heirship will arise, since that question is to be determined under the laws of the several States and Territories in which the lands are situated, and in order that good titles may be secured great care will be necessary to see that these various laws are properly interpreted and strictly complied with.

Umatilla, Oregon.—The Umatilla surplus lands embrace a large tract. They include all lands of the reservation not included within its new boundaries which are not allotted or required for allotments to the Indians and which were not sold at the appraised value at the public sale

of Umatilla lands heretofore held. They have been occupied for a long time by white settlers without remuneration to the Indians. The Indians have been dissatisfied because they were not permitted to graze their flocks and herds upon these lands while they have been used and occupied by whites without compensation.

An act approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 730), provides that all these lands shall be sold at private sale by the register of the land office in the district within which they are situated at not less than the appraised value thereof and in conformity with the provisions of prior legislation. It is provided that any bona fide settler upon any of these lands who is the owner of substantial improvements thereon, and who has improved any subdivision of the land with the intent of permanently residing upon it as a homestead, shall have a preference right to buy such land at any time within ninety days after the date of the act, upon making satisfactory proof of the local office as to settlement, intent, and improvements.

Puyallup, Washington.—The Indian appropriation act approved May 27, 1902, contains the following clause, which provides for continuing the sale of Puyallup lands during the present fiscal year:

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

This work was continued during the last fiscal year under a similar provision contained in the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1901. Clinton A. Snowden, who was appointed Puyallup commissioner June 22, 1897, is still in charge of the work.

As stated in the last Annual Report, Commissioner Snowden was of the opinion that the appraised value of the lots within the Indian addition to the city of Tacoma was too low, and he recommended that they be reexamined with a view to their reappraisement and that meantime sales of the lots be suspended. Accordingly this office telegraphed him, July 19, 1901, to suspend the sales until further orders, and August, 13, 1901, he was instructed as to reappraisement.

The reappraisement has been completed by Commissioner Snowden, and sales will soon be resumed. The lots within the Indian addition to the city of Tacoma aggregate 3,600 and there are 10 tracts considered as lots and blocks, making in all 3,610. There have been sold 1,945 lots and tracts considered as lots, leaving 1,655 yet for sale.

Citizen Potawatomi and Absentee Shawnee, Oklahoma.—During the present year there has been a decided boom in real estate in Oklahoma, and as a result the sale of Indian lands in that Territory during the past twelve months has far exceeded that of any previous year. The last annual report stated that up to August 15, 1901, under the acts of

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August 15, 1894 (28 Stats., p. 295), and May 31, 1900 (31 Stats., p. 247), 894 conveyances of land had been made by the Citizen Potawatomi and Absentee Shawnee Indians, amounting to 90,447.86 acres, at a valuation of $499,015.48, an average of $5.52 per acre.

Between August 15, 1901, and August 15, 1902, there have been approved 195 conveyances of land by the Citizen Potawatomi Indians, amounting to 22,946.87 acres, at a valuation of $124,543.78, an average of $5.42 per acre; also 60 conveyances of land by the Absentee Shawnee Indians, amounting to 5,268.74 acres, at a valuation of $54,572.75, an average of $10.35 per acre.

The total sales of land by these two tribes since the passage of the act of August 15, 1894, are 1,149 conveyances, aggregating 118,663.47 acres, at a valuation of $678,732.01, an average of $5.72 per acre.

Peoria and Miami, Indian Territory.—The last annual report of this Office stated that up to August 1, 1901, under the act of June 7, 1897 (30 Stats., p. 72), 86 conveyances of land had been made by the Peoria Indians, amounting to 6,215.96 acres, at a valuation of $65,261.90, an average of $10.49 per acre; also 41 conveyances by the Miami Indians, amounting to 3,137.80 acres, at a valuation of $32,792.50, an average of $10.45 per acre.

Between August 1, 1901, and August 15, 1902, there have been approved by the Department 17 conveyances of land by the Peoria Indians, amounting to 1,077.10 acres, at a valuation of $14,606.50, an average of $13.56 per acre; and 2 conveyances by the Miami Indians, amounting to 60 acres, at a valuation of $600, an average of $10 per acre.

The total sales of lands by these two tribes of Indians, since the passage of the act of June 7, 1897, are 103 conveyances by the Peoria, amounting to 7,293.06 acres, at a valuation of $79,868.40, an average of $10.95 per acre, and 43 conveyances by the Miami Indians, amounting to 3,197.80 acres, at a valuation of $33,392.50, an average of $10.44 per acre, making 146 conveyances of land by both tribes, aggregating 10,490.86 acres, at a valuation of $113,260.90, an average of $10.79 per acre.

Wyandot, Indian Territory.—By the Indian appropriation act approved June 10, 1896 (29 Stats., p. 343), it was provided—

> That the adult allottees of sections twenty-one and twenty-eight, in township twenty-seven north, of range twenty-four east, in the Wyandotte Reservation, Indian Territory, may sell and convey the land allotted to them in said sections: *Provided*, That the land so conveyed shall not exceed one-half of the land owned by each of them within the limits of the Quapaw Agency, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Under the provisions of this law 18 conveyances of land had been made by the Wyandot Indians up to August 15, 1901, amounting to 326 acres, at a valuation of $7,190, an average of $22.05 per acre.

Between August 15, 1901, and August 15, 1902, there have been approved 4 more conveyances, amounting to 129.50 acres, at a valuation of $2,302.50, an average of $18.25 per acre.

The total sales of land by these Indians since the passage of that act are 22 conveyances, amounting to 455.50 acres, at a valuation of $9,552.50, an average of $20.97 per acre.

L'Anse Band of Chippewa, Michigan.—Since patents have issued to this band of Indians under their treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stats., p. 1109), the President had approved up to August 15, 1901, 188 conveyances of land by these Indians, amounting to 11,554.52 acres, at a valuation of $46,260.76, an average of $4.04 per acre.

Between August 15, 1901, and August 15, 1902, there have been approved by the President 9 conveyances by this band, amounting to 431 acres, at a valuation of $1,676, an average of $3.88 per acre. The total sales of lands by the L'Anse band of Chippewa Indians are 197 conveyances, amounting to 11,985.52 acres, at a valuation of $47,936.76, an average of nearly $4 per acre.

Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River bands of Chippewa, Michigan.—For the twelve months ending August 15, 1902, there have been approved by the Department 6 conveyances of land by those members of said bands designated in the third article of the treaty of October 18, 1864 (14 Stats., p. 658), as "not so competent," amounting to 120 acres, at a valuation of $1,910, an average of $15.92 per acre.

Chippewa of Lake Superior, Wisconsin.—For the twelve months ending August 15, 1902, there have been approved by the President 12 conveyances of land made by the members of this band under their treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stats., p. 1109), amounting to 709.95 acres, at a valuation of $3,759.60, an average of $5.29 per acre.

TABLE 14.—*Recapitulation of sales of Indian lands for the year ended August 15, 1902.*

Indians.	Conveyances.	Area.	Valuation.
Citizen Potawatomi, Oklahoma	195	22,946.87	$124,543.78
Absentee Shawnee, Oklahoma	60	5,268.74	54,572.75
Peoria, Indian Territory	17	1,077.10	14,606.50
Miami, Indian Territory	2	60	600.00
Wyandot, Indian Territory	4	129.50	2,302.50
L'Anse Chippewa, Michigan	9	431	1,676.00
Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River Chippewa, Michigan	6	120	1,910.00
Lake Superior Chippewa, Wisconsin	12	709.95	3,759.60
Total	305	30,743.16	204,081.13

REF00746616

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 15.—*Lands set apart on Indian reservations for the use of religious societies from August 31, 1901, to August 21, 1902.*

Church or society.	Date.	Acres.	Reservation.
Foreign and Domestic Missionary Society, Protestant Episcopal Church.	Sept. 9, 1901	5¼	Lemhi, Idaho.
Roman Catholic Church	Sept. 20, 1901	1	Potawatomi, Kans.
Woman's Home Mission Society of Methodist Episcopal Church.	Oct. 28, 1901	5	Jicarilla, N. Mex.
American Missionary Association	....do	40	Rosebud, S. Dak.
Do	....do	164.28	Do.
Roman Catholic Church	Feb. 11, 1902	21	Yuma, Cal.
Women's Baptist Home Mission Society	May 10, 1902	6.02	Moqui, Ariz.
Protestant Episcopal Church	June 3, 1902	24	Hupa Valley, Cal.
Northern Pacific Board Missions, Presbyterian Church.	July 1, 1902	1	Makah, Wash.
Mission Board United Presbyterian Church, North America.	July 18, 1902	10	Warm Springs, Oreg.
First (Ottawa) Indian Baptist Church	....do	20	Ottawa, Ind. T.
Roman Catholic Church	Jan. 13, 1902	11.51	Yakima, Wash.
American Missionary Association	Aug. 19, 1902	25.92	Rosebud, S. Dak.
Lutheran General Synod	....do	13.50	White Mountain, Ariz.
Board Home Missions, Presbyterian Church	Aug. 20, 1902	160	Navaho, N. Mex.

A table giving all lands on Indian reservations set apart for missionary purposes will be found on page 568.

As reported by the Indian agents, no missionary work of any kind is now being done among the Indians of the Western Shoshone Agency, Nev., and the Colorado River Agency, Ariz.

LOGGING ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

La Pointe Agency, Wis.—September 28, 1892, the President approved rules to govern the sale of timber on the allotments of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation that had been conveyed by patent from the United States to the Indian allottees under the provisions of the treaty of September 30, 1854. J. H. Cushway & Co. was the successful bidder for the timber to be sold.

No contracts for the sale of timber on that reservation have been approved during the past year.

Under the same treaty the President approved, December 6, 1893, similar rules for the sale of timber on the allotments on the Bad River Reservation. Justus S. Stearns, of Ludington, Mich., is the authorized contractor on this reservation. No contracts covering timber on this reservation have been approved during the past year, but during the latter part of January last Agent Campbell forwarded for consideration timber contracts entered into by Mr. Stearns with 300 of the allottees whose allotments had been approved October 7, 1901, and with five allottees whose allotments had been approved January 18, 1901. In these contracts Mr. Stearns agreed to pay the allottees $5 per 1,000 feet for the green white pine and $3.50 per 1,000 feet for the green Norway pine on their respective allotments, which is an advance of $1 on white pine and $1.50 on Norway pine above the price which he had paid under previous contracts. No authority for the sale of the timber on the allotments approved January 18 and October 7, 1901, had been granted by the President, and the Office on February 3, 1902, recommended that the President be requested to authorize such of the allottees as might desire to do so to enter into contracts with Mr. Stearns for the sale of the timber on their allotments in accordance with the rules approved December 6, 1893. So far as this Office is advised no action was taken by the Department.

Timber operations have been satisfactorily conducted on both these reservations during the past year under contracts previously made.

September 11, 1901, the Office submitted to Agent Campbell for consideration and suggestion a draft of rules and regulations to govern the sale and cutting of timber on the Grand Portage Reservation in accordance with the provisions of the act of February 12, 1901 (31 Stats., 785). October 1, 1901, the rules were submitted to the Department. They were approved the next day, and a copy was furnished Agent Campbell October 8. They are published in full on page 554 of this report. So far as the Office is advised the timber operations on this reservation have been satisfactorily conducted.

Menominee Reservation, Wis.—The act of June 12, 1890, authorized the Menominee Indians to enter into contract with the Government to bank pine timber on their reservation, and 189,099,560 feet have been banked and marketed since that date.

Of this amount 15,000,000 feet was banked during the past winter. The logs were duly advertised and sold to the highest bidder on sealed bids. The highest bid was received from Mr. T. R. Morgan, of Oshkosh, Wis., for the purchase of 15,000,000 feet of logs on the Wolf River and its tributaries, and the south branch of the Oconto River, at $17.27 per 1,000 feet—the highest price ever received for logs cut on an Indian reservation. Valuable timber, consisting of hemlock, oak, elm, bass wood, birch, maple, and tamarack, as well as pine, still remains standing on the Menominee Reservation, and a similar quantity of logs will be cut during the ensuing season and sold, as has been the custom for eleven years.

Leech Lake Agency, Minn.—No timber operations have been carried on on the reservations or ceded lands under the jurisdiction of

REF0074617

this agency. The act of June 27, 1902 (32 Stats., 400), specifically repeals the clause of the Indian appropriation act of June 7, 1897, which authorized the Secretary of the Interior to permit the Indians of the diminished reservations in the State of Minnesota to dispose of the dead timber, standing or fallen, thereon; and likewise to permit the Indians of the ceded lands to dispose of the dead timber, standing or fallen, on the ceded lands. There is not, therefore, any authority of law under which the timber, standing or fallen, on Indian reservations in Minnesota can be disposed of, except that contained in the act of February 16, 1889 (25 Stats., 673), which permits the President to authorize the sale of such timber.

As the act of June 27 places the estimating, appraising, and sale of the timber on the ceded lands under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, it is unnecessary to discuss its provisions in this report.

White Earth Agency, Minn. Porter-Seelye controversy. The history of this controversy was fully gone over in my report for last year. Charles E. Seelye, as attorney for William Douglass, Maggie A. Seelye, and Ella M. Seelye, had entered into contract for the delivery to George F. Porter, during the logging season of 1898-99, of about 4,500,000 feet of pine saw logs. At the agreed price the logs cut and delivered amounted to $33,190.03, which, with the exception of $7,880.49 paid out on time checks, was paid to the Indian agent at White Earth, who, under the regulations, was to have control of the proceeds of the sale. Then a controversy arose as to the disposition of this fund, and October 31, 1901, the attorneys for the respective parties filed in this office a stipulation of settlement, by which it was agreed that, with the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, there should be paid in full settlement of all sums and demands by the several parties, the following sums:

To William Douglass	$327.07
To M. A. Seelye	3,140.70
To Ella M. Seelye	5,145.65
To George F. Porter	8,124.69
To Costello (first name unknown)	200.00
To the Indian stumpage fund	7,564.56
To the persons entitled to one half of unpaid scale bill	204.88
To account of time checks already paid	7,880.49
Total	33,190.04

October 31, 1901, the Office transmitted the correspondence and papers to the Department, and recommended that the controversy be settled practically in accordance with the stipulation.

April 19, 1902, the Department decided that the money should be disbursed as follows:

To William Douglass, under his contract	$735.30
To Maggie A. Seelye, under her contract	2,890.07
To Ella M. Seelye, under her contract and for hauling Douglass's logs, etc	4,956.03
To George F. Porter, supplies, etc	8,124.69
To Costello, time check	200.00
To the Indian stumpage fund	8,105.58
To parties entitled to one-half scale bill	204.88
To account time checks given under Maggie A. and Ella M. Seelye contracts, and already paid	7,880.49
Total	33,196.04

This was practically in accordance with Office recommendation.

April 22, 1902, Agent Michelet was advised of the Department's conclusions and instructed to make requisition for the money and disburse it, and his accounts for the fourth quarter of 1902 show its disbursement. This case is therefore closed.

Kiowa and Cheyenne and Arapaho Agencies, Okla. February 7, 1902, Glitsch, Randolph & Glitsch, of Anadarko, Okla., requested of this Office permission to purchase the dead standing or fallen walnut timber on the allotments under the jurisdiction of the Kiowa Agency in accordance with the provisions of the act of February 16, 1889 (25 Stats., 673). Subsequently other parties requested that they be authorized to purchase that timber, and the dead standing or fallen walnut timber on the allotments under the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.

February 24 the Office submitted these communications to the Department with the recommendation that the timber be not sold. After considerable correspondence the agents for these agencies were instructed to estimate the amount of walnut timber on the allotments under their respective supervision which was susceptible of sale under the act referred to.

May 22 Lieutenant-Colonel Randlett reported that the walnut timber susceptible of sale on the allotments under the Kiowa Agency would not in the aggregate exceed 59,473 feet board measure, and that of this amount but 26,588 feet would dress 16 inches in diameter; and Major Stouch reported that there were not more than 2,500 feet board measure of dead walnut timber on the allotments under the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency subject to such sale.

The Office on June 2 recommended that it be instructed to notify the different parties that the Department did not consider it advisable to request authority from the President for the sale of the timber. June 4 the Department approved that recommendation, and on June 10 the Office advised all interested parties accordingly.

Siletz Agency, Oreg.—Article 4 of the agreement of July 13, 1892,

REF0074618

between the United States and the Alsea and other bands of Indians of the Siletz Reservation (28 Stats., 325), is as follows:

It is further stipulated and agreed that section nine (9) in township nine (9) south, range 11 west of the Willamette meridian, and the west half of the west half of section five (5), and the east half (½) of section six (6), and the east half of the west half of section 6, township 10 south, range 10 west, W. M., and the south half of section 8 and the north half of section 17, and section sixteen (16) in township 9 south, range 9 west of the Willamette meridian, and the east half of the northeast ¼, and lot 3, sec. 20, and S. ½ and S. ½ of north half of sec. 21, town 8, range 10 west, W. M., are hereby reserved from sale, and that the timber on said five sections of land may be cut and manufactured by the Indians of said Siletz Reservation for their own use and for sale, under such rules as the Secretary of the Interior shall from time to time prescribe, regulating the cutting of timber, so as to secure an equality of benefits to the Indians, employment for them, and judicious aid to them in becoming self-supporting.

November 25, 1901, Duncan D. McArthur, school superintendent in charge of the Siletz Agency, transmitted a timber contract between himself and George Wilbur, an Indian of the Siletz Reservation, made in accordance with the regulations approved by the Department December 7, 1895, under Article IV quoted above. By the provisions of this contract McArthur agreed to sell to Wilbur, for the benefit of the Siletz Indians, 20,000 feet of timber, more or less, to be cut from the timber reserve. The contract was approved by the Office December 13, 1901, on condition that not exceeding 20,000 feet be cut.

August 12 and November 29, 1901, and March 8 and 31, 1902, the superintendent reported that the sawmill on the Siletz Reservation was in a dilapidated condition and that it would be necessary to expend considerable money before it could be put in proper working order. With his report of March 31, he submitted a proposition of Messrs. Hall Bros. & Porter to lease the sawmill. They offered to put the mill in proper working order if given a five-year lease, and proposed to make the necessary repairs in consideration of the first year's rent, and thereafter to pay an annual rent of $100 in cash or lumber.

April 14 the Office recommended that Superintendent McArthur be authorized to enter into a contract with Hall Bros. & Porter for the lease of the mill for five years. This recommendation was approved by the Department April 26. May 16 the superintendent was so instructed, and July 8 he transmitted the lease, which was approved July 23.

Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex.—The act of August 15, 1894 (28 Stats., 286, 302), empowers the Secretary of the Interior, under such rules as he may deem proper, to "sell, or otherwise dispose of, a quantity of timber not exceeding $20,000 in value on the Jicarilla Apache Reservation," the proceeds to be used in the purchase of sheep and goats for the benefit of the Indians belonging to that reservation. On the 7th of last March Hon. T. M. Patterson called the attention of this Office to the subject of the sale of that timber, and the Office replied,

March 13, that the act of August 15, 1894, was still applicable. This correspondence was forwarded by the Senator to the Department, and by the Department to this Office March 17. March 22 the Office reported that it had no objection to the enactment of legislation looking to the sale of timber on the Jicarilla Apache Reservation, provided such legislation was along the lines suggested in its reports of February 1, 1894, and December 24, 1900.

March 24 the Department referred to the Office a report made by Special Agent Frank C. Armstrong on March 8, 1902, in which he strongly recommended the enactment of legislation that would permit the Indians of the Jicarilla Apache Reservation to dispose of the timber thereon.

March 29 the Office submitted the following draft of a bill, which the Department forwarded to Congress April 4:

A BILL Authorizing the sale of timber on the Jicarilla Apache Reservation for the benefit of the Indians belonging thereto.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to sell or otherwise dispose of any or all of the timber on the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation in New Mexico, whether allotted or unallotted, if allotted, with the consent of the allottee, the proceeds to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in the purchase of stock for the benefit of all of said Indians, or for such other purpose as in his judgment will tend to promote their welfare and advance them in civilization.

It was not introduced as a bill, but is published in House Doc. No. 531, Fifty-seventh Congress, first session.

LEASING OF INDIAN LANDS.

ALLOTTED LANDS.

The terms for which Indian allotments may be leased were given in the annual reports of this office for the years 1900 and 1901. The maximum varies from three to ten years according to circumstances, and where only a money consideration is given the lease is usually limited to one year. All approved grazing leases for terms in excess of one year provide, in addition to the cash rental, for fencing the lands, and all approved farming and grazing leases for terms in excess of two years have provision either for placing some substantial improvements on the premises or for breaking new land, or for both.

The amended rules governing the leasing of allotted lands, approved March 21, 1902, provide that—

Every adult, male, able-bodied Indian not engaged in some permanent business or occupation by which he is gaining a livelihood for himself and family will be required to reserve not less than 40 acres of cultivable land from his own allotment for occupancy and cultivation by himself, which shall always be exempt from leasing.

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Adult male Indians not wholly disqualified by physical or mental infirmities from working a portion of their allotments, but who may be less able than those not so disqualified, will be required to work or manage a part of their allotments, to be regulated and determined by the actual conditions in each case, to be fully and conclusively shown in the applications for permission to lease.

In both cases the allottees will be permitted to receive a portion or percentage of their lease money from that portion of their allotments that may be leased, the remainder to be retained until the expiration of the lease period whenever, in the discretion of the agent, such action will not work a hardship to the allottee.

The following list includes all leases approved since the date of the last annual report and those now awaiting examination.

Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Okla.—One thousand and sixty-three farming and grazing leases and one business lease. The consideration ranges from 25 cents per acre per annum for grazing lands to $1.75 for grazing and farming lands. The terms are from one to three years for grazing or farming and grazing, and from two to five years for farming only. The business lease is for a brick kiln, 9.74 acres, for five years, at $150 per annum. One hundred and nine more leases from this agency have been received and are awaiting examination.

Colville Agency, Wash.—Two farming and grazing leases for two and a half and three years, respectively; consideration, 44 cents and 37½ cents per acre per annum.

Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak.—Ninety-six grazing leases for the term of one year. The consideration ranges from 10 to 21 cents per acre.

Grande Ronde Reservation, Oreg.—One grazing lease, 160 acres for three years; consideration, 15 cents per acre per annum.

Kiowa Agency, Okla.—Two hundred and ninety-six farming and grazing leases, for terms ranging from one to three years for grazing, or farming and grazing, and from two to five years for farming purposes; the annual rental is from 25 cents to $2 per acre. Also 5 business leases—4 for brickyards and 1 for slaughterhouse, for terms from one to five years; annual rental 1 acre, $66; 2 acres, $20; 2 acres, $60; 2 acres, $90; 4 acres, $120. Fifty-five leases from this agency are in the office awaiting examination.

Leech Lake Agency, Minn.—One business lease for a sawmill for five years; consideration, $250 per annum.

Nez Perce Agency, Idaho.—Four hundred and twenty leases for farming and grazing and 26 for business purposes. The former are for one, two, and three year terms. The consideration ranges from 50 cents to $3 per acre per annum. The business leases are for general merchandise, livery, drugs, mill, and lumber yards, etc. They generally cover a fraction of an acre each, but a few cover 3 or 4 acres. The terms are from one to five years. The consideration ranges from $40 to $240 per annum.

Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr.—Two hundred and sixty-three farming and grazing leases on the Omaha and 331 on the Winnebago Reservation. The terms are from one to five years. The consideration ranges from 30 cents per acre for grazing lands to $3 for farming lands.

Oneida Reservation, Wis.—Seven farming and grazing leases for one and two years. The consideration ranges from 50 cents to $1.50.

Pawnee Reservation, Okla.—Three hundred and thirty-one farming and grazing leases. The terms are from one to five years. The consideration ranges from 20 cents per acre per annum for grazing lands to $2.50 per acre for farming lands.

Ponca, Oto, and Oakland Agency, Okla.—Two hundred and twenty farming and grazing leases on the Ponca, 161 on the Oto, and 39 on the Tonkawa reservations. The terms are from one to five years. The consideration ranges from 25 cents per acre per annum for grazing lands to $2.50 per acre for farming lands.

Potawatomi and Great Nemaha Agency, Kans.—One hundred and twenty farming and grazing leases—86 of the Potawatomi, 18 of the Sac and Fox, 10 of the Iowa, and 6 of the Kickapoo Indians. The terms are one, two, and three years. The consideration ranges from 50 cents per acre per annum to $3.50 per acre.

Puyallup Reservation, Wash.—Ten farming and grazing leases. The term is two years. The consideration ranges from $2.50 per acre per annum to $10.10.

Sac and Fox Agency, Okla.—Two hundred and twenty-two farming and grazing leases—193 of the Sac and Fox, and 29 of the Iowa Indians. The terms are from one to five years; the consideration ranges from 16 cents to $2.50 per acre per annum. Also one business lease, 2 acres, for three years, for mercantile store; consideration $25 per annum.

Shawnee, Potawatomi, and Kickapoo Reservations, Okla.—Eighty-three leases—22 farming and grazing leases of the Absentee Shawnee, 8 of the Potawatomi, and 53 of the Kickapoo Indians. The terms are from one to five years. The consideration ranges from 25 cents to $3 per acre per annum.

Santee Agency, Nebr.—One hundred and nine farming and grazing leases—88 of the Santee and 21 of the Ponca Indians. The terms are from one to three years. The consideration ranges from 25 cents to $1 per acre per annum.

Siletz Reservation, Oreg.—Eighteen farming and grazing leases. The terms are from three to five years. The consideration ranges from 25 cents to $1.25 per acre per annum.

Sisseton Agency, S. Dak.—One hundred and sixty farming and grazing leases. The terms are one, two, and three years. The consideration ranges from 15 cents to $1 per acre per annum. Also one lease for a summer resort, 61.45 acres, for five years. The consideration is $200 per annum. Nineteen leases from this agency are awaiting examination.

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Umatilla Agency, Oreg.—Thirteen farming and grazing leases; terms, two and three years. The consideration ranges from $1.50 to $2 per acre per annum. Also one business lease for post-office and general merchandising, 2 acres for five years; consideration $10 per annum.

Yakima Agency, Wash.—Seventy-eight farming and grazing leases; terms, one to five years; the consideration ranges from 50 cents to $2 per acre per annum. Also one lease for feed and stock yard, 6 acres for five years, annual rental, $110. Also one lease for school purposes, 1 acre for five years, annual rental, $15. Also one lease for hotel purposes, 1 acre for five years, consideration, $420 per annum.

Yankton Agency, S. Dak.—Eight hundred and thirty-six farming and grazing leases. The term is from one to three years. The consideration ranges from 15 cents per acre per annum for grazing lands to $1 for farming lands. Fifty-three leases from this agency have been received and are awaiting examination.

UNALLOTTED OR TRIBAL LANDS.

Since the date of the last annual report leases and permits for the use and occupancy of tribal lands have been executed as follows:

Cheyenne River Reservation, S. Dak.—Three grazing leases for the period of five years each from June 1, 1902, as follows:

Lessee	District.	Area.	Rate.	Annual rent.
Minnesota and Dakota Cattle Co	No. 1	221,840	$0.051	$11,913.02
Charles L. Millett	No. 3	368,640	.046	14,966 78
Douglas Webster	No. 4	397,585	.04	15,406.42

The lease to Douglas Webster has not yet been approved by the Department.

Crow Reservation, Mont.—The McCormick lease on grazing district No. 3, comprising an area of 435,000 acres, will expire on December 31, 1902. The Department on September 8, 1902, granted authority for the inauguration of the permit system of pasturage on that grazing district for two and one-half years from the expiration of the McCormick lease, at the rate of $1 per head per annum for the pasturage of cattle and 20 cents per head per annum for the pasturage of sheep.

Duck Valley Reservation, Nev.—Three grazing permits, as follows:

Permittee.	Term.	Number of head.	Rate.	Tax.
Garat & Co	Mar. 1, 1902, to Mar. 1, 1903	300	$1.00	$300.00
John S. Winter	do	50	1.00	50.00
E. M. Brass & Co	do	150	1.00	150.00

Eastern Shawnee Reservation, Ind. T.—One farming lease in favor of James B. Jarrett, covering agency and school tract; term, five years from March 1, 1902; annual rental, one-third of the grain delivered in the half bushel. There has also been executed 1 mining lease in favor of the Arco Mining Company, covering 61.95 acres; term, ten years from December 1, 1901; royalty, 10 per cent of product mined, which the Department, September 17, declined to approve.

Flathead Reservation, Mont.—One grazing lease in favor of Michael H. Wall, covering two small islands in Flathead Lake, containing an area of 1,400 acres; term, five years from May 1, 1902; annual rental, $70. One grazing permit in favor of John Herman, for the pasturage of 400 head of cattle; term, one year from May 1, 1902; annual rental, one dollar per head.

Fort Apache Reservation, Ariz.—Ten grazing permits, as follows:

Permittee.	Term.	Number of head.	Rate.	Tax.
H. J. Ramer	Apr. 1, 1902, to Apr. 1, 1903	1,000	$1.00	$1,000.00
J. W. Ellison	do	200	1.00	200.00
Frank Wallace	do	500	1.00	500.00
J. W. Hampson	do	650	1.00	650.00
George Bailey	do	50	1.00	50.00
William Adams	do	50	1.00	50.00
Harley Martin	do	1,500	1.00	1,500.00
Charles Savage	do	100	1.00	100.00
James M. Flake	do	300	1.00	300.00
H. W. Hopen	do	100	1.00	100.00

Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont.—Nine grazing permits, as follows:

Permittee.	Term.	Number of head.	Rate.	Tax.
Meade Kennedy	Jan. 1, 1902, to Jan. 1, 1903	40	$1.00	$40.00
Joseph Pauly	do	65	1.00	65.00
Luke C. Hays	do	250	1.00	250.00
Daniel Kuhnhn	do	22	1.00	22.00
James H. Snell	do	9	1.00	9.00
Wm. H. H. Healy	do	12	1.00	12.00
Charles Ohlerking	do	115	1.00	115.00
James B. Derrity	do	130	1.00	130.00
Charles Perry	do	90	1.00	90.00

Great Nemaha School Farm—Potawatomi Agency, Kans.—One farming lease in favor of Rufus G. Kelley, for one year from March 1, 1902; consideration, $300; five acres surrounding the school building, reserved; lessee to have the use of three rooms in dormitory building.

Kaw Reservation, Okla.—Eight grazing leases, each for the period of one year from April 1, 1902, as follows:

Lessee.	Pasture.	Area.	Rate.	Annual rent.
		Acres.	*Cents.*	
George T. Hume	1	5,795	85	$4,225.58
Do	2	5,042	85	2,866.72
Do	6	5,696	55	3,170.77
Charles H. Boan	4	2,474	26	643.24
Solomon Mayer	3	5,085	50	2,580.64
Do	5	6,366	43	2,769.21
Do	7	8,031	58	4,699.89
Frank A. De Noya	8	5,233	41	2,145.53
Walter R. Ranney	12	1,415	35	495.25
Oliver H. White	14	500	20	100.00
William F. Smith	11	9,132	111	3,789.78
James C. Clubb	10	1,996	30	598.80

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Kiowa and Comanche Reservation, Okla.—Thirty-two agricultural leases on reserve pasture No. 3, 12 grazing leases on reserve pasture No. 1, and 1 lease on reserve pasture No. 4. The agricultural leases are for the period of three and one-third years from May 1, 1902, and the grazing leases are for three years from July 1, 1902. They are described as follows:

Lessee.	Lands.	Area.	Rate.	Annual rent.
AGRICULTURAL LEASES.				
		Acres.	*Cts.*	
Wm. I. Gilbert	Fractional section 19	620	10	$251.40
John B. Yaeger	Section 20	640	10	256.00
Harry S. Beckes	Section 21	640	10½	259.20
James T. Dock	Section 22	640	11	262.40
Thos. A. Horn	Section 23	640	10½	259.20
Geo. W. Davenport	Section 26	640	10	256.00
Thos. J. Clark	Section 27	640	11	262.40
Elmon B. White	Section 30	640	50	320.00
James Leftwich	Section 31	641	10	256.40
John A. Taliaferro	Section 32	640	10	256.00
Alexander Gullett	Section 33	640	10	256.00
Frank Fiegna	Section 34	640	11	262.40
George Hays	Section 35	640	40	256.00
Robert B. Frensly	Fractional section 2	633	11	251.33
Geo. A. Still	Fractional section 3	628	11	257.48
John J. Hardin	Section 9	640	10	256.00
Alexander R. Biggs	Section 10	640	10	256.00
James M. Armstrong	Fractional section 11	629	10	251.60
Dudley F. Fore	Section 15	640	10	256.00
Chauncey C. Forward	Section 22	640	10	256.00
George M. Matthews	Fractional sections 24, 25, and 36.	256	15	115.20
James Lowe	Fractional section 19	624	10	249.20
John G. Miller	Section 29	640	25	160.00
Elmon B. White	Section 28	640	25	160.00
Albert A. Jones	Section 11	629	25	157.25
Geo. O. Edwards	Section 6	606	25	151.50
Everett T. Leonard	Section 7	614	25	153.50
Isaac G. Vernon	Section 5	628	25	157.00
James R. Dennis	Section 20	640	25	160.00
Robert N. Edwards	Section 23	640	25	157.25
James W. Jones	Section 22	640	25	160.00
Giles H. Connell	Sections 4, 8, 16, 17, 18	3,168	25	792.00
GRAZING LEASES.				
Jacob L. Huggins	Sub. E	17,881	33½	6,392.45
William H. Jennings	Sub. F	34,674	25½	8,841.87
Thomas L. Burnett	Sub. G	22,536	26½	6,025.70
Sol Mayer	Sub. H	22,001	38½	8,470.39
Thomas L. Burnett	Sub. I	20,163	25½	5,191.98
Sol Mayer	Sub. J and M	16,099	41½	20,053.06
Thomas L. Burnett	Sub. K and N	51,111	30½	16,732.31
Sol Mayer	Sub. L	22,562	32	7,347.84
Ascher Silberstein	Sub. O	22,951	31½	7,173.13
William T. Waggoner	Sub. P	24,109	32	7,394.88
Do	Sub. Q	28,107	30½	8,661.13
Do	Sub. R, S, and T	68,487	25	17,121.75
James L. McHaney	Res. No. 4	20,541	25½	5,186.60

There have also been approved nine permits, for the pasturage of the cattle of Indians and others incorporated with the tribes, as follows:

Permittee.	Term.	Number of head.	Rate.	Tax.
Pio Abaline	April 1, 1902, to April 1, 1903.	130	$1.00	$120.00
Jim Pah coddy	....do	100	1.00	100.00
Wm. F. Dietrich	....do	240	1.00	250.00
Thos. F. Woodard	....do	500	1.00	600.30
Wm. E. Pedrick	....do	60	1.00	60.00
Frank B. Fazwell	....do	240	1.00	250.00
Emmet Cox	....do	100	1.00	100.00
Per con nic	....do	100	1.00	100.00
Edward L. Clark	....do	600	1.00	600.00

The revenue derived under leases and permits for the year, from April 1, 1901, to March 31, 1902, was $69,661.04.

The revenue derived and to be derived for the year, from April 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903, is $164,833.25.

Mescalero Reservation, N. Mex.—Nine grazing permits, as follows:

Permittee.	Term.	Number of head.	Rate.	Tax.
Charles M. Bremond	Mar. 1, 1902, to Mar. 1, 1903.	6,000 sheep	$0.20	$1,600.00
Mrs. Agnes Cree	....do	3,500 cattle	1.00	3,500.00
Almer N. Blazer	Apr. 1, 1902, to Apr. 1, 1903.	10 horses	1.00	10.00
Leslie B. Tannehill	Apr. 15, 1902, to Apr. 15, 1903.	1,000 cattle	1.00	1,000.00
Wilmer S. Shepherd	....do	1,000 sheep	.20	200.00
Pablo Chavez	....do	1,433 sheep	.20	286.60
Joseph B. Wingfield	Apr. 1, 1902, to Apr. 1, 1903.	100 cattle	1.00	100.00
John C. Hightower	....do	247 goats	.20	49.10
Do	Aug. 1, 1902, to July 31, 1903.	48 goats	.20	9.60
	Aug. 24, 1902, to Aug. 23, 1903.			

Omaha Reservation, Nebr.—Four farming and grazing leases for the period of one year each from March 1, 1902, as follows:

Lessee.	Area.	Rate.	Annual rental.
	Acres.		
Uriah Merrick	40	$0.30	$12.00
Arthur P. Fleiss	40	.30	12.00
Lorin G. Shumway	30.12	1.00	30.12
Walter T. Diddock	189.50	.30	56.79

Oto and Missouri Reservation, Okla.—Four grazing leases, each for the period of two years from January 1, 1902.

Lessee.	Area.	Rate.	Annual rental.
	Acres.	*Cts.*	
Zack T. Miller	1,000	15	$150.00
George W. Corson	600	30	80.00
Clarence Z. Spurlock	2,155.41	20	431.09
Marion Swallow	160	15	24.00

Osage Reservation, Okla.—Twenty-four grazing leases, each for the period of two years from April 1, 1902, as follows:

Lessee.	Pasture.	Area.	Rate.	Annual rental.
		Acres.	*Cts.*	
Ellis Short	8	580	15	$87.00
Lee L. Russell	57	11,552	7½	866.40
Amos W. Lord	12	2,710	10	271.00
Howard M. Stonebraker	15	8,031	10	803.10
Harris H. Brenner	O. R.	5,110	7½	108.00
George T. Edwards	O. R.	2,000	10	200.00
John W. Wyrick	6	800	10	80.00
Edwin Sparrow	37	6,432	10	643.20
Clement De Noya	99	282	15	42.30
William Watson	30	2,612	10	261.20
Do	31	1,022	15	153.30
William W. Hampton	29	1,592	10	159.20
Frank B. Hutchison	163	1,411	19½	279.63
John P. Lynn	O. R.	600	10	60.00
Prudom & De Noya	71	1,499	10	149.80
Do	95	2,939	10	293.90
Do	O. R.	1,480	10	148.00
Peter C. Bigheart	S. of 57	1,200	15	180.00
William C. Wood	86	2,009	10	106.96
Arthur Rogers	O. R.	1,800	10	180.00
Robert W. Black	27	4,897	10	489.70
Charles Jennings	7	946	15	141.90
Wm. T. Leahy	O. R.	2,655	7½	199.12
Dwight N. Wheeler	141	1,554	10	155.40

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Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak.—Twenty-eight grazing permits, each for the period of six months from January 1, 1902, as follows:

Permittee.	Number of head.	Rate.	Tax.
		Cts.	
Antoine Janis	22	50	$11.00
John Lee	33	50	16.50
Elizabeth Dixon	83	50	42.00
Lessert & Sons	350	50	175.00
Mrs. Kate Rooks	102	50	51.00
Charles Jones	383	50	191.50
Josephine Pourier	167	50	83.50
David Collier	40	50	20.00
Her Plenty Horses	100	50	100.00
James Stirk	38	50	19.00
Emma Vlandry	22	50	11.00
William Twiss	111	60	66.60
Emily Tibbits	116	50	58.00
Julia Swallow	223	50	111.50
Emma Stirk	285	50	142.50
Jennie R. Pugh	60	50	30.00
W. D. McGan	171	50	247.03
Julia Kover	100	50	50.00
Martha Janis	62	50	31.00
Charles Cuny	119	50	59.50
Alex. Adams	62	50	31.00
Emma Allen	100	50	50.00
William Shangran	138	50	69.00
Jessie Craven	350	50	175.00
Susie Green	80	50	40.00
Eccafey & Son	110	50	55.00
William Larabee	10	50	5.00
Louisa Henderson	50	50	25.00

Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.—One hundred and seventeen grazing permits, as follows:

Permittee.	Term.	Number of head.	Rate.	Tax.
Ed. L. Whiting	Nov. 1, 1901, to Apr. 30, 1902.	254	$0.50	$127.00
A. M. Charbonneau	Jan. 1, 1901, to May 31, 1902.	250	1.00	250.00
Peter Decory	do	250	1.00	250.00
William F. Schmidt	do	50	1.00	50.00
John Burnett	do	150	1.00	150.00
J. E. Utterback	do	325	1.00	325.00
Albert Whipple	do	71	1.00	71.00
Adam Smith	do	150	1.00	150.00
John H. Neiss	do	150	1.00	150.00
James D. McLean	do	30	1.00	30.00
D. S. McLean	do	10	1.00	10.00
Alex. Bordeau	do	100	1.00	100.00
S. F. Estes	do	100	1.00	100.00
Geo. D. Huggins	do	76	1.00	76.00
E. W. Thode	Dec. 1, 1901, to May 31, 1902.	1,000	.50	500.00
Wm. A. Bonser	June 1, 1901, to May 31, 1902.	75	1.00	75.00
Peter Valandra	do	50	1.00	50.00
James K. Laten	do	50	1.00	50.00
R. D. Elston	Dec. 1, 1901, to May 31, 1902.	75	.50	37.50
C. G. Miller	do	75	.50	37.50
Scott Bright	do	50	.50	25.00
J. H. Emery	do	350	.50	175.00
J. B. Farnsworth	Nov. 1, 1901, to May 31, 1902.	170	.54+	92.08
J. W. Williams	do	171	.54+	92.62
George Pete	June 1, 1901, to May 31, 1902.	50	1.00	50.00
Curtis & Mullen	do	70	1.00	70.00
Frank P. Ganaway	Nov. 1, 1901, to May 31, 1902.	100	.50	50.00
Wm. McAllister	do	47	.58+	27.41
Joseph Patry	do	30	.50	15.00
Benjamin Furgeon	June 1, 1901, to May 31, 1902.	80	1.00	80.00
C. O. Webster	Nov. 1, 1901, to May 31, 1902.	40	.58+	23.33
J. M. Flannagan	Dec. 27, 1901, to May 31, 1902.	300	.43	129.00
Cyrus O. Snider	Dec. 1, 1901, to May 31, 1902.	50	.50	25.00
John Bamlus	do	100	.50	50.00
B. J. Conness	do	59	.50	29.50
W. F. Phillips	do	177	.50	88.50
Geo. H. Lamoreux	June 1, 1901, to May 31, 1902.	100	1.00	100.00
D. K. Roby	Nov. 1, 1901, to May 31, 1902.	59	.59	29.50
Olaf Nelson	do	175	.59	103.25
Jacob Kraft	do	500	.58+	291.66
John G. Davis	Dec. 1, 1901, to May 31, 1902.	60	.50	30.00
Harry Ham	Nov. 1, 1901, to May 31, 1902.	500	.59	295.00
C. S. Jewell	do	50	.59	29.50

Permittee.	Term.	Number of head.	Rate.	Tax.
B. F. Diamond	Nov. 1, 1901, to May 31, 1902.	300	$0.59	$177.00
I. P. Bettelyoun	June 1, 1901, to May 31, 1902.	90	1.00	90.00
E. M. Sedgwick	Nov. 1, 1901, to May 31, 1902.	100	.59	59.00
Arthur Cruise	Mar. 1, 1902, to May 31, 1902.	200	.25	50.00
Wm. N. Lamoreaux	June 1, 1901, to May 31, 1902.	100	1.00	100.00
E. M. Mullen	Nov. 1, 1901, to May 31, 1902.	30	.59	17.70
P. O. Bryan	June 1, 1901, to May 31, 1902.	19	1.00	19.00
G. H. Lamoreaux	do	260	1.00	260.00
E. Ralston	Nov. 1, 1901, to May 31, 1902.	50	.59	29.50
Grant S. Cherrington	do	300	.58+	175.00
Wm. N. Lamoreaux	June 1, 1901, to May 31, 1902.	170	1.00	170.00
W. S. Montgomery	June 1, 1902, to May 31, 1903.	600	1.25	750.00
J. H. Quigley	do	4,277	1.25	5,346.25
W. L. Montgomery	Nov. 1, 1901, to May 31, 1903.	100	.59	236.00
O. E. Finstad	June 1, 1903, to May 31, 1903.	60	1.25	75.00
C. S. Jewell	do	100	1.25	125.00
H. D. Lewis	do	234	1.25	292.50
Wm. McAllister	do	60	1.25	75.00
Cyrus O. Snider	do	71	1.25	88.75
Wm. N. Lamoreaux	do	178	1.25	222.50
G. E. Evenson	do	50	1.25	62.50
D. K. Roby	do	315	1.25	393.75
A. Newman	do	60	1.25	75.00
C. E. Blunck	do	900	1.25	1,125.00
Do	Nov. 1, 1901, to May 31, 1902.	100	.58+	58.33
G. L. Cherrington	June 1, 1902, to May 31, 1903.	1,000	1.25	1,250.00
Ed. L. Whiting	do	272	1.25	340.00
N. Polen	do	40	1.25	50.00
W. P. Lewis	do	320	1.25	400.00
James Hudson	do	300	1.25	375.00
S. Parker	do	93	1.25	116.25
J. F. Jones	Nov. 1, 1901, to Apr. 30, 1902.	150	1.00	150.00
E. E. Dillon	do	130	1.00	130.00
Arthur Cruise	June 1, 1902, to May 31, 1903.	800	1.25	1,000.00
John Dillon	do	125	1.25	156.25
Will Archer	do	60	1.25	75.00
Carl Theide	do	40	1.25	50.00
Claus Niehus	do	400	1.25	500.00
Marcus Frauen	do	50	1.25	62.50
W. P. Bryant	June 1, 1902, to Dec. 31, 1902.	72	.625	45.00
C. A. Youll	June 1, 1902, to May 31, 1903.	22	1.25	27.50
E. E. Dillon	do	120	1.25	150.00
Jacob Wist	May 1, 1902, to May 31, 1903.	55	1.33+	73.33
J. J. Elston	June 1, 1902, to May 31, 1903.	300	1.25	375.00
C. G. Cobb	do	20	1.25	25.00
R. H. Shaw	do	14	1.25	17.50
Christ Anderson	do	175	1.25	568.75
D. P. & H. M. Story	May 1, 1902, to May 31, 1903.	14	1.33+	18.66
Ole Elvik	do	50	1.33+	66.67
J. H. Williams	June 1, 1902, to May 31, 1903.	103	1.25	128.75
H. A. Bell	do	30	1.25	37.50
F. A. Cutchall	do	84	1.25	105.00
F. E. Todd	do	40	1.25	50.00
Olaf Nelson	do	200	1.25	250.00
J. M. Flannigan	do	600	1.25	750.00
G. H. Danforth	do	200	1.25	250.00
E. E. Shattuck	do	50	1.25	62.50
B. F. Diamond	do	150	1.25	187.50
C. O. Webster	do	180	1.25	225.00
D. W. Menhirter	do	50	1.25	62.50
F. W. McManus	do	100	1.25	125.00
Frank Stapleton	do	75	1.25	93.75
William Andress	do	50	1.25	62.50
Karl Leslie	June 1, 1902, to May 20, 1903.	75	1.29	96.75
Frank P. Ganaway	June 1, 1902, to May 31, 1903.	100	1.25	125.00
M. Patterson	do	362	1.25	452.50
J. Charles Antoine	do	75	1.25	93.75
S. H. Williams	do	30	1.25	37.50
Tom Fenenga	do	60	1.25	75.00
Crilly Brothers	do	50	1.25	62.50
Harry Ham	do	800	1.25	1,000.00
Peterson & Mayer	do	63	1.25	78.75
W. F. Phillips	do	110	1.25	137.50
J. C. Antoine	do	75	1.25	93.75

San Carlos Reservation, Ariz.—Four grazing permits, as follows:

Permittee.	Term.	Number of head.	Rate.	Tax.
J. W. Hampson	1 year	4,376	$1.00	$1,376.00
A. H. Gibson	1 year	800	1.00	800.00
Robinson & Brooking	1 year	75	1.00	75.00
B. E. Parks	6 months	1,000	.50	500.00

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Standing Rock Reservation, N. and S. Dak.—One grazing lease in favor of George Edward Lemmon, comprising the western portion of the reservation, containing an estimated area of 788,480 acres; term, five years from June 1, 1902; annual rental, $24,048.64. In addition to the cash consideration, the lessee is to fence the range with a good, substantial cattle-proof fence, the fence to revert to the Indians at the end of the term.

Tule River Reservation, Cal.—One grazing permit in favor of McIntyre Brothers for the pasturage of 1,200 head of sheep; term, one year from June 1, 1902; consideration, $1,000.

Morongo Reservation, Cal.—One grazing permit in favor of Julian Ganchow for the pasturage of 800 head of sheep; term, two months from March 31, 1902; consideration, $80.

Umatilla Reservation, Oreg.—One farming lease in favor of Felix Moran covering 418 acres of the school farm; term, two years from November 1, 1901; consideration, $836.

Warm Springs Reservation, Oreg.—Four grazing permits for one year from May 1, 1902, as follows:

Permittee.	Number of head.	Rate.	Tax.
J. I. West	353	$1.00	$353.00
L. E. Allingham	10	1.00	10.00
Henry Peterson	2	1.00	2.00
J. I. West	12	1.00	12.00
W. A. Bishop	15	1.00	15.00

Walker River Reservation.—One grazing permit in favor of Messrs. Miller & Lux; term, one year from January 1, 1902; consideration, $355.75. The permit covers that portion of the reservation north and northwest of the upper irrigation dam.

Winnebago Reservation, Nebr.—Nine farming and grazing leases for the period of one year each from March 1, 1902, as follows:

Lessee.	Area.	Rate.	Annual rental.
	Acres.		
James W. Boyd	116.10	$0.78+	$91.00
Albert Hensley	120.80	1.35	177.45
William H. Merry	40	.50	20.00
John Ashford	108.64	.83+	90.37
Henry Skidmore	57.51	.30	17.25
Craig L. Spencer	80	.70⅝	56.40
Cornelius J. O'Connor	80	.40	32.00
Sylvester E. Morgan	116.56	.35	40.79
Craig L. Spencer	12.31	.85	23.29

RAILROADS ACROSS INDIAN LANDS.

The records of this office concerning the operations of railroad companies in the Indian Territory and in Oklahoma show that the unusual activity remarked in the last annual report continued unabated during the past year. Having determined the question of location, the several companies projecting lines of railroad through this section appear, as a rule, to have proceeded with the work of actual construction, and more mileage was probably completed in these Territories during the past year than ever before in the same length of time. The desire to occupy the several promising fields led to an aggressive and lively competition between many of these companies. The differences, however, seem to have been satisfactorily adjusted, but to this competition may be attributed, no doubt, the acquirement by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company of the property and franchises of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company, which transfer has recently been made public.

The operations of these companies, with but few exceptions, have been conducted with a proper observance of the laws, and the companies have, as a rule, evinced a desire to conform to the regulations of the Department.

NEW LEGISLATION.

Probably the most important action affecting the operations of railroad companies in the Indian Territory and Oklahoma with respect to Indian lands is the passage of the act of February 28, 1902 (32 Stats., 43), which will be found on page 480 of this report.

Sections 1 to 12 relate to the granting of a right of way to the Enid and Anadarko Railway Company.

Sections 13 to 23 relate to the granting of rights of way for railway, telephone, and telegraph lines to any railway company organized under the laws of the United States, or of any State or Territory which shall comply with the provisions of the act.

Section 23 repeals the act of March 2, 1899 (30 Stat., 990), so far as it applies to the Indian Territory and Oklahoma, and all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the act of February 28, 1902, it being provided, however, that such repeal shall not affect any company whose railroad was at the time of the passage of the act being actually constructed, or any rights which had already accrued.

GENERAL REVIEW.

Following is a summary of the action taken since the date of the last annual report with respect to the several railway companies acquiring rights of way and constructing railroads through Indian lands:

Arkansas and Choctaw Railway Company.—In the last annual report mention was made of the contention of this company that the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations had not within the time prescribed by law dissented from the statutory allowance of $50 per mile compensation for right of way as provided in act of January 28, 1899 (30 Stats.,

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806), and that therefore compensation should be made by the company at that rate. March 4, 1902, drafts aggregating $11,019.50 were tendered by the company in payment of tribal damages at $50 per mile. The office is not advised that the legal questions involved have been determined by the Department.

Damages to occupants in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in the sum of $5,792.59 were paid by the company, as approved January 11, 1902. Certain cases in which amicable settlement could not be effected were referred to referees, whose findings were approved March 20, 1902.

Station grounds have been approved under the act of January 28, 1899, at the following points:

Harrington, sections 23 and 24, township 8 south, range 25 east. Approved April 21, 1902.

Purnell, sections 6 and 31, townships 7 and 8 south, range 24 east. Approved April 24, 1902.

Garvin, section 18, township 7 south, range 23 east. Approved April 24, 1902.

Valliant, section 27, township 6 south, range 24 east. Approved April 21, 1902.

Fort Towson, section 24, township 6 south, range 19 east. Approved April 24, 1902.

Gilbert, sections 24 and 25, township 6 south, range 18 east. Approved April 24, 1902.

Crossing St. Louis and Santa Fe, sections 27 and 28, township 6 south, range 17 east. Approved November 22, 1901.

Soper, sections 13 and 14, township 6 south, range 15 east. Approved April 24, 1902.

Boswell City, sections 17, 19, and 20, township 6 south, range 14 east. Approved June 30, 1902.

Bennington, section 27, township 6 south, range 12 east. Approved April 24, 1902.

Boswell, sections 32 and 33, township 6 south, range 10 east. Approved April 24, 1902.

Durant, section 32, township 6 south, range 9 east. Approved November 22, 1901.

Durant, amended March 22 and June 14, 1902.

Durant, additional grounds (act Apr. 25, 1896). Approved March 21, 1902.

Unnamed, section 30, township 6 south, range 8 east. Approved April 24, 1902.

Unnamed, sections 17 and 20, township 6 south, range 7 east. Approved April 24, 1902.

Madill, sections 27 and 28, township 5 south, range 5 east. Approved December 10, 1901.

Ardmore, section 30, township 4 south, range 2 east. Approved November 22, 1901.

Ardmore, amended map. Approved December 27, 1901.

Lone Grove, sections 25, 26, and 35, township 4 south, range 1 west. Approved April 24, 1902.

Sugden, section 30, township 5 south, range 8 west. Approved November 22, 1901.

Arkansas and Oklahoma Railroad Company.—This is a constructed line extending 11.319 miles from the Missouri State line to Grove, Cherokee Nation, and is now the property of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.

Arkansas Valley and Western Railway Company.—February 10, 1902, the Department referred an application of this company for permission to survey a route from Sapulpa, Creek Nation, westerly to Enid, Okla., under the act of March 2, 1899. The company was called upon for evidence of its good faith and financial ability; but June 14 it requested permission to withdraw its application, stating that it would proceed under act of February 28, 1902. Map of definite location of a line from Tulsa, Creek Nation, westerly 24.875 miles along the southern bank of the Arkansas River was submitted under that act, which the office returned to the Department August 6, giving the status of the company, as above outlined. The mileage in the Creek Nation was 23.807 miles. August 23 the office recommended that the draft for $1,190.35, which had been tendered in payment for right of way at the rate of $50 per mile, be returned with the information that the act of February 28, 1902, did not authorize compensation at that rate, and that the company should not undertake the construction of any part of its line until compensation had been made to the Creek Nation in accordance with the provision of section 15 of that act.

Arkansas Western Railroad Company.—Amended map showing the entire line from the Arkansas State line 9.827 miles westerly to Heavener, with map of station grounds at Heavener, were approved April 14, 1902. Damages for the station grounds in the sum of $99.64, accepted by the Department June 7, were paid. The railroad was completed October 31, 1901.

Ardmore Coal and Power Company.—March 6, 1902, the Department referred the application of this company under the act of March 2, 1899, for permission to construct a line 3¼ miles in length, extending southeasterly from Ardmore to certain coal mines. The company was advised March 19 of the repeal of that act, and that it must proceed under the act of February 28, 1902.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company.—The lines operated by this company in the Indian Territory and in Oklahoma are referred to under the Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern; Southern Kansas; Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe; and Eastern Oklahoma railroads.

Blackwell, Enid and Southwestern Railroad Company.—Since the date of the last annual report there have been approved maps showing the definite location of 121.63 miles of line as follows:

Through Custer and Washita counties, Okla., 14.9 miles, approved October 28, 1901.

Through Osage Nation, Oklahoma, 45.38 miles, approved December 6, 1901.

Through Kansas Reservation, Okla., 12.04 miles, approved February 7, 1902.

Through Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, 23.13 miles, approved February 10, 1902.

Through Blaine, Dewey and Custer counties, Okla., 20.18 miles, approved March 4, 1902.

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The 69 miles of line through the late Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Reservation crosses but 2 allotments, and damages paid in the sum of $105 were approved March 26, 1902. In Custer and Washita counties, Okla, the line crosses 13 allotments, and damages paid in the sum of $695 were approved March 11, 1902. Damages in the Cherokee Nation (to individual occupants $1,793, and to the nation $1,590.84) were approved April 11, 1902, but have not yet been paid. The agents for the Osage and Cheyenne and Arapaho agencies have been instructed to assess damages on the rest of the line.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company.—February 7, 1902, a map of definite location of a line extending southeasterly from Chickasha 25.25 miles was approved under the acts of February 27, 1893, and March 17, 1898. Compensation to the Chickasaw Nation in the sum of $1,262.50 and to individual occupants in the sum of $1,769.35 has been made, and the payments were approved June 25 and August 6, 1902, respectively.

On the second Southwestern Branch, from a point in section 8, township 2 north, range 11 west, to a point in section 4, township 2 south, range 14 west, map of which was approved July 23, 1901, right-of-way damages were assessed in the sum of $1,798.20, and for station grounds in section 21, township 4 north, range 11; section 21, township 5 north, range 11 west, and section 17, township 6 north, range 10 west, damages were assessed in the sum of $353.60. These assessments were approved October 26, 1901, and were paid by the company November 2.

June 13, 1902, the Department accepted tribal compensation in the sum of $279.50 for right of way of 5.59 miles through Pasture Reserve No. 1 in the late Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Reservation, this being the only tribal lands of those Indians traversed. April 22, 1902, there were approved, under acts of March 2, 1887, and June 27, 1890, maps showing station grounds in sections 10 and 11, township 1 south, range 13 west, and in section 4, township 1 south, range 14 west, situated in Pasture Reserve No. 1. The compensation made for the right of way covers station grounds also.

The station grounds at Chickasha were amended so as to show the exterior lines to harmonize with the lines of the town site, as shown upon map approved December 3, 1901.

Choctaw Northern Railway Company.—Right of way for this line northerly from Geary, Okla., was acquired under the name of Watonga and Northwestern Railway Company, as shown upon maps of definite location approved April 16, 1901.

Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company.—There has been approved since the date of the last annual report maps of definite location as follows:

From Railroad Station 15 + 47, near Hartshorne, to the mines of the McAlester Coal Company, a distance of fifty-eight one-hundredths of a mile, approved October 26, 1901.

Fractional map No. 17, being branch line in the "Wilburton Basin," extending 18.35 miles through ranges 16, 17, and 18 east, in township 5 north, approved November 29, 1901.

January 18, 1902, there was approved under act of April 25, 1896, map showing new station grounds at Turkey Creek, in township 6 north, range 22 east, Choctaw Nation.

May 22, 1902, there was submitted under the act of February 28, 1902, map showing 240 acres desired for reservoir purposes near Haileyville, and June 6, 1902, maps showing amended definite locations of the main line and of the station grounds at Haileyville and of additional station grounds at Haileyville.

September 28, 1901, the agent of the Sauk and Fox Agency transmitted to this office a blue-print copy of a map designated "Tecumseh Branch, Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf R. R." showing a route from Tecumseh, Okla., 21.95 miles southerly to the Canadian River. He also forwarded for approval deeds from certain Indian allottees conveying portions of allotments crossed by the survey shown on the blue print. These deeds were returned to the agent March 6 and 11, 1902, with the information that their form was not in accordance with the prescribed rules, and that the company would have to proceed in accordance with the law governing the acquirement of rights of way.

The company was also informed October 11, 1901, that it would be required to file its map of definite location and to compensate the several Indian allottees damaged; also that if it proposed to proceed under the act of March 28, 1900 (31 Stats., 52), it must show that the line is a branch of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad. Accordingly, January 30, 1902, the company forwarded map of definite location, showing the surveyed line from Tecumseh to the Canadian River, with the statement that it did not, however, consider itself under any obligations to file such maps of its branch lines in Oklahoma. No evidence was given that the line shown is a branch of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad.

Clearwater Short Line Railway Company.—Damages for right of way through the lands of the Nez Percé Indians in the sum of $14,068.95 were approved June 22, 1900. Of this amount $13,968.73 was paid February 3, 1891, by the agent to the Indian allottees entitled, and April 18, 1902, he transmitted a schedule showing further settlements with certain dissenting allottees in the sum of $4,816.50, which was approved April 26, and payment by the company was approved May 26.

Colorado and Gulf Railroad Company.—August 21, 1901, this company applied for permission to survey a line through the Navaho Reservation. September 23, 1901, the company was advised that the Department had declined its request.

Columbia River and Northern Railroad Company.—The application of

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this company for permission to construct a line through certain Indian lands in Klickitat County, State of Washington, between Lyle and Goldendale, was approved August 12, 1902, after the Columbia and Klickitat Railroad had declared that it did not intend to construct a line along its approved right of way which would have paralleled the other road.

Denison and Northern Railway Company.—The president of this company forwarded a resolution of the board of directors authorizing him to relinquish any right to locate further lines in the Indian Territory, and also forwarded a statement that the company had commenced grading on sections 3 and 4 of the main line of its road in the Choctaw Nation. November 14, the inspector for the Indian Territory reported that the company had done no work on sections 3 and 4. The office therefore recommended, November 23, that some action be taken looking to the forfeiture of the company's right of way and to the repeal of the laws authorizing the construction of the road. December 5, the Department concurred; but the company protested and was granted 20 days within which to show cause why such action should not be taken. Upon their showing, the Department, February 6, recalled its instructions of December 5.

Denison and Washita Valley Railroad Company.—The entire length of this line, located wholly in the Choctaw Nation, is 13.17 miles, and is operated by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company. May 3, 1902, there was approved map of definite location showing seven spur or branch lines aggregating 6.78 miles, and May 8, Special Indian Agent Taggert was instructed to assess damages.

Eastern Oklahoma Railway Company.—November 15, 1899, and January 27, 1900, there were approved maps of definite location showing lines through Indian lands in Oklahoma aggregating 59.04 miles, authorized by the Department August 1, 1899, under act of March 2, 1899. Under authority of September 20, 1901, as amended April 18, 1902, the company was further authorized to locate 13 lines in Indian Territory and Oklahoma along routes described in certain amended articles of incorporation. Since the last annual report there have been approved to this company maps of definite location as follows:

Third section line No. 3, through townships 22, 23, and 24 north, ranges 5 and 6 east, 19.39 miles, approved October 7, 1901.

First and second section lines No. 10, and third section line No. 1, through townships 18, 19, 20, 21, and 23 north, ranges 4, 5, and 6 east, 33.52 miles, approved March 11, 1902.

First section line No. 12 and third section line No. 10, through townships 3, 4, 5, and 6 north, ranges 1, 2, and 3 east, 20 miles, approved March 17, 1902.

Fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh sections of line No. 10, through townships 5 to 18 north, in ranges 2, 3, 4, and 5 east, 81.78 miles, approved April 4, 1902.

First sections of lines Nos. 4, 7, and 15, through townships 24, 25, and 26 north, ranges 4, 5, and 6 east, 23.37 miles, approved April 26, 1902.

Second section line No. 15, through townships 26, 27, and 28 north, ranges 2, 3, and 4 east, 16.9 miles, approved April 26, 1902.

There has been assessed against this company and paid by it, on the above lines, damages in the sum of $24,095.71.

There were also approved March 20 and April 29 maps showing the selection of the station grounds at Johnson and Pauls Valley, respectively, in the Chickasaw Nation, for which tribal damages in the sum of $105.80 have been assessed and paid.

July 25, 1902, there were submitted under act of February 28, 1902, two maps, one showing grounds selected for a reservoir station at Youngs Summit, containing 80 acres, and the other showing additional station grounds selected in section 35, township 24 north, range 5 east, both in Pawnee County, Okla.

Eastern Railway Company of Minnesota.—Schedule of damages assessed by the agent of the La Pointe Agency for amended right of way through the Fond du Lac Reservation in the sum of $250.10 was approved October 21, 1901.

Enid and Anadarko Railway Company.—This line is being constructed and operated in connection with the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. December 26, 1901, the company filed for approval, under the act of March 3, 1875, two maps of definite location of a line from Watonga to a point of connection with the first southwest branch of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, near Anadarko, Okla., a distance of 56.77 miles; and January 1, 1902, it submitted two additional maps showing lines of survey from a point of connection with the second southwest branch of that railroad, near Lawton, Okla., to a point of connection with the main line near Sugden, Chickasaw Nation, a distance of 40.43 miles. These maps were returned because the survey and location through Indian lands were not authorized by the act of March 3, 1875. They were resubmitted under the act of March 2, 1899, and approved February 6, 1902. As the proposed line through the Wichita Reservation crossed an Indian burial ground, it was finally arranged that the company would defray the expenses of exhuming and reburying the Indian remains.

The company has paid damages for its right of way as follows:

Reinterment of Indian remains	$675.00
Allottees Wichita Reservation [a]	2,512.13
Allottees Kiowa, etc., Reservation [a]	676.30
Tribal Kiowa, etc., Reservation	50.00
Total	3,913.43

February 26, 1902, the office reported adversely on engrossed bill H. R. 3104, granting right of way to the company through Oklahoma and Indian Territory, also incorporating the provisions of the general act embodied in H. R. 10065; but the bill, nevertheless, became a law

[a] See voucher No. 11 b., fourth quarter report of Agent Randlett, approved August 9, 1902.

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by the President's approval February 28, 1902. The company has not filed any maps under that act.

Fort Smith and Western Railroad Company.—The Department approved amended locations of this company's line as follows: August 16, 1901, from the point of connection with the Kansas City Southern Railway, in township 8 north, range 25 east, to Baum's station, a distance of 20 miles; September 13, between Baum's station and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad; December 12, thence to the Canadian River (making a total distance in the Choctaw Nation of 63 miles); also, December 12, through the Creek Nation, a distance of 57.75 miles.

Maps of station grounds in the Choctaw Nation, one at Bokoshe, in township 8 north, range 24 east, and the other at McCurtain, township 8 north, range 22 east, were approved January 10 and April 29, 1902, respectively. Referees were appointed to appraise damages to certain dissenting occupants in the Choctaw Nation—Francis M. Elsey, chairman; J. C. Rye, on behalf of the railroad company, and C. A. Overstreet, on behalf of the Choctaw Nation. Their report of September 14 was transmitted to the Department September 26, and the several parties in interest were informed of their rights under the act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stats., 1368). The matter of compensation for such damages was lodged in the courts as provided in that act. A further report of their appraisement of damages to occupants on the line west of Baum's station was approved January 8, 1902, and the parties in interest were notified January 13.

December 3, 1901, the Department accepted the dissent of the Choctaw Nation to the statutory allowance of $50 per mile for tribal compensation for right of way, and the draft for $1,000 which had been tendered as compensation for the first 20 miles was returned to the company December 19. The question of damages is being determined by the court.

January 9, 1902, the principal chief of the Creek Nation advised this office that the Creek council had failed to dissent from the statutory allowance of $50 per mile tribal compensation. The company was therefore advised May 15 that compensation should be made the Creek Nation in installments of $500 as each 10 miles of line is completed.

A schedule submitted by United States Special Indian Agent Taggert, showing amicable settlement for individual damages in the Creek Nation, was approved February 18, 1902. As settlement could not be effected with certain occupants, referees were appointed, their report accepted, and the parties in interest notified May 10, 1902.

May 26, 1902, maps of definite location were submitted under the act of February 28, 1902, showing the location of the line from its terminus in the Creek Nation, on the Oklahoma-Indian Territory boundary to Guthrie, Okla. These maps were transmitted to the

Department June 3, and since then the company has repeatedly requested the appointment by the Department of an agent to represent the Indian allottees in negotiating settlement for right of way across their lands.

Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad Company.—November 26, 1901, this company was authorized to locate a line through Ponca Indian allotments in Knox and Boyd counties, Nebr., under the act of March 2, 1899. February 8, 1902, the Department approved maps of definite location showing the route through townships 32, 33, and 34 north, ranges 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 west, a distance of 36.47 miles. Damages in the sum of $4,639.62 as assessed by the Santee agent were paid by the company.[a]

July 7, 1902, the Department approved a map showing station grounds in sections 25 and 30, township 33 north, ranges 2 and 8 west, and the agent of the Santee Agency was designated to assess damages. The company has tendered $101.20, which is held pending receipt of the agent's report.

Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad Company.—Maps amending the location of station grounds at Paul's Valley and Purcell were approved October 7, 1901, and July 7, 1902, respectively.

Gulf, Oklahoma and Kansas Short Line Railroad Company.—October 16, 1901, the Department referred to the office a map showing the definite location of a line extending from Bartlesville, Ind. T., 20 miles westerly into the Osage Nation, Oklahoma. November 19 the company was advised that it was not authorized to make a survey through Indian lands and that the proofs and showings required under the act of March 2, 1899, did not accompany the maps.

An imperfect application and a map of definite location of a second section of 20 miles were filed November 23, 1901; but the company failed to furnish satisfactory evidence as to its financial ability and good faith, and the maps have not been approved. The line is along practically the same route as the Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma Railroad.

Gainesville, McAlester and St. Louis Railroad Company.—March 18, 1901, there were approved maps of definite location showing a survey from a point on Red River in township 8 south, range 4 east, to a point near South McAlester, under the acts of March 1, 1893 (27 Stats., 524), July 7, 1898 (30 Stats., 715), and February 25, 1899 (30 Stats., 891). Tribal compensation is provided for in the original granting act at the rate of $50 per mile. The authorities of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations respectively notified the office April 22 and 27 that the nations dissented from this allowance, and the company was advised accordingly February 20, 1902.

[a] See voucher No. 19 of the agent's fourth quarterly report, approved July 16, 1902.

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Gila Valley and Globe Northern Railway Company.—February 10, 1901, the Attorney-General was asked to institute suit to compel this company to repair and maintain roadways in the San Carlos Reservation, but March 27, 1902, the San Carlos agent was instructed to make an effort to collect from the company damages equal to the cost of the labor necessary to construct a new roadway to avoid the obstruction caused by the railroad company, estimated to be about $287.50. He reported May 12 that the company refused to settle on the terms suggested, and May 23 he was requested to secure from the company an offer of settlement.

Indian Territory Traction Company.—The application of this company for permission to locate an electric railway connecting South McAlester with Haileyville, Krebs, and other surrounding mining towns, under the act of March 2, 1899, was approved January 4, 1902, upon condition that the company would furnish satisfactory evidence of its good faith and financial ability. This was furnished July 23, 1902, together with map of definite location showing a route 15.10 miles in length. The map was approved July 25, and August 4 United States Indian Inspector Beede was instructed to assess the damages.

Jamestown and Northern Railway Company.—The act of March 3, 1901, provided that the amount of compensation agreed to between this company and the Indians of the Devil's Lake Reservation, N. Dak., shall be deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cut-head Sioux Indians within sixty days after the passage of the act. October 25, 1901, the company transmitted $1,845 to cover the compensation due, which was accepted October 31. The Northern Pacific Railway Company owns and operates this line.

Kansas, Oklahoma City and Western Railway Company.—September 5, 1901, application was made for permission to survey a line through the Cherokee and Creek nations, and the Osage and Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache reservations, under the act of March 2, 1899. The application was not in regular form and satisfactory evidence of the good faith and financial ability of the company was not furnished. Therefore upon request of the company, the application and other papers were returned February 11, 1902.

Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railway Company.—This line is owned and operated by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company and extends southerly from the Kansas-Indian Territory line in township 29 north, range 13 east, through Bartlesville, a distance of 57.79 miles. The latter company applied for approval of a map, under the act of April 25, 1896, showing additional station grounds, comprising 6.9 acres at Bartlesville, Cherokee Nation. March 5, 1902, the company was informed that inasmuch as it did not have any existing station at Bartlesville when the act was passed it can not acquire any ground there as additional to a *then* existing station.

Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway Company.—This line, constructed under act of April 6, 1896 (29 Stats., 87), is operated as part of the system of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company. It is 13.095 miles long, extending from Miami to Afton, Cherokee Nation, and was completed by grading, August 5, 1901. On the report of the agent for the Union Agency, dated October 31, 1901, the agreements entered into between the company and individuals in the Cherokee Nation for right of way through their premises were accepted as evidence of the payment by the company of the agreed damages. May 10, 1902, the office received $656.01 in payment of the tribal compensation, which has been placed to the credit of the Cherokee Nation.

November 7 and 19, respectively, there were filed maps showing new station grounds at Narcissa and Afton Junction. The applications were referred to the Union Agency for report as to the necessity for the establishment of such new stations.

Kansas City Southern Railway Company.—Under the act of February 27, 1893 (27 Stats., 487), the company submitted a map of its right of way showing additional grounds taken for cuts and fills, which was approved May 8, 1902. A map showing the amended location of the company's station grounds at Spiro (formerly Oak Lodge), Choctaw Nation, was approved January 4, 1902.

Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway Company.—May 12, 1902, the inspector for the Indian Territory transmitted for approval maps of station grounds sought to be acquired at Muldrow and Claremore, Cherokee Nation, under the act of June 1, 1886 (24 Stats., 73). This road is 162 miles long, and under that act the company would be entitled to 17 station grounds. Fifteen had already been approved, and May 24, 1902, the company was requested through the inspector to show that none had been approved in the 10-mile sections which included Muldrow and Claremore. A blue print forwarded by the inspector July 15 showed conclusively that grounds had already been acquired in these sections, and the maps were therefore returned July 26 not approved.

Kansas, Eastern Oklahoma and Texas Railroad Company.—October 15, 1900, the Department authorized this company, under the act of March 2, 1899, to survey a line commencing near Coffeyville, Kans., and extending southwesterly through Oklahoma and Indian Territory 550 miles; also to survey branch lines. December 12, 1901, the Department referred a report from Mr. F. L. Pitman, general manager, showing that the company had completed the survey and submitting maps of definite location from Shawnee, Okla., to a point near Caney, Kans. December 18, 1901, the company was called on to furnish evidence of its good faith and financial ability, and January 24, it was informed of the paralleling of its line by the Eastern Oklahoma Railroad. The maps of the Eastern Oklahoma Railroad Company, filed December 21,

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1901, were held for several months to allow the other company an opportunity to file the required showing, and when they were approved March 11, 1902, Mr. Pitman requested that the approval be reopened, but the request was refused April 28.

Kansas City, Mexico, and Orient Railway Company.—July 22, 1901, there were approved maps of definite location of a line through the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation, as authorized January 4, 1901, under the act of March 2, 1899. July 1, 1902, map of definite location of the line through Custer and Washita counties, Okla., was approved. A further map of definite location through Blaine and Dewey counties, Okla., showed that that line of survey paralleled the approved line of the Blackwell, Enid, and Southwestern Railroad Company, and July 30 the company was asked to show that the public interests would be promoted by the construction of such parallel line. August 19, 1902, the vice-president of the company filed an affidavit that the proposed road was under actual construction in Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma, and Mexico; that about 60 miles were graded in Oklahoma, and that the laying of track was about to be commenced in Mexico, on the Gulf of California, and that the line when completed would be the shortest line from the center of the United States to the Pacific Ocean. Upon this showing the map was approved August 27, 1902.

Kiowa, Chickasha and Fort Smith Railway Company.—This line is operated as part of the system of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, and extends 25.04 miles, from near Erin Springs to Pauls Valley, Chickasaw Nation, as shown by map of definite location approved March 20, 1901, under the act of March 2, 1899. There were completed, by grading, 24.2 miles on March 1, 1902. As mentioned in the last report, referees were appointed to determine the damages to the five individuals with whom amicable settlement could not be effected. Five drafts, aggregating $315.55, were submitted by the company to cover their award, and the schedule of payments was approved March 26, 1902.

Lehigh Traction Company.—July 11, 1902, this company applied for permission under the act of March 2, 1899, to locate a road, to be operated by electric power, between Atoka and Coalgate, Choctaw Nation. The company was informed July 17 of the repeal of that act in so far as the same applied to the Indian Territory and Oklahoma, and July 23, at the request of the company, its papers were returned.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.—The main line was constructed through the Indian Territory under the act of July 25, 1866 (14 Stats., 236), which granted lands in Kansas to aid in the construction of the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad, of which it is the successor. It is the line, extending east and west, authorized in the treaties of 1866 between the United States and the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Creek Indians.

Its branch lines were authorized and constructed under the act of March 2, 1899, and are as follows:

Atoka branch, 10 miles, approved March 17, 1900.
Krebs and Edwards branch, extending east and west of McAlester, 13.98 miles, approved May 25, 1900.
Extension of Edwards branch, 2½ miles, approved September 25, 1901.
Extension of Krebs branch, 9 miles, approved February 26, 1902.
Osage Coal and Mining Company's spurs, 2.01 miles, approved March 25, 1902.

Damages have been assessed and paid during the fiscal year on the lines approved since June 30, 1901, as follows:

Extension to Edwards branch, $302.41, approved February 13, 1902.
Extension to Krebs branch, $602.97, approved April 4, 1902.
Osage Coal Company's spurs, $142.14, approved May 12, 1902.
Spurs on Krebs and Edwards branches (omitted from original schedule), $39.93, approved February 12, 1902.

July 7, 1902, there was submitted, under the act of February 28, 1902, a map showing grounds sought to be acquired for a reservoir and water station near Coalgate, Choctaw Nation, embracing 491.31 acres. May 8, 1902, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes had requested information in regard to reservoir reservations claimed by this company, since it did not appear that maps of such reservations at Bluejacket, White Oak, Pryor Creek, Lelietta, Turkey Creek, and Limestone Gap, Ind. T., had been approved, and the Commission was instructed May 22 to be guided by Department decisions of December 5, 1899, and March 23, 1900, in reserving from allotment the lands claimed by the company for sites. These decisions arose as follows:

The company had claimed that under act of July 25, 1866, it was entitled to take and use additional lands at Muskogee for reservoir and stock yards under the provision granting "all necessary ground for station buildings, * * * depots, * * * and water stations;" that it had thus used the lands in question and obtained vested right therein, and that the acts of April 25, 1896, and March 2, 1899, were without application to the right of way granted by the act of July 25, 1866. July 13, 1899, the Department declined to approve the plat of grounds claimed at Muskogee. When asked for a review of that decision the Department stated, December 5, 1899, that while the acts of 1896 and 1899 do not divest or injuriously affect any vested rights theretofore acquired under the act of 1866, they do limit the extent to which the Secretary of the Interior may authorize the use of grounds for station and other purposes, and they also provide the method whereby such authority may be obtained. It was further held that the showing made does not indicate that any vested right in the stock yards was acquired by this company prior to the act of April 25, 1896, and that the application and plat did not conform either to the act of 1896 or that of 1899.

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To a request for a reconsideration of this second decision the Department replied March 23, 1900, as follows:

> If the company obtained any vested right to these grounds under the act of 1866, it was of course not divested or injuriously affected by said subsequent acts; but since the company, under the act of 1866, on January 30, 1872, secured departmental approval of a plat showing the grounds then desired by it for station and other purposes at Muskogee, such grounds being 400 feet in width and 2,080 feet in length, and since the company, although asserting a use and occupation of said reservoir for a period of over twenty-five years, and of said stock yards for a period of over eight years, did not present any plat thereof to the Department for approval, or present any proof of the necessity for the use of such reservoir and stock yards, for the purposes named, until during the last year (1899), and since, if the company acquired, under the act of 1866, a vested right to the grounds covered by such reservoir and stock yards, the approval of said plat, now tardily presented, is not necessary to the further enjoyment of that right, and since, if the company acquired no vested right to said grounds under the act of 1866, a right thereto, for purposes named, can now only be acquired under the acts of 1896 and 1899, and since the present application and plat do not conform to the requirements of the act of 1896, or to those of the act of 1899, it is believed that the present application and plat are not entitled to favorable consideration. The company's said request is therefore denied.

The company served notice on the inspector for the Indian Territory that it claimed every alternate section of land or parts thereof, designated by odd numbers, to the extent of ten sections per mile on each side of its line of railroad through the Indian Territory, within 20 miles from the line of the road. The claim was made under section 9 of the act of July 25, 1866, which provides as follows:

> *And be it further enacted*, That the same grants of lands through said Indian Territory are hereby made as provided in the first section of this act, whenever the Indian title shall be extinguished by treaty or otherwise, not to exceed the ratio per mile granted in the first section of this act: *Provided*, That said lands become a part of the public lands of the United States.

The office reported September 2, 1901, that it is not likely that any of the lands in the Indian Territory will ever become public lands of the United States, and that it was not thought that any part of the act quoted from has any applicability to the Indian Territory. This claim of the company to a land grant through the Indian Territory was also the subject of office report dated February 12, 1894.

Muskogee and Western Railroad Company.—After the approval July 25, 1901, of the maps of the first three sections of this road, extending 35.46 miles from Fort Gibson through Muskogee to a point on the Arkansas River, in township 16 north, range 16 east, there were filed under the act of March 2, 1899, by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company maps of definite location showing a line paralleling the line of the Muskogee and Western westerly from Muskogee. The latter company protested against the approval of these maps, and December 24, 1901, the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company was allowed twenty, and afterwards thirty, days to answer such protest, but no answer was made.

The request made December 9, 1901, by the Muskogee and Western Railroad for permission to change its route from a point on the line of its original second section on Cane Creek, and extending thence in a general westerly direction to Chandler, Okla., together with accompanying maps of definite location of sections 3, 4, and 5 along such changed route, were approved February 27.

The line of original location of the first section, as amended on map approved January 9, 1902, extends from Fort Gibson westerly 7.44 miles.

Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma Railway Company. January 14, 1902, the Department authorized the location of lines to be constructed by this company in Oklahoma and Indian Territory, under the act of March 2, 1899, along routes as follows: Commencing at a point of connection with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway system at Stevens, near the Kansas-Indian Territory line, in township 29 north, range 15 east, Cherokee Nation, and extending thence southwesterly through the Osage Nation and Oklahoma to Guthrie and Oklahoma City; also commencing at a point of connection with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway at Wybark in township 15 north, range 18 west, Creek Nation, and extending to point of connection with the main line in the Osage Nation, Oklahoma. The lines as proposed will form part of the system of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway. The company is now actively engaged in the construction of the road both on the main line and the Wybark branch. Maps of definite location for the entire line have been filed, and those submitted under the act of March 2, 1899, have been approved as follows:

First section, main line, south of Kansas line, 19.91 miles, approved April 25, 1902.

Second section, main line, from terminus of first section to Bartlesville, 8 miles, approved April 25, 1902.

Station grounds at Bartlesville, between stations 1401 and 1421, approved April 25, 1902.

Third section, main line, from Bartlesville through a portion of the Osage Nation, 11.51 miles, approved June 25, 1902.

Station grounds in township 28 north, range 14 east, on line of first section, Cherokee Nation, approved June 28, 1902.

Fourth section, main line, in Osage Nation, 10.70 miles, approved August 6, 1902.

Fifth section, main line, in Osage Nation, 10.35 miles, approved August 6, 1902.

Sixth section, main line, in Osage Nation, 14.95 miles, proofs of service of notice of application filed August 20, 1902, and map retained in the office pending the expiration of twenty days from date of service.

Seventh section, main line, Pawnee County, Okla., 19.4 miles, submitted under act of February 28, 1902, and transmitted to the Department July 11, 1902.

Eighth section, main line, Payne County, Okla., 17.9 miles, submitted under act of February 28, 1902, and transmitted to Department July 27, 1902.

Guthrie Branch, from Guthrie to west line of Lincoln County, Okla., 19.6 miles, submitted under act of February 28, 1902, and transmitted to Department June 17, 1902.

Oklahoma City branch of main line, from Oklahoma City northeasterly 20.2 miles, submitted under act of February 28, 1902, and transmitted to Department August 16, 1902.

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Section on main line from point 20.2 miles northeast of Oklahoma City to southeast corner section 19, township 15, north, range 2 west (13.55 miles), submitted under act February 28, 1902, and transmitted to Department August 16, 1902.

First section, Wybark branch, extending 20 miles northeasterly from Wybark, Creek Nation, approved July 3, 1902.

Second section, Wybark branch, 10 miles, in Creek Nation, approved July 3, 1902.

Third section, Wybark branch, 17.18 miles, in Creek Nation, approved August 15, 1902.

Fourth section, Wybark branch, 20 miles, Creek Nation and Osage Nation, Oklahoma, approved August 9, 1902.

Fifth section, Wybark branch, 12.01 miles, Osage Nation, Oklahoma, forming connection with main line in section 23, township 21 north, range 8 west, August 6, 1902.

Station grounds, maps filed July 23, 1902, under act of March 2, 1899, but proof of service of notice on allottees not yet filed, as follows: For grounds between stations 591 and 614, Wybark branch, 11.1 miles from point of connection with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway at Wybark; also for grounds at Coweta, between stations 1120 and 1140, Wybark branch, 21.2 miles from Wybark.

Under the act of February 28, 1902, maps have been submitted as follows: Amended location of 1.8 miles of the Wybark branch in sections 35 and 27, township 16 north, range 18 east. Amendments of original location one on the Wybark branch for a distance of 1.61 miles through the town of Tulsa, Creek Nation, and the other on the main line between railroad stations 3901+50 and 3990+50 in Pawnee County, Okla., a distance of 1.7 miles. Selection of terminal grounds in the southeast quarter of section 19, township 15 north, range 2 east, Lincoln County, Okla., at the junction of the Guthrie and Oklahoma City branches, embracing 40 acres. The first was transmitted to the Department July 28, the last two August 25, 1902.

The company has made payment for damages to occupants in the Cherokee Nation on the main line from Stevens to Bartlesville, and tribal damages have been assessed through that nation. Damages are being adjusted on the Wybark branch in the Creek Nation, and the agent for the Osage Agency has been designated to assess damages through the Osage Reservation. Appraisement of tribal damages made on the 11.51 miles in that reservation, extending westerly from Bartlesville, in the sum of $1,421, was approved August 16, 1902. Referees were appointed to appraise the damages to certain occupants in the Cherokee and Creek nations with whom amicable settlement could not be effected.

Nevada-California-Oregon Railway Company.—September 20, 1901, there was approved under the act of March 2, 1899, map of definite location, showing a line crossing four Indian allotments in townships 35, 36, and 37 N., R. 13 E., Mount Diablo meridian, in California. October 31 Special Allotting Agent Casson reported that the chief engineer of the road had agreed to compensate each allottee in the sum of $100, and afterwards, January 27, 1902, reported that the vice-president of the company declined to do so. February 15 and

May 13 he was directed to endeavor to reach amicable settlement between the allottees and the railroad company, especially as he had said that in his opinion $100 was extremely liberal.

Northern Pacific Railway Company.—November 1, 1901, the Department authorized this company to amend its located line through certain Indian allotments in the Crow Reservation, Mont., under the act of March 2, 1899; and November 23 the company was authorized to proceed with construction upon condition that it file the necessary papers and otherwise comply with Department regulations. The map has not yet been filed, but July 18 the office was advised that the necessary papers will be filed and compensation made the Indian allottees.

Application for permission to survey a line through the Quinaielt Reservation, in the State of Washington, was approved December 23.

April 26, 1902, authority was granted to survey a line through the Standing Rock Reservation, N. Dak., commencing at a point of connection with the main line near Mandan, N. Dak., and entering the reservation at its northern boundary a short distance west of the Missouri River and extending within the reservation to Fort Yates.

August 14, 1902, authority was granted to survey a line through the Yakima Reservation, Wash., commencing at Satus, on the main line within the reservation, and extending thence southwesterly, following the Satus Creek and its south fork through the reservation.

Oklahoma City and Western Railway Company.—Two drafts were mentioned in the last annual report as tendered by this company. The one for $4,109.35, in payment of tribal damages on the approved line through the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation in Oklahoma, was returned to the company September 11, 1901, with the information that by act of June 6, 1900, all the lands of that reservation, except such as would be allotted to Indians or reserved for pastures, became the property of the United States.

The draft for $1,471 for tribal damages in the Chickasaw Nation was also returned, with the information that damages would be assessed by an agent of the Department. His assessment, approved October 30, 1901, showed damages to individuals in the sum of $683.30, and to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in the sum of $2,749.87, which amounts were paid. Damages were also assessed for right of way through the town of Chickasha in the sum of $775.20, but they were not collected, because maps were filed February 24 and May 14, 1902, showing a change in the location of the line through Chickasha and the designation of an extended area as station grounds. The former was approved April 21, and the latter was transmitted to the Department June 25, 1902.

May 26, 1902, there was approved a map of amended line, diverging

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southerly from the line of original location at a point in the Fort Sill Military Reservation, extending through the Fort Sill boarding-school farm and the southern limits of the town of Lawton, Okla., to a point west of the Fort Sill Reservation. The agent of the Kiowa Agency was designated to assess damages.

Prior to June 30, 1902, there was completed by grading in the Chickasaw Nation 29.2 miles.

Oklahoma City and Southwestern Railway Company. March 4, 1902, five maps of definite location were approved showing the survey of a line from Oklahoma City, Okla., southeasterly 117.56 miles to Coalgate, Choctaw Nation. April 4 the company requested that the assessment of damages be delayed, as some change would be made in the survey before the road could be constructed.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory Electric Railway Company. December 31, 1901, the Department referred the application of this company for permission to survey a line from McAlester, Choctaw Nation, to Lawton, Okla. The application did not conform to the regulations, and the applicant was so advised January 13, 1902.

Omaha Northern Railway Company. By act of April 30, 1902, the time for the completion of this railway was extended three years from March 26, 1901.

Ozark and Cherokee Central Railway Company. September 5, 1901, there was approved map of the third section of this road, extending 22.62 miles from Tahlequah, in the Cherokee Nation, to Muskogee, in the Creek Nation. The first and second sections extend from the Arkansas-Indian Territory line through the Cherokee Nation, and on them damages were assessed amounting to $5,985.52, of which $5,884.20 was paid by the company—$1,907.11 as evidenced by vouchers filed March 4, 1902, and $3,977.09 by a draft. The draft was held pending a readjustment of damages on an amended line shown upon maps of definite location, approved, first section (20 miles), May 7, and second section (20.15 miles), July 2, 1902. Maps showing four station grounds on the amended line were also approved July 2. Damages in the sum of $6,990.63 were assessed on the amended line of the first and second sections, as shown upon schedules approved July 14, 1902. Accompanying them were vouchers showing further payments to occupants in the sum of $1,877.96, which, with the amount previously paid, make a total payment by the company of $7,762.16. The $771.53 in excess of the amount assessed will be returned.

A map of the first section in the Creek Nation, which would be the third section from the Arkansas-Indian Territory line, was submitted June 27, 1902, under the act of February 28, 1902. Twenty miles had been completed by grading June 4, 1902.

Poteau Valley Railroad Company.—After protesting against the assessment, the company paid $927.94 tribal damages in the Choctaw Nation. Individual damages amounting to $191.03 were also paid.

Republic and Kettle River Railway Company. The last annual report referred to the protest of this company against the location by the Washington and Great Northern Railway Company of a line paralleling its located line, at some points within a few feet. The Department, October 15, 1901, approved the maps of the latter company after allowing the former opportunity to make showing as to its claim of prior rights. January 3, 1902, the Republic and Kettle River Company was authorized to locate a line from the terminus of its approved line at Republic, Wash., following the Sans Poil River to the Columbia River, and extending through the south half of the Colville Reservation.

Seattle-Tacoma Interurban Railway Company.—The last annual report referred to damages assessed for right of way through four allotments in the Puyallup Reservation, Wash., whose ownership had not been determined. The ownership was determined by the Department as follows: Patent No. 29, issued to Napoleon Gordon and wife August 21; patent No. 5, to Temas George et al., October 1; patent No. 6, to William Tocanum October 4, and patent No. 136, to Kitty Kantz October 9, 1902. Payments of the amounts assessed were made to the parties entitled.[a]

San Diego Eastern Railway Company.—March 26, 1902, the San Diego Eastern Railway committee was authorized to make preliminary survey through the Yuma Reservation, Cal., conditioned that it will comply with the provisions of the act of March 2, 1899.

Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company. July 21, 1902, A. J. Abbott, attorney for the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, reported that settlement had been effected between the Isleta Pueblos and the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company for right of way and station grounds through their lands.

Shawnee Red Fork Coal and Railway Company.—Mention was made in the last annual report that this company had been given thirty days to explain how it proposed to hold certain coal leases in the Creek Nation, in view of Department order of July 23, 1901, directing the inspector for the Indian Territory to cancel all permits for mining coal in that nation. October 10 the inspector, referring to Department opinion of July 16, that leases for mineral can not be made without Departmental approval until the expiration of five years, suggested that it would not seem proper that this company should be granted a right of way with the understanding that these leases would be recognized and public notice given concerning them, as indicated in the company's prospectus. He therefore recommended that should the application of the company receive favorable consideration it should be with the understanding that these leases are not in any way recognized by the Department, nor is permission given for the construction of the road for the purpose of mining coal.

[a] See accounts of superintendent of Puyallup school, first quarter, 1902.

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November 9, 1901, the company submitted the following statement:

* * * The said railroad company hereby withdraws all reference to said leases as a part of its assets, and will not attempt on the basis of the possession of said leases to in any manner secure money or other assistance to enable said company to locate, construct, equip, or maintain said proposed line of railway, and that in the issuance of the bonds and the giving of any mortgage for the purpose of securing any such money or assistance no mention whatever shall be made in said bonds or mortgage of said leases, and no language shall be used in either said bonds or mortgage the purpose of which is to refer to or include said leases or any of them in the property pledged to secure such loan. To avoid any misunderstanding the bonds and mortgage will be submitted to this Department before offering the same for sale.

Upon this the Department, November 13, 1901, approved the application of the company to survey a line from Red Fork, Creek Nation, to Tecumseh or Shawnee, Okla., and also approved, under act of March 2, 1899, the map of definite location of 10.23 miles, being the first section of the line southerly from Red Fork.

The schedule of damages in this first section, in the sum of $1,540.30, was approved March 12, 1902, but the company has not yet made payment. It has submitted an amended map of this section and also maps of definite location of the other four sections, showing the surveyed line from Red Fork to Shawnee. The company has been notified that the maps of sections 2 to 5 were not accompanied by evidence of the service of notice of the application upon the allottees in the Creek Nation, and in Oklahoma. The amended map of the first section was approved April 8, 1902.

Shawnee, Oklahoma and Indian Territory Railway Company.—July 25, 1901, this company was authorized to survey a line through portions of Oklahoma and Indian Territory under the act of March 2, 1899. Maps showing the line of survey from Guthrie, Okla., to a point about 60 miles south of Canadian River, in the Chickasaw Nation, after being returned for correction, were forwarded to the Department April 1, 1901. April 22, 1901, the company filed maps of three sections, showing the survey extending northerly from the Canadian River in Oklahoma, which were forwarded to the Department October 12. April 20, 1901, the Department called for additional proof of the good faith and financial ability of the company, and October 5 an attorney in New York replied that negotiations were pending looking to the financing of the proposition. October 29, 1901, the maps of the six sections were returned to the company not approved, with the information that the evidence of good faith and financial ability submitted was not satisfactory.

Shawnee, Oklahoma and Missouri Coal and Railway Company.—The question referred to in the last report as to whether right of way damages assessed in the Creek Nation belong properly to the nation or to the individual allottee making selections prior to May 25, 1901 (the date of the ratification of the Creek agreement), is still undetermined.

October 10, 1901, the company was advised that the allottees in the Creek Nation holding certificates of allotments made prior to the ratification of the Creek agreement, under the act of March 1, 1901, were entitled to compensation for the value of the land taken by the company and that the company, in order to comply with the provisions of section 3 of the act of March 2, 1899, will have to effect settlement with those allottees before it can commence the construction of its road through their lands. The office also requested assent by the company to the assessment of damages in favor of the Potawatomi and Sac and Fox allottees in Oklahoma. No reply has been received. The company has submitted, under the act of February 28, 1902, map of definite location from Okmulgee, Creek Nation, easterly 26.8 miles, and map showing the survey of 14.45 miles westerly from Muskogee, which maps were transmitted to the Department May 28 and June 5, 1902, respectively. June 3, 1902, there was submitted for recording, under the act of February 28, 1902, a deed of trust covering those lines executed by the company to the St. Louis Union Trust Company, of St. Louis, Mo. Six miles of road in the Creek Nation have been completed.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company.—This company is the successor in interest of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, with respect to that portion of its line extending from a point on the Missouri-Indian Territory line in township 27 north, range 25 east, southwesterly to Sapulpa, Creek Nation, thence 37.25 miles to the Oklahoma-Indian Territory line, and thence to Oklahoma City, Okla. The company operates the road constructed under the name of the St. Louis and Oklahoma City Railway Company, under the act of March 18, 1896 (29 Stats., 69). The line extending from Fort Smith, Ark., southwesterly through the Choctaw Nation to the Red River at a point in township 8 south, range 17 east, was constructed under the act of August 2, 1882 (22 Stats., 181).

Twenty-six plats of station grounds on the line from Fort Smith to Red River, in the Choctaw Nation, were approved February 28, 1901, except Wister and Red River, approved March 27 and April 22, 1901, respectively.

With respect to 22 plats showing station grounds in the Cherokee and Creek nations, between the Missouri-Indian Territory line and Sapulpa, the company was advised March 16, 1901, that the plats of ground in the Cherokee Nation would not be approved until satisfactory evidence had been submitted showing that the lands appropriated are "only for such length as may be absolutely necessary." The company was also requested June 22 and 26, 1901, to show what amount of ground was claimed originally at each station in the Cherokee Nation, when such claim originated, whether it continued the same up to the passage of the act of April 25, 1896, and the reasons for such claim. It was also called upon to submit within thirty days from notice any showing it might desire to make—in view of the opinion of the Assist-

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ant Attorney-General dated June 8, 1901—to aid in determining to what extent the company is entitled to grounds for station purposes in the Creek Nation.

That opinion as to the company's rights in the Creek Nation stated: That in their treaty of June 14, 1866 (14 Stats., 785), it was the intention of the Creek Indians to grant to the railroad company such right of way as would be necessary to the operation of the road, and to leave to the determination of the United States the extent of such right of way; that when Congress made a grant to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company of a right of way through the public lands of the United States 100 feet in width on each side of said road, "*including* all necessary grounds for station buildings, workshops, depots, machine shops, switches, side tracks, turntables, and water stations," this determined the extent of the right of way necessary, not only through the public, but also through the Creek lands; that to that extent the railroad company is entitled "to the way" without compensating the Indians; that, however, for want of definite information as to the extent of the claim and occupation of the railroad company for right of way purposes prior to the filing of the maps now submitted, no opinion is expressed as to whether the company should be required to pay for the use of needed station grounds additional to the grounds claimed prior to April 25, 1896, nor whether if the extent of the company's claim and occupation had not been definitely fixed prior to the passage of the act of March 2, 1899 (30 Stats., 990), that act should not control the Department in determining to what extent the company may appropriate ground for station and other purposes.

July 20, 1901, the company submitted affidavits showing the use and occupancy of certain station grounds. The showing was not satisfactory, and October 31, 1901, the inspector for the Indian Territory reported that the company had claimed grounds at certain stations in excess of that absolutely necessary on April 25, 1896. The company, November 9, 1901, submitted maps in lieu of those theretofore filed, showing grounds of reduced area at 8 points named below.

November 23, 1901, plats of station grounds at the following points were approved:

Afton, sections 32 and 33, township 26 north, range 22 east.
Ogeeche, section 2, township 26 north, range 23 east.
White Oak, section 27, township 25 north, range 23 east.
Albia, sections 9 and 10, township 25 north, range 21 east.
Chelsea, section 30, township 24 north, range 18 east.
Catoose, sections 19 and 30, township 20 north, range 15 east.
Claremore, sections 4, 8, and 19, township 21 north, range 16 east.
Vinita, sections 15, 16, and 22, township 25 north, range 20 east.
Stock Yards, sections 28 and 33, township 19 north, range 11 east.
Red Fork, sections 22 and 27, township 19 north, range 12 east.
Stock Yards, sections 31 and 32, township 20 north, range 13 east.
Sapulpa, section 35, township 18 north, range 11 east.
Fairland, section 9, township 26 north, range 23 east.
Oseuma, sections 13 and 18, townships 23 north, ranges 22 and 23 east.

The 8 plats, showing reduced station grounds at the following points, were approved November 27, 1901:

Tulsa, sections 1 and 2, township 19 north, range 12 east.
Mingo, sections 30 and 25, township 20 north, ranges 13 and 14 east.
Bushyhead, section 21, township 23 north, range 17 east.
Dawson, section 27, township 20 north, range 13 east.
Verdigris, sections 2, 10, and 11, township 20 north, range 15 east.
Sequoyah, section 13, township 22 north, range 16 east.
Tuscha, section 1, township 18 north, range 11 east.
Catale, section 15, township 24 north, range 18 east.

December 5, 1901, there were approved plats showing additional station grounds at Afton (18.47 acres) under the act of April 25, 1896, and December 23 plat of amended station grounds at Bristow, on the St. Louis and Oklahoma City Railroad.

The company was authorized January 16, 1902, to survey a line through the Creek and Cherokee nations, and the Osage Reservation, under the act of March 2, 1899.

March 27, 1902, the office reported upon an amended map of definite location of a branch line extending from Mingo to Muskogee, submitted under the act of February 28, 1902.

The controversy between this company and the Muskogee and Western Railroad Company is mentioned under the head of the latter company.

St. Louis, Oklahoma and Southern Railroad Company.—This line is operated and owned by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, and extends from Sapulpa, Creek Nation, to the Red River, a distance of 192.60 miles, the last section of which was completed in March, 1901. The road was constructed under act of March 30, 1896 (29 Stats., p. 80), and damages were assessed in favor of individual occupants through whose land the line extends, as follows:

Nations.	Miles.	Damages assessed.	Damages paid by company.	Balance remaining unpaid.
Creek Nation	92.77	$7,152.28	$201.00	$6,951.28
Seminole Nation	5.99	440.00	.....	440.00
Chickasaw Nation	93.84	9,635.00	314.00	9,321.00
Total	192.60	17,227.28	515.00	16,712.28

The company has not yet assented to this award. It claims that it has settled with these occupants; that it entered into a contract with the contractors whereby the latter were to pay for the right of way, and that if the company should now proceed to settle with the occupants for the assessed damages it would have no legal claim against the contractors. It is also claimed that the assessment is excessive. The company refuses to dissent from the assessment and refuses to request the appointment of referees, as provided in section 3 of the act of March 30, 1896. It was notified March 25, 1902, that it would be allowed twenty days to make payment of the damages assessed or show

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why it should not pay the same. No reply was made, and May 19 the office recommended that the company be considered as having dissented from the award and that referees be appointed.

July 29 the Department transmitted to the office the commission of Lemuel W. Marks, of Vinita, Ind. T., appointed by the President chairman of referees to appraise damages to individuals in the Creek, Seminole, and Chickasaw nations, and August 11 the principal chiefs of those nations were requested to authenticate the appointment of referees designated by them, as reported by the inspector for the Indian Territory July 19, 1902, and the company was advised that a referee to represent it should be appointed within thirty days or applications could be made by any of the parties in interest to the court for the appointment of a referee to fill the vacancy.

For tribal damages the company paid $8,484.30, direct to the treasurer of the Chickasaw Nation. Inasmuch as the Choctaw Nation is entitled to three-fourths of this amount, the office was instructed June 16 to withhold all right-of-way and tribal-tax money from the Chickasaw Nation until the amount erroneously collected is made up. In this way a considerable part of the sum has been reimbursed.

Station grounds were approved under the act of April 26, 1896, at the following points:

Okmulgee stock yards (new), approved January 8, 1902.
Holdenville stock yards (new), approved January 20, 1902.
Flat Rock Creek (new), approved January 21, 1902.
Platter (additional), approved February 18, 1902.

Southern Kansas Railroad Company.—This line is operated by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad and extends from the north line of Oklahoma southerly through the Oto and Missouri reservations to Purcell, Chickasaw Nation, crossing the Canadian River in township 7 north, range 2 west. The length of the line in the Indian Territory is 5.7 miles. July 7, 1902, a substitute plat of station grounds at Purcell was approved.

Washington and Great Northern Railway Company.—Maps of definite location, showing the survey from Nelson, on the international boundary line, to Republic, in the State of Washington, 40.83 miles, were approved October 15, 1901, under the acts of March 3, 1875, and March 2, 1899. The protest of the Republic and Kettle River Company has already been referred to. The company remitted $9,699.60 for damages for right of way through Indian allotments in the north half of Colville Reservation.

Western Oklahoma Railroad Company.—This line, constructed under act of March 2, 1899, extends from a point near Hartshorne, Choctaw Nation, to Ardmore, Chickasaw Nation, a distance of 117.95 miles. July 9, 1901, the Department approved schedules of damages showing awards to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in the sum of $20,157.22, and to individuals in the sum of $2,505.52. The damages to individuals

were paid at the time settlement was effected. The company was called upon to pay the tribal damages July 23, August 22, and October 10, 1901. Finally, December 7, the company replied that no opportunity had been afforded it of being heard upon the question of the damages, and that an award made in this way is incapable of enforcement. April 19, 1902, the office was informed that the matter of the legality of the assessment of damages was under consideration by the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department.

TABLE 16.—*Resumé of railroad operations in the Indian Territory.*

Names of railroad companies	Constructed prior to June 28, 1898.	Constructed during fiscal years ended June 30, 1899, 1900, 1901.	Constructed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.	Total constructed lines.	Definitely located and under construction.	Total constructed and located lines.
	Miles.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe System:						
Eastern Oklahoma	.....	.....	14	14	.....	14
Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe	100	.....	.....	100	.....	100
Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern	.....	58	.....	58	.....	58
Kiowa, Chicka-sha and Fort Smith	.....	.....	24	24	.....	24
Southern Kansas	6	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Arkansas and Choctaw	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	220
Arkansas Western	.....	.....	10	10	.....	10
Blackwell, Enid and Southwestern	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	23
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific System:						
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	105	1	25	134	.....	134
Enid and Anadarko[a]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf System:[b]						
Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf	154	9	9	172	18	190
The Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	25
Western Oklahoma	.....	.....	118	118	.....	118
Denison and Northern	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	100
Fort Smith and Western	.....	.....	63	63	67	130
Gainesville, McAlester and St. Louis	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	106
Indian Territory Traction Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15
Kansas and Arkansas Valley	162	.....	.....	.....	.....	162
Kansas City Southern	127	15	.....	142	.....	142
Missouri, Kansas and Texas System:						
Denison and Washita Valley	10	3	.....	13	.....	13
Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma[c]	.....	.....	90	90	.....	90
Missouri, Kansas and Texas (main line)	243	.....	.....	243	.....	243
Missouri, Kansas and Texas (branches)	10	11	12	33	.....	33
Ozark and Cherokee Central System:						
Muskogee and Western	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	94
Ozark and Cherokee Central	.....	.....	20	20	6	26
Shawnee, Oklahoma, Missouri Coal and Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	114
Oklahoma City and Southeastern	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	118
Potean Valley	.....	.....	7	7	.....	7
Shawnee, Red Fork Coal and Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11
St. Louis and San Francisco System:						
Atlantic and Pacific (formerly)	112	.....	.....	112	.....	112
Arkansas and Oklahoma	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11
Arkansas Valley and Western	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	24
Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis	.....	.....	13	13	.....	13
Oklahoma City and Western	.....	.....	39	39	.....	39
St. Louis and Oklahoma City	.....	37	.....	37	.....	37
St. Louis, Oklahoma and Southern	.....	193	.....	193	.....	193
St. Louis and San Francisco (Paris Division)	140	.....	.....	140	.....	140
St. Louis and San Francisco (Muskogee Branch)	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18
Total	1,169	311	414	1,954	989	2,943

NOTE.—Fractions of miles eliminated.

[a] The Enid and Anadarko Railroad Company is authorized by act of February 28, 1902 (32 Stats., 13), to construct a line east and west through the Indian Territory, but in view of the acquirement by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company of the franchises and property of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company, it is not likely the Enid and Anadarko Railroad will be constructed.

[b] The property of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company has been recently acquired by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company.

[c] The Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma Railroad Company is actively engaged in the construction of its line in the Indian Territory, and while it may not all be constructed at the present time, the completion of the line is assured at an early date.

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TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH LINES ACROSS INDIAN LANDS.

The rapid development and growth of the Indian Territory, and to a somewhat lesser degree of Oklahoma, are prominently brought to notice through the construction of hundreds of miles of telephone lines and the establishment of numerous telephone exchanges throughout those Territories.

Indian Inspector Cyrus Beede has been designated to assess the damages occasioned by the construction of the lines extending through the lands of the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory, and it has been determined that the damages for right of way through these lands, under section 3 of the act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058–1083), should be appraised at 10 cents per pole, or $3.30 per mile.

June 27, 1902, the Department designated $5 for each 10 miles of telegraph and telephone lines in the Indian Territory as the amount to be assessed as the annual tax against the owners thereof under said section 3. All the owners of such lines in the Indian Territory have been notified accordingly and payment has been made by some of them. The office is awaiting the report of the Indian inspector, when it will have such information as to mileage of lines and other matters as will enable it to make a proper demand in each case where settlement has not been made.

Additional regulations were prescribed November 6 and approved November 9, 1901, to govern applications for permission to establish and maintain telephone exchanges in any incorporated city or town in the Indian Territory, as follows:

> No company or individual is authorized to establish or maintain a local telephone exchange in any incorporated city or town in the Indian Territory under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, until authority therefor has first been obtained from the Secretary of the Interior.
>
> Any company or individual desiring to obtain such permission must file an application therefor in this office, for transmission to the Secretary of the Interior. Such application should, in as particular a manner as possible, outline the general plan of the proposed system, and must be accompanied, in the care of a company or corporation, by the showing required in subdivisions 1 to 7, both inclusive, of paragraph 3 of the regulations of March 26, 1901. If this showing has been made in connection with an application for a long-distance or other telephone line, a reference to the previous application will be sufficient.
>
> This office, before transmitting such application to the Secretary of the Interior, will obtain an expression of the views of the city or town authorities upon the general plan of the proposed exchange
>
> The general outline of the plan should be submitted in duplicate.
>
> The foregoing regulations shall be observed, so far as applicable, by any individual seeking to procure permission to establish or maintain a telephone exchange in any incorporated city or town in the Indian Territory, and particularly as to the purpose, intent, and financial ability of the applicant.

Since the date of the last annual report the following companies and individuals have been authorized to construct and maintain telephone lines and exchanges under section 3 of the act of March 3, 1901.

Arkansas Valley Telephone Company.—October 26, 1901, the Department approved maps of location showing a line extending westerly from Holdenville, Creek Nation, to the Oklahoma-Indian Territory line. March 3, 1902, the company was authorized to locate and maintain a telephone exchange in the towns of Roff and Ada, Chickasaw Nation. April 30, maps of location, Sapulpa to Mounds, and May 30, maps showing the located line from Wetumka to Mill Creek, were approved, with a branch line to Sapulpa.

June 24, affidavits were filed showing the completion on March 8 of 26.95 miles of line from Holdenville to the Oklahoma-Indian Territory line.

Afton Telephone, Heat, Light, and Power Company.—April 18, 1902, this company was authorized to establish and maintain a telephone exchange in Afton, Cherokee Nation.

Acuff, H. C.—May 7, 1902, the Department approved maps filed by H. C. Acuff and authorized the location of lines extending from Wagoner to Choska, via Tallahassee and Clarkesville, 28 miles, and from Wagoner to Coweta, 17 miles.

Black, R. W., and E. F. Sparrow.—November 25, 1901, there was approved map of definite location showing a line extending from a point on the Oklahoma-Indian Territory line near Elgin, Kans., to Pawhuska, Osage Reservation. Damages were assessed by the agent for the Osage Agency in the sum of $53 on an amended line between the points named, as approved July 8, 1902.

Claremore Telephone Company.—September 11, 1901, there were approved maps of location of a line extending from Wagoner, Ind. T., northerly along the right of way of the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railroad to the south line of Kansas, and July 7, 1902, maps of a line extending from Collinsville to Claremore. An affidavit shows the completion, on April 12, 1902, of 79¼ miles of the line from Wagoner to the Kansas State line.

Cherokee Nation Telephone Company.—September 13, 1901, there were approved maps of location showing a line from a point on the Kansas-Indian Territory line, south of Caney, Kans., to Collinsville, 50 miles, which line was completed December 21, 1901.

Choctaw Telephone Company.—Maps of location showing surveyed line along the right of way of the Arkansas and Choctaw Railway Company, from Durant to Hugo, were approved July 7, 1902.

Colorado River Telephone Company.—February 13, 1902, maps were approved showing location of a line through the Yuma Reservation a distance of about 6 miles. Damages in the sum of $29 were assessed and paid.

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Coulter, J. N., Construction Company.—This company was authorized December 28, 1901, to locate lines of telephone through portions of the Osage and Cherokee nations; and August 6, 1902, there were approved maps of location showing lines extending from Ponca City, Okla., to Bartlesville, Cherokee Nation, via Pawhuska, and connecting with lines to Elgin, Kans., and Ralston and Cleveland, Okla.

Cherokee Telephone Company.—January 16, 1902, application was made for the approval and renewal of a franchise granted this company by the Cherokee Nation, in 1885, for a telephone line extending from Tahlequah to Muskogee, 27 miles. January 21, 1902, the office informed the company that application should be filed under section 3 of the act of March 3, 1901. July 29 the company filed an affidavit showing that 27 miles of line had been constructed and tendered $20 in payment of annual charge. Inasmuch as the annual charge at $5 per annum on each 10 miles of line would amount to only $18 for one year and four months—from March 3, 1901, to June 30, 1902—the draft was returned with a statement of the amount due.

Chickasaw and Choctaw Telephone Company.—There were approved June 11, 1902, maps of location showing a line from Red River to Hugo, 8.52 miles, and from Durant to Bennington 20.64 miles, and July 7, 1902, a line from Bennington to Hugo. The second and third lines follow the right of way of the Arkansas and Choctaw Railway Company.

Carlisle Packing Company.—This company is conducting a salmon-canning business on Puget Sound, Washington, near the Lummi Reservation. An application for permission to locate a telephone line across a portion of the Lummi Reservation was approved May 8, 1902. Maps have not yet been filed.

Globe Telephone Company.—March 4, 1902, maps of location showing a line of telephone across the White Mountain Reservation were approved, and the agent for the San Carlos Agency was designated to assess the damages. June 10 he submitted an agreement between the company and the United States whereby the company was to furnish the free use of certain telephone connections in lieu of the payment of monetary damages. July 19 the Department declined to approve it, because such a settlement for damages is not authorized by law.

Indian Territory Telephone Company.—Maps of location showing a line 80 miles from Vinita to Sapulpa were approved August 14, 1901. An affidavit filed July 9, 1902, shows the completion of the line. July 30 the company filed additional maps showing the location of a proposed line from Afton, via Miami, to the Kansas State line, which maps were approved August 19.

Indianola Telephone and Construction Company.—Authority to locate telephone lines in the Cherokee and Creek nations and Osage reservation was granted R. H. Hall, the managing owner of this company,

August 6, 1901, and October 7, 1901, maps of location of a portion of the line from Tulsa to Sapulpa, Creek Nation, were approved.

October 10, 1901, application was filed for permission to operate a telephone exchange at Tulsa. Accompanying it was a copy of the decree of the court of appeals in the Indian Territory in the case of the Muskogee National Telephone Company, appellant, *v.* R. H. Hall and G. W. Pitman. In the case before the court it was shown that the appellant, on the 7th of December, 1897, procured from the Creek Nation, through its council, a charter granting to it the exclusive right of erecting and operating telephone lines within the Creek Nation for a period which, by the articles of incorporation, was fixed at ten years. The company proceeded to erect and maintain its lines at a number of places in that Nation, but none at Tulsa.

On the 5th of June, 1899, after the passage of the Curtis Act, the town of Tulsa, having been duly incorporated under that act, granted to the appellees, R. H. Hall and G. W. Pitman, the right to construct and operate a telephone system in that town. The appellees also procured from this office, October 5, 1899, by the authority of the Department, permission to establish and operate a system of telephone exchange there.

The suit was brought in equity by the appellant to enjoin the appellees from proceeding to erect and operate their telephone plant at Tulsa, and the court decreed in favor of the appellees; the action was duly excepted to and the case regularly appealed to the United States court of appeals in the Indian Territory.

The opinion of the court is, first, that the act of the Creek council incorporating and granting an exclusive franchise to the plaintiff corporation to erect and operate a telephone system in the Creek Nation is in conflict with the interstate-commerce clause of the Constitution of the United States in so far as it relates to foreign or interstate business; second, that the Creek act was constitutional and valid in so far as it granted an exclusive franchise to the corporation to conduct its business for the period of ten years locally within the Creek Nation; third, that the contract of defendants with the town of Tulsa and the permission of the Interior Department granted to the defendant no rights as against plaintiffs; fourth, that the act of March 3, 1901, divested from the Creek Nation and conferred upon the Secretary of the Interior all official and governmental control over all telephone and telegraph lines in the Indian Territory, whether local or interstate, from the passage of the act, and that the act is constitutional, and therefore all franchises for the erection and operation of telephone and telegraph lines granted by the Creek Nation are now, and since the passage of that act have been, nugatory and void, leaving the plaintiff corporation without any right, title, or standing at this time in court, although at the bringing of the suit they were entitled to their order of injunction.

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By the decree of the court, the defendants, R. H. Hall and G. W. Pittman, were enjoined from further proceeding in the erection and operation of the system of telephone in Tulsa until they should have been fully authorized so to do by the Secretary of the Interior under the act of March 3, 1901.

November 2, 1901, the Department ruled that the applicant should be required to present a general outline or plan of what was desired, which should be submitted to the town or city authorities where incorporated for an expression of their views, after which the Department would pass upon the matter, and the office was directed to prepare regulations accordingly. The office, November 6, 1901, submitted the draft of regulations which has been given on page 110. November 9, 1901, the Department authorized the establishment of the telephone exchange at Tulsa on condition that the regulations of November 6 be complied with. November 27, 1901, maps of location of a line between Tulsa and Claremore were approved.

Iron Range Electric Telephone Company.—September 26, 1901, the Department approved the application of the company to locate a telephone and telegraph line through the Chippewa and Fond du Lac reservations in Minnesota, and also approved maps showing its location. Construction of the line is now under way.

Interstate Telephone Company.—This company was authorized to locate a telephone and telegraph line through the Coeur d'Alene Reservation in Idaho, and January 2, 1902, maps of location were approved. Damages were assessed at $5 per mile on the line, 17.51 miles in length, and payment was made by the company in the sum of $87.55, as approved by the Department February 24, 1902.

Muskogee National Telephone Company.—A protest from this company against the granting of any franchise to telephone companies seeking to operate in the Creek Nation, because it held prior claims by virtue of a franchise granted it by that nation, was dismissed by the Department July 26, 1901. The case was set forth in last year's report under the head of the Arkansas Valley Telephone Company. This company is still operating lines in the Creek Nation, although it was informed that application for permission to do so should be made in accordance with section 3 of the act of March 3, 1901.

June 12, 1902, the inspector for the Indian Territory was directed to take steps to require certain telephone companies and individuals to come within the provisions of that section. When his report is received the office will recommend some action looking to the requiring of all companies and individuals operating telephone lines in the Indian Territory to come under the provisions of said section 3.

Nebraska Telephone Company.—June 21, 1902, this company was authorized to locate a telephone line across the Omaha and Winnebago reservations in Nebraska, and September 21, 1901, the Department approved maps of location. Damages have not yet been assessed.

Nowata Telephone System.—February 21, 1902, H. R. Strother, managing owner, was authorized to locate and maintain a telephone exchange in Nowata, Cherokee Nation. May 31 application and maps were filed for the construction of a system of telephone lines to the various farms surrounding Nowata, Coodys Bluff, and Alluwee, Cherokee Nation, and August 2 he was instructed how to submit them in the required form.

North American Telephone and Telegraph Company.—This company is the successor of the Indianola Telephone and Telegraph Company, which was authorized to locate a line north and south through the Indian Territory, along the right of way of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. August 30, 1901, there were approved maps of location of two additional lines—one extending along the right of way of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad from the Arkansas State line to Holdenville, and the other along the right of way of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad from Sapulpa to the Missouri State line; and, July 26, 1902, there was approved to the North American Telephone and Telegraph Company, as its successor, a map of location showing a line extending through the Wyandotte Reservation.

August 26, 1902, Indian Inspector Cyrus Beede filed a report of the assessment of damages on 293.58 miles of line, at $3.30 per mile, as follows:

	Miles.	Damages.
Chickasaw Nation	8.33	$27.49
Choctaw Nation	135.06	445.70
Creek Nation	81.11	267.65
Cherokee Nation	60.30	198.99
Shawnee Reservation	2.27	7.49
Wyandotte Reservation	6.31	20.82
Total	293.58	968.81

The report shows that the company has effected settlement with all individuals damaged, and that the company is ready to settle for the tribal damages assessed.

Osage and Eastern Oklahoma Telephone Company.—January 24, 1902, there were approved four maps of location showing a line from Ponca City to Pawhuska, Elgin, Kaw (Kansas) Reservation, Hay Creek Pasture, Gray Horse, and Ralston, in the Osage Reservation and Pawnee County, Okla.

Pacific Postal Telegraph-Cable Company.—April 28, 1902, there was approved map of location showing a line of telegraph and grounds selected for office purposes in the Port Madison Reservation, in the State of Washington, and an agent was designated to assess the damages. This line was constructed several years ago and no authority therefor can now be found in the records of this office or in the files of the company. When the agent undertook to assess the damage it was discovered that the line as shown on the approved maps

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differed materially from the constructed line, and August 4 the company submitted corrected maps, which were approved August 9.

Raymond-Sans Bois Telephone Company.—January 9, 1902, the inspector for the Indian Territory transmitted, with recommendation that it be not approved, an act of the Choctaw national council granting to this company the exclusive privilege of operating a telephone line within the limits of the Choctaw Nation. The act was disapproved by the President January 22 and returned to the inspector January 23.

Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company.—June 19, 1902, there were approved maps of definite location showing a proposed line 22½ miles across the Wind River Reservation, Wyo. Damages assessed in the sum of $112.50 (at $5 per mile) were approved July 11, 1902, and have been paid by the company.

South McAlester-Eufaula Telephone Company.—May 12, 1902, there were approved maps of location showing a proposed line along the right of way of the Fort Smith and Western Railway Company from the west line of Arkansas to the line between Oklahoma and Indian Territory, a distance of about 121 miles.

Washington Water Power Company.—April 15, 1902, there were approved maps of location showing a proposed telephone line through the Coeur d'Alène Reservation, Idaho, a distance of 24 miles. Damages were assessed for right of way (at $5 per mile) $124, and for timber destroyed $100, which amounts were paid by the company, as approved by the Department July 9, 1902.

This company also acquired right of way for a power line through the Coeur d'Alène Reservation, referred to on page 117.

TABLE 17.—*Resumé of telephone lines in the Indian Territory.*

Names of companies or owners.	Constructed.	Under construction.	Located and constructed.
	Miles.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*
Arkansas Valley Telephone Co	27	66	93
Axtell, H. C.		15	15
Claremore Telephone Co.	90		90
Cherokee Nation Telephone Co.	50	26	76
Choctaw Telephone Co.		53	53
Cherokee Telephone Co.a	27		27
Chickasaw-Choctaw Telephone Co.	61		61
Indian Territory Telephone Co.	78	25	103
Indianola Telephone and Construction Co.		48	48
North American Telephone and Telegraph Co.	294	185	479
South McAlester-Eufaula Telephone Co.		152	152
Tishomingo-International Telephone Co.b	121		121
Total	718	600	1,348

NOTE.—Fractions of miles eliminated.

a The Cherokee Telephone Company is operating 27 miles of line constructed prior to March 3, 1901.

b The *Tishomingo*-International Telephone Company is operating 120 miles of line constructed prior to March 3, 1901.

Except as noted the above roads have been or are being constructed under the act of March 3, 1901.

There are other companies, notably the Raymond-San Bois and the Muskogee National, operating lines constructed prior to that act under franchises granted by the Indian nations. These companies will be required to come under the provisions of that act, as will also all other companies or individuals owning telephone lines in the Indian Territory.

POWER LINES THROUGH INDIAN LANDS.

By act of February 15, 1901, entitled "An act relating to rights of way through certain parks, reservations, and other public lands" (31 Stats., 790), the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, under general regulations to be fixed by him, to permit the use of right of way through reservations of the United States, including Indian reservations, for electrical plants, poles, and lines for the generation and distribution of electrical power, etc. The regulations prescribed require that applications must be accompanied by a map showing the route of the proposed line and must be filed with the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Under that act the following companies have been authorized to locate and construct power lines through Indian lands.

American Falls Power, Light, and Water Company, Limited.—This company was authorized by the office, January 18, 1902, to make a preliminary survey through the Fort Hall Reservation for a power line. The application was duly filed in the General Land Office. May 8 this office recommended its approval, and it was approved May 13.

Washington Water Power Company.—November 6, 1901, the office authorized this company to make preliminary survey of a line through the Coeur d'Alène Reservation, Idaho. June 20 this office recommended approval of the application and maps which had been filed in the General Land Office, and they were approved.

ADDITION TO NAVAHO RESERVATION IN ARIZONA.

The President, by Executive order dated November 14, 1901, withdrew from entry and settlement certain lands in the Territory of Arizona until such time as the Indians residing thereon shall have been settled permanently under the provisions of the homestead laws or the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), as amended February 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794). The boundary line of the tract so withdrawn commences at a point where the south line of the Navaho Indian Reservation (addition of January 8, 1900), intersects the Little Colorado River. It runs thence due south to the fifth standard parallel; thence east on that parallel to the middle of the south line of township 21 north, range 15 east; thence due north to the south line of

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the Moqui Reservation; thence west to the place of beginning. The Indians residing within this tract have made some improvements on their lands, have endeavored to cultivate it, using the tributary water for irrigation purposes, and have thus acquired valuable water rights.

SOME NONRESERVATION PIMA INDIANS, ARIZONA.

A number of nonreservation Pima Indians have possessory rights to certain lands in township 1 north, range 4 east, Arizona, which they have occupied and cultivated for more than twenty-five years, having also made some improvements according to Indian custom. Notwithstanding the rights of the Indians, certain white men appeared at the Tucson local office, Arizona, and made entries upon the lands, and Special Agent S. J. Holsinger, of the General Land Office, reported to that office that these entries were in conflict with the possessory rights of the Indians. The entries by whites were therefore suspended by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, who advised this Office, June 6, 1902, that these entries were held for cancellation, subject to the right of appeal.

In case the entries are finally canceled, steps will be taken to save the lands as homes for the Indians who occupy them.

MISSION INDIANS ON WARNER'S RANCH, CALIFORNIA.

In my last report, page 115, was given the decision of the United States Supreme Court (181 U. S., 481), under which the Mission Indians, who for generations have occupied what is known as Warner's ranch, in California, will be dispossessed of their homes and forced to go elsewhere. As they will be compelled to go absolutely empty handed, humanity and bare justice require that an attempt be made to find lands upon which to locate them. July 25, 1901, this office recommended to the Department that an Indian inspector be detailed to proceed to the Mission Agency for the purpose of making a selection of a tract, to be obtained from the public domain or acquired by purchase from private parties.

In his report of January 7, 1902, Inspector McLaughlin stated that 27 families, aggregating 128 persons, reside at the Agua Caliente (Hot Springs) on Warner's ranch, who, with 30 absentees, make a total of 158 persons who belong on that reservation, known as "Agua Caliente No. 2." The Indian settlements at Mataguay (11 persons), Puerta La Cruz (9 persons), and San Jose (14 persons) are within Warner's ranch, and at Puerta Chiquita, on Governor Gage's property, are 18 persons. These, with 40 persons at San Felipe, who are also liable to be dispossessed of their land holdings, make a total, approximately, of 250 persons who must be provided for.

Inspector McLaughlin submitted definite propositions from sundry property owners for the transfer of the following tracts to the United States for the occupancy of the dispossessed Indians:

(1) Warner's ranch, San Diego County, Cal., 30,000 acres; price, $245,000.
(2) Governor Gage's tract, a portion of Warner's ranch, 1,148 acres; price, $25,000.
(3) Pauba-Temecula ranchos, Riverside County; price, $250,000.
(4) Jacob Lady ranch (Little Temecula ranch) and four other tracts, Riverside County, 2,080 acres; price, $28,360.
(5) San Pasqual ranch, San Diego County, 1,900 acres; price, per amended proposition, $80,800.
(6) Pauma rancho, San Diego County, 13,050 acres; price, $60,000.
(7) Monserrate ranch, San Diego County, 2,370 acres; price, per amended proposition, $70,000.
(8) Webster ranch, Riverside County, 2,489.59 acres; price, $15 per acre—$37,343.85.
(9) Ethanac ranch, Riverside County, 1,650 acres; price, $241,000.
(10) Potrero ranch, Riverside County, 3,500 acres; price, $350,000.
(11) Aqua Tibia rancho, San Diego County, 1,520 acres; price, $50,000.
(12) William Kinkead's property and adjoining tracts, San Diego County, 1,620 acres; price, $34,000.

Provided the number of Indians to be cared for did not exceed 300 persons, Inspector McLaughlin recommended the Monserrate ranch (No. 7) as possessing greater advantages at a minimum cost to the Government than any of the other properties offered, about 1,800 acres being reported as cultivable and the remainder as fairly good grazing land.

The owner of the Monserrate ranch, Dr. George W. Robinson, of Los Angeles, Cal., originally offered to dispose of the tract to the Government for $75,000, but afterwards, in a telegram dated January 14, 1902, to the inspector, he agreed to take $70,000 for it. This was understood to mean for the ranch and its appurtenances, exclusive of the cattle, hogs, horses, farming implements, hay, and grain, but including the pumping plant, as well as the buildings, fences, and other fixtures.

In addition to the $70,000 required to purchase this ranch the inspector stated that an additional sum of at least $30,000 would be needed to provide building materials, agricultural implements, subsistence supplies, etc., for the Indians to give them a start in their new homes.

January 21, 1902, the office submitted to the Department the draft of a bill to appropriate the sum of $100,000 for the purchase of the required tract of land and to provide other necessaries for the shelter and sustenance of the Indians. July 25 the Department transmitted the bill, together with accompanying papers, to Congress, and it was published in House Document No. 319, Fifty-seventh Congress, first session. This sum was appropriated by an item in the last Indian appropriation act, which also provided for the appointment by the Secretary of the Interior of an advisory commission, consisting of three persons, to serve without compensation, to aid in the selection of a tract

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of land for the Warner's ranch Indians and such other Mission Indians as may not be provided with suitable lands elsewhere.

The Department on May 27, 1902, appointed Messrs. Charles F. Lummis, Charles L. Partridge, and Russell C. Allen to act as an advisory commission and approved the draft of instructions prepared by this Office on May 20, 1902, for the guidance of the commissioners. The report of the commission is now before the Department.

BOYD CLAIM, CAMP INDEPENDENCE RESERVATION, CAL.

Several years ago the attention of the office was called to the rights of certain Indians residing near the Indian day school on what was formerly the Camp Independence Military Reservation, in California.

This reservation was abandoned by the military some years since, and in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress the building improvements were sold, with the stipulation that they should be removed. One W. M. Boyd purchased an old building, but instead of removing it he let it remain and took possession of the reservation, which embraced three forties of land, with a total area of 120.22 acres. Attached to this land was a water right, very valuable for that locality.

During the past winter the matter of the rights of the Indians was thoroughly investigated on the ground by Supervisor of Schools M. F. Holland, and March 22, 1902, this Office recommended to the Department that the two west forties, comprising 80 acres, be reserved for the Indians living thereon and in that neighborhood, numbering about 75 persons. By letter of April 23, 1902, to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, this recommendation was approved by the Department.

It is proposed to settle the Indian families of the neighborhood upon this tract of land and to subdivide it among them, and steps to accomplish that object have been taken by the office. As the result of the investigations it was discovered that the Indian day school is just off the reservation, and it is proposed to remove the school building to the reservation or to erect a new one thereon.

OPENING OF CEDED LANDS, FORT HALL, IDAHO.

By proclamation of the President issued May 7, 1902, the lands of the Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho, ceded by the Indians thereof by agreement concluded February 5, 1898, ratified by act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stats., 672), were opened to public settlement on June 17, 1902, with the exception of those tracts situated within 5 miles of the town of Pocatello, which, according to section 5 of the act, were to be sold at auction for not less than $10 per acre. These lands were offered for sale by the Commissioner of the General Land Office on July 17, 1902.

In my last annual report it was stated that under instructions from this Office Agent Caldwell, of the Fort Hall Agency, had submitted a schedule of allotments to 90 Indians within the ceded tract, and also a schedule of appraisements of improvements made by 23 Indian heads of families.

With Department letter of December 6, 1901, those schedules of allotments and appraisements were returned to this Office, accompanied by an opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General, dated December 4, 1901, in which it was held that only lands actually in the possession and occupancy of Indians within the ceded tract should be allotted, and that in no case could more than 320 acres be allotted to one family.

This necessitated a revision of the allotments, which Agent Caldwell was instructed January 11, 1902, to make. March 14 he transmitted duplicate list of the reallotments made by him, containing the names of 79 instead of 90 persons, as on the original list. The eleven names dropped were all those of minor children who could not be allotted, apparently for the reason that the quantity of land which could be allotted to one family was restricted to 320 acres—that is, 80 acres each to four persons.

No revision of the original schedule of appraisements was rendered necessary by reason of the reallotment. The aggregate value of the improvements, as stated in my last annual report, was $5,851.50. These improvements have been offered for sale by the General Land Office and two returns of such sales at public auction, aggregating $9,270, have been made by the local land officers at Blackfoot, Idaho. In these two cases the purchase of the improvements gave a preference right to homestead the land. Several other tracts, with improvements, still remain unsold. They are within 5 miles of Pocatello, and the purchaser would therefore be required to pay at least $10 per acre for the land, plus the appraised value of the improvements, and it is presumed that in these cases the value of the land would not warrant the payment of $10 per acre and the value of the improvements besides.

If the General Land Office does not succeed in effecting all the sales in due time the Office is of the opinion that remedial legislation should be procured, in order that the Indians interested, who elected to abandon their improvements and remove to the diminished reservation, may be protected and the terms of the agreement with them carried out in good faith.

INDIAN TERRITORY UNDER THE CURTIS ACT AND SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

AGREEMENTS.

Three agreements have been negotiated during the last fiscal year: One with the Cherokees, approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 716), ratified by them August 7, and proclaimed by the President August 12; one with the Choctaws and Chickasaws, approved July 1, 1902 (32

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Stats., 641), and ratified September 25; and one with the Creeks, approved June 30, 1902 (32 Stats., 500), ratified by them July 26, and proclaimed by the President August 8. There seems to be no necessity for any further agreements with these nations or with the other nation of the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory, and there appears to be no reason why the work of making rolls and allotting lands in severalty should not proceed with rapidity under these new agreements.

Following the course heretofore adopted, matters in the Indian Territory will be discussed as coming, first, under the supervision of the inspector, J. George Wright, and, second, under the supervision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes. Those matters directly under the supervision of the inspector will be considered under five heads, viz, education, mineral leases, collection of revenue, town sites, and timber and stone. The matters coming under the jurisdiction especially of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes are those pertaining to citizenship in each one of the Five Civilized Tribes, to the allotment of lands and other property among the various members of those tribes, and to the segregation of town sites along lines of railroad constructed or to be constructed in the Indian Territory.

EDUCATION.

General and specific control of the schools in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Cherokee nations is assumed by the Department under provisions of sections 19 and 29 of the Curtis Act, and also under the terms of several supplemental agreements made between the Secretary of the Interior and the tribal authorities of the respective nations. The authority of the Department in educational matters among these nations is administered through a general superintendent of schools in Indian Territory, assisted by a supervisor of schools appointed for each of the four nations.

A better understanding of the purpose of the Government in assuming general control and direction of the schools among these tribes has been obtained, and therefore the conduct of the same has progressed with very little friction, a condition which has resulted in a manifest betterment of all classes of school work. The past year has been the most successful of any since general supervision has been taken by the Government.

Reports indicate that the tribal authorities as well as the Indians themselves seem convinced of the sincerity and evident intention of the Department to deal fairly and justly in all things connected with their educational necessities. Working in harmony with the United States officials has created a better feeling and spirit of emulation which has redounded to the best interests of the children. Both parents and pupils feel this spirit and enter into it.

Owing to the unsettled conditions of the Territory in its present period of expectant transition, the establishment of sufficient day

schools to accommodate properly the children of school age has been largely prevented. Coupled with this are the scarcity of suitable buildings for schools and the uncertainty of all the tribal schools in the general wind up of the business affairs of the Five Civilized Nations. Some of the leading members of each tribe contend that at the termination of their tribal governments all moneys will be divided pro rata, which would leave only untaxed allotted lands to support the schools. Concerning this matter Supt. John D. Benedict says:

> To distribute the school funds pro rata among the members of the various tribes, and to provide no method by which school funds could be raised, would practically mean to destroy all educational facilities. While the process of tearing down tribal institutions is going on some attention should be given to the matter of providing some means by which educational training of the children may be continued.

This is a serious consideration in connection with the winding up of the affairs of the several tribes. As a rule, even among the Five Civilized Tribes, it will be many years before the necessity for separate Indian schools will disappear. Full-bloods and those approximating full-bloods object to their offspring going to white schools. Their children also are bashful and diffident, and in consequence are frequently practically lost in the body of white pupils, not receiving the care and attention their peculiar temperament demands. Out of the funds of each tribe a sufficient sum should be reserved as an educational fund to support day schools at least for a generation. This, wisely invested, will be of greater value to the young Indians than distributing it now pro rata to the parents or to the children themselves.

As stated in the last annual report:

> As each nation has separate and distinct laws and customs relating to the management of its schools, general control has been modified to meet those conditions, but in the main the educational work may be said to be carried on through the medium of orphan asylums, boarding schools, day or neighborhood schools, contract denominational institutions, public schools, and private seminaries. So far as may be consistent, tribal traditions, customs, and laws have been adapted to the new order established.

Therefore, in order that educational work in the several nations may be intelligently presented, a brief statement, with statistics, will be given of the schools in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Cherokee nations.

Cherokee Nation.—The schools of this nation are under the immediate control of the Cherokee board of education and the United States supervisor of schools in the Cherokee Nation. The council elects its own board of education, which consists of D. E. Ward, Thomas Carlisle, and A. S. Wyly. The United States supervisor is B. S. Coppock.

Under the Cherokee agreement approved July 1 the schools of this nation will hereafter be conducted. The sections applicable are as follows:

> SEC. 32. The Cherokee school fund shall be used, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the education of children of Cherokee citizens, and the

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Cherokee schools shall be conducted under rules prescribed by him according to Cherokee laws, subject to such modifications as he may deem necessary to make the schools most effective and to produce the best possible results; said schools to be under the supervision of a supervisor appointed by the Secretary and a school board elected by the national council.

SEC. 33. All teachers shall be examined by said supervisor and said school board, and competent teachers and other persons to be engaged in and about the schools, with good moral character, only shall be employed; but where all qualifications are equal preference shall be given to citizens of the Cherokee Nation in such employment.

SEC. 34. All moneys for carrying on the schools shall be appropriated by the Cherokee national council, not to exceed the amount of the Cherokee school fund; but if the council fail or refuse to make the necessary appropriations, the Secretary of the Interior may direct the use of a sufficient amount of the school fund to pay all necessary expenses for the efficient conduct of the schools, strict account therefor to be rendered to him and the principal chief.

SEC. 35. All accounts for expenditures in carrying on the schools shall be examined and approved by said supervisor and also by the general superintendent of Indian schools in the Indian Territory before payment thereof is made.

SEC. 36. The interest arising from the Cherokee orphan fund shall be used, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for maintaining the Cherokee Orphan Asylum for the benefit of the Cherokee orphan children.

Supervisor Ceppock reports a gain over previous years in number of schools, proficiency of teachers, and enrollment of pupils. The national council has been generous in its appropriations, and in consequence there has been material advancement in the service.

Eleven new primary schools were organized, making 140 in all. Schools were in session for the fall term of three months, with an enrollment of 4,227 and an average monthly attendance of 2,641; the spring term continued four months, with an enrollment of 4,948 and average attendance of 2,794. The cost of these schools was $37,205. Four high schools were in session nine months each, with an enrollment of 744, a gain of 58 over last year. The average attendance was 525, a gain of 71. The cost of these schools was $60,849.78, an excess of $11,407.78 over the previous year. There were, however, collected board bills of $11,934.85, which amount is placed to the credit of the school fund. The supervisor in this nation registers and indorses, after proper investigation, all school warrants.

The following table gives the enrollment, average attendance, etc., at the Cherokee schools for the year:

TABLE No. 18.—*Enrollment, average attendance, etc., of schools in the Cherokee Nation.*

School.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Months of school.	Annual cost.	Average cost per pupil.	Number of employees.
Male seminary	239	151	9	$16,890.00	$109.32	9
Female academy	203	179	9	19,180.00	107.15	12
Orphan academy	180	160	9	20,402.00	130.01	11
Colored high school	62	41.6	9	4,377.00	105.22	4
140 day schools	4,639	2,728	7	37,205.00	a1.05	140
Total	5,383	3,252.6	.....	98,054.00	.....	176

a Per month.

Creek Nation.—The schools of this nation are conducted under terms of certain rules and regulations promulgated August 27, 1901, by Hon. Thomas. Ryan, Acting Secretary of the Interior, and printed in full in my last annual report, pages 132 and 133. The present Creek superintendent of schools is J. R. Gregory, and the United States supervisor for the nation is Miss Alice M. Robertson.

The first subsection of section 40 of the act of Congress with reference to the Creek Nation, approved March 1, 1901, and ratified by the nation May 25, 1901, reads as follows:

The Creek school fund shall be used, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the education of Creek citizens, and the Creek schools shall be conducted under rules and regulations prescribed by him, under direct supervision of the Creek school superintendent and a supervisor appointed by the Secretary, and under Creek laws, subject to such modifications as the Secretary of the Interior may deem necessary to make the schools most effective and to produce the best possible results.

The school law of this nation to which reference is made is as follows:

That there be, and is hereby, created the office of superintendent of public instruction, who shall be elected by the national council at its regular session, and who shall hold this office for a term of two years. He shall be installed in the same manner as other executive officers, and until such installation he shall not be competent to perform the functions of his office. He shall have his office in the national capitol building, and shall be present at the sessions of the national teachers' institute. He shall be subject to laws regarding impeachment. He shall have authority to adopt rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the Muskogee Nation, for the government of schools established and maintained by the nation; to authenticate his actions by the use of a seal; to make requisition on the executive department for funds necessary to the support of the schools; to prescribe and enforce a course of study in the several schools and furnish a series of text-books, one of which shall be the Bible; to prescribe and enforce rules for the examination of teachers and for the admission of pupils to the national boarding schools and such other high schools as may hereafter be established; to appoint teachers for the primary schools and superintendents for the boarding and high schools, but the superintendents so appointed shall select and employ their own teachers; he shall examine applicants for the position of teachers and grant certificates according to qualifications; to revoke for immorality, incompetence, or intemperance all certificates of whatsoever grade; to remove or discontinue any primary school which does not maintain a daily average of thirteen pupils during the winter months and fifteen during the summer months.

The superintendent of public instruction shall appoint to each school three respectable citizens as a board of trustees who shall hold their office during their good behavior, but shall not be entitled to any compensation. The superintendent of public instruction shall have complete control and supervision of all the school and educational interests of the nation at large, subject to such direction as may be imposed by law. The superintendent of public instruction shall keep a correct record of all his transactions in a suitable book, which shall be open to anyone for inspection; he shall report to the principal chief on or before the 15th day of September of each year a statement of the condition of the schools of the Muskogee Nation, accompanying his report with a tabular statement showing the number of schools in operation, number of children attending the same, the amount of unexpended appropriation, if any, make estimates of funds required for support of schools the coming year, that the council

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may have information upon which to base an appropriation; furnish blanks necessary to enable teachers and trustees to make their reports; to purchase the text-books and distribute the same upon requisition of teachers. When a neighborhood shall make application to the superintendent he shall grant permission for the establishment of a school, provided there are not less than 15 pupils, and if a suitable school building with necessary fixtures be provided within six weeks after such permission is given he shall assign a teacher for the same. The superintendent shall report at the close of each scholastic term to the principal chief the condition and progress of each school under his supervision, together with such suggestions and recommendations as he believes will improve the schools, which report or transcript thereof shall be furnished annually to the national council of the Muskogee Nation within three days after the meeting of the regular session thereof.

The school superintendent receives a salary of $800 per annum, and executes a bond for $2,000.

Notwithstanding the great power conferred by this section, through the tact of the United States supervisor and the good will of the tribal authorities, educational affairs have been administered with very little friction. The Creek council made appropriations for boarding schools amounting to $63,300, leaving a balance which they appropriated for neighborhood schools of only $13,148.40, as against $25,000 set aside the previous year, before the agreement became operative. A decrease is therefore reported in the number of these schools. The number last year was 65 and enrollment 2,070. The present year there are 56 schools with 1,822 pupils enrolled. This decrease occurred only in the Indian schools, the negro enrollment remaining practically the same as for the preceding year.

The supervisor reports epidemics in various localities of smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, and mumps. The drought required many parents to keep their children at home to pick cotton, as they could not afford to hire the necessary help. Thousands of allotments have been leased for pasture, and a number of schoolhouses inclosed therein, which has caused the closing of one school and a decrease in attendance at others. In the opinion of the supervisor the greatest obstacle to successful work in neighborhood schools is the large and preponderant class of illiterate whites and outside negroes who have come into their vicinity. Their example is pernicious and hurtful to the Indian. Considerable improvement is noted in the appearance of the property and buildings at many of these schools.

While the attendance on the boarding schools has been irregular, there has been a marked increase in enrollment. The boarding schools had an enrollment of 707, against 602 last year. At the negro boarding schools the enrollment was 225 and average attendance 144.

The supervisor says:

A severe blow to any enlargement of farm training, or of greater efforts toward at least partial self-support of the boarding schools, has been that provision of the Creek treaty which cuts down the land allowed to each school to 40 acres.

The following table shows the enrollment, etc., at the Creek schools for the past year:

TABLE No. 10.—*Enrollment, average attendance, etc., at schools in Creek Nation.*

School.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Months of school.	Annual cost.	Average cost per pupil.	Number of employees.
Eufaula	112	70	8	$7,879.09	$112.55	11
Creek Orphan Home	67	60	8	6,227.59	103.62	9
Euchee	113	65.3	8	6,219.41	95.68	9
Wetumka	156	90	8	8,502.21	91.51	12
Coweta	67	11	8	1,005.39	97.65	8
Wealaka	64	15	8	4,520.67	100.45	8
Nuyaka	97	81	8	5,200.00	69.13	10
Tullahassee (colored)	116	71	8	8,130.78	118.71	8
Pecan Creek (colored)	65	42	8	3,972.47	92.37	5
Orphan Home (colored)	45	31.8	8	3,198.37	112.85	4
52 day schools	1,822	741	8	13,169.25	a2.12	52
Total	2,751	1,341.1	.....	72,102.26	.....	136

a Per month.

Choctaw Nation.—Under the provisions of an agreement tentatively made with the principal chief, superintendent of education, and trustees of the Choctaw Nation, and printed in full in my last Annual Report, on page 128, the schools of this nation have been conducted for the past year. Eli E. Mitchell represented the Choctaw Nation under these provisions, and the United States was represented by Calvin Ballard, supervisor.

The teachers of this nation receive additional compensation by admitting white children to the neighborhood schools. They are paid quarterly in cash.

There are 190 day or neighborhood schools, and 5 academies or boarding schools, with an enrollment in the day schools of 3,074 Indian children, and 6,244 white children (the enrollment of white children includes those in all the town schools); 509 Indian children were enrolled in the academies. There are 30 neighborhood schools which do not admit white pupils. Supervisor Ballard says:

Considering the uncomfortable school buildings, the absence of necessary equipments, the inconveniences of the teachers from a social standpoint and in securing suitable boarding places, the general progress of the schools has been fairly successful.

The establishment of 9 small boarding schools in localities suitable to accommodate children who live remote from the neighborhood schools has proved a successful and admirable arrangement in securing good results.

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

TABLE No. 20.—*Enrollment, average attendance, etc., at schools in Choctaw Nation.*

School.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Months of school.	Annual cost.	Average cost per pupil.	Number of employees.
Armstrong Academy	111	97.85	9	$15,509.59	$156.28	11
Wheelock Academy	91	79.11	9	12,033.64	150.53	10
Tushkahoma Academy	125	110	9	15,066.27	138.03	12
Jones Academy	123	103.11	9	15,151.09	146.00	12
Atoka Baptist Academy	56	49.10	9	6,125.45	121.00	10
120 day schools	3,071	2,032	9[a]	38,843.18	72.12	190
Small boarding schools	257	205	8	7,015.13	31.22	12
Choctaw children in Chickasaw Nation	918	.....	.....	3,706.50	.....	.....
Total	4,788	.....	.....	113,185.65	.....	.....

[a] Per month.

Chickasaw Nation.—The schools in this nation have been conducted during the year in accordance with the provisions of an agreement made with the principal chief of the nation on April 11, 1901, which agreement was printed in the annual report for 1901, on page 120. Under this agreement the following board of examiners was selected: John D. Benedict, United States superintendent of schools; E. B. Hinshaw, and George Bourland. Two grades of certificates are issued to teachers in this nation, although neither is valid beyond one year from date of issuance. Teachers in the Chickasaw schools are employed by the contractors who conduct the boarding schools. Day-school teachers receive an average of $45 per month in warrants usually paid within a year of their issuance.

There are five academies or boarding schools, one of which, Rock Academy, near Wapanucka, has not been occupied for more than a year, being condemned as unfit for use. These are let by contract for a term of five years each, all board, tuition, text-books, medical attendance, etc., being furnished by the contractor for a specified sum, based on the average attendance. The supervisor is of opinion that—

> the system is a vicious one, as it places the contractor under the constant temptation to furnish an inferior service, to his own profit, and the fact that in the main the present contractors have not yielded to this pressure is evidence rather of their honorable conduct than absence of motive.

By reason of the dual control of the schools, and their transitory state, it seems that for the present the system now used is the best which can be devised, although the method of conducting the regular boarding schools under direct Government supervision would yield the best and most satisfactory results.

The academies are said not to be kept in proper repair, and two of them at least are of a more or less dilapidated appearance, which is not relieved by an internal inspection. The Bloomfield Seminary is a marked exception, and its treatment by the tribal council, though generous, is not extravagant.

Sixteen neighborhood or day schools were maintained. The majority of the buildings are poor and dilapidated, although some present a strong contrast in neatness and furnishings. The teachers in these schools are appointed by the Chickasaw superintendent. The maximum limit of attendance in these schools is 35 pupils, except two schools, which are provided with two teachers each. The attendance is drawn from those who live near enough to come and go to their own homes, while a few living too far are boarded near enough to attend. In all cases an allowance of $10 per month for each child is paid from the national treasury, so that many families having several children of their own in school depend, says the supervisor, upon this income for their entire living.

Supervisor Beck says:

> The more intimately I become acquainted with these schools the more strongly I become convinced that they are as a whole detrimental to the best interests of the Chickasaw children. It should in fairness be stated that there are two or three of the national schools to which these strictures do not apply.

What is required is a radical change of methods as applicable to educational affairs in this nation. The teachers of this nation are said to be generally faithful in their work, but lack training for that work. The limited jurisdiction of the Federal officers affords little opportunity for them to exert a great influence, for "while defects may be observed, they can not be remedied."

Statistical information of the Chickasaw schools is fragmentary and imperfect, but the following table presents an approximate idea of educational conditions:

TABLE No. 21.—*Enrollment, average attendance, etc., at schools in Chickasaw Nation.*

School.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Months of school.	Annual cost.	Average cost per pupil.	Number of employees.
Orphans' Home	67	50	10	$8,773.11	175.59	8
Bloomfield Seminary	109	90	10	14,479.75	160.88	8
Collins Institute	40	37	5	5,920.00	160.00	6
Harley Institute	110	78.5	10	9,900.00	126.11	9
Sixteen day schools	643	.....	9	45,178.69	.....	19
Total	969	.....	.....	84,257.85	.....	50

Seminole Nation.—No statistics are available of educational work among the people of this small nation, they having the sole conduct of all such affairs.

Summer normals.—These summer schools for better preparing the teachers of the several nations were held during the month of June in the Creek, Cherokee, and Choctaw nations. In session for four weeks, with competent instructors, they were productive of great good for

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the school work. Very few of those engaged in the school work in these nations have ever had any professional training, and the zeal and ability of Superintendent Benedict, with his able assistants, has infused new life and ambition into those who attended. The attendance was good, there being 49 teachers enrolled in the Creek normal, 167 in Cherokee normal, and 165 in the Choctaw normal.

Separate summer schools were held at Tahlequah and Muskogee for the colored teachers of the Cherokee and Creek nations. The enrollment was 23 negro teachers at Tahlequah and 49 at Muskogee.

A summer normal with 80 teachers enrolled was held at Tishomingo in July for the Chickasaw Nation.

White children in Indian Territory.—Superintendent Benedict in his annual repo calls attention to the condition of white children in the Territory. This is a subject which has been discussed in previous reports, and urgently demands consideration by Congress. As Superintendent Benedict says:

> The Indian Territory has a greater population than any other Territory within the boundaries of the United States—greater even than any one of the eight smallest States in the Union. Of the half million people now residing here at least four-fifths are whites, who have come from the various States and have settled here with the intention of making this Territory their future home. They are found in every village and neighborhood, and are engaged in various kinds of business. They do not differ in any wise from the average citizen of the States, possessing the same love of home, family, and country as the average American citizen. The wonderful growth of many of the towns is due to their enterprise, and the development of the thousands of farms now being platted and allotted will depend in very large measure upon their labor.

The condition of the white public schools in the Territory is exhibited in the following table:

TABLE No. 22.—*Public schools, showing location, superintendent, when established, etc., in Indian Territory.*

Town.	Superintendent or principal.	When established.	Teachers.		Number of months school.	Receipts.		
			Male.	Female.		Tuition.	Taxation.	Total.
Rush Springs	W. H. Savage	1901	1	2	6	$25.00	$1,100.00	$1,125.00
Marietta	Brice Stephenson	1899	1	5	9	1,075.00	1,350.00	2,425.00
Ardmore	J. R. Hendrix	1899	1	19	7	170.00	13,188.33	13,358.33
Chickasha	Jonas Cook	1900	2	12	6	100.00	6,500.00	6,600.00
Marlow	John E. Koonce	1899	3	4	9	300.00	1,900.00	2,200.00
Pauls Valley	James M. Osborn	1898	2	4	7	367.10	4,217.11	4,584.51
Comanche	G. A. Witt	1898	2	2	7	100.00	1,117.50	1,217.50
Claremore	E. L. Easley	1899	1	1	9	127.00	3,500.00	3,627.00
Nowata	J. A. Burns	1899	1	4	9	335.00	2,115.00	2,750.00
South McAlester	Wm. Gay	1900	2	12	8	18.00	8,972.00	8,990.00
Eufaula	J. B. Dorman	1899	2	2	8	5.00	2,430.00	2,435.00
Muldrow	W. S. Scott	1898	1	2	7	60.00	770.00	830.00
McAlester	S. P. Morris	1899	2	2	9	300.00	1,865.00	2,165.00
Vinita	W. S. Dugger	1899	1	7	9	.....	6,449.07	6,449.07
Howe	W. B. Emery	1901	2	.....	3	70.00	227.50	297.50
Muskogee	W. E. Wilson	1898	1	12	9	15.00	10,000.00	10,015.00
Total			28	93	122	3,308.10	66,061.51	69,365.91

TABLE No. 22.—*Public schools, showing location, superintendent, when established, etc., in Indian Territory*—Continued.

Town.	Expenditures			Value of buildings and grounds.	Enrollment.							
	Teachers' salaries.	Other expenses.	Total.		Whites.		Indians.		Negroes.		Total.	
					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Rush Springs	$920.00	$10.00	$700.00	$1,270.00	124	128	3	3	.....	.....	127	131
Marietta	2,025.00	100.00	2,125.00	2,500.00	160	140	15	11	.....	.....	175	151
Ardmore	7,265.67	2,200.00	9,165.67	8,000.00	565	582	5	3	92	101	662	686
Chickasha	1,000.00	2,500.00	6,500.00	8,000.00	163	155	1	.....	51	50	517	505
Marlow	2,835.00	300.00	3,055.00	2,500.00	220	235	.....	1	.....	.....	220	236
Pauls Valley	2,050.00	500.00	2,570.00	3,050.00	199	170	16	24	.....	.....	215	194
Comanche	1,317.50	200.00	1,517.50	1,000.00	200	186	.....	10	.....	.....	200	196
Claremore	1,800.00	1,700.00	3,500.00	6,000.00	111	116	19	11	7	5	167	162
Nowata	2,250.00	500.00	2,750.00	1,000.00	89	112	11	52	.....	.....	135	164
South McAlester	5,000.00	3,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	112	151	13	18	96	80	551	562
Eufaula	1,300.00	.....	1,300.00	6,000.00	72	78	12	13	35	18	119	131
Muldrow	717.00	83.00	800.00	500.00	87	17	28	.....	.....	.....	73	115
McAlester	300.00	365.00	765.00	.....	155	160	11	10	.....	.....	166	170
Vinita	3,142.50	190.11	3,632.91	10,000.00	110	120	109	112	50	77	269	309
Howe	227.50	.....	227.50	100.00	31	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	35
Muskogee	6,650.00	2,000.00	8,650.00	6,000.00	245	257	17	75	119	119	411	162
Total	42,588.17	14,180.11	56,738.61	67,170.00	3,216	3,295	312	466	159	578	4,038	4,219

Denominational schools.—These were in former years the principal if not sole means of education among certain tribes. Their sphere of usefulness is great, and many beneficent results have flowed from their labors. Brief statistics concerning them are presented in the following table:

TABLE No. 23.—*Denominational schools in Indian Territory.*

Name of school.	Location.	President or principal.	By whom established.	When established.
Dwight Mission	Marble	E. L. Schaub	Presbyterian Church	1835
Cherokee Academy	Tahlequah	W. J. Pack	American Baptist Home Mission Society.	1886
Friends School	Hillside	Eva Watson	Orthodox Friends	1886
Hargrove College	Ardmore	Thos. G. Whitten	Methodist Church	1895
Henry Kendall College	Muskogee	A. Grant Evans	Presbyterian Board Home Missions.	1894
Nazareth Institute	do	Jos. Van Hulse	Sisters of St. Joseph	1891
Spaulding Institute	do	Theo. F. Brewer	Methodist Episcopal Church South.	1881
St. Josephs	Chickasha	Sister Mary Cosma	Rev. Father Isadore	1900
Tahlequah Institute	Tahlequah	Chas. A. Peterson	Presbyterian Church	1888
Whittaker Orphan Home.	Pryor Creek	W. T. Whittaker	W. T. Whittaker	1897
Willie Halsell College	Vinita	C. L. Browning	Methodist Episcopal Church South.	1886
Indian University	Barone	J. H. Scott	Baptist Church	.....

Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen.—Under the Atoka agreement the children of about 4,000 negro Choctaw and the same number of Chickasaw citizens are excluded from the benefits of the coal and asphalt royalties of the two nations. In consequence they are left without any provision for the education of the children. They are in only a few instances able to pay for the tuition of their offspring, and in consequence help to swell the growing illiteracy of the nation.

REF0074647

Statistics.—Outside of the Indian schools means of gathering reliable educational statistics are very meager. There is no provision for a school census, and many private and denominational schools do not keep an accurate daily register of pupils. Added to this many schools change teachers several times a year, and as soon as school closes they go to distant States, leaving no data at the schools.

MINERAL LEASES.

Napoleon B. Ainsworth and Charles D. Carter continue as mining trustees for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. In addition to the 79 coal leases which were in effect in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations at the date of my last report, there are now 26 new leases, making in the aggregate 105. But 2 additional asphalt leases have been entered into during the year, and 1 lease has been canceled, leaving in effect 7. No other leases of any character have been granted during the year.

The leases approved since my last report are as follows:

Coal.—Hailey Coal and Mining Company, two leases; submitted to the Department June 12; approved June 17, 1902.

McDougal Company, one lease; submitted June 13; approved June 18, 1902.

Kansas and Texas Coal Company, four leases; submitted May 29; approved June 13, 1902.

Southwestern Coal and Improvement Company, ten leases; submitted April 1; approved April 4, 1902. These leases have since been transferred to the Southwestern Development Company.

Turkey Creek Coal Company, two leases; submitted March 17; approved March 18, 1902.

Atoka Coal and Mining Company, one lease; submitted May 20; approved June 13, 1902.

Capitol Coal and Mining Company (William A. Hailey), one lease; submitted June 10; approved June 16, 1902.

Thomas H. Chambers, one lease; submitted December 6, 1901; approved December 9, 1901.

Essen Coal Company, one lease; submitted April 8; approved April 12, 1902.

Bache & Denman, one lease; submitted April 18; approved April 22, 1902.

Le Bosquet Coal and Mining Company, one lease; submitted June 12; approved June 18, 1902.

Charles G. Adkins, one lease; submitted July 18; approved July 23, 1902.

The Arkansas-McAlester Coal Company was permitted on July 8, 1902, to transfer two of its leases to the Bolen-Darnell Coal Company.

July 23, 1902, the Sans Bois Coal Company was permitted to cancel its lease No. 4, and a new lease having the same number was entered into by it.

December 10, 1901, the assignment of D. Edwards & Co. of its coal lease No. 3 to the Arkansas-McAlester Coal Company was approved.

July 28, 1902, departmental permission was given the Kansas and Texas Coal Company to transfer its four leases to the Central Coal and Coke Company.

Asphalt.—The Choctaw Asphalt Company, one lease; submitted April 18; approved April 22, 1902.

The Gilsonite Roofing and Paving Company, one lease; submitted August 11; approved August 14, 1902.

April 3, 1902, the asphalt lease of the Caddo Asphalt Company was, upon its application, canceled.

Oil.—July 5, 1902, the Office sent to the Department twelve leases entered into by the Cherokee Oil and Gas Company for lands in the Cherokee Nation, and such leases were approved July 10, 1902.

August 7, 1902, there was forwarded to the Department one lease of the Cudahy Oil Company, which was approved on the same day.

COLLECTION OF REVENUES.

The only moneys collected by the Department in the Choctaw Nation are those arising from coal and asphalt and from town lot sales; and in the Chickasaw Nation those arising from coal, asphalt, and cattle and from town lot sales. All other taxes are collected by the tribal authorities. In the Creek and Cherokee nations all taxes are collected by officers of the Department.

The following aggregate amounts were collected in the various nations from all sources during the period from July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902: Choctaw, $360,170.69; Chickasaw, $120,056.62; Cherokee, $17,060.08, and Creek, $97,733.35.

On June 3, 1902, the Department approved regulations for the collection of cattle taxes in the Chickasaw Nation in accordance with the Chickasaw act which was approved by the governor of that nation May 3, 1902, and by the President May 15, 1902, and which provided for the collection of taxes on cattle, horses, mules, sheep, and goats. The exact amount of tax collected by the revenue inspector is not known to this office, but it amounts to considerably over $6,000.

TOWN SITES.

My last annual report gave the names of the towns whose exterior limits had been surveyed and platted, and also the names of the towns that had been surveyed and platted. Since then the exterior limits of the following towns have been established.

REF0074648

Choctaw Nation:

Calvin,	Haileyville,	Kiowa,	Purdy.
Guertie,	Hartshorne,	Poteau,	

Chickasaw Nation:

Addington,	Dougherty,	Helen,	Rush Springs,
Bryant,	Elmore,	Madill,	Sugden.

Cherokee Nation:

Collinsville,	Chelsea,	Catoosa,	Gans.

Creek Nation:

Wetumka,	Winchell,	Wildcat.

During the year towns have been surveyed and platted, and the plats thereof have been approved, as follows:

Choctaw Nation:

Allen,	Heavener,	Stigler,	Wister.
Cowlington,	Lehigh,	Spiro,	
Canadian,	McAlester,	Wapanucka,	
Durant,	Purdy,	Wilburton,	

Chickasaw Nation:

Addington,	Duncan,	Leon,	Purcell,
Ardmore,	Dougherty,	Minco,	Rush Springs,
Berwyn,	Erin Springs,	Marlow,	Ryan,
Comanche,	Emet,	Marietta,	Stonewall,
Chickasha,	Earl,	McGee,	Sugden,
Cornish,	Elmore,	Orr,	Terrall,
Connersville,	Johnson,	Pauls Valley,	Wynnewood.
Cumberland,	Kemp,	Pontotoc,	
Center	Lebanon,	Paola,	

Cherokee Nation:

Catoosa,	Choteau,	Ramona,	Welch,
Centralia,	Collinsville	Talala,	Vinita.
Chelsea,	Nowata,	Webbers Falls,	

Creek Nation:

Alabama,	Coweta,	Inola,	Wetumka,
Beggs,	Eufaula,	Kellyville,	Wildcat,
Bixby,	Foster,	Lee,	Winchell.
Bristow,	Gibson Station,	Okmulgee,	
Checotah,	Henryetta,	Red Oak,	
Clarksville,	Holdenville,	Tulsa,	

July 14, 1902, the Department approved the recommendation of Inspector Wright, which was concurred in by this Office, that he be directed to survey and plat the following towns in the Choctaw Nation having less than 200 inhabitants:

Bengal,	Cita,	Kasoma,	Sans Bois,
Blaine,	Dexter,	Kennady,	Stringtown,
Boggy Depot,	Ego,	Leflor,	Tuskahoma,
Bower,	Fanshawe,	Muse,	Utica.
Braden,	Garland,	Newberg,	
Caney,	Iron Bridge,	Owl,	
Cartersville,	Jackson,	Roberta,	

The inspector also caused an investigation to be made concerning the condition of 103 small towns in the Choctaw Nation, and recommended that they be not surveyed, as they contained but few inhabitants and the conditions did not warrant surveying and platting them. The Office concurred, and the Department on June 9 and July 14, 1902, authorized him to give notice that no town sites would be established at the points named.

In the Chickasaw Nation, of the small towns having less than 200 inhabitants the inspector recommended that the following be surveyed and platted:

Alma,	Graham,	Maxwell,	Tatums,
Atlee,	Harrisburg,	Midland,	Thackerville,
Bebee,	Hart,	Ninnekah,	Troy,
Brake,	Hennepin,	Oakman,	Tussy,
Brock,	Hewitt,	Okra,	Tyrola,
Burneyville,	Hird,	Overbrook,	Velma,
Dibble,	Holder,	Palmer,	Wallville,
Dixie,	Homer,	Platter,	Wayne,
Dolberg,	Hope,	Powell,	Whitehead,
Eastman,	Iona,	Reagan,	Woodford.
Elk,	Jesse,	Roco,	
Foster,	McMillan,	Sneed,	
Grady,	Marsden,	Springer,	

The office concurred in the inspector's recommendations, and the Department, on July 24 and 25, 1902, directed him to survey and plat the towns named.

The inspector caused to be investigated the conditions surrounding 100 other small towns in the Chickasaw Nation, recommending that no towns be established there. The office concurred in his recommendation, and the Department, July 3 and July 25, 1902, directed him to give notice to the inhabitants that no town sites would be established at such points.

In the Cherokee Nation the inspector recommended that of the towns having less than 200 inhabitants the following be surveyed and platted:

Beggs,	Ketchum,	Ochelata,	Vera,
Big Cabin,	Lawton,	Owasso,	Watova
Briertown,	Long,	Peggs,	
Gritts,	McLain,	Redland,	
Kansas,	Maple,	Texana,	

After an examination Inspector Wright recommended that no town sites be established at 94 small towns in the Cherokee Nation. The Office concurred in his recommendation, and August 18, 1902, the Department directed him to give public notice that no town sites would be established at these places.

From the above statement it will be observed that the town-site work under the supervision of the inspector is progressing in an

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extremely expeditious and satisfactory manner, and it is believed that at the close of the next fiscal year the town-site work will have been practically if not entirely completed.

In addition to surveying and platting the towns, the work of selling the town lots is progressing rapidly, and, indeed, in many instances in the Creek Nation full payments have been made and deeds issued. The towns in which town-lot deeds have been delivered to purchasers are as follows:

Beggs.	Henryetta,	Mounds,	Okmulgee,	Wagoner,
Bristow,	Holdenville,	Muskogee,	Red Fork,	Wetumka.

TIMBER AND STONE.

Contracts for the removal of timber for the fiscal year have been made as follows:

With the Central Coal and Coke Company, for the purchase of 600,000 oak railroad cross-ties and 2,000 oak railroad switch ties. Contract approved October 8, 1901.

Vernon E. Steen, for the purchase of 200,000 feet of oak timber, linear measure, for piling; 2,000,000 feet, board measure, oak timber for bridges. Contract approved October 1, 1901.

Angus McLeod, for the purchase of not exceeding 10,000 feet of oak timber for piling and 600 oak switch ties. Contract approved October 23, 1901.

A. McLeod & Co., for the purchase of 500,000 feet of oak and pine timber for bridges; 40,000 feet, linear measure, of oak timber for piling, and 100,000 railroad cross-ties and 1,000 oak switch ties. Contract approved April 30, 1902.

Kenefick Construction Company, for the purchase of 475,000 oak railroad cross-ties; 2,760 oak railroad switch ties; 2,500,000 feet, board measure, of pine bridge timber; 90,000 linear feet timber for piling. Contract approved March 11, 1902.

John Simpson, for the purchase of 2,500,000 feet, board measure, oak and pine timber for bridges. Contract approved July 11, 1902.

James Elliot, for the purchase of 100,000 railroad cross-ties; 4,900 railroad switch ties; 50,000 linear feet of timber for piling. Contract approved July 23, 1902.

Contracts for the removal of stone have been made as follows:

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, for the purchase of 750,000 cubic yards of stone. Contract approved August 7, 1902.

Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad, for the purchase of 100,000 cubic yards of stone for ballast. Contract approved September 21, 1901.

CITIZENSHIP.

The Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes has forwarded to this office the applications for identification as Mississippi Choctaws of

1,872 heads of families, of which 983 have been acted upon by this Office, and 716 have been returned by the Department, leaving 889 pending in this Office.

The supplemental agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, already referred to, provides, among other things, for the identification and subsequent enrollment, after residence in the Choctaw Nation, of full-blood Mississippi Choctaws. It also provides, whether ratified or not, for a court with jurisdiction to hear and, if deemed proper, to reopen citizenship cases which have heretofore been rejected by the courts in the Indian Territory.

The Department has ruled, following the statute, that only those Mississippi Choctaws, or their descendants, who received or attempted to secure the benefits of the fourteenth article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek of September 27, 1830 (7 Stats., 333), are entitled to be identified as Mississippi Choctaws.

In order that a check might be had and also that identification as descendants of fourteenth article claimants might be made as complete and certain as practicable, it became necessary for the Office to examine all the evidence taken and all the lists of claimants made by the various commissions in Mississippi immediately subsequent to the year 1830. This evidence, and, in fact, all of the papers connected with the examinations made by those commissions, was found to be in a fragmentary and unsatisfactory condition, thus making the examination extremely difficult. However, the examination was exhaustive and careful, and a card index has been made containing about 6,000 names, which is as correct and complete as it was possible to make it under the circumstances.

When an application for identification as a Mississippi Choctaw is received, the evidence and statements submitted are examined for the name or the names of the alleged ancestor who is said to have received or attempted to secure the benefits of the fourteenth article. If such name or names are not found in the card index it becomes at once necessary to recommend the rejection of the application. If, however, the name or names be found, then the original records made directly subsequent to the year 1830 are examined in connection with the new record and application.

It is a noteworthy fact that the Commission was able to identify but 7 individuals out of the large number of applications received by it.

In addition to the Mississippi Choctaw cases which have been acted upon, the Office has considered and made recommendation in 134 doubtful or disputed citizenship cases in the Choctaw Nation, being the whole number which the Commission has transmitted.

In the Chickasaw Nation the whole number of cases transmitted by the Commission is 106, all of which have been acted upon by the Office, and in the Cherokee Nation 1,271 cases have been disposed of.

REF0074650

On October 2, 1901, this Office recommended to the Department that the Commission be directed to send up partial rolls of Creek citizens in blocks of 400 or 500, or some other convenient number, believing that the work of allotment in the Creek Nation might be expedited thereby. October 16 the Department approved this recommendation, and accordingly the Commission, on November 30 forwarded a block of 542 names. Up to date it has forwarded, and there have been approved, rolls containing the names of 9,018 Creeks by blood and 4,954 Creek freedmen. In the agreements made with the Choctaws and Chickasaws, the Cherokees, and the Creeks provisions for sending up rolls in blocks and for issuing deeds made thereafter have been incorporated. These provisions will doubtless very much expedite the work of making allotments and of issuing deeds to the citizens of the various tribes.

ALLOTMENTS.

Up to July 14, 1902, the Commission had made allotments to 2,211 Seminole Indians. The allotments made during the last fiscal year, or up to August 31, 1901, were 1,842. The Seminole allotments are practically completed. It has been reported to this office that about 6,000 deeds to allotments among the Creeks have been written in the office of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and are now ready for the signature of the principal chief of the Creek Nation.

It is safe to say that with the close of the next fiscal year large numbers of the Indians in each of the Five Civilized Tribes will have received complete evidences of titles to their allotments, and, further, that the chaotic conditions now existing will, to a large extent, have been eliminated, thus quieting the discontent among the Indians and assuring them of the good faith of the Government in dividing their lands in severalty among them.

SEGREGATION OF TOWN SITES.

The Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes on June 7, 1902, recommended that lands be set aside and segregated for towns on the line of the Arkansas and Choctaw Railroad, in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, as follows:

Bennington.	Gilbert.	Meade.	Soper.
Fort Towson.	Harrington.	New Bokchito.	Valliant.
Garvin.	Hugo.	Purnell.	

This office concurred in the Commission's recommendation, and on June 24, 1902, the Secretary made the segregations as recommended.

July 11, 1902, the Commission recommended that land be set aside for the town site of Boswell, and on July 23 the Secretary made the segregation as recommended.

SETTLERS ON NORTHERN CHEYENNE RESERVATION, MONT.

All of the white settlers or beneficiaries of the appropriation made by the act of May 31, 1900 (31 Stats., 241), "to pay for certain lands and improvements" within the Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Mont., have been paid.

As reported last year, the claim of Charles B. Jefferis could not be settled until he was able to convey to the Government a clear title to his land and improvements. This he has done, and the deed was approved by the Department and the consideration paid to him.

Otho S. Hon, one of the settlers, filed a claim for $2,400, as stated in the last annual report, in addition to the $2,100 which had been paid him upon his execution of a quitclaim deed for his lands and improvements. His additional claim was also allowed by the Department and has been paid. Katherine A. Toohey made a claim similar to that of Mr. Hon, which was also allowed, and she has been paid both for land and improvements, the total consideration being $3,000.

There are seven other settlers within the northern portion of the reservation. Senate bill No. 3369, Fifty-seventh Congress, first session, providing for the purchase of their rights and improvements, was referred to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, but did not become a law.

OPENING WALKER RIVER RESERVATION, NEV.

The Indian appropriation act of May 27, 1902, provides that lands on the Walker River Reservation in Nevada, irrigable from existing ditches or extension thereof, shall be allotted—20 acres to each head of a family and not exceeding 20 acres to such Indians as the Secretary of the Interior shall designate. After a majority of the heads of families shall have accepted their allotments and consented to relinquish the remaining irrigable land, "and land which is not necessary for dwellings, school buildings, or habitations for the members of said tribe," the allotted heads of families are to receive $300 each, and the relinquished land is to be opened to settlement and disposed of under existing laws.

Plans for carrying out this legislation and for safeguarding the interests of the Indians are being matured.

WADSWORTH TOWN SITE, PYRAMID LAKE RESERVATION, NEV.

The Indian appropriation act approved July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 571), contains a clause authorizing the inhabitants of Wadsworth, in the

REF0074651

county of Washoe, Nev., to proceed to acquire title to their town site under the provisions of the town-site law. The proceeds of the sale of the land go to the Indians of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, upon which the town has encroached, and Indians occupying lots in the town have the same right of purchase as have white citizens.

Special Agent Frank C. Armstrong reported, June 10, 1901, that a preliminary survey had been made and some proceedings commenced by the town authorities, but that nothing definite had been done. By informal inquiry at the General Land Office it was ascertained that the people of that town had still neglected to obtain title to the lands occupied by them, and therefore this office recommended, July 12, 1902, that action be taken to cause the town site to be laid off and completed and the lots appraised and sold under the provisions of the law, in order that the Indians might have the benefits arising from the sale of the town-site lots, the whites acquire title, and the Indians obtain title to the lands occupied by them within the town site. As four years have expired without proper action upon the part of the municipal authorities of the town of Wadsworth, it is thought, that in view of this fact, the Department has authority under certain provisions of law to take the action above indicated. Further delay will only lead to further trouble and confusion.

THE SHEBIT INDIANS IN UTAH.

July 2, 1902, this Office recommended to the Department that the Department of Justice be requested to instruct the United States district attorney for Utah to protect the Shebit Indians in their water rights on Santa Clara River in the friendly suit to be instituted in the State court to adjust certain water rights in the vicinity of these Indians. The Department of Justice has instructed the United States district attorney to look after the interests of the Indians in these proceedings.

WENATCHI INDIANS IN WASHINGTON.

Respecting the proposed removal of the Wenatchi Indians to the Colville Reservation, in Washington, referred to in my last two annual reports, attention is invited to the following provision contained in the Indian appropriation act for the current fiscal year (32 Stats., 260):

> To enable the Secretary of the Interior to remove certain Indians now residing in the vicinity of Mission and Wenatchee, in the State of Washington, known as Wenatchi, to the Colville Indian Reservation, and to properly establish and temporarily maintain them, the sum of twelve thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available.

By letter of June 7, 1902, Agent Anderson, of the Colville Agency, was requested to submit his views and plans for such removal.

YAKIMA BOUNDARY CLAIM, WASHINGTON.

Since my last annual report was submitted no further action has been taken in reference to the adjustment of the claim of the Yakima Indians for lands excluded by the erroneous boundary survey of 1890. The Indians, however, have been pressing the matter, both through their agent and by communications addressed directly to the office, and it is hoped that Inspector James McLaughlin will be sent back to the Yakima Reservation before Congress again assembles for the purpose of negotiating further with the Indians for the adjustment of this claim. The Indians undoubtedly have good grounds for grievance as regards this claim, and delay in its adjustment doubtless has a bad effect upon the Indians and is a retarding factor in their adoption of civilized pursuits.

STOCKBRIDGE AND MUNSEE INDIANS IN WISCONSIN.

In my last annual report it was stated that the plan of settlement of the affairs of the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians, together with the draft of a bill to carry the plan into effect, was submitted to the Department by this office on January 24, 1901, and was transmitted to Congress on February 1, 1901. January 2, 1902, the attention of the Department was again invited to the matter and the hope expressed that the affairs of these Indians would receive early consideration by Congress and that the proposition of settlement negotiated by Inspector Cyrus Beede, or some equally meritorious plan, would receive Congressional sanction. A bill (S. 3620), identical in terms with the draft of the bill prepared by this office, was introduced by Senator Quarles during the last session of Congress, but it failed to become a law.

That the Indians are becoming impatient at the delay in reaching a settlement of their affairs with the Government is not to be wondered at. To allay their unrest and at the same time do them exact justice I sincerely trust that at the next session of Congress some definite action will be had respecting these Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. JONES, *Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

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PAPERS ACCOMPANYING REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REF0074653

REPORTS OF AGENTS AND OTHERS IN CHARGE OF INDIANS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN ARIZONA.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR COLORADO RIVER AGENCY.

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY,
Parker, Ariz., June 30, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report for the Indians of this agency, with carefully prepared statistics, for the year ended June 30, 1902.

The agency is located at Parker, on the Arizona side of the Great Colorado River, probably 90 miles south of Mellen station, on the Sante Fe Railroad, which is our telegraphic station and nearest express office, and from which station this agency receives mail triweekly and all Government supplies.

The census shows the following to be the resident population proper of the reservation; also the eligible scholastic population:

Mohave Indians now resident on Colorado River Reservation	523
Mohave Indians living at Needles, Cal., and vicinity, estimated	800
Males above 18 years of age	168
Females above 14 years of age	168
School children, age 6 to 16	126
Schoolhouses	1
Schools	1
Children in attendance	114.6
Total population, census 1901	624
Decrease, as per census 1902	101

Migration of these Indians accounts for the decrease.

Education.—A report upon the past year's work of the agency boarding school, compiled by Frederick Rapson, principal teacher, accompanies this communication.

Agency and school buildings—General improvements and repairs.—The buildings in use at this agency are, in the main, very old and somewhat antique, and are characteristic of far southwestern architecture and Mexicanized adobe material, all in a fair state of preservation. With the exceptions of a two-story brick school mess hall, with employees' quarters on second floor, and a one-story brick laundry building, all other buildings are constructed of sun-dried adobes. Additional dormitory space and improved school equipment, with a view to bettering the general sanitary conditions of this plant, is an urgent necessity.

During the past year a general system of repairs has been successfully inaugurated and carried out. Outside walls of both agency and school buildings have been replastered and whitewashed and woodwork repainted. All roofs have been repaired as well as it was possible to repair old cement roofs thirty years old. A plentiful supply of plaster, lime, cement, and paint has been used here, there, and everywhere, until the old place has the partial semblance of cleanliness, at any rate. I shall continue to keep all buildings in as proper repair as it is possible under existing circumstances, with a hope that by another year or two this school and agency may be favored with buildings that will be required of a permanent nature and modern character. Of course, this matter will have to be taken up in another way and at another time.

Conditions, habits, and progress.—The Mohave is no doubt very similar to all other Indians, and one can truthfully say that he is a simple child of nature; his wants are very few and easily supplied; he is improvident, indolent, and has no ambition; eats what little he has and sleeps a great deal; wants to hunt, fish, and visit the balance of the time, and, if he could have his way about it, not work any.

The loose, lax habits and customs, by long-continued practice in the domestic and camp life of these Indians, make him a degenerate, and I very much doubt if he has

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progressed to any considerable extent during the past twenty years, or at least can not imagine how their domestic habits could have been worse twenty years ago. But I have an abiding faith that we may remedy many of these evils by the enforcement of recent laws and rules promulgated by the honorable Commissioner, especially those rules requiring the procuring of marriage license, solemnizing marriages under the State and Territorial laws, and recording the same, and refusal of divorces except for well-grounded, justifiable, and lawful reasons.

Agriculture.—An attempt at agriculture, farming and gardening, here in this desert clime is attended with the most trying, discouraging, and exasperating difficulties from a multitude of causes. With the prevailing winds from the south blowing over the desert sands, fiery hot as the furnace breath, searing and blighting all green vegetation it touches, the thermometer daily ranging through the entire propagating season from 100 to 120° in the shade, it does not require any stretch of the imagination to arrive at the chief cause of the greatest difficulty.

Domestic cereals, such as alfalfa, millet and corn, and melons, pumpkins, squashes, beets, cabbage, turnips, beans, sweet potatoes, onions, radishes, lettuce and spinach, are successfully grown, and fair to good results obtained under careful cultivation, irrigation, and watchful attention.

With the natural inclination of the Mohave to ease and idleness, the time-honored traditional idea that he is the "lord of creation," and the enervating influences of this climate, no wonder that he instinctively objects to being the man with the plow or hoe, and vigorously opposes the proposition of earning one's bread by actual labor. However, we have made some improvements in teaching the manner and mode of farming the past year, and can readily see that the Indians are taking more interest in this matter, and have rendered better service, than formerly; but they need daily attention and instruction, and really do good work when one is with them all the time to point out the way and show them the how of it. That the Mohave can and will work, and work diligently, when urged and compelled to do so has been my personal experience during the past season, and I shall continue this policy of making him work in his own field and for his own and his family's maintenance, even if it does require individual personal supervision from time to time.

Good results have been obtained this season so far as the many small fields of corn now in the roasting ear and the innumerable patches of melons, alfalfa, and other domestic cereals are in plentiful evidence, and I am fully satisfied that with sufficient water for irrigation, which we have, and the enforcement of Indian labor in reclaiming additional acreage each year, the proper irrigation and cultivation of the same is, in my opinion, the self-sustenance key to the situation.

Earnings of Indians.—The field of opportunity for these people to earn anything is very limited indeed. The nearest railroad is 100 miles from his habitation, while the nearest town or settlement of any size, where he might find possible employment, is Needles, Cal., about the same distance from his home and little world. There are no markets within his reach, except what wild millet hay and a few hundred cords of wood he can sell to the Government, with an occasional bundle of hay or a few sacks of mesquite or screw beans that he can perchance dispose of to the passing prospector; and even though the Mohave should be so fortunate as to raise a surplus of any farm cereal, he is too far away from any market, unless provided with means of transportation up the Colorado River to Needles, Cal., and this surplus would not be of any benefit to him in a monetary sense. Yet from the following sources they have during the past year earned—

Sales of wood to the Government, 341 cords, at $2 per cord	$682.00
Sales of hay to the Government, 27+ tons, at $25 per ton	687.30
Transporting supplies for the Government from Mellen Station down the Colorado River to agency with their rowboats, 205,000 pounds, at 90 cents per 100 pounds	1,845.00
Sales of mesquite, screw beans and forage to prospectors	200.00
Transportation of supplies down the river for outside parties other than the Government, estimated	500.00
Daily labor rendered to outside parties	1,000.00
Local Indian employees in the Government service at agency and school and carrying United States mail on star route from Parker, Ariz., to Mellen Station, on Santa Fe Railroad	3,850.00
Total	8,764.00

Registers and records.—A complete register of all Indian families now living on this reservation, in many instances back to the fourth generation, has been made, although the effort to obtain this information has been attended with the greatest difficulty, owing to the fact that the Mohave have the greatest aversion to speak of or talk of the dead, and in many instances refuse to answer the inquiries or sullenly walk away; but by persistent effort and stick-to-it-iveness we have completed the register to date. Also careful records of marriages, births, and deaths during the past year have been kept, which make the family register finished and correct for the fiscal year.

Marriage licenses issued during the past year	16
Marriages performed (by agent) and marriage certificates issued and properly recorded during the year	16
Divorces granted (by agent) during the year	1
Births reported and recorded during the year	14
Deaths reported and recorded during the year	16

Court of Indian offenses.—No Indian court of inquiry exists here, and none is required. No crimes have been committed, and no contests or disputes of a serious nature have arisen. Such minor matters as have required attention have been amicably adjusted through and by the aid and advice of the agent. The Mohave is docile and quiet, outside of his natural propensity to pilfer and his utter disregard for the truth and keeping a contract.

Sanitary.—Considerable sickness prevailed among the camp Indians the past year, la grippe, pulmonary, and kindred diseases prevailing, incidental to their unsanitary camps and filthy mode of living and the hereditary inoculation of the worst forms of disease. Yet the death rate was no greater than among a like number thus afflicted out in civilization having better care, better food, and better sanitary surroundings.

In the boarding school I regret very much to say that typhoid pneumonia and low-grade fevers from some unknown cause gave us no end of trouble during the entire winter and early spring months, but we were very fortunate in confining the malady to the girls' side of the premises, the boys being unusually healthy during the entire school year. None of the pupils have died in school, but of several girls who were let out on account of what appeared to be quick consumption two died at their homes. I do not consider two deaths in an enrollment of 125 a high death rate. These Indians dispose of their dead by cremation, which in a sanitary sense meets with my hearty approval.

Visiting officials.—Arthur M. Tinker, Indian inspector, and School Supervisor M. F. Holland were both here, each in the inspection of their respective instructions, and to each I feel grateful for the caution, advice, and general instructions given to me, which I appreciate in this my first year's experience in the Indian service.

Water and sewerage.—One of the most serious problems to solve and contend with here at this agency and school is to obtain pure and wholesome water in sufficient quantities for drinking and domestic purposes; but am pleased to say that after five successive attempts I have at last succeeded in getting a drive well down a sufficient depth to the second strata or sheet of water that is now furnishing pure, clear, sweet water in plentiful supply for the school for both drinking and cooking purposes, and shall put down two more wells in the near future, one additional for school and one for use of agency.

The serious part of the sewerage question is getting an outlet. Will change the present system this fall.

Employees.—There has been an effort by the employees, in the main, both agency and school, to aid me in the successful administration and management pertaining to all matters during the year.

Thanking the Indian Office for courtesies extended, I am,

Very respectfully,

JESSE C. MOORE,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR FORT APACHE AGENCY.

FORT APACHE INDIAN AGENCY,
Whiteriver, Ariz., September 28, 1902.

SIR: In conformity with law and in obedience to instructions, I submit the following annual report of the affairs of this agency and school for the fiscal year 1902.

This reservation comprises about 2,000,000 acres of very rough mountainous land, and it belongs to about 2,000 White Mountain Apache Indians. It is carefully estimated that there is not more than 2,000 acres of the 2,000,000 acres that is fit to farm

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on account of its mountainous character. The farming land lies in the narrow canyons of White River, Bonito, Carizo, and the Cibicu creeks. There is also a pretty forest-fringed high valley called Forestdale, just under the rim of the Mogollon Mountains in the northern part of the reservation, where the Indians sometimes raise good crops from the mountain rains.

Stock raising.—Since the character of the surface of this reserve is very rough, as only one acre of every thousand can be used for farming, and since there is water for cattle in the numerous streams and the rocky land is covered with abundant grass, it is seen that it is adapted to the herding industry; and I have tried to make it appear that if this is a good place for the white man to graze his stock and pay for the privilege, that it is a splendid place for the Indian, who does not pay for such privilege. If the Apache is patiently and properly directed, it seems that there is no doubt of his ability to earn his own living in the herding industry alone. It appears that this is his only salvation, and his future is dark without it.

From these facts it is and has been my determination to try to start these Indians in the business of raising stock, and from the Indian Office I have had some encouragement. But as the Indian here has not been able to sacrifice and take advantage of his natural resources by grazing the land himself, it appeared best to grant grazing permits to others who were glad to have that privilege. Previous to the grant of these privileges the grass grew and was only fuel for the flames of the many destructive forest fires. Permits have been granted for the grazing of 6,000 head of cattle, thus realizing $6,000 in cash; it is proposed to expend this money in the purchase of sheep for the Indians; in fact, a small flock of 755 ewes has already been bought, and the Indian stock rangers and the police are caring for them.

Timber.—On the northern fourth of the reserve there are about 600 square miles of timber, and at least half of it is suitable for lumbering purposes. It is a low estimate to place the value of this timber at $1,000,000; but it has no value to the Indian, for he can not sell any of the lumber, and he can use only what he is induced to put into a house. Almost every year thousands of dollars worth of this timber is destroyed by fire, and as it has so little value to the Indian he makes little or no effort to arrest the spread of it.

Sometimes these fires are started by some old superstitious Indian who believes that fires bring rain; sometimes by lightning, and sometimes by careless cowboys, freighters, and others. In the month of June one of these fires burned an area of grass and timber of about 3 by 8 miles, or 24 square miles.

Laboring Apache.—Many people really believe that these White Mountain Apache are yet supported in idleness by the Government. This, however, is not the truth, for they have earned and sold of the products of their own labor during the year as follows:

To the military at Fort Apache.		
Hay (1,407,320 pounds)	$14,073.20	
Corn (321,733 pounds)	6,434.66	
Wood (1,591½ cords)	4,774.96	
Barley (35,115 pounds)	681.24	
		25,964.06
To the agency and school at Whiteriver:		
Hay (140,000 pounds)	1,750.00	
Corn (64,079 pounds)	1,162.00	
Wood (350 cords)	1,050.00	
Beans (1,500 pounds	71.25	
Charcoal (200 bushels)	10.00	
		1,373.25
Grand total		30,337.31

This does not include what they have sold to post traders and to others. On account of the great drought they will not be able to make such a fine showing in the year ensuing.

They have shown a willingness to work whenever they have had an opportunity; they are beginning to make the necessary sacrifice for all they have. I have never seen a tribe more easily managed in the field at manual labor. When they have the sympathy of a teacher who is willing to lead them, one whose head, heart, and hands are ready to do for them, he can secure their willing action almost as he pleases. This is especially true when the exertion is for food.

Morals.—It is with some satisfaction that I speak of the material progress made, but I am discouraged with the spiritual, or that part of it called morals. The most of us have tried to teach by example, but if we have made any progress with these

Indians in their feelings of obligation I fail to see it; I think that this report would be false were I to say that they have improved morally. Their principal vices are lying, drunkenness, gambling, and bigamy. To assist in the regulation of these vices I have tried to establish a court of Indian offenses, but to this date I have failed to find suitable Indians for judges. The worst condition concerning the vices and misdemeanors above named is the fact that to them these are not evils or crimes—only sensuous pastime.

Against the schools.—The Indian medicine man and the grandmother are the causes of most of the opposition to the schools. Last year the school here was unfortunate in having several severe cases of la grippe, and three or four of the pupils died. When I undertook to reorganize the school on the 1st of September I was surprised to find almost universal opposition; and all of our efforts in kindness and persuasion availed nothing; I was compelled to resort to force, and every pupil was returned to the school by the police. During the past year the school has grown some in popularity, and I do not think we shall have so much trouble to fill the schools.

The main cause of the popularity is the unusual good health of the children during the whole year. I attribute this fact more to the critical examination by our physician and to the ventilation of the schoolrooms than to any other cause. When we recall the fact that the whole life to the time these children enter school has been spent out of doors, it is not a wonder that they become sick when housed so closely; they would have better health if their dormitories were tents. To improve the ventilation to suit Apache children I had large ventilators made in the ceilings of the sitting rooms and in the dormitories.

Manner of living.—The manner of living is nomadic. They move frequently from place to place on the reservation, and carry with them the entire belongings on one or two ponies. They have no home, and neither do they want one.

Dress and appearance.—Most of the males wear long hair, but fully one-fourth wear citizen's clothing. Many wear a cotton suit made according to Indian fancy. About half the number of males and all the adult females wear moccasins. The old women have nothing much except dirty rags for clothing, but the younger women and the girls usually have good dresses. When these girls attend and participate in the so-called pleasure dance, they paint their faces a bright red. It is their way of improving the features. Their social dance is a monotonous affair, yet they appear to enjoy it. I have visited these dances a few times to satisfy myself concerning their character, and I have found little to condemn. Since they enjoy these simple pleasures I think it better not to interfere until we are able to furnish them something better as a substitute.

Superstitions.—They are very superstitious, and these peculiar beliefs often interfere with progress. They believe in witches. They do not travel alone at night on account of their demons of the air. Their notions concerning the spread of disease are interesting and amusing.

Government.—An encouraging feature worthy of note is that the most of these Indians are abandoning government by chiefs, councils, and bands, and instead they are rapidly accepting the Government of the United States; the chief has lost most of his influence. All claim that they are friends of the Government, but the actions of many prove that they are not; this fact is demonstrated in their opposition to the schools.

Not ration Apache.—Since the establishment of this agency, these Indians have never been rationed but six months of the year. Following your commendable policy, all rations and clothing as gratuities have been cut off, except to the very old and helpless. Little is furnished except on the ground of charity. No poverty pleas or excitement fakes have started from this agency during the past year. However, I can truthfully say that the year ensuing will be one of great hardship for them on account of the unusual drought. They will not be able to sell the usual amount of forage except wild hay; and it may be impossible to create a legitimate opportunity for their employment that they may earn their bread.

Allotments.—I can not see how this mountain land can be set off in severalty, for it is worthless to the Indians except for grazing. If an Indian be given 1,000 acres of this rough grass land, he might not yet be able to raise a single head of cattle for the want of water. It can be set off in no way than by ranges, with an equitable number of Indians to each of the stock ranges.

Marriages.—During the year 34 couples have been licensed and married according to law, and I presume that as many more have married according to the Indian custom, that custom being to buy the wife in about the same manner as we usually buy a cow or a pig. This is a deplorable condition, and I have worked persistently in effort to break up the custom, and I believe that I have done some good, yet the morals of this tribe are very low.

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Education.—While there are about 500 children of school age that belong to this agency, not more than 85 are in school anywhere, and of this number 75 belong to the Fort Apache Boarding School. The Indians who are most influential are generally opposed to the education of their children. Even the returned students (!) from nonreservation schools do not champion the cause of education; they are either silent or against the school openly.

The Fort Apache Boarding School.—This school is located at the agency on the mesa, beside the mountain, about 250 feet above the river, and a half mile from it. While the site is not the best that might have been selected, yet it is a very healthful location. After we had overcome the difficulty of getting a requisite number of children for the school it grew in popularity to the end of the term. I have never seen a school that manifested such a healthful condition throughout the year, for at its close every child was permitted to visit its home in good health.

The literary work of the schools and the industrial training in the garden, kitchen, laundry, and sewing department have been done well, and visiting officials have witnessed and incorporated the same observations in their reports. The work of the matrons in the dormitories, sick rooms, in supervising the table manners and all the domestic affairs of the school is exceptionally good.

Missionaries.—There is but one missionary here—a German Lutheran. He appears to be a good man, although the results of his exertions are not yet manifest. However, his efforts may be like "bread cast upon the waters," but he has been here "many days" and several years. It must be said to his credit that his work is a difficult one, for it is with and for a people whose notions are hard to change. When school is in session the missionary takes charge of the Sunday school services.

Irrigation.—Previous to my incumbency there had been made three surveys, the purpose of which was to take the water out of the rivers in the canyons of White River and Bonito and Cibicu creeks. I satisfied myself that these propositions are unworthy, and the one on White River for the following special reasons: (*a*) It practically destroys the sawmill, for it diverts the water from its wheel—the propelling power; (*b*) it takes the water from very fine black, loamy, sandy soil in the canyon to a far inferior muck soil on the mesa; (*c*) it means that the Indians must leave their good farms where they have improved ditches, and accept land inferior in quality and wholly unimproved; (*d*) it means the expenditure of at least $40,000 without even a hope of return for the outlay; (*e*) it destroys the contemplated water system for the school at the agency; (*f*) it could not be maintained without an additional force of employees.

A superintendent of irrigation has been here since the report, and he indorses what I have said about it. In my opinion, any scheme, the purpose of which is to take the water out of these deep canyons to the high mesas will be a miserable failure and result only in a waste of money and water. Superintendent Butler made a careful estimate of the amount of farming land in the canyons on this reservation, and he places the amount at 2,000 acres, or 1 acre for each Indian.

Improvements.—That we have been busy in endeavor to improve the condition of affairs at this agency, the following may be worthy of note:

1. Induced and assisted Indians in the building of 9 houses for themselves.
2. Made or improved about 25 miles of public road.
3. Made about 2 miles of irrigating ditches.
4. Made a bridge, 83 feet long, 34 feet high, across canyon on road to Holbrook—our railroad station.
5. Built sewing-room building and apartment for seamstress.
6. Repaired the old school buildings by ceiling, papering, and painting.
7. Made one excellent building for employee quarters.
8. Successfully inaugurated the permit system of grazing the Indian lands, and realized $6,000 for them.
9. Reduced the beef rations 25 per cent and made a saving of $2,828.25.
10. Began the herding industry in the purchase of 755 sheep for them with money collected as a grazing tax.
11. Made about 1,500 linear feet of streets.

Recommendations.—I respectfully recommend, for the education and general welfare of these Indians, as follows:

1. That a day school be established at Cibicu, 45 miles west of the agency; that Indian service be employed in the construction of the buildings necessary, except skilled labor.
2. That 2,000 ewes and a sufficient number of bucks be purchased for the Indians as a factor in their self-support.
3. That 200 heifers and 8 bulls be also bought for them as a beginning of the herding industry—the material salvation of these people.

4. That accommodations for the training of 200 children be given the Fort Apache Boarding School.
5. That a wire fence be made on the north line of the reservation by the Indians to prevent trespassing on their land; that the wire and fence staples be furnished by the Government.
6. That Indian owners only be allowed to graze sheep on the reserve.
7. That grazing permits be limited to 8,000 head of cattle or horses.
8. That the Indian be allowed to sell lumber on the recommendation of his agent and the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior.
9. That miners, under strict regulations by the Commissioner and Secretary, be permitted to prospect the reservation for valuable minerals, and that these Indians own and have 10 per cent of value as taken from the mine.

I respectfully submit the usual statistics, the most important of which are the following:

Population (males, 911; females, 1,048)	1,959
Children of school age (males, 224; females, 267)	491
Children attending school	85
Indians who wear citizen's dress:	
Wholly	497
In part	1,462
Indians who can read	47
Acres cultivated by Indians	970

In conclusion, permit me to say that, excepting some tardy clerical work, I desire to acknowledge the efficient assistance of the employees of both the school and agency. But little of the usual bickering has shown itself, and the work of the year has been pleasant and fairly profitable as a whole.

Thanking you for uniform courtesy and forbearance, I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Very respectfully, yours,

C. W. CROUSE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF MOQUI.

Keams Canyon, Ariz., August 7, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report of the Moqui Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Moqui (Hopi) Training School.—The School is located 85 miles north of Holbrook, Ariz., the nearest railroad station. There is no stage line and employees and others must pay at least $20 to get to the school. Freight is also brought from Holbrook, over a very sandy road. Indians do most of the freighting, receiving therefor $1.25 per hundredweight.

The attendance has been excellent, being maintained at 170 for the year. There have been no runaways at all. Two boys were transferred to Grand Junction and a small class is now ready for Phoenix.

After years of delay and indecision, a new plant is now building, to accommodate 200 children. It will be equipped with modern appliances, steam heat, electric lights, splendid water facilities, etc. The site is a beautiful one, having been terraced and graded to a uniform slope of 5 feet to the 100 feet.

The general work of the school has been much above that of other years. The closing exercises June 14 would have done credit to white schools of similar grades. The boys of the school, with three employees, under the efficient leadership of the physician, Dr. E. G. Murtaugh, organized a good band. The music produced was excellent training for the boys and the school generally.

Indian talking is prohibited in the school, at play, or in the class rooms, or anywhere in the grounds. As a result, English becomes the medium of thought as well as of expression.

The new Course of Study sent out about the middle of the year was put into operation. Much good has resulted, owing to its concentration toward industrial pursuits. The garden was divided among the children, who watched and cared for it carefully. The course of study is useful, not only for the many helpful suggestions, but for its systematic laying out of the work for all departments.

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Sanitary conditions.—The health of the children has been exceptionally good throughout the entire year. Not a single case of sickness occurred, though the dormitories leaked and the school carried a large number beyond its capacity. The report of the physician is appended hereto.

Polacca Day School.—This school was well managed by Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Barnes up to January, when Mrs. Barnes was called to a higher world. Mr. Barnes was then transferred to Fort Shaw, Mont. The two field matrons took charge and conducted the school in a highly satisfactory manner till March 4, when Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bratley took charge and retained control till the close of the year, when they handed in their resignations in order to go into private business. This frequent change of teachers is, of course, bad for the school. Mr. and Mrs. Bratley did exceedingly well, building the school up considerably during the time they taught. They leave with the heartiest good will of all. I append Mr. Bratley's report hereto.

Second Mesa Day School.—This school has been efficiently managed. The attendance up to Christmas was 100 per cent of the enrollment. A little sickness during the winter cut the attendance a little, but the school, with an average enrollment of 99, reached an average attendance of 97 for the entire year. This speaks volumes to day-school teachers. In the spring a new laundry was built, largely through the strenuous work of the principal teacher, who devoted his mornings and evenings and Saturdays and much of his vacation through July in completing the building. He, with the other employees, also made a complete record of the Indian families of the three villages of Mishongnovi, Shapolavi, and Shumopovi. This entailed a great deal of labor upon them.

Oraibi Day School.—We have in this school the largest one of its kind, and I judge that Second Mesa is the second largest day school in the United States. The Oraibi school enrolled 127 and maintained an average of 116. The schoolroom work was not quite so good as the other schools in some respects, owing to the crowded condition and a lack of harmony among the employees for a part of the time. Happily, this condition is changed, and I look for good work throughout the coming year. Much credit is due the teachers for energy in filling up the school from the hostile element of the Oraibi.

A fine new stone school building is nearing completion at this school. It will cost when completed $3,000. This building will increase the capacity of the school to 150. The lack of a good convenient water supply is the worst drawback to the school. Water is hauled 1 mile to the school. I append the principal teacher's report hereto.

Below is given a comparative statement of the attendance of the schools for the year 1902 as compared with the year 1899, when I took charge.

School.	Average attendance.		Increase.
	1899.	1902.	
			Per cent.
Moqui (Hopi) Training	83	159	109
Polacca Day	24	37	54
Second Mesa Day	49	99	102
Oraibi Day	23	114	395
Total	179	409	.....
Net increase	.....	.....	182

Indian court.—This has rendered efficient aid to the superintendent, relieving him of many vexations by dealing summarily with petty offenders. Land disputes, family rows, and many other petty misdemeanors are settled entirely by this court. One case of adultery and two cases of burglary occurred during the year—the latter offenders serving a term in jail and the former on the rock pile at the agency. The existence of the court alone deters many crimes.

Marriage customs.—Cohabitation for convenience is one of the worst vices of the Hopi. When a maiden marries there is a ceremony. After the first marriage couples go to living together when fancy or convenience dictates. The Indian court is looking after this, and the new regulations along that line, if enforced, will break up this pernicious habit.

Polygamy is practiced by the Navaho on this and I suppose all other reservations. The traffic in girls is also another blighting curse upon them. It should be stopped by the strong arm of the law. Your office is cognizant of these facts in detail, as laid down at some length in recent communications from me. Hopi do not practice polygamy.

Missionaries.—Rev. J. B. Epp and Miss Mary McLean and Miss Reeside have conducted their missions with profit to the Indians. Their relations with this office have been most pleasant. Early in the spring three plats of ground were set apart for the use of the Baptist Home Mission Society, represented by Miss McLean and Miss Reeside. Two plats were given near Mishongnovi, one for the cottage and one for the chapel which they hope to build in the near future. The other plat was laid off near the first mesa, where a new mission is expected to be located. A new chapel has been built on the Oraibi mesa and services are held regularly by Mr. Epp.

Field matrons.—These employees, one at First Mesa and the other at Second Mesa, have done excellent work. The adult Indians are encouraged along the lines of better housekeeping and other civilized habits. The new laundry at Second Mesa will be used by the Indians for better bathing and better washing. The field matrons make clothing for the babies and the aged people, the ones who always suffer when the cold comes. In a thousand other ways the field matrons are a comfort to the Indians.

During the two months the Polacca Day School was without a teacher the two field matrons, Misses Ritter and Abbott, conducted the school admirably.

Indian traders.—There are now five stores on the reservation run entirely by Indian young men on their own capital. They are succeeding remarkably well, two of them selling on an average six wagon loads per month. There are also three other trading posts on the reservation run by white men. These stores, eight in number, allow of the greatest competition, very much to the advantage of the Indians. He gets more for what he has to sell and buys his goods much cheaper than when one or two white men held the entire trade. No other features of my work here has had better tendencies toward civilization. These young men are learning to be keen traders and to compete successfully with the white man instead of cowering in servile obedience to him.

Earnings by Indians.—During the year Indians have earned cash as follows:

Sale of coal	$540.00
Sale of wood	1,543.00
Sale of beef	2,711.24
Freighting	2,075.61
Irregular labor	3,209.97
Total	10,079.82

The hair-cutting episode.—During the winter an order was issued to cut the hair of every Indian. Before it was done, however, a counter order was received stating that it was not intended that sufficient force should be used to cause an uprising of these Indians. Gentle but firm pressure was brought to bear upon the Hopi, and every man cut his hair without much complaint, except a few at Shumopovi. No force was used, but they were given to understand that they must yield and they did so. Many of the Navaho have also cut their hair, and if sufficient pressure is used I think in time they will all submit. Their long hair is the last tie that binds them to their old customs of savagery, and the sooner it is cut, Gordian like, the better it will be for them. I am fully in sympathy with the original order and only regret that there was any backward step taken in the matter; it has resulted in harm.

Smallpox and vaccination.—This dread disease breaking out at the Blue Canyon School, on the border of the Hopi Reservation, all the Hopi were successfully vaccinated, and by establishing a strict quarantine at the Hopi villages and at the Hopi schools not a single case appeared on the reservation.

The physician, Dr. Edward G. Murtaugh, reports:

> The sanitary conditions of the Hopi schools has been excellent. While many of the neighboring schools have an unusually large number of cases of sickness, these schools have not had a single case that could have been considered serious.
>
> The condition of the Indians on the reservation has been fairly good, but there will always be a large death rate, especially among the small children, until there is a radical change in many of their modes of living and care of the sick.
>
> There has been one death among the employees, that of Mrs. Barnes, housekeeper at Polacca Day School, from puerperal peritonitis.
>
> While the influence of the native medicine men is gradually decreasing, they are still a drawback to the progress of the Indians, and some method of suppressing their practices should be devised.
>
> The Hopi School still lacks suitable rooms in which to isolate infectious diseases, so that should any such cases develop it would be hard to keep down a general epidemic. It is to be hoped that there will be provision made in the new plant for such cases.

Teachers' institute.—Supervisor A. O. Wright visited the school during September. He conducted an institute for all the employees of the reservation with much profit and pleasure to us all. Supervisor Wright's visit did us much good, and we shall be truly glad to have him visit us as often as his duty to other schools will permit. No other inspecting officials have visited us this year.

REF0074658

Drought.—No rain has fallen this year. Many of the Indians could not plant at all, owing to the hardness and dryness of the ground. Suffering is bound to come unless means can be provided to give them work. Recommendations have just been laid before your office which will at least relieve them to some extent.

Allow me to thank you for many courtesies.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES E. BURTON,
Superintendent and Acting United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TEACHER OF POLACCA DAY SCHOOL.

POLACCA, ARIZ., *June 30, 1902.*

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the report of this school.

Polacca Day School is situated about 90 miles northwest of Holbrook, which is on the Santa Fe system, and 15 miles from Hopi Training School. It is shadowed on the west by the First Mesa, which is about 500 feet high. On this mesa are the three pueblos, Walpi, Sichumnovi, and Tawa. The people of the first two villages are Hopi, while those of the latter village are of a New Mexico pueblo stock, their forefathers coming here about 200 years ago as borrowed fighters to assist the Hopi in their battles with the Navaho, Apache, and other warlike neighbors. The people of the Tawa village speak their own language, which is not much understood by the Hopi.

I took charge of this school March 1, 1902. I found 38 children enrolled. We have had but four months of actual school work; however, the progress in the schoolroom has been very satisfactory. During the month of May we enrolled nine beginning pupils, a majority of them coming to us clothed in sunshine only. There is not an able-bodied child of school age on the mesa but who has been enrolled and in regular attendance at some school. All the larger boys and girls attend your training school, as they should, but it allows no large children to assist in the industrial work of the school, and consequently the work falls very heavily upon the housekeeper.

The two full-blood Indians sent by you to fill the positions of Indian assistants were both faithful and earnest in their work. Too much can not be said in their praise, especially of Viola. Their positions have been discontinued and instead the position of cook and laundress has been allowed, at $30 per month. In our estimation more satisfactory work can be done with the two Indian assistants in preparing the noonday meal (not lunch), sewing and mending clothing, etc., and besides it is absolutely necessary to have male help at the washing machines. Then the hire of the two Indian assistants costs the Government $10 less per month than the cook and laundress, and again it is very doubtful if a white person can be found who will come here for the low salary of $30 per month where traveling and living expenses are so very high.

From our experience in getting the new children into school we believe that the school would progress just as well without the so-called three school chiefs (one from each pueblo). Once each month we invited them down to visit the school and to take dinner with the children, and by or before they had finished their meal they would inquire how many sleeps before they might come and eat again.

We never worked among Indian children who were more willing to sing or speak when spoken to than the little Hopi, but the older Indians are not nearly so pliable as are the Sklallam (Clallam) or the Havasupai. However, every male Indian on this mesa submitted quite willingly to having his hair cut off at your request or direction, although it did seem (as they said, Okiwi) too bad for the old gray-haired grandfathers to have to submit to having their hair cut short, and especially so when it is remembered that their long hair is and has been from time immemorial a part of their very being and religion.

It does make me—yes, I'll use the term—"hot" to have squaw men, editors, and other so-called Indian sympathizers make such a howl about the hair cutting. They do not know anything about it, but if they had gone as an employee to an Indian school to some of the wily plains tribes and remained five or more years, then I dare say that everyone of them would say with us that "had every male Indian below the old grandfather been required to cut and to keep his hair short for the last five years, then the civilizing of the Indian would at least have been ten years further along than it is to-day."

The Hopi are a heritage to our country as the fruits of war and by purchase, and are full citizens of the United States, but are also wards of their rich uncle, Insomuch as they receive wagons, stoves, wire, etc. Then there is surely nothing wrong in the Indian Office directing that the Indians' hair should be cut, which will aid greatly in their civilization and give them much more comfort while at their work, especially in the field. I believe that you have every reason to be highly complimented by the success with which you met in having every male Indian cut his hair.

First of all things, this people need water developed for them, of which there seems to be a good supply under their fields, and the indication for artesian water is good. If strong flows of the latter should be developed their now desert fields would soon be turned to living green.

The two stores owned and operated by Indian young men are still flourishing, both together having sold on an average of 6 wagon loads of goods each month of our stay here.

It is very probable that during the fiscal year a good vein of coal will be opened up not far distant from the school.

The children were enrolled and reported by a given name, only, on our coming here. It was several weeks before we learned who were brothers and sisters. We gave the father's name for a surname and so reported them the last fiscal quarter. We believe if this system of naming is carried out that family relationship may be more easily followed up.

This school is in need of an organ, a few single desks, and stools, also a coal house. As for other buildings we are very well supplied.

I wish to thank you for your kindly aid, counsel and advice, and generous support, not because it is a customary or a type set expression, but because I feel it from the very bottom of my soul.

I am, very respectfully,

JESSE H. BRATLEY, *Teacher.*

MR. CHARLES E. BURTON,
Superintendent and Acting United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF TEACHER OF ORAIBI DAY SCHOOL.

ORAIBI, ARIZ., *June 30, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of the Oraibi Day School.

To-day closes what has been without question the most prosperous year in the history of this school. When I took charge of this school, less than three years ago, I found an enrollment of 17 children. To-day the school closes with 125, which no doubt gives this school the palm for being the largest school of its kind in the service. It is needless to say that my own unaided efforts would have proven futile to accomplish this grand result. Had it not been for the valuable and valued advice and assistance of Superintendent Charles E. Burton and the untiring and faithful work of nearly all the other employees, my own puny efforts could never have accomplished what has been done.

I regret that in the above sentence I am compelled to say that "nearly" all the employees were faithful workers. It would have been much more pleasant for me could I have omitted the word "nearly." Two of the employees came here expecting to find a sinecure. When they found that they were expected to work, and work hard, they were sadly disappointed, handed in their resignations, and took their departure. With these two exceptions, too much can not be said of the faithfulness and industry of the employees.

The schoolroom work has been exceptionally well done during the year. Children who at the beginning of the school could neither understand nor speak a word of English are now able to express their thoughts and make their wants known with very little difficulty. The work in number work and primary arithmetic, however, deserves special mention for its thoroughness and excellence.

The one great and irremediable drawback at this school is that it is impossible to give the children, more especially the boys, the industrial training which in my opinion is or should be paramount to everything else in an Indian school. Owing to the unfortunate location it is impossible to farm or to raise a garden of even the most diminutive dimensions. For this reason the only industrial work done by the boys consisted in keeping the school grounds in a neat and tidy condition, assist in chopping the wood and carrying the water. The larger girls were regularly detailed to assist in the preparation of the noonday meal, work in the sewing room, and do the ironing and mending.

The hostile element, which in the past has caused a great deal of trouble and annoyance, is slowly, but, I hope, surely being brought to see the advantages gained by having the children attend the school. Much of the opposition to the school has vanished, because the children of the hostile faction are fully as anxious to attend school as those of the friendlies. A few more years of judicious and kind, but firm, treatment will entirely break up this unfriendly faction.

All the employees connected with this school, as well as all the children who attend, are very grateful that at last Oraibi will have a new schoolhouse. The only regret we feel in the matter is that the new building will not be completed for the opening of school, September 1. It is sincerely hoped that the building of the new schoolhouse is only the beginning in providing this school with all the facilities to which its size and importance entitles it. During the last three years this school has been run mainly on beautiful promises and flattering prospects, but I hope that these promises and prospects are now about to develop into something more substantial.

One of the changes which I am pleased to mention is the relieving of Rev. H. R. Voth, as representative of the Mennonite Church at this place. He is succeeded by Rev. J. B. Epp, as missionary. Mr. Voth was a very estimable ethnologist and archæologist, and the museums and scientific societies are under many obligations to him for the collecting of Indian curios, both ancient and modern, and for his valuable researches into the secret ceremonies of these Indians. His successor is a hard-working, earnest Christian, who loves no opportunity to benefit and assist the people of Oraibi, either temporally or spiritually.

Another salutary change which has taken place here this year is the embarking in the mercantile business of a bright, young Hopi. Beginning sometime in the month of February with a capital of $20, he has to date done about $1,200 worth of business. Besides doing well financially, this young man, Sam Pawiki, is daily serving as an object lesson to the other Indians.

One great need of this school is a team of horses. The distance from the agency, the fact that water and supplies must be hauled, and that quite frequently it becomes necessary for me to make trips to a distance of 15 or 20 miles to look after the interests of the Indians and to protect them against marauding and thieving bands of Navaho, are all reasons why this school should be supplied with a team as soon as possible. At present I am compelled to hire conveyances at my own expense for these purposes or else neglect what I consider one of my most important duties.

The building of a stone kitchen and the replastering and whitewashing of the schoolhouse are the principal improvements made during the year. This work was done by myself with the assistance of the larger boys and without any expense to the Department. Not having a team, it was necessary to bring the building stone from a considerable distance with a wheelbarrow, a very laborious task.

In conclusion I wish to express my thanks to Supervisors Wright and Holland for their kind words of advice and helpful suggestions during their visit at Oraibi. I am also indebted to Superintendent Charles E. Burton for his kind and just treatment of myself and the other employees of this school.

Respectfully submitted.

HERMAN KAMPMEIER, *Principal Teacher.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR NAVAHO AGENCY.

FORT DEFIANCE, ARIZ., *August 16, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Condition.—While the condition of these Indians is not as promising as might be desired, yet there has been a vast improvement during the last year. There have been more permanent improvements done in the last year than heretofore in the same time. They are building more substantial dwelling houses of stone and lumber than usual, more storage room for their hay, where it is possible to secure small meadow from which to procure some feed for their stock for the winter. They have also put up more sheds for storage of their wagons and tools. It has required a great amount of time and patience to get these people to understand that this policy was

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for their best interest, but they are fast adopting this plan. The drought has been very severe for the last three years and their crops very poor; hence we have had to issue more rations the last winter and this spring than usual. However, notwithstanding this, there has been but little suffering for want of food.

They are becoming more industrious and better skilled in the various lines of labor each year, and their labor is becoming more in demand. Their earnings on the railroad alone amounted to $70,135. Last year 42 of them were sent to the beet fields of Colorado to work under the supervision of Mr. F. L. Chase, of Durango, Colo. They remained something over three months, but there was not work to keep them busy over one-half of the time, hence they returned with very little money. And this year, on the 15th of May, Charles F. Weidemeyer, of Gallup, took to the beet fields 169, and they were returned in about sixty days or less with the same result as of last year. In both cases the experiment was very unsatisfactory, while their work on the railroad was just to the reverse. Hence I shall use every effort to keep as many as possible at work on the road.

These people, as a rule, have been peaceable and quiet, but the same as among all other people, they have their troubles and disputes over their stock, their water, and their lands. It is very frequent that such matters have to be settled for them, which is usually done in a very satisfactory manner.

There has been some drunkenness among these people, but probably not more than in any other tribe. The only cases where they drink to any extent is when they have their gatherings, especially at the chicken pullings, which is in itself barbarous and disgusting, and I think will be entirely done away with on this reservation. I am at the present time punishing 24 for drunkenness at such gatherings.

Selling of whisky to Indians.—We had 5 indictments at the last term of the district United States court in Albuquerque, 4 of whom were convicted and fined and imprisoned, ranging from three to six months. We have several other cases pending for trial in the September term of court.

Improvements.—During the year we have removed considerable old barb-wire fence and replaced it with good, substantial, picket fences; enlarged the boys' playground in rear of the dormitory; have built a very neat, strong, picket fence around the plaza in front of the school buildings. We have erected a large, commodious blacksmith and carpenter shop of stone, size 80 by 24 feet, giving ample room for the work and room for the training of Indian boys as apprentices. This building cost, as a money outlay, besides the lumber, which was furnished from the agency sawmill, the sum of $873.07, of which $251.60 was for material bought. Every stone of this building was put up by Indians, they receiving $621.47 for their labor. The carpenter work was done by the agency employees. The old unsightly shanty formerly used for a shop has been torn down and removed. Besides these earnings the Indians have been paid for—

Hauling Government freight	$1,274.31
Hauling coal for school	863.34
Mining coal for school	133.74
Wood delivered at the Little Water School	109.00
Wood for physician	40.00
Beef delivered to the schools	4,468.14
Total	6,888.53

Thus making a total earning, outside of their wool and blankets, of $77,645. The blanket trade no doubt will exceed $150,000, as the traders inform me that their trade has increased materially.

Needed improvements.—This school much needs a large school building of 4 rooms, with a capacity of at least 50 pupils to each room, with an assembly hall in the same building.

The present police quarters should be enlarged and used for storage of school supplies, and new police quarters erected in a more suitable place.

We very much need a new laundry here, for which authority has been granted for its erection, and will be built this fall. We had the misfortune the last of April to have our laundry burned, which entailed considerable loss as well as great inconvenience.

At the Little Water School we much need a laundry, warehouse, and employees' mess hall, with dining room, kitchen, sewing room, and employees' quarters.

Missionary work.—There are four missions established on the reservation, viz: One here at the agency; one at Little Water, conducted under the auspices of the Christian Reform Church of America; one at Two Gray Hills, some 50 miles north of the agency, under the management of the Baptist Church; one at Ganado, 35 miles west of the agency, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. All appear to be doing good work.

There is one mission school just off the reservation, on the San Juan River, under the auspices of the Methodist society. Under the management of Miss Tripp, this school has a capacity of some 14, and is doing good work. The Catholic society is building a large school plant, just off the reservation on the south, 8 miles from the agency, which will be a magnificent structure, costing in the neighborhood of $60,000.

Field matrons.—We have had two field matrons during the last year, Mrs. Mary L. Eldridge, located on the San Juan River, and Mrs. H. G. Cole, located at and near Two Gray Hills—both excellent women.

Agency improvements needed.—There should be a nice cottage built for the superintendent of the school, a physician's house and drug store in connection. We much need a cottage for the agency clerk. There should also be a hospital for the school and the Indians who are brought in from the camps.

Ditches.—There are probably about 20 miles of ditches now constructed on the reservation. There should be two more ditches taken out from the San Juan River. One should be taken out 24 miles below Farmington, extending down along the base of the hills about 8 miles, which would put water on about 3,000 acres of land—thus providing homes for some 200 families. Another ditch should be taken out 25 miles below this point, which would water about the same amount of land. By this we could locate fully 2,000 Indians on permanent homes. This is a matter the Department should take up at an early date.

Schools.—Our schools have not been as prosperous as desirable during the year, nor the amount of improvements done and kept up as should have been, on account of the ill health of the superintendent. I herewith forward report of school made by the disciplinarian in charge.

Hair cutting, etc.—Since the order of the honorable Commissioner, requiring the Indians to have their hair cut, they are complying with the order quite readily. Fully 300 have already complied with the order. So far I have had to punish but one who showed resistance in the matter. He claimed the Government had no control over him. It required but a short time in the guardhouse to bring him to realize the fact that the Government did have some control. As to painting, they readily adopt the rule, and there is not one in a hundred now using paint on their faces; and the change in adopting citizen's dress is wonderful. I am safe in saying that over one-half of the tribe now wear citizen's clothing in whole or in part; the change has been almost magical.

It will be noted that the last census report shows the population on the reservation to be (those of school age) 3,008, but since that enumeration the reservation has been districted, and fully one-third of this number put under the charge of Superintendent Needham, of Blue Canyon School, and Superintendent Burton, of the Keams Canyon School.

We have been favored during the year with visits from Special Agents F. C. Armstrong and F. M. Conser and Supervisor Holland.

Appreciating favors received from the office, I have the honor to be, sir,

Very respectfully,

G. W. HANZLETT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF NAVAHO SCHOOL.

FORT DEFIANCE, ARIZ., *August 26, 1907.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of the Navaho Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907:

I have been in charge of this school for such a short time I fear I can give only a partial report; however, I can report as an employee, for I have been here the whole year. The past year's work has been quite satisfactory in all the departments; yet in some the lack of facilities has retarded the progress of the pupils. Some difficulty was experienced in getting the parents to bring the children in early; yet when the school was once filled, the attendance was very regular. The total enrollment for the year was 188, 50 of whom were girls.

It is unfortunate that so few parents can be induced to bring in the girls. They are married at a very early age, and the parents consider the few sheep or ponies for which they are sold as wives of far more value than the white man's education. The kitchen and laundry details, on this account, consist chiefly of boys, and the sewing-room detail is small. We have had no assistant seamstress, and this condition works a great hardship upon the seamstress.

The health of the children has been fairly good, no epidemic having visited us. The usual little ailments prevalent among Indian children have been attended to by the physician and nurse. During the year three boys have died. Three girls and fourteen boys were withdrawn from the school, some on account of ill health, but most of them to go to work. There is a tendency among these Indians

to bring in the weaker children while the stronger ones are kept at home to tend the sheep. We have tried to show them the folly of this, explaining the need of outdoor life for the weaker ones and the great benefit to be had from educating those who are both physically and mentally strong. It is having the desired effect, for the children are much stronger on an average this year than last. The sanitary condition of the school is much better this year, brought about by the tearing away and moving of old buildings and cleaning up in general.

The school-room work under three teachers and a kindergartner has been carried on in a very satisfactory manner. The literary society, held every two weeks, has done much toward encouraging the use of English among the pupils, as well as giving them courage to address an audience.

School-room exercises were interrupted for a period of two weeks after the burning of our laundry. The teachers were detailed to the sewing room to replace the clothing burned. During that time the boys did garden work and the girls the domestic work. Details of pupils have been changed monthly and good progress made in the various departments, even though the boys necessarily did girls' work.

The sickness of the assistant matron, who had charge of the small boys, and her absence on sick and annual leave during the late winter months caused extra work for some employees, but it was done cheerfully and in a very satisfactory manner.

The boys' playground was enlarged and leveled, much whitewashing and cleaning of rooms done, as well as other minor improvements made.

The garden was refenced and enlarged from 4 to 9 acres. Garden seeds were planted as early as the weather permitted. The ground here remains cold until so late in the spring that seed planted too early rots. However, we have prospects for some vegetables late in the season. The adobe soil, the lack of sufficient water for irrigation and the short summer season are all against successful gardening here.

A new agency carpenter and blacksmith shop has just been completed, so that with the increased facilities in this line we hope to have quite a number of boys detailed there. The cramped quarters of last year allowed no room for details to these shops only at times.

A new stone laundry will soon be erected to replace the one burned. A new water system is also provided for, but construction has not yet begun.

We are badly in need of a new school building with assembly hall. Neither of the four rooms now in use are fit for school purposes. Low ceilings, poor light, bad ventilation, all have a very bad effect upon both teacher and pupils.

The boys' old dormitory could be made a very serviceable building provided money was appropriated to remodel the inside.

The school barn and corral, remains of the old army post, should be torn away and a substantial stone barn and feed storeroom built. This could be done at small expense with Indian labor.

A new bakery, separate from the other buildings, should replace the old adobe lean-to the kitchen affair.

Our shoe shop should be equipped with more and better tools, so that the boys can be taught to make as well as mend shoes. This no doubt will become soon and we can have another important industrial department.

These children are, as a rule, industrious and obedient, apt to learn, and willing to apply themselves to any task if properly directed.

Our wants and needs at this school are, as at others, many, and we hope that in time the Navaho will have more and better school facilities than at present.

Many thanks are due the Indian Office for its readiness to help us and to our agent, Maj. G. W. Hayzlett, for his support and kindly interest.

With many thanks for considerations shown us, I am

Very respectfully, yours,

OSCAR M. WADDELL, *Disbursement in Charge.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR PIMA AGENCY.

PIMA AGENCY, *Sacaton, Ariz., August 15, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year 1902, being my fourth annual report of this agency.

Pima Agency is located at Sacaton, Ariz., 16 miles north of Casa Grande, on the Southern Pacific Railway, which town is our railway and telegraph station. From Casa Grande there is a stage daily, except Sunday, to Sacaton, carrying the mails and passengers.

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1902 there were under the control of the agency the Gila River, Salt River, Gila Bend, and San Xavier reservations, four in all, with a total population of between 5,000 and 6,000 Indians, of the Pima, Maricopa, and Papago tribes. There are besides between 2,000 and 2,500 nomadic Papago wandering about the country south of the Southern Pacific track, over whom the agent has little more than nominal control.

On the 19th of April, 1902, the San Xavier Reservation, on which there are about 500 Papago, together with all the nomadic Papago in Pima County, was separated from this agency by order of the Department and placed in charge of J. M. Berger, for many years farmer in charge at San Xavier. The lands of this reservation were allotted several years ago, and the Indians, having considerable water for irrigation, are self-supporting and fairly prosperous.

The lands of the Gila Bend Reservation, about 120 miles west of Sacaton, have also been allotted, but the Indians, having very little water and no prospect of getting more, have been obliged to eke out a living as best they could. Very few have attempted to improve their allotments. Anything like progress is impossible, and I am more than ever of the opinion, which I expressed in my former reports, that as soon as water is obtained for the Gila River Reservation the Gila Bend Indians

should be brought here and allotted lands, of which there is great plenty waiting only for irrigation.

On the Salt River Reservation the condition of the Indians has not changed greatly during the past year. They have water enough to make them self-supporting, and their progress toward civilization is steady. The plan of self-government, instituted at my suggestion, which I mentioned in my report of last year, still works satisfactorily. The Indians live at peace with each other and their white neighbors. They will make good citizens whenever the Department decides to allot the lands of the reservation, and the sooner this is done the more rapid, in my opinion, will be their progress.

The Gila River Reservation is much larger than either of the others in my charge, and on it live the greater part of the Pima, together with the Maricopa, who occupy the extreme western end, and of whom there are only about 350 left.

While the condition of the Indians on this reservation is far from what is to be desired, a fact owing altogether to the lack of water for irrigation, nevertheless, despite this, in the face of poverty, their progress during the four years of my administration has been marked. I can see a great improvement in their habits and customs, a wish to attain the civilization of the white man. They have become very industrious when any encouragement is offered, and exhibit an increasing desire for better clothing to wear and better houses to live in, and they grow more and more friendly toward schools. Long hair and paint are rapidly becoming things of the past, and the habits of civilization are becoming a part of their everyday life. When the San Carlos reservoir shall have been completed and the Gila River Reservation watered, the Indians will be in a condition to appreciate the advantages offered them and will make rapid strides toward independence and good citizenship. When that time comes, with brick schoolhouses and churches dotting fertile lands, with their children well fed going to and from school, with enough and to spare for themselves and their stock, it will be hard to find a happier and more prosperous people.

Four years ago the Indians claimed that the Government ought to keep them. Now that sentiment is entirely rooted out, and a sense of their obligation to the Government has taken its place. When opportunity to help themselves offers they are anxious to work. Their progress, however, must necessarily be slow until water is provided for their lands, the lands allotted in severalty, and each Indian made to feel that his success in life depends on his own efforts. They have always been a nation of farmers, and need only water and a little competent instruction to undertake successfully any form of agriculture which may prove most profitable.

Their lands would be admirably adapted to the cultivation of the sugar beet, and that industry would prove very remunerative. The Indians on the Gila River Reservation, granted water, could raise enough beets to justify the establishment of a good-sized beet-sugar plant, and I have been assured by capitalists that the factory would soon come if the industry were once established.

Two hundred and fifty Indians from this reservation are at work on a railroad in Nevada. They were furnished transportation and receive $1.50 per diem, paid weekly. The contractors write me that they are giving satisfaction, and the Indians are contented.

Improvements.—I think I can safely say that at Sacaton, the agency headquarters, where also the Pima Boarding School is situated, the character and appearance of the buildings have greatly improved during the four years of my term of office. When I took charge I was informed by the superintendent of the school, Mr. Hailmann, that brick could not be made here or building stone procured sufficiently near to make its use practicable. The matter, he said, had been thoroughly investigated. Not accepting his conclusions as final, I took the matter up, with the result that during my four years' term more than 500,000 bricks have been made here, and within 3 miles of Sacaton I have opened up a quarry of granite sufficient to supply the building stone for a large city.

In consequence of these innovations, instead of mud houses, built without foundations, and needing constant repairs to make them habitable even in this climate—the only buildings in use at the beginning of my administration—we now have a large schoolhouse, a laundry, a good-sized kitchen with sewing room above, an ice plant, a boiler house, and a residence and dispensary for the physician, all built of brick on granite foundations, fit for use for generations, with a little painting from time to time. And there is on hand to-day a kiln of 200,000 brick to be used in buildings about to be erected. Three new schoolhouses, two on the Gila River Reservation and one on the Salt River Reservation, are now building, all of brick on stone foundations. I think that, without egotism, I may say that I take pleasure and pride in the noticeable improvement in the construction of buildings for the service at this agency.

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Schools.—One boarding school and three day schools have been maintained by the Government during the past year. My own opinion, after four years of observation, is that the day schools, maintained at much less cost to the Government, are of most service to the Indians on this reservation, and I believe that one should be placed in every village where there are enough children to justify its establishment.

There is one day school on Gila River Reservation under the control of the Catholic Church.

The scholastic population is estimated as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Pima	450	450	890
Maricopa	40	35	75
Papago	260	205	465
Total	750	670	1,430

About 450 children have been enrolled in the schools on the Gila and Salt River reservations during the past year. Nearly 800 more are in nonreservation schools.

Churches.—The missionaries, both Protestant and Catholic, have been active in their work, and church services are well attended.

Indian courts.—The Indians have had very little trouble among themselves during the past year. The court has had only minor offenses to take cognizance of; differences have been easily adjusted and good will restored.

Liquor.—One Mexican, found selling liquor on the reservation, was arrested by the Indian police and turned over to the Territorial authorities. He is now serving a term of two years in the penitentiary.

Marriage.—Under the system inaugurated by the Department during the past year, many licenses have been granted and many marriages formally solemnized. The older Indians for the most part approve of the new rule, and encourage the young to obey it, but it will take time to make obedience universal. I have made every effort to enforce the order and to impress upon the Indians the necessity of compliance.

Water rights.—During my administration the water rights of the Indians under my charge have been protected so far as practicable. In two cases where the whites were appropriating water which belonged of right to Indians the matter was taken into the courts. In the case of the Lehi Indians *v.* The Utah Irrigating Canal Company the court decreed the Indians the full amount of water to which they were entitled. The other case, that of the Maricopa, on the western end of the reservation, has not yet been decided, but the evidence has been favorable to the claim of the Indians, and I have no doubt that the decree of the court, to be rendered next September, will confirm the Indians in their right to the first use of the water in question.

In conclusion, allow me to say that during the four years of my administration my duties have been so full of interest for me, and the efforts I have made in behalf of the Indians under my charge have so filled my time, that I have never asked for or taken a vacation; that I have endeavored to guard the interests of all impartially, without favoritism to any; that I have their good will, and believe my influence over them to be of great advantage in directing their lives; that the assurance we now have of the building of the San Carlos reservoir, through the passage of the national irrigation law, which grants the necessary power to the honorable Secretary of the Interior to furnish water for these worthy people, opens up a new era of greater activity, brightens the dark path they have so long traveled, and inspires new hopes of a better and happier life merited by the patience and endurance of the Pima.

Very respectfully,

ELWOOD HADLEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PIMA SCHOOL.

SACATON, ARIZ., *August 1, 1902.*

SIR: I herewith submit the annual report for Pima Boarding School for 1902.

The school had an enrollment of 320 at the end of the first week, which was all that we had intended to enroll, but about a month later 25 Papago children came more than a hundred miles across the desert. They had been four days en route and we had not the heart to send them home so they were received and the Department notified. As everybody slept out of doors at that time of the year, the capacity of the school could not be estimated by the size of the dormitories.

An effort was made at once to transfer pupils to other schools. Such a measure of success was attained that 8 were transferred to Carlisle, 26 to Phoenix, 19 to Grand Junction, and 11 to Chilocco. Others were sent to their homes, so that the school closed with an enrollment of 225.

Industrial work.—On account of scarcity of water but little could be done in gardening, however, the pupils enjoyed lettuce, radishes, peas, and beans during the season.

The carpenter detail of four in each division had practical work during the entire year on the physician's residence and dispensary, bakery, lockers, and repair work. These boys received instruction in painting and calcimining.

Besides the work of repairing, the blacksmith's detail made a graduated course of models in forging containing the exercises used in practical blacksmithing. There were three boys in each detail. A greater number could not be detailed to this work, as there was no room for them. The space now occupied by the agency and school shops together should be available for the school alone.

The shoe-shop detail made 2 pair of shoes and repaired 24 sets of harness and 397 pairs of shoes. The efficiency of this detail was greatly impaired on account of the lack of leather.

Four boys were detailed to the engineer and received instruction in firing boiler, running pump, engine, and ice plant.

Besides the above details three boys in each division worked at laying brick and stone and plastering under the direction of a competent teacher.

At some time during the year each girl over 10 years of age worked in the sewing room, laundry, kitchen, and dormitories, while those under this age were given duties suitable for their age and strength. The sewing room manufactured during the year 300 aprons, 267 dresses, 235 gowns, 600 table napkins, 150 sanitary napkins, 230 skirts, 272 sheets, 316 towels, 13 tablecloths, 103 union suits, 6 nightshirts, 21 pair half sleeves, 89 boys' waists. Fifteen girls were taught cooking and domestic economy throughout the year by the matron. Cupboards were improvised by the use of oil boxes, and the girls had practice in making such kitchen utensils as were not furnished—as dough boards, potato mashers, etc. A great deal of interest was manifested in these classes and much good was accomplished.

Academic.—The course of study was put into the school as soon as it was received, and by the end of the year classes were working with more or less success upon the lines laid out in the course. Part of the teachers taught with spirit and made a success of their work, while others did it in a perfunctory manner. Hence the work was of little value.

During the year the school was visited by Supt. Estelle Reel; Inspectors Graves, Armstrong, and Tucker, Special Agent Conser, and Supervisor Holland.

Very respectfully submitted.

J. R. MCKINNON, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR SAN CARLOS AGENCY.

SAN CARLOS AGENCY, *August 30, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the San Carlos Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

The census shows the following to be the population of the reservation:

Males over 18	670
Females over 18	782
School age	577
Total males	1,225
Total females	1,353
Total population	2,578

This it will be observed is a reduction in the total population over last year of 437. This is caused in a small measure by the excess of deaths over births, but the principal cause is the Mohave and Yuma Indians leaving the reservation and working among the whites for a living. There has been some objection, but it has come mainly from irresponsible parties, and in no case have I found it based on reason or justice.

Work off the reservation.—Last summer a large party of Indians worked on the construction of a road near Bowie, with the utmost satisfaction to themselves and their employers, and in the fall another party worked in the Pinal Mountains in the vicinity of the town of Globe. The employment of the latter was opposed by the miners' union of Globe, without any valid reason that anyone has ever been able to discover. They apparently consider themselves the rightful dictators in all matters pertaining to labor, although they had not the slightest intention of doing the work, or any work at $1.25 per day, and the parties building the road equally had no intention of paying them the regular miner's wages of $3 per day to do so. The opposition of the miners' union came to naught, as the Department promptly sustained the Indians and provided for their adequate protection.

During the past few months I have obtained employment for a large number of Indians on the Southern Pacific Railway. They received $1 per day and were scattered along the road in gangs of 10 on the sections. Many were sent out on the Colorado Desert and only worked a short time, on account of the heat. A large party worked at Tucson and in that vicinity with entire satisfaction

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All this work off the reservation has been of the most beneficial effect to the Indians in broadening the horizon; they will in future be better able to obtain employment for themselves. They are much better laborers than the Mexicans, and I consider them fully their equal in intelligence and of better habits. The principal trouble is that they get tired and come back to the reservation and can not be depended on for continuous work. This will of course continue as long as they are issued rations. The fact that it is possible for them to exist on the rations issued encourages them to quit work when it gets too hard.

Discontinuance of the ration issue.—It was proposed at the end of June to stop the issue of rations at this agency. When this became generally known there was much opposition on the part of the people throughout Arizona. The military authorities were also apparently convinced that the Indians would go on the warpath if their rations were cut off. The commanding officer at Fort Grant was strongly opposed to the measure. I took steps to keep thoroughly informed as to the feeling of the Indians, their talk, their movements, and any action on their part which would indicate an intention to make trouble.

This year has been one of disastrous drought in this vicinity, and the Indians have suffered more than anyone else, because their methods are not as good as the white people's. But methods will not make water when it does not rain, and the grain crop has been almost an entire failure. Their main crops are barley and wheat, and following is a statement for the years 1901 and 1902: 14,913 bushels of wheat and 16,868 of barley in 1901; and 2,129 bushels of wheat and 1,785 of barley in 1902.

The crop for 1901 was a very good one, probably 20 per cent above the average; but even then the immense discrepancy in this year's crop is apparent.

When the question of cutting off the rations was put before the Indians they said that they had nothing and did not know how they would be able to live. The drought also affected the demand for labor, and they could obtain very little remunerative employment. The Indians said they would have to go to the mountains and cook mescal and live in the old way on roots and nuts. I explained to them that it was the intention of the Department to employ them with the money previously used to buy rations. But no arguments or explanations would move them from the position they took that the Government had promised that as long as they stayed on the reservation they should have rations, and that if the rations were taken away they would not stay on the reservation any longer.

For many years the Government issue has been estimated to be one-third of the Indians' subsistence. With practically no crops and employment scarce, and taking into consideration the fact that if the issues were commuted into money a large percentage would be spent for things other than subsistence, it will be seen that to cut off the rations this year would have put the Indians on extremely short rations. These facts, and the "howl" that went up from all sides, induced me to recommend that the rations be continued. Reports from the traders, both on and off the reservation, are to the effect that the Indians have no money this year.

With a fairly good crop I am of the opinion that every able-bodied Indian, and especially the returned students, should be dropped from the ration roll. A good crop on the reservation means a good crop off the reservation, with a consequent demand for labor.

Irrigation.—The Geronimo ditch has been extended to cover approximately 300 acres more land, and a ditch at the mouth of the San Carlos River Canyon, where there is an unfailing water supply, covers about 40 acres of land. It was completed in time to put in a corn crop, of which there is now 30 acres in the finest condition. Work on the ditches is progressing satisfactorily and if the rivers do not go dry again I anticipate a good crop next year.

Roads.—Much work has been done on the roads and a great many bridges have been put in. The connecting piece of road from the agency sawmill, now authorized, will fill a long-standing want. The distance from Fort Apache to a railway will be shortened by at least 30 miles, and it will be a short cut that will save hundreds of miles of travel to the public, inspecting officials, and the military.

Grazing permits.—Grazing permits have been entered into with those holding cattle on the reservation. This year has been a disastrous one for cattle owners on account of the drought. The loss by death has been very great, but the loss in flesh has been much worse. The greatest loss by death has been with cows and calves. All feed has been eaten clean for miles around the little water there is, and the cows have been unable to travel the long distances to feed and have stayed by the water and died. Rains in the latter part of this month have somewhat improved matters, but water is still very scarce.

Conclusion.—Were the country around this reservation thickly settled, the Indians could readily maintain themselves. But the field for labor here is very limited. Were the water supply adequate they could be self-supporting in a few years. But the San Carlos River is only 60 miles long and its supply will always be an uncertain quantity. And the Gila has been so settled in the last twenty years that the supply reaching the reservation has steadily decreased. Under the most favorable conditions that there is any reason to expect in the future it does not seem possible that the reservation lands will ever support the Indians now living on it. The inevitable conclusion is that they must have help, or some of them must seek homes elsewhere.

In the past ten years hundreds have sought homes and employment elsewhere, and none of them have ever come back. By their quiet, unobtrusive behavior and willingness to work they have made many friends, and some few persons have gratuitously constituted themselves into their enemies. These latter have found no difficulty in getting up petitions charging the Indians with all sorts of wrongdoing. Investigation has shown such charges to be gross exaggerations, and in the majority of cases entirely without foundation in fact.

I regard these Indians as fully the equal of the Mexicans in intelligence, and as being as capable of earning their living as the thousands of Indians now living independently off the reservations. Their concentration on this reservation was a necessity, but it has become an evil. They were wonderful fighters, and good fighters have been, the world over, good workers where necessity compelled. But the years have gone by without even the need for a useful thought, and their brains and hands have joined in idleness. When necessity compels, they will develop a sure and quick intelligence and a contentedness in labor which will never come to them as dependents. They will never fight again, nor will they isolate themselves in the mountains. They will work for the white man from preference, and in that way they will work out their own salvation. And that is the only kind that is worth anything to anyone.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE D. CORSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF WALAPAI AND HAVASUPAI.

TRUXTON CANYON TRAINING SCHOOL,
Truxton, Ariz., August 14, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to hand you my first annual report of the Walapai and Havasupai Indians and the Truxton Canyon and Havasupai schools.

The Walapai number 555. Some of them work very well and earn a living. Only the old and the sick will receive food from the Government. The regular issue of rations has been abolished. They earn a living in various ways—cutting and hauling wood, doing odd jobs around the towns, working in the mines and for stockmen, and raising small gardens in the mountains in different places where water is found. But few live on the reservation, owing to the scarcity of water and the infertility of the soil.

They all speak English, wear citizens' clothing, and all the men wear short hair, except a few of the older ones. They do not dance.

The Havasupai number 233. They live in Cataract Canyon, a spur of the Grand Canyon of Colorado. They have about 300 acres of fertile land with an abundance of running water for irrigation. Fruit, corn, alfalfa, and garden vegetables grow excellently and without much effort. They live from the products of the farm and garden and game from the mesas for about nine months in the year, then they resort to mescal. If they could be persuaded to see the folly of owning so many ponies, and give more time and better attention to their farms, they would never want for food. Their funeral customs are another drawback. When an Indian dies his property is all destroyed, his camp burned, fruit trees cut down, and land turned out to grow up in brush, and his family goes to one of the neighbors to live. This ought not to be, and must be stopped. They are now supplied with farming utensils and seeds, which were badly needed. Their health is not good. They suffer from tuberculosis and malarial poison.

The Truxton Canyon School is located on the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad. The buildings are all brick, except the barn and two old ones of the Walapai Agency. The sewer system is excellent. The main dormitory is heated by steam. The water system is ample and efficient for domestic purposes only. Unfortunately the school has been placed away from running water. The soil is not the best. Very little can be done at this school in the way of farming until more water for irrigation is developed. The attendance was 160. The children are in the schoolroom one-half the day and do industrial work the other half. The industrial work has been greatly hampered from the lack of water for irrigation. Fruit and alfalfa do well when given plenty of water, otherwise the crops will fail.

An ice plant and machinery for the laundry are needed. The employees' quarters

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should be enlarged and heated, and an office for the superintendent and a hospital should be built. The girls have been taught housekeeping, laundry work, and sewing.

Pneumonia prevailed to an unusual extent in the winter, and I am under obligations to the employees for loyal support at the time. It was the worst epidemic of that disease that I have ever encountered in the service. Diphtheria made its appearance, but the prompt use of antitoxine cut its throat.

The Havasupai School is a day school, and a good one, too. The literary work has not been satisfactory, owing to the fact that the school had no teacher a large part of the time. The industrial work at this school has been excellent, and has made great progress under adverse circumstances. Farming and gardening have been well done. The boys have been taught how to build a good fence, how to clear up and prepare land for the plow, how to break and harrow, how to lay off and dig ditches for irrigation, how to prepare rills and beds for the seeds, the kind of seed to plant, when and how to plant them, when and how to irrigate, how to care for the growing crops, how to gather the crops, how to gather and care for seed for next year's planting, and how to transplant, prune, and care for fruit, forest, and shade trees. The credit for the excellent industrial work done at this school is due Mr. W. T. Shelton, the industrial teacher in charge, whose report is before me, and Mr. Burnett, the farmer. The girls have been excellently handled by Mrs. Shelton and taught simple cooking, washing, sewing, and mending.

I desire to thank the office for the support given me.

Very respectfully,

J. S. PERKINS, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF WESTERN NAVAHO.

WESTERN NAVAHO SCHOOL,
Algodones, Ariz., July 25, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of the Western Navaho Industrial School and Western Navaho Reservation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. I took charge of this school and reservation on the 27th day of August, 1901, this having been made a separate reservation and a boarded school on July 1, 1901.

This school is located about 90 miles north of Winslow, Ariz., in a deep and beautiful canyon (locally known as Blue Canyon). The school is supplied with a once a week mail from Flagstaff, Ariz., by the way of Tuba.

The water used by the school is furnished by a spring which comes out through a tunnel 48 feet long in the solid white sandstone; it is good water, soft and cold, but limited in quantity, the entire flow of the spring being only about 600 gallons per day (twenty-four hours).

Buildings.—The buildings are of stone, one story high, covered with dirt; the dirt is supported by cottonwood logs. During the year with the allowance of $180 for regular labor we have made the following additions to the plant:

	Feet.
Office and superintendent's quarters	16 x 19
Storeroom and meat house	9 x 30
Boys' wash room	16 x 16
Boys' dormitory	30 x 60
Girls' dormitory	18 x 30
Drug room	7 x 16
Warehouse	16 x 30

Making a total of 3,778 square feet of floor space; floors made of stone or dirt mostly.

Capacity.—The present capacity of the school is 60; the enrollment during the year was 118; the average attendance 106.

Literary.—Having only one teacher, and owing to the crowded condition of the buildings, the literary work was not what we would have liked it to have been; a great portion of the time we were compelled to use the dormitory for a schoolroom. This was accomplished by carrying the beds out of doors during the day and the school seats out doors for the night. I am pleased to state, however, that in spite of this difficulty the children made fair progress in their schoolroom work.

Age.—The average age of the pupils was 8$\frac{6}{10}$ years; the number of pupils enrolled from 5 to 9 years of age was 76; the number from 10 to 14 years of age was 41, and the number over 14 was 1.

Industrial.—The girls received careful training in the sewing room under the direction of Miss Laura A. Williams, and in the school kitchen under Mrs. Sarah E. Johnson. The matron, Mrs. C. E. Needham, in addition to her other duties, had arrangements made in the dormitory for the girls to work at blanket weaving. She also taught them the manner of cleaning and dyeing their wool. Under her direction the little girls made some excellent blankets, much to the delight of their parents, who would come and sit by the hour watching their little girls working at coloring and weaving.

The boys, under the direction of Mr. Runke, industrial teacher, did good work on the buildings erected and took great interest in the quarrying, hauling, and laying up of the stone, and although they are small they show an aptitude for all kinds of mechanical labor.

The one cry of these people is for shops and tools for their children so that they may be able to make their own wagons, harness, shoes, etc., right here at their home.

Health.—The health of the pupils has been comparatively good during the year, there having been no deaths and none having been dismissed from school on account of poor health.

On December 12, 1901, an employee came here with two children from the Indian Territory, and on the 22d one of the children came down with the smallpox. We at once isolated the case and established a strict quarantine of the entire school, and put our entire force to providing "dugouts" in which to isolate the cases. We had a sum total of 15 cases—14 children and 1 employee. At the beginning of the epidemic the matron (Mrs. Needham), who had had the smallpox, volunteered to go into quarantine and look after the sick ones, and she remained there until the close of the epidemic. In this connection I wish also to state that Dr. Tilton stood unflinchingly to his post, making personal daily visits to the sick ones and inspection of the well ones.

Following close upon the heels of the smallpox came an epidemic of the influenza, which lasted nearly the entire month of March, there being in all over 50 cases of it, several of which terminated in pneumonia.

Reservation.—The Western Navaho Reservation is made up of the western portion of the Navaho Reservation (Executive order of 1884) and a small portion off of the northwest corner of the Moqui Reservation and the lands embraced in the extension by Executive order of January 8, 1900, and also Executive order of November, 1901.

For the most part it is a barren, treeless desert, with but few places where there is a sufficient amount of water to do any farming whatever; consequently the Indians have to depend almost wholly upon their flocks of sheep, goats, and cattle (I do not include their horses, for I consider them, on the whole, a nuisance) for a living. For the number of their flocks see statistics accompanying annual report herewith inclosed, and also for the number of Indians on this reservation see said statistics.

Morals.—I think that on the whole the morals of these people can be ranked as good and even much better than that of some other tribes who are supposed to be further advanced in civilization. In five years I have known of but few cases of plural marriages and but one of adultery.

Crimes.—There have been no crimes of importance committed during the last year. A few minor offenses only, which have been settled in a satisfactory manner among themselves.

Hair cutting.—The great majority of these people wear their hair long, but few of the grown ones have consented to have it cut off, but they raise no objections to having the children's hair cut, and are willing to keep it cut short.

Missionaries.—There is only one missionary society doing work on this reservation at present; this is under the auspices of the "Gospel Missionary Union," of Kansas City, Mo. With reference to the workers, I wish to say that they are a band of consecrated laborers and are, I believe, doing a great deal of good work, and there is room and a good field for labor for others.

Progress.—These Navaho are making some forward movements, especially in the line of clothing, most of whom are adopting citizens' clothing as rapidly as their limited means will allow them to, and it is seldom that you see any of them without some article of "the white man's" clothing on, but, owing to the continued drought for the last seven years they are so reduced in the means of support that it is impossible for them to make much progress; in fact, unless there is a change in the seasons, and that soon, these poor people are bound to suffer. Many of them now are living on the meagerest kind of a diet.

Traders.—There are four trading posts within the present limits of this reservation, two conducted by Babbitt & McAdams and two by C. H. Algert. With reference to these posts, I wish to state that the parties owning and conducting them are gentlemen, and their clerks have all, so far as I have been able to ascertain, conducted themselves in a very upright, straightforward way.

Drunkenness.—This is almost unknown among these people; during the five years that I have been among them I have never seen a drunken Indian.

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Needs of the school.—This school needs an entire new plant, with all of the modern appliances, with a capacity for at least 250 pupils.

Needs of the reservation.—The Indians of this reservation need some wire to fence their patches of farm land; they need assistance in developing water for irrigation and stock, and, owing to the fact that for many years they have kept the same sheep and goats without a change of males, their sheep and goats are losing their vitality. The sheep will not average more than 1¼ pounds of wool to the clip, and the dressed mutton will not average 35 pounds to the carcass. This is undoubtedly caused, to a great extent, by the long-continued inbreeding, and to remedy this they need some good thoroughbred Shropshire or Leicestershire bucks to put with their herd. They need some wagons and harness for freighting.

Employees.—The employees have generally been efficient, and I wish to express my appreciation of their faithfulness during the two epidemics in the school.

Official visits.—During the year we were visited by Supervisors Wright and Holland, both of whom cheered us in our efforts here, and gave us valuable instructions as to the management of the school.

Conclusion.—In conclusion, I wish to thank the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Indian Office for the many courtesies that have been shown me during the past year.

Very respectfully,

MILTON J. NEEDHAM,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF YUMA.

FORT YUMA SCHOOL, *Yuma, Ariz., August 8, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to herewith transmit my third annual report of the Yuma Reservation and the Fort Yuma School.

There is little to say of the condition of the Indians that was not contained in my last report.

Irrigation is the one thing needful for the Yuma. They have the land, and the water is within easy reach. Well-informed engineers have given the opinion that there is no doubt as to the practicability of irrigating a large body of this reservation from the Colorado River. One inspector said that he knew of no place where so valuable a tract of land could be irrigated at so small a cost. The same amount of work upon well-irrigated lands that these Indians put upon small patches of overflow land would place them far above want. They know how to work and are willing, but they get little for their effort in trying to raise a crop after the overflow has subsided in July, especially when so small an area is covered as was the case this year.

Wood cutting has been one of their chief sources of income. This wood has been sold to the large pumping plants along the Colorado River, but two of the largest of these have recently put in oil burners, and others will probably follow soon. In this event it is probable that the price of wood will become less.

Missionary work is gaining slightly. The Catholic society have built a small church, but they have no resident priest. The Moravian society continue the work began last year, but have no church building or resident missionary. Mrs. A. S. Quinton, president of the National Indian Association, visited this reservation last spring. She hoped to place a resident missionary here, but so far has not been able to do so. Her report in the May number of The Indian's Friend is a strong plea for the Yuma and irrigation.

Schoolroom work has been particularly gratifying the past year. The evening hours, especially the public entertainments, though costing great effort upon the part of the teachers, were very profitable and entertaining. This year, too, showed more success in stopping Indian talk upon the playground and in the departments than ever before. The results were not all that could be desired, but a good start was made.

Industrial work has been generally satisfactory. The garden that was put under irrigation a year ago has not been so successful as was hoped. On account of alkali in the ground most of the first seeds were lost. It is already proven that we can overcome this alkali and make the garden a success. This work will be of great benefit to the boys.

Improvements made this year are a bath house for the boys, a complete remodeling of one cottage, improvement of the water system, and a complete sewer system. Flush closets will soon take the place of the disagreeable and unhealthful open vaults.

Modern bathing facilities will be furnished employees. Material for these are on the ground.

Transfers of pupils to nonreservation schools were fewer this year than for the past four years. This was clearly shown to be caused by the stand taken against transfers by the so-called chief, Pasquale. A number of children wanted to go and the parents were willing, but were persuaded to refuse consent.

Thanking you again for the support given me and the school,

I am, very respectfully,

JOHN S. SPEAR,
Superintendent and Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FARMER IN CHARGE OF SAN XAVIER PAPAGO.

SAN XAVIER RESERVATION,
Tucson, Ariz., August 28, 1902.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit this, my twelfth annual report for the fiscal year 1902, of the affairs of the Papago Indians under my charge.

The San Xavier Reservation and the Indian villages in Pima County were formerly a part of the Pima Agency. Last January, upon the recommendation of Agent Hadley, the position of farmer at the San Xavier Reservation, which I had held for the past twelve years, was abolished, but on February 25 your office informed me that, believing the abolishment was a mistake, the Department had not only reestablished my position and reappointed me thereto, but had also segregated the San Xavier Reservation and all the Indian villages in Pima County from the Pima Agency, and had placed them under my exclusive jurisdiction as additional farmer and special disbursing agent. On February 7, 1902, I was relieved, and on April 19 following I reentered upon the discharge of my duties.

Misguided by the information Agent Hadley had given the Indians at the time I was relieved, the Indians considered themselves independent and free of any control whatever, but the subsequent behavior of a great number of them fully demonstrated that they were not yet ready for self-government. The facts are that debaucheries not seen for the last ten years commenced at once; drunken Indians could be seen everywhere. In less than two weeks over 20 Indians were arrested in the city of Tucson for being drunk and for disturbing the peace. Instead of the peace and quiet which had prevailed at the San Xavier Reservation for some years past, disturbance, intoxication, quarreling, and fighting among the Indians were of daily occurrence.

A few old Indians and a medicine man, all of whom have always been more or less troublesome and opposed to civilization and progress, thought their time had come again. They called meetings, selected new chiefs of their own kind and sentiment, and informed the actual chiefs (both of them very good and progressive Indians) that they had no further use for them, etc. The announcement of my reappointment was a great relief to the good Indians, as it suddenly stopped all further injurious proceedings from and by the bad element.

Events have fully shown that the reestablishment of the position of additional farmer at the San Xavier Reservation, as well as the segregation of that reservation and of the several Indian villages in Pima County from the jurisdiction of the Pima Agency, has been in every respect a wise step taken by the Department, and is entirely for the good of the service and the benefit of the Indians concerned.

Population.—The number of Papago Indians under my charge (all in Pima County) is as follows:

At the San Xavier Reservation, according to census, males, 270; females, 263; 533. Children of school age, 6 to 18 years, males, 80; females, 74; 154. Indian village near the city of Tucson, according to census, males, 170; females, 168; 344. Children of school age, males, 52; females, 49; 101. In Indian villages in southwestern Pima County, estimated, 1,039; total, 2,516.

San Xavier Reservation.—The principal occupation of the Indians at this reservation is farming upon 1,200 acres (allotted) under cultivation, with a limited supply of water thereon for irrigation. Wheat, barley, and hay is mostly raised, for which articles there is always a fair cash market in the near-by city of Tucson (9 miles).

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Other products raised in small quantities are generally consumed by the Indians themselves and their families. On account of long drought and the general scarcity of water during the summer our harvest was not over three-fourths of an average, but this deficiency was partially made up by the high prices which the Indians received for their former products, so that after all the farming Indians did fairly well the past year.

Whenever it is practicable, I assist the Indians in selling their grain and hay, so that they may get the full market price therefor, and principally to prevent them from being swindled in the matter of weighing their products and in settling their accounts.

Until the present time our summer rains have been very light and not accompanied by the usual large floods during the rainy season, all of which indicates a scarcity of water for irrigation for the next season. Besides many substantial improvements made upon their own individual parcels of allotted land, the Indians performed 1,100 days of labor in renewing 7 miles of old fence, setting new posts, repairing roads, and in cleaning and repairing ditches.

As yet no land has been leased by the allottees, nor has any allottee exercised his right of suffrage.

Village near the city of Tucson.—During the past few years the population of this village has increased from about 40 to 344, according to a census taken a short time ago. Most of these Papago are from the Indian villages scattered over Pima County. They support themselves, some by doing odd jobs in the city of Tucson, the women washing and doing housework and the men chopping wood, etc., and others working occasionally on new railroads, or other distant work, for a short time.

The inhabitants of this village are of a cosmopolitan character, as from the best to the worst Indians may be found among them, while the greater part of them are earnestly trying to make an honest living, and, in fact, are doing so. Nevertheless, there are a great number whose sole occupation is gambling and drinking, to the great detriment of others.

Notwithstanding my continuous and strenuous efforts, I have not altogether been able to stop selling liquor to the Indians there. As the village is so near the city of Tucson, the Indians, without much trouble, find a low Mexican or a Yaqui Indian willing, for a small consideration, to buy liquor for them.

This village harbors a few religious fanatics who are entirely under the control and influences of a female divine or faith healer. The leaders are all more or less educated Indians who, it seems to me, are trying to make their living by preaching and baptizing, for, as a matter of fact, none of them has performed any manual labor for a long time. These faith healers have already caused some trouble among the Indian families and otherwise; and if the number of the Indians affected by this craze should increase, as it seems they will, more serious trouble may be expected; but of course I am doing all in my power to cope with this evil.

Indian villages in southwestern Pima County.—The Indians living in these villages support themselves principally by stock raising and in small part by farming during the rainy season in summer time. The farming and stock raising are done on Government land. While the present condition of these Indians may not be alarming, nevertheless it is not satisfactory at all. The Indians are undoubtedly in danger of being, in the near future, driven out of their present possessions and holdings, which most of them have held from time immemorial, by white cattlemen, either by threats or otherwise, as reported to your office in my letter of July 18, 1902. It will be the usual process of freezing out the red man from the public domain. During next winter I shall try to get a correct census of these Indians and to collect sufficient data for reliable statistics, which never have yet been obtained.

Schools.—The San Xavier Mission Day School on the reservation, supported by the Catholic Indian Mission and conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, is in a progressive condition. The school was in session during the past year for ten months with 126 pupils enrolled, and with an average daily attendance of 954. This is an increase of nearly 12 in number over the average daily attendance during the school term of 1900–1901. The management of the school by the sisters (3) is good and is in every respect satisfactory. Excellent discipline is maintained during school hours as well as at recess. At present considerable improvements are being made on the school premises, which will be finished before reopening the school and which will cost not less than $600, such improvements being paid and provided for by the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions. I am informed that in the near future a fourth school room will be built.

The only other Indian school in Pima County is the Presbyterian Mission Training School in Tucson, under the supervision of Mr. F. S. Herndon, with about 170 pupils, mostly Papago children. This school is evidently managed well, and it is undoubtedly an essential factor in the education and civilization of the Indians.

During the past year I have collected 53 children for the Phoenix and the Santa Fe Government Training Schools.

Health.—The sanitary condition of the Indians is good. We had last September 3 smallpox cases in the Indian village near Tucson and a few cases in the Presbyterian school in Tucson, but by prompt action and strict quarantine the spreading of the disease was prevented. Fortunately the smallpox, which one may say appears in this country periodically and annually, is of a light form and by proper attention and care is very seldom fatal.

During the past year I was able to procure work on new railroads in Arizona, New Mexico, and even so far away as Nevada, for a great number of Indians, mostly young men (including many Indians who had been educated in Government schools), and they earned from $1.75 to $2.25 per day. These Papago laborers gave satisfaction wherever they went, and, in fact, several contractors informed me that they are preferable to white labor, principally for the reason that they are more peaceable and quiet and not troublesome as the white laborer. Probably the fact is that the Papago don't know yet how and when to strike for the purpose of bettering their conditions.

No serious offenses have been committed by Indians during the past year. Fourteen whisky sellers, including whites, Mexicans, and Indians, were prosecuted and eleven of them convicted and sentenced to from two to six months imprisonment in the county jail, or a heavier sentence in the Territorial prison.

The San Xavier Papago made a voluntary contribution of $120 toward the support, etc., of the Roman Catholic Mission Church, which is on this reservation.

Irrigation Inspector W. H. Graves visited the San Xavier Reservation twice during the past year, and only a few days ago his successor in office, Mr. W. H. Code, made a two days' call. The objects of the visits of both gentlemen were the same, viz, investigation of conditions upon this reservation in regard to development of water for irrigation.

I beg to express my sincere thanks and appreciation for all the kindness and courtesy shown to me by you and your office, and for the kind support given to me by you in my efforts to advance the Indians under my charge.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. BERGER,
Farmer in Charge and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

REPORT OF FARMER IN CHARGE OF DIGGER INDIANS.

JACKSON, CAL., *August 4, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, as farmer and special disbursing agent for the Digger Indian Reservation near Jackson, Cal., of 320 acres, all inclosed.

I will need this year some posts and barb wire for repair work; also need about 80 rods of Farmers American wire fence to put partly around the land the Indians cultivate for gardens, in order to keep Indians' chickens out of gardens; they have done considerable damage this season. Have 25 acres under cultivation, 18 acres seeded to grass, from which I harvested 8 tons of hay to feed Government stock, this year's hay crop being the best I have harvested in the past four years, on account of late spring rains; the other 7 acres being in vines, fruit trees, and Indians' gardens.

The Government buildings consist of two dwelling houses, one being occupied by an Indian family, and three houses built for the Indians, which have never been occupied; one barn, one spring house, one apple house, two stock sheds, one wood shed, one tool house, all in good condition except apple house and roof of barn.

The Government wagon is in good condition; the Government buggy, about worn out, will need new wheels and new axles and repainting. The Government team harness in good repair; buggy harness about worn out—should have new harness. Government tools, plows, harrow, hayrake, etc., in good repair. Government stock in good condition.

The Indians have cleared 2 acres from brush and rock and cut 12 cords of stove wood, which they sold at $3 per cord, and 25 cords of 4-foot wood, at $1.50 per cord; and other work, such as picking grapes, mowing, hauling, pressing and putting up hay, at $1.50 per day and board.

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I induced each Indian family to plant a small garden—in all, about 3 acres. From the 3 acres will be harvested—

Dry beans	pounds.	500
Corn	bushels.	40
Melons		300
Onions	pounds.	600
Squash		50
Potatoes	pounds.	2,000

besides other vegetables, such as cucumbers, tomatoes, garlic, radishes, lettuce, peas, etc. The soil being very dry, must have plenty of water to irrigate to raise gardens.

Repaired one-half mile of road and 15 rods of fence; cleaned up about Government and Indian quarters; also barnyard. Need blankets, calico, domestic, flannel, gingham, shoes, stockings—the same required for clothing women and children; also clothing for men.

Number of males above 18 years of age	8
Number of females above 14 years of age	13
Number of school children between the ages of 6 and 16	10

We have no school on reservation, five Indian children attending public school. They learn very fast; come home with the white children's ways and plays. Can see quite a change, all for the best. Tidy about their homes, keep their houses scrubbed out, all rubbish burnt up, wash the children's faces, and keep their clothes clean. The Indian men will get intoxicated, but not often. Seldom see one intoxicated on the reservation.

Very respectfully,

GEO. O. GIRSI,
Farmer in Charge, etc.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY.

HOOPA, CAL., *August 25, 1902.*

SIR: Before beginning my annual report for the fiscal year 1902, which I now have the honor to submit to you, I would like to correct a mistaken impression as to the Klondike-like inaccessibility of the Hoopa Valley. I was told that it was a very hard place to reach, but very beautiful after you got there. Its beauty far surpassed my expectations—neither words nor pictures seem to be able to do justice to it—and it seems to me that a place which can be reached from the coast during the greater part of the year in about ten hours is not so dreadfully inaccessible. The trip from San Francisco affords pleasing variety—230 miles on the Pacific, 18 miles by rail, 16 miles by carriage, and 16 miles on horseback over the trail. The valley can also be reached by a carriage ride of 41 miles from Blue Lake, except during a few months in winter, when snow on the mountain between the valley and the railroad station makes the road impassable. There is hardly ever any snowfall in the valley itself, and the temperature seldom goes much below the freezing point, even in the midst of the rainy season.

An extended description of geographical and other conditions existing here may be found in former annual reports, especially that of 1900, by Superintendent Freer, to which the reader desiring such information is respectfully referred.

There are three distinct classes of Indians, comprising a number of different tribes, who are more or less under my jurisdiction.

First. The Hupa, over 400 in number, who live on the Hupa Reservation and are nearly self-supporting, with which this report will largely deal.

Second. The Lower Klamath Indians, about 600 in number, who live on what is called the connecting strip, or extension to the Hupa Valley Reservation, which extends from that to the old Klamath River Reservation, taking in the land for one mile on each side of the Klamath River. These Indians are self-supporting citizens, having received trust patents for their allotments, but I am often called upon to settle minor disputes among themselves and with the white settlers, mostly regarding land matters. Three public schools have been established for them by the county, and pursuant to your instructions I have encouraged parents to have all eligible children attend regularly, whenever possible, although the attendance at Hupa is thereby reduced. Where the Indian home is situated across the dangerous

Klamath River from the public school, or so far away that the pupil can *not* attend, I use every effort to secure his attendance at the Hupa Training School.

The third class of Indians are those living on the old Klamath River Reservation and elsewhere in southwestern Oregon and northwestern California. They seldom require my assistance except in the matter of securing and holding lands, etc. Over half of the pupils of the training school come from the last two classes.

The Hupa Indians are progressing slowly but surely toward civilization and complete self-support. All wear citizen's clothing and nearly all speak English. Their allotments, which average about 5 acres of agricultural land to each individual, are too small, except in families having a large number of children; but if properly managed I believe that a much larger and more varied assortment of vegetables, grain, and fruit could be raised than at present. Much land now unproductive would raise good crops if a proper system of rotation were established and a little fertilizer used. The position of agency farmer has been kindly authorized by you for the fiscal year 1903; and if you are able to send me the right kind of man for the position, a substantial improvement can be reported in *my next annual report.*

I regret that lack of funds prevented you from allowing a field matron, as such an employee is greatly needed here, and I trust that *our need will be kept in mind* and a field matron allowed us next year. The tenacity with which the majority of the Indians hold to the belief in Indian doctors, devils, and poison is very discouraging and seems to indicate that progress along material lines has been much greater, proportionately, than along mental and spiritual ones.

Dr. Lindley, the agency physician, has done faithful and conscientious work, and is gradually getting the respect and confidence of the Indians, but they can not understand why he can not cure them of consumption and kindred diseases, which they greatly dread. It does no good to remind them that their own medicine men have no better success.

The lack of a suitable hospital is a serious handicap to the physician. There is hardly an Indian dwelling on the reservation in which a case of pneumonia or other serious illness can be properly treated. When to this is added the frequent firing of guns and revolvers by anxious relatives and friends to frighten away Indian devils, the disgusting process of the Indian doctors to extract the supposed poison from the patient's system, and the crowding of the sick room with friends who all firmly believe that some enemy has administered Indian poison, perhaps from a great distance, the wonder is that any of the patients recover. A suitable hospital would be a blessing to the school and to the Indians.

The Hupa Indians are well endowed physically, and I believe are far superior to the average Indian in industry and morality, although there is much room for improvement. Besides cultivating their farms and gardens, they cut annually about 500 cords of wood for market, for which they receive $3.50 to $4 per cord, and haul all the freight for agency, school, and employees. Their earnings from all sources amount to about $20,000 a year.

It seems to be difficult to inculcate in their minds a proper respect for the marriage relation, but with the assistance of the court of Indian offenses marriage by Indian custom and the purchasing of wives has been practically done away with, although still practiced among those Indians who have acquired citizenship, the authorities not desiring to bother with it. It is said that moral conditions here were very bad while the valley was occupied as a military post, and it will take years to overcome the harm done.

Charity rations, consisting of a small quantity of beef, sugar, coffee, etc., are issued biweekly to about thirty old, blind, sick, or crippled Indians. Where issues of wagons, harness, stoves, plows, and similar goods are made it has been the custom to exact a return in labor or products of approximately equal value or to accept promises to deliver the same at some future time. I have had some success in improving this excellent plan by requiring the delivery of products or labor in advance. This has not been popular, and the Indians sometimes speak with regret of the good old days when rations, goods, and other favors were freely granted. I have tried to explain that changed conditions are largely due to change in policy in Washington, and that the new plan of greater independence is really for their own good, but it is hard for them to see it in that light. I believe that anything which will help do away with the pernicious credit system is a step in the right direction. The fact that it is difficult to hire good Indian laborers at $20 per month and board is an evidence of a satisfactory degree of prosperity among the Indians in this section of the country.

Strong efforts have been made to minimize the evils resulting from the use of intoxicants, with a fair degree of success. It is seldom that a drunken Indian is seen on the reservation, and all such are promptly taken in charge by the police and

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held for trial. Gambling has not been entirely suppressed, but is not carried on openly.

The sawmill has done good work during the year, a large quantity of lumber having been manufactured for agency, school, and Indians. During the fall the miller and sawyer, with the assistance of pupils and employees, built the superstructure of the mill and finished a small dwelling for himself and family. As recommended by Supervisor Holland and directed by you, all available employees have been used to help with the logging and getting out of lumber, which was greatly needed. Repairs and improvements to the plant had been unavoidably neglected during two or three years while the mill was being moved to its present location. There is very little available timber within a reasonable distance, and a road about 3 miles long will have to be built up the canyon to reach good timber. Owing to the difficulties in the way, it will be necessary to expend about $600 for powder and blasting, and a further sum to do such of the work as can not be done by Indians and employees. I trust that the engineering supervisor may soon be permitted or instructed to visit Hupa to look into this and other matters.

The gristmill has not been running for several years, and the machinery is old and in poor condition, a low grade of flour having always been produced. The Indians seem quite anxious to have a mill, their petition to that effect, in which they state that they will raise more than enough wheat to supply the valley with flour, having been submitted to your office. The wheat raised in former years was full of foul seed and not properly cared for, but with the assistance of the new agency farmer there should be no trouble in raising good wheat. The cost of flour at Hupa is about $8 per barrel. I do not recommend the repair of the old mill, as this would cost about $1,200 and would not be satisfactory even then. If a mill with modern machinery could be installed here, it would be of great benefit to the Indians, who could readily market their flour. At present the main crops are oats and oat hay, the former bringing about 48 cents per bushel and the latter $13 per ton.

The orchards of the valley, about 12 in number, planted by white settlers many years ago, produce abundantly, but the county board of horticulture has prohibited the selling of fruit off the reservation because infected with insect pests. The spray pump recently purchased has been put to good use in spraying the Government orchard, but some of the trees belonging to the Indians are so badly infected that it is doubtful if they can be saved. I will try this fall by advice and example to induce the Indians to plant fresh orchards and to take better care of them than they have. Last year I succeeded in inducing a number of them to prune their trees—something that they had not done, evidently, for several years.

The Government ferryboat was carried away by high water in the spring, but through your kindness material was authorized for rebuilding it, and a fine new boat will be ready by the time it is needed in the fall. I intend to raise the cable several feet above the former level to guard against accident.

Allotments have been made of all the farming and most of the grazing land on the reservation, but not yet approved. Additional allotments of timber land should be made to the Indians before the surplus land is thrown open for settlement, and sold for their benefit. Much of it is mountainous, heavily wooded, and of little immediate value.

Education has received special attention. Practically all the able-bodied children of school age on the Hupa Reservation were in some school during the past year. Some of the older ones were chronic runaways, and caused much trouble and worry, besides being a bad example to the well disposed. The Hupa children, who comprise less than half of the number in attendance, were permitted to visit their homes for a day and night monthly instead of biweekly, as formerly, the change being beneficial all around although opposed by some of the parents.

There was an increase in enrollment in the three public schools for Indians along the Klamath River, but the attendance was irregular in spite of the efforts of the teachers and myself. In some cases the pupils were enrolled in the public schools to avoid having them sent to Hupa, against which there is a prejudice on the part of some parents on account of deaths resulting from diseases following an epidemic of measles at the school about three years ago. While the public-school teachers do the best they can, the home surroundings and conditions of the pupils are such that much better results are secured by sending the children away to some boarding school.

Hupa Valley Training School.—The average attendance was about the same as last year—nearly 150—in spite of the increased attendance at public schools and refusal to accept half-bloods whose parents were able to educate them suitably. A gradually decreasing attendance will probably follow the establishment of new public schools.

The health of the pupils has been quite good during the year, and we had no epidemic, although a few pupils had pneumonia. All of the children were vaccinated,

some of them having a hard time on account of the impure condition of their blood. An extra supply of footwear should be allowed this school, as the gravelly soil and damp winter climate is very hard on shoes. A suitable hospital is greatly needed. The boys' dormitory, a barn-like structure built for a warehouse, was not conducive to good health, but a good physician, fine climate, pure air, mountain water, and good food enabled us to maintain a surprisingly satisfactory health record.

Farming and gardening by irrigation received considerable attention, and pupils were taught improved methods. As many of the employees, including the industrial teacher, his assistant, and myself, were new employees as far as Hupa was concerned, and because of the peculiar and backward season, the garden may not be quite equal to that of last year, but an immense quantity of produce was raised and used to good advantage. The industrial teacher and assistants deserve great credit for the good showing made under trying conditions.

Stockraising was taught in a small way. The amount of hay and pasture land set aside for the use of the school was not sufficient to allow the proper teaching of this valuable industry, which can be made a very profitable one on this reservation.

The position of shoe and harness maker was filled during most of the year by a reservation Indian, who was the best available employee, and did fairly well, but was not very successful as a teacher. A Carlisle graduate has recently reported for duty, and I am looking for great improvement in the work of the shop during the coming year.

Cooking classes were ably conducted by the baker, under the supervision of the matron, the larger girls receiving instruction in the preparation of a meal for a family of six or eight, as well as in the proper way to serve it.

Pupils were detailed to the agency blacksmith, carpenter, and sawyer, and received valuable instruction in these industries. The carpenter also successfully burned a kiln of brick, demonstrating the fact that good building brick for the much-needed dormitory could be successfully manufactured here. My idea has been to teach every boy enough about blacksmithing, carpentry, and shoe and harness making to enable him to make the ordinary repairs and improvements needed about the farm, and if anyone shows especial liking and aptitude for a particular trade to encourage him to perfect himself in it.

The school band did not attain the proficiency hoped for, sickness and other causes preventing the necessary practice.

The work of the kitchen, bakery, sewing room, and laundry was carried on satisfactorily by the employees in charge, under the supervision of the matron. A very creditable display of fancy work, bread, cake, pies, jellies, preserves, etc., was a part of the exhibit made at the close of school, and received much praise from parents and other visitors who saw it then and since. The literary work, drawings, and kindergarten work were also considered equal to that of white children of the same ages.

In both the literary and industrial departments the course of study prepared by Miss Reed and approved by you has been followed as closely as possible. Literary gardens were planted and plant growth observed. The near approach of vacation time made it difficult to keep up the interest during the last few weeks of school, and the crop was a failure from a material standpoint.

Suitable exercises were held on the designated holidays, the Christmas cantata deserving special mention. Through the generosity of employees and friends, gifts were provided for the pupils. School closed with an enthusiastic reproduction of Ernest Seton-Thompson's animal play, in costume, the afternoon being devoted to athletic and aquatic contests. Music, recitations, and drills in costume comprised part of the evening's programme. The annual picnic was a great success.

A reading room for the boys was established and well patronized. Thanks are due to Mrs. H. K. Fenner for papers furnished weekly, and to others for papers, magazines, and books.

The usual repairing needed to keep an old plant in condition has been done, the lack of material having hindered such work for some time past. A covered walk, blown down in a severe storm, was rebuilt, and many minor improvements made. Forty thousand feet of lumber was sawed and prepared for use in building the new flume to give additional fire pressure.

A party of four boys and four girls was transferred to the Riverside School, in this State.

Our greatest need is a new dormitory building. Next comes the electric lighting system and new hospital. The former would be an economical investment. These matters are before your office, and I trust will receive favorable consideration. We ought to have a new school building with a suitable assembly hall, but I will not urge this, as we can patch up what we now have and make it do; and I wish to emphasize the great need of dormitory, hospital, and electric lights.

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There are 2 church buildings and 3 missionaries at the agency. If it is true that it is possible to have too much of a good thing, I would say that this field is too small for 2 churches, the Indian population of the entire Hupa Reservation being only 113. One denomination might move its mission down on the Klamath River, where the need is much greater, but each has a nice start, and neither desires to give up. Equal privileges are extended to Miss Chase and her assistant, Miss McGraw, Presbyterians, and to Rev. Mr. Clark, Episcopalian. Although there is lack of cordial cooperation, harmony prevails, and all seem to be earnest and conscientious. The Sunday school is under my control, the missionaries and some of the Government employees each teaching a class. In the morning each pupil is allowed to attend the church of their choice, in the evening a song service is held, which is attended by all the older pupils.

The court of Indian offenses has done much to help maintain order and improve morality on the reservation. The guardhouse has been completed, and is used when necessary. Most of the trouble on the reservation is caused by whisky.

The police force has been equipped with revolvers and is becoming more efficient, the addition of a captain to the force making it much easier to secure good men. I believe there will be fewer runaways from the school this year than last, although there is one of the unfortunate schools where the runaway habit prevails.

Road making and repairing is done by all the able-bodied Indians of the reservation, who put in from three to fifteen days each on the roads, depending on the amount of use they make of them. The four districts are each in charge of a supervisor, who directs the work and keeps a record of the time. As no salaries can be paid, it is not very easy to get good men to take charge of the road districts.

Farming and gardening are the principal industries on the reservation. About a dozen of the Indians do more or less stock raising, one of them having 1 cow awarded the contract for furnishing beef during the coming fiscal year. Most of the Indians own hogs, chickens, cattle, horses, or mules. They hauled freight for the Government, employees, and traders. Several of them work during part of the year in sawmills, canneries, lumber and shingle mills, and on sheep and cattle ranches. Not much fishing is done by Indians, and at certain seasons of the year a great many engage in fishing for eels and salmon, which are smoked and dried for winter use. The gathering of acorns, from which the highly prized soup and pudding is made, is engaged in by the older and less progressive Indians.

The women carry on the art of basket making with such skill as to make the Hupa basket almost world famous, the cap-shaped lid of a shallow bowl with odd patterns woven in with stems of maidenhair fern, cedar root, and grasses, being in especially great demand. I have encouraged the industry as much as possible, and the baskets now command such good prices that basket making is coming back to its old-time popularity, when baskets were a necessity for cooking and domestic purposes. Many of the old-time baskets can not be replaced at any price.

Nearly all of the employees of both agency and school have worked together pleasantly and harmoniously, and much credit is due them for faithful and conscientious work.

The school was in charge of Supervisor Conser, now special agent, for some time before my arrival, and Supervisor Holland visited it in November. I am indebted to both of them for many valuable suggestions and good advice, which I have tried to follow during the year.

Sincere thanks are due to your office for the hearty support given and courtesy shown, as well as for the valuable suggestions made.

Very respectfully, ELMER KASTNER,
Superintendent and Special Indian Agent in Charge.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR MISSION TULE RIVER AGENCY

SAN JACINTO, CAL., *September 30, 1902.*

SIR: In accordance with custom and in compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit this my fifth annual report of the Mission Tule River Consolidated Agency, being for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, together with the revised census rolls and the usual statistics.

Location.—The official location and headquarters for the Mission Agency is at San Jacinto, Cal.; post and telegraph offices the same.

Population.—Unusual care has been exercised to obtain a correct census and the required statistics. The corrected census shows the following to be the aggregate population of the several reservations situated within this agency:

Total population (males, 1,521; females, 1,304)	2,825
Males over 18	953
Females over 14	848
Males under 18	568
Females under 18	456
Between 6 and 16 (males, 340; females, 269)	609
Births during the year	77
Deaths during the year	116
Formal marriages during the year	20

The following tabulated statement shows the names of the reservations (or villages), number of acres, population, distance from agency, and character of land. Substantially this same table was printed in the report of this agency for the fiscal year 1901, but as it gives much information in a concise form, it is again submitted, with some changes:

Name of reservation or village	Number of acres	Population	Distance from agency	General character of land
			Miles.	
Agua Caliente, No. 1 (Indian Agua Caliente or Warner's Ranch Reservation)	1,844		70	Desert land, subject to private use of water for irrigation. Patent issued.
Aguanga	640		55	Desert, no water. Patent issued.
Cahuilla (Cahuilla Reservation, Aguanga, Coahuilla, and Santa Rosa)	12,560	321	55	Desert, adapted to fruit on small tract, for lack of water, no farming artesian water could be obtained in abundance. Land would then be productive. Not patented.
Capitan Grande	18,240	240	80	Mountain valleys; good land, little water. Not patented.
Cuyapaipe	36,000	118	120	Portion good. Very little water. Patent issued.
Inaja	240	6	150	Poor land; no water. Patent issued.
La Jolla	880	7	125	Do.
La Posta	640	28	27	Desert, produces nothing; no water. Patent issued.
Los Coyotes	560	47	100	Small amount of poor land. Patent issued.
Los Coyotes, Santa Isabel, and Santa Ysabel	22,000	240	85	Mountainous; very little farming land. Not patented.
Mesa Grande	10,000	288	25	Fair land, with water. Not patented.
Mesa Grande	120	7	25	Small amount of farming land; little water; ports in good stock land. Patent issued.
Pala	1,000	70	45	Good land, water. Allotted.
Pauma	2,000	175	50	Portion good land, with water. Not patented.
Rincon, San Luis Rey, La Jolla, and Pala	8,658.12	455	75	Portion good; water in part. Allotted.
Rincon	2,562.81	119	65	Sandy, portion good, with water. Patented and allotted.
San Pasqual	640	42	110	Small quantity agricultural land. Patented and allotted.
Santa Ysabel	29,811.86	284	80	Mountainous, stock land, no water. Patented.
Santa Ysabel	640	50	85	Lost land by legal decision.
Santa Ysabel	2,000	126	6	Mostly poor, very little water. Not patented.
Santa Margarita	640	38	55	Worthless; dry hills. Patent issued.
Santa Rosa		54		Destroyed, is not unsettled, but final adjustment will be satisfactory to Indians. Not patented.
Santa Ysabel		60	240	
Tule River	48,000	113	150	Good reservation; small amount farming land.
La Posta	248.88		170	Poor land; no water. Not patented.
Mesa Grande	640		170	
Temecula	3,360	193	35	Almost worthless for lack of water. Patent issued.
Twenty-nine Palms	160.21	36	130	Desert. Patent issued.
Agua Caliente, No. 1, Manzanay, Puerta La Cruz, San Jose				All located on Warner's ranch, and lost to the Indians by decision of the United States Supreme Court.

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General conditions.—In a general way I am confident that some improvement in the condition of the Indians is being made from year to year. They are not (save in a few instances) provided with suitable land, with water for irrigation; hence they can not make an independent and comfortable living by tilling the soil. At least 75 per cent of the Mission Indians support themselves and families by labor for white people in civilized pursuits. To my certain knowledge many Indians travel over 100 miles in search of work, taking their families, including their children, with them; this interferes with the attendance of many of the day schools.

Southern California has had five successive years of severe drought, and in consequence many industrious white men have been compelled to abandon their homes and seek a more favored locality. We can not expect Indians to be successful in farming where white men, with their superior knowledge and judgment, have failed. The crops such as Indians generally plant—viz, wheat, barley, corn, beans, melons, etc.—must have surface irrigation and are decided failures without it.

Under these adverse conditions, through all the serious drought, the Mission Indians have done remarkably well; they have shown conclusively that they are not beggars, not lazy, but faithful laborers. Upon their own land they would have starved, consequently they have sought labor in irrigated districts already spoken of; this is a mutual benefit for the employer and the Indians. This gypsy-like method of Indian employment does not tend to the best standard of citizenship, for the home is neglected, but it shows that when the improvements now under way for the betterment of their condition are completed the Indians will make good use of the facilities given them.

Rations are furnished only to the aged, sick, and destitute.

Sanitary.—On June 30, 1901, the position of physician at this agency was abolished. I believe this was a step in the right direction. The many reservations of the agency are so scattered and separated as to make it impracticable for one physician to give prompt and efficient treatment to the Indians in his charge. Local physicians have been employed in emergency cases where the Indians were too poor to pay for the medical attention themselves. The agent issues medicines at the agency office and on trips among the Indians, and a supply of simple medicines is furnished to all the day schools for distribution among the Indians. This plan is more economical and satisfactory than the employment of a regular agency physician.

I have succeeded in having two or three sick Indians admitted to the county hospital for care and treatment.

Day schools.—We have had a fairly successful school year; there has been a slight decrease in the attendance, due, as already stated, to the Indians leaving their homes in search of employment.

Owing to the intense heat on the desert, the Martinez Day School was closed on the 13th of June. I believe it would be good policy to hold only a nine months' session at this school. The thermometer frequently indicates 115° to 118° in the shade in June, and neither teacher nor pupils can do good work in such heat.

We have 11 day schools, all held in buildings belonging to the Government. The buildings all need repainting and some slight repairs at some of the schools. The water supply is inadequate and needs attention. I will make special reports upon these matters.

I herewith submit a tabulated statement showing the names of the teachers, their compensation, the location of the day schools, the average number of pupils enrolled during the year, and the average attendance during the fiscal year 1902. This table shows a slight decrease in attendance compared with that of the fiscal year 1901, due to the fact that many Indians are away from home with their families a portion of the year in search of work.

Teacher.	Compensation per month.	Location of school.	Average number pupils enrolled during year.	Average attendance.
Nelson Carr	$72	Tule River	20	14
Sarah E. Gilman	72	Potrero	18	11
Charles J. Goodrich	72	Martinez	17	13
Edwin Minor	72	Soboba	21	14
Belle Dean	72	Pechanga	31	17
Stephen Waggoner	72	Cahuilla	15	10
J. H. Babbitt	72	Agua Caliente	18	14
Mary C. B. Watkins	72	Mesa Grande	18	12
Will H. Stanley	72	La Jolla	22	17
Ora M. Salmons	72	Rincon	70	24
Leonidas Swann	72	Capitan Grande	10	8

Warner's ranch Indians.—The unfortunate decision against the Warner's ranch Indians continues to be the event of paramount interest this year as well as last. I am informed, also, that judgment has been taken against the San Felipe Indians and that they, too, are homeless. These cases have excited unusual interest and sympathy all over the country. The earnest and active measures taken by the Indian department for the relief of these unfortunate people meets with the universal approval of all. Even the Indians, in their undemonstrative manner, say they "feel very sad to lose their homes, but only half sad, because the Government is going to help them."

In December, 1901, Inspector McLaughlin, in company with myself, examined carefully the various pieces of property offered for sale to the Government for relocating the Warner's ranch Indians. Of all the property offered up to that time, the Monserrate ranch, in San Diego County, was superior, and the inspector recommended its purchase. There was, however, one very essential feature lacking in this property, more noticeable to Californians, where "water is king," than to an Eastern person, who is not fully familiar with our methods of irrigation. For successful farming in southern California water in abundance for irrigation is indispensable. The Monserrate property possesses but a small supply of gravity water; therefore, when this property was selected there was so much protest against its purchase that the Government finally appointed a special committee to select suitable lands for the "Warner's ranch and other Indians."

This committee is composed of the following persons: Charles F. Lummis, Los Angeles, chairman; C. L. Partridge, Redlands, and R. C. Allen, San Diego. These gentlemen are all experienced Californians and no doubt will make the very best selection possible for the purpose. This commission, named above, in company with William Collier, special attorney for the Mission Indians, and Judge Egan, a civil engineer, have made a thorough canvass of all property offered for sale. Their report, I understand, is now in your hands. We all trust that a wise selection has been made, and no doubt this is the case.

I think that the Indians will offer but little resistance when the time finally comes for their removal.

General remarks.—The Santa Ynez land case will soon be settled in a very satisfactory way for the Indians. No allotments have been made during the year. For protection of the Indians some resurveys should be made as soon as possible to establish boundary lines; especially is this necessary at the Tule River and Santa Ysabel reservations.

I am pleased to receive notification that a clerk and additional farmer have been appointed for this agency.

In closing I desire to express my gratitude for courteous treatment and favors accorded me by your office. Much credit is also due the employees for their united efforts to make the work a success.

Respectfully submitted.

L. A. WRIGHT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF ROUND VALLEY AGENCY.

COVELO, CAL., *August 30, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of affairs at this agency and school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

The improvement in the general condition of the Indians of this reservation mentioned in my last report has continued during the fiscal year, and many improvements to their homes and allotments have been added. These Indians are nicely located, and with an average amount of industry and good management are in no danger of ever becoming dependent. The greatest obstacle to the progress of these Indians has been the liquor traffic, and as I now have that under safe control I feel greatly encouraged for their future.

Industries.—Farming and stock raising are the principal pursuits of these Indians. The crop this year is confined chiefly to hay, on account of the late spring rendering it impossible to sow for grain. Stock raising has also been very discouraging, many dying from blackleg. I obtained 2,000 doses of vaccine from the Agricultural Department, which were used with good result, very few dying after having been

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vaccinated and none taking the disease after five days from vaccination. It will be necessary to vaccinate the cattle each year for some time before the disease is entirely stamped out. Quite a revenue was derived from the sale of hay to white settlers of the valley and the sale of horses and mules to buyers. Basket making is also quite an industry, and much money is obtained thereby, as they bring a good price and find a ready sale. Sheep shearing also gives the men employment at good wages, and hop picking gives employment to all.

Health.—The health of the Indians has been generally good, though our statistics will show the death of several during the fiscal year, due chiefly to their advanced age.

Liquor selling.—The liquor traffic with these Indians has received what might be called its death blow, and to which we are indebted to the board of supervisors of this county. They recently passed an ordinance making it possible for citizens to protest successfully against the issuing of a license to anyone who keeps a disorderly house or who sells liquor to Indians. The best citizens here are with me in the matter and have already signed a petition for the revocation of one license. An appropriation should be made for this work, as funds are absolutely necessary to conduct a campaign against the evil, and no money could be better spent.

Returned pupils.—Several pupils have returned home after an absence of a few years at Chemawa, Oreg., and Phoenix, Ariz., and their future is a matter of deep interest to me. They all seem to have been greatly benefited and anxious to continue their improvement. Of the two who returned last year, one has returned to Chemawa, Oreg., the other is farming his allotment and teaming.

Roads.—A new road from the main road to the school plant was commenced and almost completed. Several new bridges were built, old ones repaired, and much old road repaired.

Crimes.—Four half-breeds were arrested for stealing cattle. Two of them were convicted and sentenced to five years each; the other two were acquitted.

Marriages and divorces.—Four marriages were performed during the year and no divorces granted.

Missionary.—The religious interests of the Indians were looked after by the Rev. Len. Schillinger, whose report is herewith inclosed.

Census.—Following is the census, by tribes:

Concow	173
Yuki and Wailaki	263
Little Lake and Redwood	108
Pit River and Nomedacki	77
Total	621
Males above 18 years of age	171
Females above 14 years of age	182
School children between 6 and 16 years of age	116

School.—This school has just finished another successful year in all its departments. The work has been similar to that outlined in my last report, with closer attention to plan outlined in "Course of Study." Five pupils—three girls and two boys—were transferred to Riverside, Cal.

Health.—The health of pupils has been good. Three, who had been pupils of the school for some time, developed tuberculosis and were returned to their homes, where they died. We have had no epidemics during the year and very little sickness of any kind.

Literary.—Much progress has been made in this department by the unceasing efforts of the two teachers, both of whom are to be commended for their work. We are greatly handicapped in this department by our lack of facilities. A schoolhouse should be built as soon as possible and another teacher appointed.

Stock.—Our stock has done fairly well and our dairy furnished considerable milk and butter for the use of the pupils. Sixty gallons of milk and 15 pounds of butter per week is about the average for the year. Pupils of both sexes receive instruction in this industry and are making satisfactory progress. I believe that the dairy industry will soon become the principal one of this place, due to the building of a creamery at Covelo, and the experience of these pupils will then result in great good to themselves and the entire reservation.

Band.—The brass band has not made much progress this year, but will be reorganized during the present one and given considerable attention. A mandolin club, consisting of eight mandolins and six guitars, has been organized and has been a success from the start, the girls purchasing their own instruments. They have played for several public functions and furnished music for the Masons' celebration and also on July 4.

Improvements.—Considerable improvement to grounds has been made in the way of planting flowers and making walks, which has added greatly to the appearance of plant. A new laundry and bath house and bake shop have been authorized and will soon be erected. This is a much-needed improvement and when properly equipped will add much to the comfort and health of both the employees and pupils.

Visitors.—We are indebted to the visit of Supervisor Holland for much valuable assistance. Many visits from neighbors and friends as well as tourists from different parts of the country were greatly appreciated.

Discipline.—The discipline has been good.

Industries.—Work in the different departments under this head was continued on same plan as reported in my report of last year and much progress was made in each department.

Farm and garden.—Eighty acres of land were farmed during the year, the crop consisting chiefly of grain hay. Corn was planted, but was a failure, and the grain was cut for hay on account of its unfitness for grain, due to rust. Other farm work consisted in clearing new ground and ditching. Fourteen acres of garden were planted, though so late that a small yield will be the result. The crop will consist of the usual run of vegetables, though the more hardy ones predominate. An unusually wet and late spring made all kinds of farming and gardening unsuccessful. Our berries are in a prosperous condition and our orchard bids fair to be a success.

Employees.—The employees have been both loyal and efficient and have at all times been interested in the welfare of the Indians on the reservation and the success of the school. Nothing has marred the harmony of our little family and I have only praise for them.

Conclusion.—In conclusion I wish to express my thanks to your honorable office for the many favors shown me in the past and hope for a merited continuation of the same.

Very respectfully,

HARRY F. LISTON,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, ROUND VALLEY RESERVATION.

COVELO, CAL., *August 30, 1902.*

SIR: I have the pleasure of reporting an increased attendance on the means of grace, and also an increase of membership by conversion. We would respectfully recommend for the sake of the rising generation that marriage be made compulsory.

Respectfully submitted

REV. LEN. SCHILLINGER, *Missionary.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN COLORADO.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY.

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY,
Ignacio, Colo., August 25, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the affairs of the Southern Ute Agency for the fiscal year 1902.

Conditions.—We have here the two extremes of Indian life. The Southern Ute number approximately 1,000, about two fifths of whom were allotted in the year of 1895. These have shown a steady advancement in civilization and a condition of self-support. This is due to the fact that white settlers have moved among and around them. The Government has built an irrigation system for their allotments and their farms comprise the most fertile lands in this section.

The number of Southern Ute, as shown by the census, is as follows:

Allotted		415
	Males over the age of 18 years	99
	Females over the age of 14 years	132
	Children from 6 to 16 years of age	110
Unallotted		540
	Males over the age of 18 years	153
	Females over the age of 14 years	179
	Children from 6 to 16 years of age	117
Total		955

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This shows a slight increase among the allotted Ute, indicating that they are holding their own, while the unallotted Ute show a decrease.

Health.—There has not been much sickness during the year past and the general health of the tribe has been good.

Irrigation.—This is a subject of the greatest importance in the progress of this tribe, whose lands when without water are worthless and with same are most productive. The Department wisely commenced the construction of ditch systems along the principal streams several years ago in order to secure priority of water rights. The advisability of this is beginning to be manifest now, as suits are being brought by the settlers along the streams for adjudication of the water titles. Two large ditches have been built the year past, called the East Side and Animas ditches, the former covering the valley land on the east side of Pine River and the latter likewise on the Animas River. All ditches thus far built have been for the allotted Ute.

Farming.—The season has been the driest in the memory of the oldest settlers. Pine River, upon which the agency is located, and one of the best streams in this section, went dry at this point, all water flowing in its channel being diverted into irrigating ditches before reaching the agency—a condition never known before. In consequence, the crops of the present summer will fall short of last year. The allotted Ute marketed last fall about 25,000 pounds of oats, 15,000 pounds of wheat, and 200 tons of hay. In addition to this they had sufficient to winter their stock.

A greater part of the small Indian ponies have been sold and a better grade of horses are taking their places. A few own small herds of cattle, sheep, and goats. The proximity of good towns makes it possible to secure a ready market for produce and stock.

Education.—The close of the year witnessed the completion of the Southern Ute Boarding School at this agency—a splendid plant, 50 pupils capacity, built of brick, and equipped with a good water system, sewage, and gas plant. The education of the Southern Ute has been the greatest problem each agent has had to cope with, and there are but few who speak English in the tribe. Now that they have a school on their reservation this difficulty will be obviated, and should the Department decide to put the school in operation the coming fall a full attendance can be had from the allotted Ute.

The Wiminuche or unallotted Ute have no school and no children attending any Government Indian school.

Deportment.—There have been no crimes committed during the past year, and whisky drinking has diminished since the detection and arrest of two Mexican bootleggers last winter.

Leasing.—We believe that all of the surplus lands belonging to these Indians should be leased to white farmers, but the expense of improving a farm in this country, where the sagebrush must be grubbed out and water conducted to and over the lands, makes it impracticable for a prospective farmer to accept the terms required by the Department.

Unallotted Ute.—I might copy in substance my report of last year in regard to these people, for their condition remains unchanged. Constituting three-fifths of the Southern Ute tribe of Indians, they live in a desert in the southwestern corner of this State, subsisting on roots, prairie dogs, etc., and the scant rations given them by the Government. Their history is one of broken pledges from the beginning. Declining the offer of allotment in the year 1895, they were told to move to the western portion of the reserve, where a water system would be built for them. They had seen treaties disregarded before, but nevertheless they were willing to try it again, and they are still waiting for the water, eking out a miserable existence in dugouts, caves, etc., rapidly diminishing in numbers, patiently waiting for the promised water system about which so much has been written and said and for construction of which money has been appropriated, yet year after year passes and nothing is done to afford them a means of earning a livelihood. They are still typical Indians, shunning civilization and making no progress whatever. A water system and a school at the Navaho Springs Agency would quickly turn the retrograding of these people to a condition reflecting credit on the Government, and it is my earnest hope that the commencement of this work will be no longer delayed.

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 AGENCY,
Rossfork, Idaho, August 15, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

Location.—This reservation embraces an area of 700 square miles within the counties of Bingham, Bannock, and Oneida, in the southeastern part of the State of Idaho. The agency is located at Rossfork, immediately on the Oregon Short Line Railway, 12 miles north of Pocatello and 13 miles south of Blackfoot. The post-office, telegraph, and telephone address is Rossfork, Idaho, which is also the shipping point for freight intended for use at the agency.

Census.—The census taken June 30, 1902, a copy of which has been transmitted to your office, shows the total Indian population to be 1,389, a decrease of 19 from the census of 1901. There are 399 males and 390 females; males above 18 years of age, 438; females above 14 years of age, 480; children between the ages of 6 and 16 years, 290. The two tribes belonging on this reservation, Bannock and Shoshoni, are so intermarried that it is impossible to separate them for census purposes.

Agriculture.—Continued advancement is being made in the way of agriculture by these Indians. They take more interest in their fields and crops and save more of their grain for their own use than formerly. The oat crop was very light in this country last year, and the Indians had very little to sell. They raised about 7,000 bushels of wheat, most of which was sold at the mill in Blackfoot. The value of their hay crop was more than $25,000, and about $20,000 worth of it was sold at prices ranging from $4.75 to $6.07 per ton in the stack.

Indian offenses and judges.—Sixteen Indians have served terms of from three to six weeks at labor for offenses of which they were convicted by the court of Indian offenses. The three judges are efficient and just, and are a help to the agent in settling disputes and reaching agreements among the Indians. They sit biweekly and dispose of all matters brought before them, and their decisions rarely require readjustment.

Marriage.—Ten formal marriages have been solemnized, two by clergymen and eight by consent in the presence of the agent. After the new marriage register was received I informed the Indians that no marriage contracted among them thereafter would be recognized by me in the payment of annuity or ownership of property unless the parties interested procured the necessary license and were married according to the instructions from your office. Nearly all the Indians seem to understand the matter now, as well as the fact that the court of Indian offenses will not grant divorces on the flimsy pretexts heretofore considered sufficient.

Industries.—Stock raising continues to be the chief industry of these Indians. The 300,000 pounds gross of beef allowed for issue to them during the current year will be supplied from their herds, at the rate of $4.50 per hundredweight. Several miles of road have been made or repaired by them. Of $1,800 allowed for the hire of laborers and teams during the fourth quarter, 1902, I was able to expend only $972.50 in making and repairing roads and ditches, on account of the inclement weather. The women continue to make gloves, moccasins, beadwork, etc.

Allotments.—Under the act of June 6, 1900, I allotted to 79 individuals about 6,300 acres of agricultural lands on the ceded part of the reservation, and appraised the improvements belonging to 23 heads of families and individuals on the ceded lands, who elected to abandon their lands and remove to the reduced reservation. The appraised value of these improvements was $5,851.50, but as they were sold at public auction with a thirty days' preference right of entry of the lands on which they were located, outside of the 5-mile limit of Pocatello, they brought more than the appraised value in many cases. Those Indians whose improvements were sold have removed to the diminished reservation and have selected lands for future cultivation.

Ceded lands.—On June 17, 1902, the lands ceded to the Government, comprising about 410,000 acres of the southeastern part of the reservation, were opened for settlement. The greater part of the best land was at once entered at the local land office at Blackfoot, and several mining claims of considerable prospective value were located.

On the 24th of June the dead bodies of two white men were found near some of the recently located mining claims, a few miles south of the present reservation line. The men were evidently murdered, but for what reason does not now appear.

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Shortly after the discovery of the bodies two white men attempted to create excitement by reporting that they had been fired upon, separately, by Indians at certain places on the reservation. Thorough investigation by me brought to light facts that entirely discredited the stories of the men, although the governor of the State was requested by some of the people of Pocatello to send troops to protect them. In reply to a telegram from the governor as to the necessity for troops, I informed him that there was no excitement among the Indians and that no troops were needed, upon which the matter was allowed to drop. So far as I know, the Indians have at no time attempted to molest any person on the ceded lands. No further unusual incident attended the opening of the ceded part of the reservation.

All the ceded lands within 5 miles of Pocatello were offered for sale at public auction on July 17, 1902, at Pocatello. None of the money received for the appraised Indian improvements has yet been paid, nor have I yet received a complete schedule of those sold.

Annuity and issues.—Upon your authority, payment of the second installment of annuity due these Indians was deferred until October, 1901, and all who applied were paid during the second quarter, 1902, the installment amounting to $50,000, the per capita being $34.74. The money was used in paying debts and buying clothing and subsistence, very little of it having been injudiciously expended, showing an improvement over the manner of expenditure at the time of the previous payment.

The number receiving rations has been reduced to 300, all of whom are either old, sick, or crippled, and unable to earn a living. In lieu of rations I employed 65 men in making roads and ditches on the reservation during a part of the fourth quarter, 1902. Very few whose names were stricken from the ration roll made any objection, and most of them seemed willing to work. Little work can be found here for Indians except that provided by the Government, but as they become accustomed to labor they will probably show more energy in trying to secure employment among the settlers on the ceded lands. Probably 50 men are employed at herding, haymaking, and railroad work.

Painting, dancing, etc.—In accordance with your instructions I have succeeded in greatly reducing the number who are addicted to painting and dancing, and have induced nearly all the men to wear short hair. When a long-haired Indian is arrested he loses his hair, and some of them have kept themselves out of the hands of the police for that reason, if no other. No issues are made to long-haired Indians except in the cases of very old men. The influence of the judges and my own persuasion have accomplished most of the results noted.

Irrigation.—The canal of the Idaho Canal Company has been of benefit to the Indians, although it has broken several times. I have not been informed whether this canal has been accepted by the Government, although I am aware that an annual maintenance charge is being paid. I again urge that this property be taken in hand by the Government in order that the canal may be put in such shape that better results may be obtained.

With the Indian labor mentioned above I have constructed about 5½ miles of irrigating ditches which are of great benefit to those Indians whose fields are adjacent.

Education and religion.—The Fort Hall School, the only Government school on this reservation, still occupies the old plant 18 miles northeast of the agency, although the appropriation for a new $75,000 plant to be erected near the agency has been available for more than two years. Supervisor Chalcraft visited this reservation in May last for the purpose of definitely locating the site for the plant and decided that the most suitable site is one located about 1 mile south of the agency. Its selection now depends upon the result of an experimental boring for a water supply for domestic uses. I have asked for authority to expend $125 in drilling a well on the proposed site, but have not received a reply at this date. The Indians are waiting for the completion of the plant as patiently as can be expected, but they will undoubtedly make some objection to sending their children to school this year, for the reason that many of them think the Government has broken faith with them in the matter of expending $75,000 of their own money in building a school plant which will be nearer their homes.

The school year was quite successful, and the children show marked improvement in many instances. The report of Superintendent Hosea Locke is transmitted herewith.

Miss Amelia J. Frost continues her successful religious instruction at the new Presbyterian Church; and while her labors have not met the complete success which such unremitting toil deserves, the results may be seen among all the Indians who live near her.

Miss Susan C. Garrett is in charge of the Protestant Episcopal mission near the agency and has had nine children under her care for education and religious instruction. Religious services have been held at the mission by Bishop Funsten and Rev. D. C. Mayers.

Buildings.—A new white stone building, 32 feet square and having four rooms, has been erected at the agency for use as a hospital and dispensary. A large room has been set aside for dispensary use, a smaller one is used as a reception room, and the other two, which are large, light, and airy, will be used for hospital purposes. Besides the labor of agency employees the total cost of the building, including water supply and complete furnishings, was $961.65.

The newer agency buildings will be painted as soon as a supply of paint is received. They are otherwise in good repair. The old buildings are almost useless and uninhabitable. They are filled with vermin and should be destroyed, with possibly two exceptions.

Sanitary.—There has been less sickness than usual, and fewer deaths and births have been reported. Compared with 71 deaths in 1901, there were 49 in 1902. In 1901 there were 51 births, and in 1902 there were 37 reported.

During the winter smallpox was prevalent in Pocatello and a few cases developed on the reservation, but by strict quarantine and the care of the agency physician the disease was prevented from spreading. During the annuity payment, in the second quarter of 1902, the physician vaccinated nearly all the people on the reservation, both Indian and white.

Medicine men continue to be a hindrance to proper medical attention, and I have had some of them arrested for practicing their old rites. Some of the camps show improvement from a sanitary point, and some of them accumulate filth as fast as they are cleansed. On the whole, however, I notice that a better sanitary condition prevails than formerly.

Intoxicants.—It seems that little trouble is experienced by Indians in procuring all the whisky they want from persons in Pocatello and Blackfoot. Two men have been arrested for furnishing whisky to Indians during the year, one of whom was sentenced to nine months in jail; the other, having been released on $300 bail to appear for trial, left the country. All Indians who are known to have drunk intoxicants are tried by the court of Indian offenses, the usual penalty being three weeks in the agency jail or at labor.

General.—All the employees, including police, have been faithful and efficient. The additional farmer at the agency and the principal teacher, farmer, and cook at the Fort Hall School resigned to take effect on June 30, 1902, on account of being able to better themselves. The position of additional farmer has been abolished upon my recommendation, the labor incident to the position being now performed by other agency employees.

These Indians have sold about 1,000 head of ponies at the rate of about $5 per head for shipment to points in Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois. Some of the better class of ponies were sold for from $20 to $30 per head for use by the British army in South Africa.

Now that they have a road to the mountains where they can get timber, the Indians are bringing down logs for use in building houses and stables and in making fences. The general condition of the Indians and the reservation is as good as can be expected when the fact that sufficient water for irrigating purposes is not supplied. Gradual advancement toward civilization is being made; and now that the ceded lands are being settled upon by white persons, it is believed that more rapid progress will be made by the Indians, who will have before them examples of what industry can accomplish.

Very respectfully,

A. F. CALDWELL,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT HALL SCHOOL.

FORT HALL AGENCY, *August 1, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my eighth annual report of the Fort Hall School, Fort Hall Agency:

General remarks.—This school is located in the northeast corner of the reservation, 18 miles from the agency and 10 miles from a railroad station. The present location, as far as natural hay land, water, and stock raising is concerned, is the best that could be selected on the reservation. The Indians, however, refused to agree to the treaty ceding a part of the reservation without an agreement with the commissioners to build a new plant at or near Ross Fork. This brings the school near the center of the reservation. The parents of the children are anxious to have the school located near their homes. The present indications are, from Supervisor Chalcraft's report, the new plant will be located about one mile south of the agency and one mile from a station on the Oregon Short Line.

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The soil is first class for farming; no better land can be found in the great Snake River Valley. In all probability the new plant will be ready to be occupied about September 1, 1903.

School opened September 2 and closed June 28. The estimate for subsistence and clothing was for 170 pupils. The total enrollment for the year was 174; the average attendance, 155 and a fraction. On June 30 a class of 10 pupils was transferred to Haskell, Kans.

Education.—Mr. Wilson G. Pike has had charge of the literary work and given first-class satisfaction. One thing to be admired, the teachers have all worked in harmony.

Miss Ida L. Palmer, kindergartner, has had over 40 pupils in the first year in her department.

Farm and garden.—C. E. Stewart, farmer, resigned his position June 30. I was sorry to lose Mr. Stewart, but trust the place will be well filled. An irregular employee has already put up 140 tons of hay. He estimates 500 bushels of oats, wheat at 100 bushels, potatoes at 1,200 bushels. The Fort Hall school has a very fine herd of young cattle, well cared for by the farmer.

Thomas B. Le Sieur, industrial teacher, has charge of the garden. He has good prospects of an abundance of vegetables of all kinds that can be grown in this high altitude.

Harness and shoe shop has been under the direction of Frank L. Curtis. He has also assisted in doing carpenter work, repairing, etc.

Miss Rachel McGibbon, chief matron, was called to Burlington, Vt., March 27, on the death of her brother in law. She was absent for the balance of the school year. We missed her very much, but the other matrons did nobly and the school went along as usual.

The seamstress, laundress, cook, and other employees have worked hard for the best interest of the school.

We have aimed at a close connection between the literary and manual course of training. Only one change in employees, that of Miss Nellie M. Noyes, assistant matron, who was promoted to matron and sent to Siletz Training School, Oregon. Miss Fannie A. Spallion was appointed her successor, who fills the position very satisfactorily.

We have had peace and harmony and one of the most successful terms in my knowledge of the school. Official visitors have been few and far between. Supervisor Chalcraft made us a short and pleasant visit. He expressed himself as well pleased with the general running of the school.

Dr. W. L. Shenk has looked well after the sanitary part of the work. The following is from his report:

"The general health of the pupils and the employees at the school has been good during the past year. Varicella, or chicken pox, was epidemic in the school during the month of January, but was confined to the younger pupils, the others having been protected by a previous attack. We had one case of measles, which was promptly isolated in the hospital and a strict quarantine maintained, and no other cases developed. We also had one case of typhoid fever in the school, but this pupil was a late arrival in the school, and she was undoubtedly infected before her advent in the school. The excreta from this case were carefully disinfected and the bed linen from her bed was washed and boiled in the hospital, and we had no repetition of this disease in the school. Several cases of tuberculosis developed in the pupils, all of whom were promptly returned to their homes. The other prevalent diseases among our pupils have been scrofulous abscesses, bronchitis following the chicken pox, eczema, and the various forms of conjunctivitis, the latter yielding readily to treatment.

"All the children have been vaccinated and we have felt reasonably safe from the visitation of smallpox.

"The bathing facilities at this school are very poor. The water supply for culinary purposes has been improved by a thorough cleaning out of the school reservoir, and the sewerage system is good, the excreta being carried out on the fields below the school by an abundance of running water.

"On the whole, the health of the school has been very satisfactory."

Miscellaneous.—Both girls and boys have received industrial instruction in the regular way in the different industrial departments of the school. Fire drills have been conducted regularly, with marked success, during the whole term. Voluntary contributions by the employees and pupils supplied the literature for the Sabbath school.

Commencement exercises were very simple and brief, intended only to please the parents of the children. Our accommodations are very limited in the old school building, consequently we thought best to wait for the new auditorium before inviting the general public.

In closing this report I desire most heartily to thank Agent A. E. Caldwell for his wise management and willing cooperation in the advancement of the school.

Respectfully,

ROSA LOUISE *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Through A. E. Caldwell, *Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF AGENT FOR LEMHI AGENCY.

LEMHI AGENCY, IDAHO, *June 30, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fifth annual report, for the fiscal year ending at date.

Census.—Following is a tabulated summary of the census of this reservation just completed:

Tribes:	
Shoshoni	291
Bannock	95
Sheepeater	93
Total (males, 219; females, 260)	479
Males above 18 years of age	138
Males 18 years of age and under	81
Females above 14 years of age	163
Females 14 years of age and under	97
Children between 6 and 18 (males, 51; females, 71)	122

A reduction of 10 from the total of last year's census is due to the withdrawal of a few families and a slight excess of the number of deaths over that of births for this year.

Condition.—A gradual improvement in the condition of these Indians may be noted. Those already established in farming are enlarging their holdings somewhat, and a few of those who heretofore have done nothing in this line are making an effort to begin. As stated in former reports, but little headway can be made here on a farm without cattle, and I earnestly beg your attention to my recommendations in former reports in regard to this matter.

Habits, morals, disposition, and progress.—As to matters coming under these headings, I am glad to report a favorable change for the past year. The blanket as an article of male attire has become less prevalent, and long hair has been discarded by some who hitherto considered it essential. Also the disposition of the people has become tractable, and it is not as difficult to enforce obedience as formerly. Their attitude toward the school has lost its old-time enmity and children can be brought in without resort to penalties. It has not been necessary during this year in any case to cut off rations or use severe methods of any kind to secure attendance at school. Some have even consented to the transfer of their children to schools off the reservation, a thing that was considered impossible a year ago. They show a greater willingness to work also, and consequently I find it less difficult to induce them to attend to their farms and perform such other labor as occasion requires.

As to morals I can not claim any great improvement, further than that a greater number of civil marriages than in any former year has been solemnized, and the practice of discarding wives has somewhat abated.

Missionary work.—No attempt to introduce religious teaching has ever been made here until this year. Now a mission house is established under the auspices of the Episcopal Church and placed in charge of Miss Helen G. Stockdell, who devotes herself with unswerving fidelity to the spiritual regeneration of these people.

Education.—The school has prospered, and its attendance has increased to twice its capacity. A greater increase could have been attained but for want of accommodations for pupils. With a scholastic population of 112 we could easily fill a school having a capacity for 180. The capacity at present is only 32, and to carry an attendance of over 60 under such circumstances involves much discomfort and inconvenience to pupils and employees.

Indian court—Police.—The work of the court has been satisfactory. Nine cases have been tried, resulting in seven convictions. The cases involved drunkenness and disorderly conduct, assault and battery, wife beating, and wife stealing. The judges have shown themselves intelligent and conscientious in their conduct of the trials. Among the cases were three applications for divorce, of which two were granted.

The installation of four Fort Hall Indians as a police force at this agency last fall, while not a success per se, has indirectly served to ease the difficulty of securing satisfactory police service. Individually they were not a success, and two are now serving out sentences of the United States district court for their reprehensible conduct while on duty here, but better service is now exacted from the home police by the threat that a new force of imported police will be called in to supersede them if their work is not satisfactory.

Improvements—Canal digging, etc.—Considerable work on canals, roads, bridges, etc., has been done. The more stringent enforcement of the rule requiring labor in return for rations and annuities has brought good results in enabling me to secure labor for public improvements and for mutual assistance. Old ditches which have long been clogged up with weeds and rubbish have been cleaned out and once more put in running order, and other work for individual and common good is now more readily performed.

With thanks to your office for all favors and courtesies extended, I remain,

Very respectfully,

E. M. YEARIAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LEMHI SCHOOL.

LEMHI BOARDING SCHOOL,
Lemhi Agency, Idaho, June 30, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of this school for the year now closed.

Industrial school work.—The progress of the school for the past year has been as a whole satisfactory. On the farm 20 odd acres of new land have been cleared, broken, and seeded, thereby enlarging its productive area. The school grounds have been greatly improved in appearance by

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grading and the building of a new fence. The industrial training of the boys could be somewhat facilitated by the addition of a shop in which they could be employed in repairing domestic utensils and many other articles which are now necessarily consigned to the scrap pile when broken or otherwise injured. This would not only give the boys a greater opportunity for industrial training, but would also prolong the usefulness of such articles, thereby effecting a saving in the expenses of the school.

Literary.—School-room work has made fairly good progress, except during the last quarter of the year, when measles confined the majority of the pupils to their beds. Following this came a general affliction of sore eyes, which lasted through the remainder of the term and interfered with study.

Attendance.—A gratifying improvement in regard to attendance may be reported. During this year an enrollment of 70 pupils has been secured. This far exceeds that of any previous year since the organization of the school. It is partly due to our keeping 30 pupils through the summer vacation so as to have them on hand at the beginning of school in September, and the same policy is to be pursued for the coming year. Our average attendance for the year has been cut down considerably below the enrollment by the transfer of several pupils early in the year to a nonreservation school. Twelve pupils in all have been transferred—5 to Lapwai and 7 to Fort Shaw.

Sanitary conditions.—With the exception of the period when measles prevailed, the health of the pupils has been unusually good. It was fortunate for the school then, as we have no sick room, nor any means of so separating a sick pupil from the others. When the pupils were down with measles their sleeping they were obliged to make in their dormitories, and the sick and well slept together in the same beds. Were it not for this, and bed-wetting, which we have not been able entirely to break up, the sanitary conditions of the school would be very satisfactory.

Needs.—The capacity of this school is 85; the scholastic population of the reservation is about 130; the attendance for the past year was 70 and over. There are at least 50 children from the reservation of school age who have never seen the inside of a school building, some of them 12 years of age. If it is worth while to get them started at the school-house at all, our school should be provided with capacity for more than one-fourth of the school population as at present.

In my last report I stated that the school-building and girls' dormitory were entirely unfit for the purposes to which they are respectively applied, that they were beyond all and in other respects defective. The objections still continue with greater force than before. When 40 girls are crowded into a dormitory with capacity for only 12, it is unnecessary to state that much discomfort and inconvenience result.

The building which we are obliged to use as a schoolhouse would not be fit for a wood shed if it was designed to keep the severity and 40 boys from all but the accustomed cleanliness of more than one quarter of the pupils' time. I refer to my last report for further details.

Yet, in order to secure attendance, greater than usual support, if the school is from year to year, it is necessary to have an average attendance as large as the highest reported during the present year. The great need of the school is to a dormitory for girls and a new schoolhouse, and until this need is furnished it will be impossible to maintain the school in a degree of efficiency worthy of the name of school for any considerable time.

With thanks for your kindness and cordial support, I remain

Very respectfully,

JOHN F. MACKAY,
Acting Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY.

NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY,
Spalding, Idaho, August 23, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor, pursuant to instructions from your office, to transmit my fourth annual report, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. On April 1 the position of agent was discontinued and I assumed charge of the Fort Lapwai Training School as superintendent and acting agent for the tribe, which accounts for the somewhat curtailed report of the school which is embodied in this report.

Population.

Males over 18 years of age	454
Females over 14 years of age	570
Children between 6 and 16 years of age	256
Total number belonging to this reservation	1,592

Being an increase of 25 in the last year.

Location.—This reservation is principally embraced within the county of Nez Percé, a small part being in Shoshone and Idaho counties. It is traversed by 105 miles of railroad, the nearest station being North Lapwai, on the Spokane and Palouse branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad, 1 mile from this agency.

The reservation is traversed by the Clearwater River a distance of 85 miles, several small streams putting into it at different places. These feeders and the river itself are located in deep valleys, ranging from one-quarter to 2 miles in width. In these valleys the Indians make their homes, farming small tracts. The major part of the allotted land lies on the high plateaus which surround these valleys.

The school is located 1 miles from the agency, up the Lapwai Valley. It is favorably located, with ample facilities, fertile soil capable of producing largely the necessities of the school, and affording splendid opportunities for teaching the youth of this tribe the essential agricultural pursuits. It is thought necessary, in order to conduct the affairs of the agency and school under one head, to move the agency to the school.

Agriculture.—The past season has been favorable for both the white renters and the Indians. Harvest is now in full season, and the yields are promising. There is an increased yield as well as an increased acreage, and those Indians who ventured in the raising of flax will meet a full reward. The disposition to till the soil to a more or less degree is natural with a majority of this tribe, while with many it is compulsory for existence or as an incentive for permission to lease a portion of their holdings.

Leasing.—The demand for the leasing of Indian land is moderated, and although the rules and regulations governing the execution of leases are rigidly adhered to, still the number of leases is continuously increasing. Owing to the congested state of affairs at this agency no leases have been executed during the past three months. The annual collection for the present year derived from the leasing of land is estimated at about $10,000, with additional rents in the shape of improvements on allotments of about $10,000.

Particular attention has been paid during the last year toward suppressing the illegal handling of Indian lands, for the reason that many Indians not entitled to lease their lands, after being rejected at this office, will go out and seek illegal renters, thus thwarting the intentions of the regulations providing that each able-bodied Indian shall farm at least a portion of his allotment.

Education.—The compulsory educational law enacted by our last legislature has been given one year's trial and proven eminently satisfactory. In drafting the same I anticipated defects, but I can offer but one amendment after the year's trial that, in my judgement, would perfect the law, to wit, to make it a misdemeanor for any parent, guardian, or other person to aid or abet a child in escaping from said school, or to harbor for more than one night any child once enrolled in said school without the permission of the superintendent thereof. It became necessary to enforce the law in one or two instances by causing the arrest of the parents in order to demonstrate the necessity of complying with the superintendent's demands for their children.

The attendance has been all that could be desired during the last year, the school closing with an attendance of 117, being a greater number than the highest mark reached during the year before.

Improvements.—During the three months ending the school year, with the aid of the pupils and employees, a water ditch about three-quarters of a mile long was dug, and water brought on to the highest parts of the school grounds and sufficiently high to cover the orchard, thereby providing one of the most essential requisites for the raising of fruits and garden for the school, which improvement has either been neglected or overlooked for many years.

Materials have been purchased and every available employee is busy either papering, calcimining, or painting the much neglected buildings, the condition of which has been reported upon too often for there being any necessity for me again to allude to them.

Liquor.—I can but again state that the inordinate desire for spirituous liquor is still maintained and gratified by those Indians without apparently much effort on their part. Notwithstanding the former prosecutions and my hopes for the suppression of the liquor traffic are somewhat dispelled, as I have not learned to distance three times in making arrests since writing my last report; and although the prospects of long terms in the penitentiary face these offenders for resisting a Government officer, there does not seem to be an abatement of the violation of the law. This reservation is numerously dotted with towns, in each one of which is maintained a soft-drink establishment, which too often proves to be a place for the surreptitious disposal of spirituous liquor; and there are always designing white men, even though the proprietors of these establishments will not sell liquor to Indians, that will purchase liquor and sell it to the Indians at a profit, taking the chances that face the breakers of the law without any apparent concern for the future; and no sooner is one of these men arrested and disposed of until some other person readily takes his place, making a continuous round of prosecutions for an agent who attempts to suppress this nefarious traffic.

Very respectfully,

C. T. SULLIVAN,
Superintendent in Charge.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF QUAPAW AGENCY.

SENECA INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Wyandotte, Ind. T., August 12, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of the Seneca Indian Training School and the Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory, for the fiscal year 1902:

Seneca School. This school, located about one-quarter of a mile from the town of Wyandotte, Ind. T., is supplied with children belonging to the Quapaw, Wyandotte, Seneca, Eastern Shawnee, Ottawa, Modoc, Peoria, and Miami tribes, whose reservations compose the Quapaw Agency. The total scholastic population of these seven Indian tribes is about 450. Of that number about 50 are attending nonreservation schools; about 50 reside with their parents in various parts of the United States; about 100 attend the public schools of the towns bordering on or located within the agency, or the few subscription schools scattered throughout the agency, and of the remaining 250 the records of this school show that 200 have been enrolled during the year. The average attendance for the year was 156.

During the school year changes of employees have occurred in nearly all positions. The present superintendent took charge October 1, 1901, assuming responsibilities both difficult and novel to him. His predecessor is a man of ability and experience who, in the short period of his administration, elevated the efficiency of this school to a remarkable degree. His successor is fortunate in having the assistance of employees who are capable and efficient, industrious and willing, and with their cooperation it is believed that this school has had a successful year.

The inauguration of the "Course of study for Indian schools of the United States," by our talented superintendent of Indian schools, and promulgated by you, has given help and inspiration to the work in hand, and is a valuable guide both for the management and the teachers. The correlation of the schoolroom and industrial work tends to increase the interest in both lines of work; it enhances the practical teachings of the schoolroom, while it dignifies and elevates the industrial work which is so apt to be looked upon as drudgery.

The literary work of the school has been very satisfactory and enthusiastic. The organization of literary and debating societies and the purchase of a good library have been potent factors in the development of the pupils. The establishment of a military company has improved the health and carriage of the boys and has been of great help in regulating the discipline of the school.

In industrial lines the work of the school consists of farming, gardening, carpentry, and the care of tools and implements for the boys; and sewing, cooking, domestic work, and gardening for the girls. The long mild weather of this section admits of much out-of-door work. As the character of most of the school land is poor, good crops are not obtainable; however, this has been a season of plenty, and the present outlook is very favorable. The garden yielded an abundant supply of vegetables.

Stock raising should be given a prominent place among the industries of the school, and if present plans can be carried to completion the school will have greater facilities for raising and caring for a better quality of stock. The greatest difficulty in raising pure-bred stock is the danger of infection from Texas fever.

The health of the school has been excellent. The school plant is in very good condition with exception of the laundry and the large boys' buildings. A superintendent's cottage has been erected during the year by the school carpenter with the assistance of pupils, and is a model of workmanship and design. A stock barn, several much-needed porches, and a small addition to the bakery, with the usual repair work incident to all schools, constitute the improvements made during the year. Since the employment of a school carpenter, the older boys have made much progress in the use of tools and have shown great aptitude for carpentry. As nearly all the children have allotments, it should be the constant aim of this school to educate them to be able to earn a livelihood from their lands.

Agency.—The tribes of this agency are little more than tribes in name only. True, each has its own chief and council and each its own reservation, but since the allotment of lands ten years ago and the passage of an act of Congress permitting the allottees to lease their lands free from governmental control, the relation of the Indians to the Government has been curtailed, so that to-day, except for the purpose of supervising the sale of Indian lands, the necessity of an agent for the Indians of the Quapaw Agency has passed. The enactment of a law permitting the Peoria and Miami Indians to alienate one-half of their allotment of 200 acres each, and the law recently passed (May 27, 1902) authorizing the sale of lands of a deceased allottee of any of the tribes by his heirs, and the clause in the same bill providing for the payment per capita, to the Seneca and Eastern Shawnee tribes (the only tribes

in this agency who have treaty funds to their credit in the Treasury of the United States), of moneys guaranteed to them by treaty stipulations with the United States, these acts indicate the early abolishment of the relationship now existing between the Government and the Indian, as an Indian.

The sale or allotment of the remaining tribal lands should be speedily consummated to the end that every vestige of community interest be removed. An intelligent person can no longer doubt that, as a class, the "Indians" of this agency are as able to assume and as competent to maintain the responsibility of citizenship as are any class or race of people on the face of the globe.

The proportion of full-blood Indians is about one-tenth of the Indian population. A majority of the Indians are of one-half Indian blood and less.

Since the sale of Indian lands was first authorized in this agency in 1897 nearly 200 deeds have been executed and forwarded through this office for approval by the Secretary of the Interior. It is estimated that fully one-fourth of the original allottees have died, and the recent act of Congress removing the restriction on alienation of lands of deceased allottees will, consequently, afford opportunity for many families to purchase homes among the Indians. A number of substantial improvements have been made throughout the reservations. Most of the allotments are under fence, and in a few years the country will be as well developed as any of our States. The increase of white population has been very great in the past few years. This is true of the whole Territory. There are now over 400,000 people in the Indian Territory, and all are clamoring for local government. As soon as affairs between the United States and the Indians can be adjusted under the present policy, Territorial organization will follow. It is not too much to say that so far as the people and lands of this agency are concerned, the conditions are now ripe for local political organization.

Except for the introduction of liquor by so-called "boot leggers," very little crime has been committed during the year. There have been many prosecutions for introducing liquor, and the establishment of a United States commissioner's court within the limits of the agency at Miami (recently authorized) will tend to restrain further traffic in intoxicants.

There are a few old and indigent Modoc Indians who are deserving of aid from the United States in the way of rations and clothing, being unable to provide for themselves. Heretofore Congress has made annual appropriation for them, but the last Indian appropriation bill failed to renew it. In a special letter to your office on the subject, I have recommended a continuance of the necessities for their support, which I trust will receive favorable consideration.

The statistics for the year show that over $85,500 have been received by the Indians from the leasing of their allotments.

The following tables show the membership of the various tribes, the number of children of school age, the number of allotments held in each tribe, total number of acres allotted, etc.:

Tribe.	Number of allotments.	Acres in each allotment.	Acres allotted.	Unallotted or tribal lands.
Quapaw	247	240	56,245	0
Seneca	302	80	25,821	25,086
Wyandotte	211	80	20,695	555
Peoria	81	80	10,481	2,543
Miami	159	200	50,160	a6,851
Ottawa	65	200	12,982	
Modoc	157	80	12,744	1,587
	68	18	5,956	21
Total	1,317	.....	173,377	37,626

Tribe.	Population.		Population, 1902.		Children of school age, between 6 and 18 years.	Males above 18.	Females above 14.
	1901.	1902.	Males.	Females.			
Wyandotte	342	351	159	195	97	98	131
Seneca	345	351	164	187	98	71	103
Quapaw	270	271	129	142	81	64	77
Peoria	181	185	95	90	77	37	45
Miami	93	110	52	58	40	17	35
Ottawa	166	167	98	69	61	49	46
Eastern Shawnee	91	100	45	55	38	18	29
Modoc	19	47	22	25	8	15	16
Total	1,533	1,585	764	821	500	369	476

a Miamis three-fifths; Peorias two-fifths (estimated).

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Within the whole limits of the agency, containing 211,000 acres, not including the incorporated towns, the only means for obtaining an education is to be found at this school for Indians. It is true a few subscription schools are located here and there on the different reservations, but their operation is uncertain and limited to a few months in the year. Such has been the condition here for the past twenty years or more, and the result is that to-day the Indians have far greater advantages for schooling than their white neighbors, and, in the words of my predecessor, are ready "to take up the burden of their own education, and should do so as soon as there is a school system;" but until such a system under Territorial or State control is established the present efficiency of this school should be maintained.

Under an act of the Quapaw "national council" 7 day schools, for both whites and Indians, were established last year on the Quapaw reserve, these schools being under the exclusive control of the Indians themselves. That "act" provided for the levy of a tax of 1 per cent per acre on all lands within the Quapaw reserve leased by white persons and $1 per annum for each and every transient laborer, and the United States was asked to turn over to the tribe for the benefit of these schools the sum of $1,000, which is annually appropriated by Congress in fulfillment of treaty stipulations for the education of the Quapaw. The schools were in session six months during the year and did a great amount of good, and failed only because of a lack of funds. In all, there were enrolled 32 Indian and over 200 white children. With no authority for the enforcement of the payment of the tax levied upon the whites, only a few paid, and the burden of the cost of maintaining these schools (which for the six months was $2,800) was paid by the Indians from tribal funds not derived from the Government. This was evidently unjust, considering the proportion of white to Indian children receiving benefit therefrom.

Notwithstanding this failure in the attempt to establish day schools in the Quapaw reserve, I believe that under an equitable system of taxation and the enactment of compulsory school laws properly enforced a system of free schools can be successfully operated under governmental supervision, for all children until such time as public schools can be provided for under Territorial or State organization. The feasibility of such a system for the Indian Territory has been carefuly investigated and is the subject of a detailed and masterly report to the Secretary of the Interior by Hon. Frank C. Churchill, appointed especially for that purpose. God speed the day when a public-school system is established for both whites and Indians, which shall give the 2,000 or more white children of this agency, now unprovided for, the benefits and blessings of free education.

The agency employees, consisting of a blacksmith and wheelwright for the Eastern Shawnee and Modoc, a blacksmith for the Seneca and one for the Quapaw, an agency laborer and seven Indian police, are all efficient and capable and have been diligent in the discharge of their duties.

I recommend the enactment by Congress of estray, road, and game laws, as they are very necessary to good government, and the condition of the country respecting these matters is chaotic.

In conclusion I desire to express my thanks to your office for wise counsel and direction in the administration of affairs of both agency and school.

Very respectfully,

HORACE B. DURANT,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR UNION AGENCY.

MUSKOGEE, IND. T., *September 4, 1902.*

Complying with instructions, I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of the affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

The Indian agent at Union Agency has charge of what are known as the Five Civilized Tribes of Indian, viz, Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874, the several agencies of the Five Civilized Tribes were consolidated into one union agency, which was located at Muskogee, Ind. T., and the headquarters of the agency have remained at this place ever since that date.

The Five Civilized Tribes embrace practically all of the Indian Territory except a small section of country in the extreme northeastern corner set apart for the Quapaw, Modoc, and other small bands of Indians, who are in charge of a superintendent of schools.

There are 33,000 square miles of land in the Indian Territory and, as stated in my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, it has an area greater than that contained in any of the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, and an area equal to that of Indiana, and has a greater population than any of the States of Montana, Idaho, Nevada, North Dakota, Arizona, South Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, Washington, or the Territory of New Mexico.

The population of the Indian Territory, according to the Twelfth Census in 1900, was 391,960, of which about 70,000 are Indians, and during the ten years intervening between 1890 and 1900 the increase of population was 117 per cent.

During last year there were produced in the Indian Territory 4,500,000 bushels of wheat, corn, and oats; 3,000,000 bushels of vegetables; 60,000 bales of cotton, and 175,000 tons of hay, valued at $1,000,000. It is claimed that the Indians alone own over 800,000 head of cattle. The majority of the cattle held in the Indian Territory are owned by noncitizens.

The coal fields of the Indian Territory are being developed rapidly and the output is increasing from year to year. It is estimated that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, approximately 2,800,000 tons of coal were mined.

The constant influx of whites into the Territory during the years 1901 and 1902 has very materially increased the population. This settling up of the country by whites is due to the fact that the Government is endeavoring, through the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, by treaties with the Indians, to have them abandon their tribal forms of government and segregate their lands by allotment, instead of holding them in common, as has been the custom. By various acts of Congress United States courts have been established in the Territory, and as far as practicable, in accordance with treaties, the Indian courts have been abolished.

The Indian Territory has been divided into four judicial districts, the northern district comprising the Quapaw Agency and all of the Cherokee Nation, except the southwest corner; the western district, the southwest corner of the Cherokee Nation, all of the Creek and Seminole nations, and the northwest corner of the Choctaw Nation; the central district, all of the Choctaw Nation except the northwest corner, and the southern district, all of the Chickasaw Nation.

It is thought proper to refer here briefly to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, and the work it has under its charge in the Indian Territory. This Commission is commonly known as the Dawes Commission, having taken its name from its venerable chairman, Hon. Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts. The Commission was originally appointed under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1893, and was authorized to enter into negotiations with the Five Civilized Tribes—

> For the purpose of the extinguishment of the national or tribal title to any lands within the Indian Territory now held by any and all such nations or tribes, either by cession of the same, or some part thereof, to the United States, or by the allotment and division of the same in severalty among the Indians of said nations or tribes, respectively, as may be entitled to the same, or by such other method as may be agreed upon between the several nations or tribes aforesaid, or each of them, and the United States, with a view of such adjustment on a basis of justice and equity as may, with the consent of such nations or tribes of Indians, so far as may be necessary, be requisite and suitable to enable the ultimate creation of a State or States of the Union, which shall embrace the lands within the said Indian Territory.

The Commission has succeeded in making agreements with the Choctaw and Chickasaw, Seminole and Creek, and lately with the Cherokee tribes of Indians; all of which have been ratified by Congress and said nations.

To give an idea of the scope and extent of the Commission's work, there is quoted below an extract from its annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, which reads as follows:

> To allot them land upon any other principle than equality of value would remedy none of the evils arising from the unequal distribution of land which has so long existed, while to apply this principle as the law provides involves one of the largest, most intricate, and difficult undertakings in which our Government has ever been engaged.

Various bills have been introduced in Congress with reference to making the Indian Territory a State. Many are in favor of its coming in as it now is, while others are advocating the union with the Territory of Oklahoma, and the admission of these two Territories as one State. There is no question, the number of inhabitants and the area only being considered, but that these two Territories should be admitted as one State. However, considering the anomalous condition of affairs, and the fact that the Government is now engaged in the duty of breaking up the tribal relations and allotting the lands, it is not thought to be expedient or wise for the Indian Territory to be admitted at this time.

Duties of the Indian agent.—The duties of the Indian agent at this agency are vastly different from those of an agent at other Indian reservations, and there is briefly mentioned some of the work that the agent here is required to perform. This will

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be alluded to now in a general way, but later on, so far as the work done and moneys collected are concerned, it will be referred to by nations.

In addition to regulating trade and intercourse between the Indians and whites the agent is required by the act of June 28, 1898, to collect the royalty on all coal and asphalt mined in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and to collect the royalty on all timber or stone removed from any of the lands of the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory. For the Cherokee and Creek nations the agent collects the royalty on all coal mined, and also collects the tax from noncitizen traders residing and doing business in said nations, and all other royalties, such as the collection of hay, ferry, and other permits.

Under the law and regulations of the Department, all payments on town lots in the Indian Territory must be made direct to this office. The citizens of 48 towns in the Territory are now remitting to this office, either in full or partial payments on their lots. The magnitude of this work can only be realized by those familiar with it. However, in order to give a fair idea of it, it is only necessary to say that in each town there is an average of 2,000 lots. Proper entries in reference to these remittances are first made upon the cash book, and then taken to the different town-site record books, and after any lot in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations has been fully paid for, a patent conveying the same is filled out by this office and submitted to the executives of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for signature, after which it is returned to me for transmittal to the person entitled to receive the same. In the Creek Nation, after a lot has been fully paid for, advice of such payment is made to the principal chief of the Creek Nation and to the honorable Secretary of the Interior as well. The principal chief, after such advice, issues a deed conveying said lot, and forwards the same to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval, after which it is sent to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes to be recorded, and by the Commission forwarded to the principal chief for delivery to the person entitled to receive the same.

The Indian agent pays all warrants drawn by the principal chief of the Creek and Cherokee nations, and all school-fund warrants drawn by the Chickasaw authorities. In substance, this office acts as the treasurer for the Choctaw, Cherokee, Creek, and Chickasaw tribes of Indians.

The agent personally devotes a great deal of time to the hearing of complaints made by Indians against noncitizens, and adjusting their differences. Section 8 of the Creek agreement requires that each citizen be placed in unrestricted possession of his allotment, and that objectionable persons be removed therefrom, and the agent also performs such other duties as may be required of him from time to time by the Department, in connection with the management of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, the following sums of money were received and disbursed:

RECEIPTS.

Received from the Indian Office, account requisitions	$692,224.62
Royalties collected account Choctaw and Chickasaw	479,066.56
Royalties collected account Cherokee Nation	17,060.08
Royalties collected account Creek Nation	97,733.35
Cattle tax collected for Chickasaw Nation	1,160.75
From sale of town-site maps	73.20
Total	1,287,318.56

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid expenses in connection with the town-site work in the Indian Territory	$84,890.60
Paid salary of Indian agent	2,500.00
Paid salaries of Indian police	1,829.68
Paid tolls on official telegrams	63.98
Paid salaries of employees, and incidental expenses incurred in connection with the management of the agency	18,358.24
Paid rent of offices and agent's residence	1,650.00
Paid Choctaw warrants issued to school-teachers in the Choctaw Nation, for services rendered prior to the Government's taking charge of the schools of the Choctaw Nation, and after the passage of the act of June 28, 1898	188.10
Paid Choctaw warrants, act of March 3, 1899	485.70

Paid salaries of employees and incidental expenses incurred in connection with management of Choctaw schools	$64,854.24
Paid Chickasaw warrants	129,590.40
Paid Cherokee warrants	201,623.84
Paid Creek warrants	130,890.13
Paid Creek indigents	5,249.50
Paid destitute Cherokee Indians, and incidental expenses incurred in making said payments	13,751.32
Paid expenses incurred in connection with the suppression of the spread of smallpox in the Indian Territory, from the $50,000 appropriated by the act of May 31, 1900	1,502.22
For same purpose out of Creek funds	3.10
Paid per diem and mileage of witnesses in attendance before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, and expenses of Cherokee Commission	282.38
Deposit of royalties collected account Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, and Creek nations	594,684.90
Deposited funds received, sale of town-site maps	73.20
Paid exchange	335.84
Deposit of unexpended balances	31,408.15
Deposit by agent	103.01
Total	1,287,318.56

Correspondence.—The correspondence at this agency during the past fiscal year has increased considerably on account of the numerous payments made on town lots, all of which have to be acknowledged. Many inquiries are made with reference to the valuation of lots and to whom the same are appraised, and, in addition, miscellaneous correspondence requires time and attention. Every communication received is answered or referred to the proper officer for attention. The letters received average two hundred a day, and those sent out average about five hundred a day.

Indian police.—The Indian police force at this agency was reduced at the beginning of the past fiscal year to 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, and 8 privates, but later was increased by the appointment of 5 additional privates. They have been so stationed as to render the most efficient service, considering the area of the territory and the limited number.

I have previously recommended in my former reports that the salaries of the Indian police at this agency be increased, but Congress has failed to make an appropriation for this purpose, and the salaries, therefore, of the Indian police continue as they were heretofore, namely, captains and lieutenants $15, and privates $10, per month.

The Indian police carry out the orders of the Indian agent and assist the deputy United States marshals in making arrests and suppressing the whisky traffic, and act as peace officers. The force under my command at this agency during the past fiscal year has rendered efficient service.

Placing Creek allottees in possession of their allotments.—The noncitizen element of the Indian Territory, it is claimed, originally came here upon the tacit consent and by the permission of the Indian. Prior to the allotment of the Creek Nation these noncitizens improved farms for a great many of the Creek citizens under contracts and leases, many of them ranging from four to twenty years, and when the allotment finally took place these noncitizens were loath to give up the lands which they had improved and made, in many instances, into respectable farms. Of course, after receiving a certificate showing selections of their lands as allotments, the Indian citizens clamored to be put in possession thereof, and in order to place such allottees in possession of their allotments without unnecessary delay, the following provision was inserted in the recent Creek agreement:

> The Secretary of the Interior shall, through the United States Indian agent in said Territory, immediately after the ratification of this agreement, put each citizen who has made selection of his allotment in unrestricted possession of his land and remove therefrom all persons objectionable to him; and when any citizen shall thereafter make selection of his allotment as herein provided, and receive certificate therefor, he shall be immediately thereupon so placed in possession of his land.

After the ratification of the agreement referred to, the Secretary of the Interior directed that this office place Creek citizens in possession of their allotments and remove therefrom all objectionable persons. Upon complaint of Creek citizens to this office that they could not get possession of their allotments, and after investiga-

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tion of the complaint, the following letter was issued and mailed to all persons against whom complaints were made:

Complaint has been made by ——— ——— for ———, who has filed on the E. ½ of SE. ¼ and NW. ¼ of SE. ¼ of W. ½ of NW. ¼ of NE. ¼, and E. ½ of NE. ¼ of NW. ¼ of sec. 5, T. 16, R. 11, to the effect that you are in possession of such land without the consent of the allottee, and unrestricted possession of such land has been requested under the provisions of section 8 of the Creek agreement, which provides as follows:

"The Secretary of the Interior shall, through the United States Indian agent * * * put each citizen who has made selection of his allotment in unrestricted possession of his land, and remove therefrom all persons objectionable to him."

In accordance with such provision, the honorable Secretary of the Interior has directed me to place Creek citizens in unrestricted possession of the lands selected by them and to remove from such lands all persons other than tenants of the allottees.

You are, therefore, respectfully advised that if you are in unlawful possession of the above-mentioned land you are subject to removal therefrom, and you are directed to vacate same or show cause to this office, within ten days from date of receipt of this letter, why you should not be removed.

It will be noted that this order permitted the person complained of a reasonable time in which to answer said complaint, and if an answer was submitted it was considered in connection with the original complaint of the Creek citizen, and if no good reason existed why it should not be done, an order was placed in the hands of a United States Indian policeman connected with this agency, directing that the party complained of be removed from the allotment in question and the allottee placed in possession thereof.

Up to and including June 30, 1902, there has been received in this office 399 complaints of this character; of this number 204 have been settled satisfactorily to all parties interested. There are yet 195 of these cases to be considered and acted upon.

Congress failed to provide means to carry out the provisions of this section of the agreement, and owing to the very limited amount of money that I could use out of the appropriation set apart for this agency to pay traveling and incidental expenses, the efforts of this office to place Creek allottees in possession of their allotments were hampered to a considerable extent. Realizing this condition of affairs, Congress, in the Indian bill for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, appropriated $15,000 for the purpose of removing intruders from the Indian Territory and placing allottees in possession of their allotments, to be immediately available and to be expended under direction of the Secretary of the Interior. A portion of this $15,000 has recently been placed to my official credit, and the work of removing intruders and placing allottees in possession of their allotments will, during the present fiscal year, be pushed with vigor.

Section 8 of the Creek agreement, it will be noted, only required that the allottee be placed in possession of his allotment and made no provision for his future protection. Therefore, in the recent Creek supplemental agreement it was modified so as to require the Secretary of the Interior, through the United States Indian agent, to protect the allottee in his right to possession against any and all persons claiming under any lease, agreement, or conveyance not in conformity to law.

Roads.—Many complaints have been made to this office by Indian citizens of the changing of roads without their consent. The allotment of the lands to the Indians, and the endeavor of most of the citizens to arrange their fences so as to conform with section lines, have, in many instances, changed the established roads. It has been the practice of this office, where parties desired to change a road and place it on a township, section, and quarter-section line, to require them to file a petition setting forth the necessity for such change, accompanied by diagram showing the route of the old road and the proposed new road. After such petition has been received, a competent attaché of the office or a policeman, is directed to investigate the matter and report whether or not such change as is contemplated would materially interfere with the traveling public, and if it is found that such change would be beneficial to the public generally, an order is issued authorizing the change as petitioned for and set forth in the diagram, provided, however, always, that the new road be made equally as good as the old, and that guideboards be placed in conspicuous places advising the public of such change.

There is an erroneous idea prevalent throughout the country that there is a law in existence requiring all roads to be placed upon section lines. I know of no such law, yet where it is found necessary to change a road, an effort is made to have the new road placed upon township, section, or quarter-section lines. The recent Creek supplemental agreement has the following on this subject:

Public highways, or roads 3 rods in width, being 1½ rods on each side of the section line, may be established along all section lines, without any compensation being paid therefor; and all allottees, purchasers, and others, shall take the title to such lands subject to this provision. And public highways or roads may be established elsewhere whenever necessary for the public good, the actual value of the land taken elsewhere than along section lines to be determined under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, while the tribal government continues, and to be paid by the Creek Nation during that time; and if buildings and other improvements are damaged in consequence of the establishment of such public highways or roads, whether along section lines or elsewhere, such damages, during the continuance of the tribal government, shall be determined and paid in the same manner.

Financial—Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.—The regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of the act of June 28, 1898, provide, among other things, that the Indian agent for the Union Agency, Indian Territory, shall receive and receipt for all royalties paid into his hands when accompanied by sworn statements, and when so collected to be deposited with the assistant treasurer of the United States, St. Louis, Mo., to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, for the benefit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

The royalty on coal has been fixed at 8 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds on mine-run coal, or coal as it is taken from the mines, including that which is commonly called slack.

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 revenue thus derived, or so much as is necessary, is used for the education of children of Indian blood of the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes (freedmen excepted).

To look after the mineral royalties in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, there have been appointed by the President of the United States, upon the recommendation of the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation and the governor of the Chickasaw Nation, what are known as mineral trustees, one of whom shall be a member of the Choctaw tribe of Indians and one of the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, and their salaries are paid by the respective nations. The mining trustees are required to make reports of their acts to the Secretary of the Interior quarterly, and to enter leases; but no lease is valid until the same shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

I give below a list of the leases that have been entered into by the mining trustees and the date of approval of same, and the amount and the name of the person, firm, or corporation operating the lease, up to and including June 30, 1902:

Name of lessor.	Number of leases.	Date of approval.
COAL.		
Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Rwy. Co	30	Mar. 1, 1899
John F. McMurray	8	Apr. 27, 1899
D. Edwards & Sons	3	Aug. 22, 1899
McKenna, Ames & Ames	1	Oct. 24, 1899
McAlester Coal Mining Co	2	Feb. 19, 1900
Choctaw Coal and Mining Co	3	May 4, 1900
Sans Bois Coal Co	6	June 25, 1900
Central Coal and Coke Co.[b]	1	Aug. 27, 1900
William Busby	1	Sept. 6, 1900
Samples Coal and Mining Co	1	Oct. 4, 1900
McAlester and Galveston Coal Mining Co	1	Oct. 18, 1900
H. Newton McEvers	1	Do.
Degnan & McConnell	3	Nov. 16, 1900
Folsom-Morris Coal Mining Co	1	Nov. 22, 1900
Ozark Coal and Rwy. Co	1	Dec. 8, 1900
St. Louis-Galveston Coal Mining Co	2	Jan. 14, 1901
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Coal Co	1	Feb. 12, 1901
Atoka Coal and Mining Co	7	May 7, 1901
Osage Coal and Mining Co	7	Do.
The Devlin-Wear Coal Co	1	June 17, 1901
Arkansas-McAlester Coal Co	1	Oct. 1, 1901
Thomas H. Chambers	1	Dec. 9, 1901
Turkey Creek Coal Co	1	Mar. 18, 1902
Southwestern Coal and Improvement Co	10	Apr. 4, 1902
Essen Coal Co	1	Apr. 12, 1902
Franklin Bache and Heber Denman	1	Apr. 22, 1902
Kansas and Texas Coal Co	4	June 13, 1902
Atoka Coal and Mining Co	1	Do.
Capital Coal and Mining Co	1	June 16, 1902
Hailey Coal and Mining Co	2	June 17, 1902
McDougall Co	1	June 18, 1902
Le Bosquet Coal Co	1	Do.
Total number of leases	106	
ASPHALT.		
Brunswick Asphalt Co	1	May 20, 1900
Caddo Asphalt Co.[c]	1	Apr. 21, 1900
Elk Asphalt Co	1	May 3, 1900
Downard Asphalt Co	1	Oct. 18, 1900
M. & A. Schneider	1	Nov. 23, 1900
Tar Spring Asphalt Co	1	May 13, 1900
Choctaw Asphalt Co	1	Apr. 22, 1902
Total number of leases	7	

[a] One of these leases transferred to Arkansas-McAlester Coal Co.
[b] The two leases noted canceled. Total number of leases in force, 104.
[c] The lease above noted has been canceled. Total number of leases in force, 6

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There are also a few parties still mining under national contracts and informal permits, but practically all payments now received are from operators having formal leases.

For the sake of comparison, there is given herewith a statement in reference to the coal, asphalt, and other mineral royalties collected by myself and predecessor in office from June 28, 1898, the date of the passage of the Curtis Act, under the provisions of which act this royalty is collected, to June 30, 1902:

	Coal royalty.	Asphalt royalty.	Rock royalty.	Total.
June 28, 1898, to June 30, 1899	$245,848.01	$1,513.35		$247,361.36
July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900	107,766.03	1,295.32	$1,083.90	110,145.25
July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901	137,377.82	1,108.58		138,186.10
July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902	198,449.35	1,214.20		199,663.55
Total				695,656.56

There have also been collected by me for the benefit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations during the period ended June 30, 1902, the following amounts, arising from the sources named:

Town lots	$157,188.83
Timber	73,619.30
Stone	897.07
Total	231,705.20
To which add the coal, asphalt, and other mineral royalties collected during the year ended June 30, 1902, viz	247,361.36
Making a grand total of	479,066.56
Less exchange	218.40
Leaving net amount to be deposited	478,848.16

Town lots—Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.—Under the provisions of the act of June 28, 1898, the owners of improvements on town lots in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, after notices of appraisement in connection with said lots have been served upon them by the town-site commission, pay for said lots to this office. The first payment is to be made within sixty days from the date the notices of appraisement are served, and the balance due to be paid in three equal annual installments; and when any lot is fully paid for, patent conveying the same, which is filled out in this office, is transmitted to the executives of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for signature. The Indian agent is also required to notify the town-site commissioners at the proper time of all defaults of first payment on improved lots.

The town-site record books of towns in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, after having been properly prepared, are filed in this office, and when payments are made on town lots they are first entered in the cash book and from there taken to the town-site record books. I now have in my possession the following town-site record books:

Choctaw Nation.—Sterrett, Kiowa, Atoka, Calvin, Guertie, South McAlester, Grant, Potcau, Caddo, Red Oak, Talihina, Canadian, Wister, Antlers, Cameron, Howe, Hoyt, Enterprise, McAlester, Whitefield, Tamaha, Cowlington, and Stigler.

Chickasaw Nation.—Lebanon, Cumberland, McGee, Johnson, Emet, Silo, Colbert, Woodville, Ardmore, Chickasha, Marietta, Mineo, and Rush Springs.

Remittances from these towns are received daily. It is incumbent on this office to see that these remittances are made within the time required by law, and that the person who remits the same is the proper person to make payments thereon. Blanks have been prepared to accompany these remittances, and are furnished upon application to this office or direct to the town-site commissioners.

Unimproved lots are sold by the Choctaw and Chickasaw town-site commissioners after proper advertisement has been published, and when sold the schedule of the sale is sent to this office. The Department has directed that the Indian agent be present at the sale of unimproved town lots in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations and receive and receipt for any payments made to him, the successful bidder to deposit with the Indian agent at the time of the sale 10 per cent of the purchase price, which shall be forfeited and become the property of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations unless the said purchaser shall pay the balance of the first installment, one-fourth of the sale price of the lot, within ten days from the date of the sale. If

desired, however, the successful bidder may make full payment on the lot. Acting under these instructions I have, whenever unimproved town lots have been sold in any town in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, detailed one or more of my clerks to attend said sale and receive and receipt for any money that may be paid them.

The total amount paid into this office on account of the sale of town lots during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, was $157,188.83.

Timber and stone—Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.—The Department has heretofore promulgated 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.

These regulations require that the Indian agent enter into a contract, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, with any responsible person, persons, or corporations, for the purchase of timber or stone from any of the public lands belonging to any of the Five Civilized Tribes, and to collect the full value of such timber or stone as the Secretary of the Interior shall determine should be paid therefor. The moneys so collected are to be placed to the credit of the tribe or tribes to which the lands belong from which such timber or stone was secured, no timber or stone to be removed from any land selected by any citizen of any of the Five Civilized Tribes as his prospective allotment without his consent. The moneys collected from this source are to be deposited with the assistant treasurer of the United States at St. Louis, Mo., and when the tract or tracts from which the said timber or stone was taken shall have been allotted, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be paid to the citizen or citizens taking the said tract or tracts as his or her allotment, if found to be entitled to the moneys so collected.

The regulations require that I keep an accurate list by legal subdivisions of the lands from which said timber or stone is taken, and also a correct list of all moneys derived from the sale of all timber or stone taken from each legal subdivision. The value of the timber and stone taken from unappraised selected land must be added to the appraisement when made.

The following contracts with the persons and corporations named have been entered into under the requirements referred to:

Name of holder of contract.	Date of approval by Secretary.
Osgood & Johnson, St. Elmo, Ill	Dec. 11, 1900
W. N. Jones, Fayette, Ark	May 7, 1901
Bernard Corrigan, Kansas City, Mo	May 20, 1901
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rwy. Co., St. Louis, Mo	July 20, 1901
Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Rwy. Co., Galveston, Tex	Sept. 21, 1901
Vernon E. Steen, Sherman, Tex	Oct. 14, 1901
Angus McLeod, Neosho, Mo	Oct. 23, 1901
Central Coal and Coke Co., Kansas City, Mo	Oct. 29, 1901
Kenefick Construction Co., Clinton, Iowa	Mar. 14, 1902
A. McLeod & Co., Neosho, Mo	Apr. 30, 1902

In addition to entering into contracts with the above-mentioned firms and corporations, the honorable Secretary of the Interior, under date of September 28, 1898, granted a permit to the Kansas and Arkansas Railway Company, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., to take and remove gravel from the bars and beds of the Grand River within the limits of certain described territory. This land lies close to the mouth of the Grand River and near Fort Gibson, Ind. T. The rate of royalty fixed on such gravel removed is at the rate of 2 cents per cubic yard, measured when loaded on the cars of said railway company. The royalty to be paid on timber and stone taken under these contracts has been fixed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior. In my last annual report I referred to the manner of caring for these royalties.

The amount collected from this source during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, was $73,619.30 for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations and $461 for the Cherokee Nation; total, $74,080.30.

Salaries of school-teachers—Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.—The royalty collected on account of coal and asphalt mined in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations is used in the payment of salaries of school-teachers and the incidental expenses incurred in the management of the schools. The salaries of the teachers employed in the Choctaw Nation, in addition to a few other teachers who reside in the Chickasaw Nation and who teach Choctaw pupils of Indian blood, and the incidental expenses incurred in the management of the schools are paid by this office.

There are employed in the four academies in the Choctaw Nation about 55 persons, and the neighborhood school-teachers in the Choctaw Nation, including a few neighborhood school-teachers in the Chickasaw Nation, who teach Choctaw pupils of Indian

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blood, aggregate about 175. These teachers are paid by this office upon vouchers approved by the supervisors of schools for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, respectively, and the superintendent of schools of the Indian Territory, by means of checks drawn on the assistant treasurer of the United States at St. Louis, Mo.

The total sum disbursed for the purposes mentioned amounted during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, to $64,854.24.

Payment of Choctaw warrants.—Out of the $75,000 appropriated by the act of Congress of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 1099), I have heretofore disbursed prior to July 1, 1901, $73,840.86, and during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, in payment of warrants, I disbursed the sum of $185.70, leaving a balance yet to be disbursed of $973.44.

In addition to the warrants that have been paid out of the $75,000 referred to above, I have also disbursed the sum of $188.10 in payment of warrants issued to schoolteachers in the Choctaw Nation for services rendered prior to the Government taking charge of the schools of said nation, and after the passage of the act of June 28, 1898. These last-mentioned warrants were paid from royalties collected by me on account of coal and asphalt mined.

Payment of Chickasaw warrants.—Under date of April 11, 1901, the honorable Secretary of the Interior and Hon. D. H. Johnson, governor of the Chickasaw Nation, entered into certain agreements relative to the disbursement of a proportionate share of the fund arising on account of the royalty on coal and asphalt mined in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. It is to be remembered that the royalty arising from the mining of these two minerals is to be used for school purposes only. Paragraph 6 of this agreement provides as follows:

That the outstanding warrants of the Chickasaw Nation, legally issued for the service performed or material furnished for school purposes, in accordance with school laws of the Chickasaw Nation since the ratification of the Atoka agreement, shall be paid without unnecessary delay by disbursing officers designated by the Secretary of the Interior out of the Chickasaw coal and asphaltum royalty fund now in the hands of the United States, so far as the same will apply, and such school warrants as may hereafter be legally issued for such service, or such material for school purposes, in accordance with such laws, shall in like manner be paid out of such funds as shall hereafter come into the hands of the United States, so far as the same will apply, annually, semiannually, or quarterly, as the Secretary of the Interior may determine best, so long as these regulations shall be observed by the Chickasaw Nation.

Some time after the issuance of these regulations the Secretary of the Interior directed the United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory to make an investigation and report as to what Chickasaw school-fund warrants should be paid. The inspector thereupon made such investigation and submitted an itemized report of warrants that had been issued in payment of services rendered or supplies furnished the schools of the Chickasaw Nation from June 28, 1898, to August 31, 1901. This report was approved, and I was directed to disburse the sum of $133,299.26 of Chickasaw school moneys in payment of the warrants that had been approved by the Department.

Under date of January 14, 1902, in order to give publicity to the payment, I issued the following notice:

Notice is hereby given that I. J. Blair Shoenfelt, United States Indian agent and disbursing officer, acting under instructions from the honorable Secretary of the Interior, at my office at Muskogee, Ind. T., will, on February 1, 1902, and subsequent days until disbursement is completed, pay all Chickasaw school-fund warrants that have been issued in payment for services rendered or supplies furnished from June 28, 1898, to August 31, 1901, that have been examined and approved by me for payment.

In making the payment the indorsement of the original payee will be required, or if the payee is deceased, then the indorsement of the legally appointed administrator or executor of the estate will be necessary. Copies of letters of administration must be furnished in cases where indorsements are made by administrators. Powers of attorney will not be recognized under any circumstances.

The holders of the class of warrants that are advertised for payment should present them to this office at the earliest date practicable, submitting list in duplicate, showing number of warrant, payee, and amount.

If any further information is desired, apply to the United States Indian agent, Muskogee, Ind. T.

The payment commenced promptly in February, and was practically completed by March 31; but holders of some of the warrants not having presented them during the months of February and March, payment was continued to June 30, 1902.

Of the $133,299.26 received for disbursement, I paid out the sum of $129,590.40, and returned to the Treasury $3,708.86.

Chickasaw cattle tax.—Under date of June 3, 1902, the honorable Acting Secretary of the Interior promulgated regulations governing the introduction by noncitizens of live stock in the Chickasaw Nation, Ind. T. Under these regulations noncitizens introducing or holding cattle within the limits of the Chickasaw Nation must pay an annual permit tax on all stock so introduced and held within the limits of the said nation, as follows: On cattle, horses, and mules, 25 cents per head, and on sheep and goats, 5 cents per head; provided that there shall be exempt from taxation, when used and owned by the head of the family, 2 cows and calves and 1 team consisting of 2 horses or mules or 1 horse and 1 mule. Such permit tax shall be

payable to the United States Indian agent at Union Agency, and the money so collected be 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 Chickasaw Nation.

Section 7 of the regulations referred to provides:

Authorized agents of the Interior Department will make necessary investigations and reports and see that proper remittances are forwarded.

Since the issuance of these regulations, up to and including June 30, 1902, there was collected from this source $1,160.75.

Town-lot patents.—Patents to town lots in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, under the provisions of the act of Congress of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 495), issue under the joint hands of the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation and the governor of the Chickasaw Nation, and convey the title to said lots, save and except, however, all coal and asphalt therein. These patents are filled out in this office and forwarded to the respective named executives to be dated, signed, and to have the great seals of the nations impressed thereon. Up to June 30, 1902, I have prepared and submitted to the executives of the nations named 898 patents conveying town lots in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, as follows:

Atoka, Choctaw Nation	21
Antlers, Choctaw Nation	18
Cameron, Choctaw Nation	2
Caddo, Choctaw Nation	15
Calvin, Choctaw Nation	64
Guertie, Choctaw Nation	64
Grant, Choctaw Nation	60
Howe, Choctaw Nation	20
Kiowa, Choctaw Nation	67
Poteau, Choctaw Nation	67
Redoak, Choctaw Nation	21
South McAlester, Choctaw Nation	184
Sterrett, Choctaw Nation	184
Talihina, Choctaw Nation	31
Wister, Choctaw Nation	25
Colbert, Chickasaw Nation	35
Cumberland, Chickasaw Nation	2
Emet, Chickasaw Nation	7
Lebanon, Chickasaw Nation	2
Silo, Chickasaw Nation	7
Woodville, Chickasaw Nation	2

When these patents are returned to this office properly signed by the executives, and the great seals of the nations impressed thereon, the date of such signing is duly recorded in the town-site record book opposite each particular lot conveyed, and the patents are then delivered to the parties entitled to receive them without cost.

Creek Nation.—There was collected for the benefit of the Creek Nation—

During the period commencing June 28, 1898, and ending June 30, 1899	$4,913.63
From July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900	20,370.19
From July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901	30,827.60
From July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902	97,733.35
Total	159,844.77

The sum of money collected during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, arose as follows:

Coal royalty	$2,761.20
Town lots	80,536.56
Merchandise tax	5,317.08
Pasture and grazing tax	5,087.25
Occupation tax	3,049.44
Sale court-houses, furniture and fixtures	981.82
Total	97,733.35
Less exchange	78.80
Net amount deposited	97,654.55

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, the merchandise and occupation tax collected amounted to $10,357.35, as compared with $8,366.52 collected during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

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The Indian appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, contains the following provision:

> * * * *Provided, however*, That it shall hereafter be unlawful to remove or deport any person from the Indian Territory who is in lawful possession of any lots or parcels of land in any town or city in the Indian Territory which has been designated as a town site under existing laws and treaties, and no part of this appropriation shall be used for the deportation or removal of any such person from the Indian Territory.

Prior to the passage of this act of Congress the only way to enforce the collection of the tribal tax was by removal of the person who refused to pay the same from the Indian Territory. This power having now, to a large extent, been taken away from the Indian agent, on account of most of the merchants owning town lots, a great many of them have refused to pay the tax, and the agent is powerless to collect it, he having no way to enforce the law. This practically nullifies the Indian laws, although they are still in force, but of no effect.

The decrease is further accounted for by the fact that the Creek Nation formerly imposed a tax of 1 per cent on all merchandise introduced and offered for sale within its limits, but at the October, 1899, session of the Creek national council a law was passed, which law was approved by the principal chief of the Creek Nation on November 5, 1900, and by the President on November 22, 1900, reducing the tax to one-half of 1 per cent on all merchandise introduced and offered for sale. Under the provisions of the act of the Creek council referred to, as stated above, there was collected on account of tax on merchandise and on occupation permits the sum of $8,366.52 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

The royalty on coal in the Creek Nation is the same as in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, i. e., 8 cents per ton on mine-run coal, including that which is commonly called "slack." On the coal produced in said nation there was remitted to this office during the past fiscal year, as royalty thereon, the sum of $2,761.20.

Section 37 of the Creek agreement provides as follows:

> Creek citizens may rent their allotments when selected for a term not exceeding one year, and after receiving title thereto without restriction, if adjoining allottees are not injured thereby, and cattle grazed thereon shall not be liable to any tribal tax, but when cattle are introduced into the Creek Nation and grazed on lands not selected by citizens the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to collect from the owners thereof a reasonable grazing tax for the benefit of the tribe. * * *

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, as stated above, there was collected on account of the rent of unselected land, and for grazing purposes, under the provisions of the Creek agreement just above quoted, the sum of $5,087.25. When cattle were grazed upon unselected lands $1 per head for such cattle so introduced and ranged was charged.

A recent act of the Creek council authorized the sale of the court-houses and furniture and fixtures pertaining thereto belonging to the Creek Nation, since the Creek courts having been abolished there no longer existed any necessity therefor. A number of these court-houses and their furniture and fixtures were sold, and the proceeds of said sales were remitted to this office by the principal chief of the Creek Nation, amounting to $981.82, as stated above.

A number of the towns in the Creek Nation have been platted and appraised by the Creek town-site commission, and payments are being made in accordance with such appraisements. Payments on lots situated in the following towns in the Creek Nation are now being received: Alabama, Beggs, Bristow, Foster (Yeager post-office), Henryetta, Mounds, Muskogee, Okmulgee, Red Fork, Tulsa, Wetumka, Wagoner.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, I received on account of the sale of town lots in the Creek Nation the sum of $80,530.56. To assist in the collection of this revenue there has been appointed an inspector for the Cherokee and Creek nations, and Mr. Guy P. Cobb has acted as such inspector during the past fiscal year. All remittances must be accompanied by statements in duplicate. One copy of these statements is given to the revenue inspector of the Cherokee and Creek nations for his information and guidance and the other copy sent to the Department with my quarterly account.

Deeds to lots, Creek Nation.—Up to August 11, 1902, 992 deeds have been issued by the principal chief of the Creek Nation, upon advices from this office that full payments had been made thereon, conveying lots in the towns mentioned as follows:

Beggs	9	Red Fork	135
Bristow	51	Tulsa	9
Henryetta	8	Wagoner	119
Holdenville	82	Wetumka	14
Mounds	26		
Muskogee	474	Total	992
Okmulgee	65		

While it would appear that only 992 deeds have been issued up to the date mentioned, the principal chief advises me that in many instances a single deed will convey as many as four or five lots.

Creek indigents.—The act of the national council of the Muskogee Nation, approved by the principal chief of said nation on November 5, 1900, and by the President December 3, 1900, appropriated $7,236, to be paid to 201 Creek indigents at the rate of $3 per month to each person. The Creek national council determined who were indigents, and the principal chief of the nation furnished me with a list of names certified to by said council as being Creek indigents, and I pay these indigents the $3 per month they are allowed by the act of the Creek council just above referred to. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, I disbursed out of Creek funds to pay Creek indigents the amounts due them the sum of $828. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, there was disbursed for this purpose the sum of $5,249.60.

It will be noted from the above, therefore, that the total disbursed for this purpose during the fiscal years mentioned was $6,077.60, leaving an unexpended balance of the appropriation yet to be disbursed of $1,158.40. This money belongs to the Creek Indians, and is paid from their fund denominated "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Creek," and is derived on account of royalties, etc., collected for the benefit of the Creek Nation.

Payment of Creek warrants.—During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, I received for disbursement in payment of Creek warrants Creek Indian moneys aggregating $133,352.05, under the following heads, to wit:

Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Creek	$8,642.53
Interest on Creek general fund	74,741.12
Fulfilling the treaties with the Creeks	49,968.40

Of this sum $130,890.13 was used to pay warrants drawn by the principal chief of the Creek Nation to pay expenses incurred in connection with the management of the affairs of the tribe. The unexpended balance of above sum, designated as "Interest on Creek general fund," was deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, but the same will be returned in order to pay certain Creek warrants that have been advertised for payment but have not been presented.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has recently advised that the sum of $36,839.07 was available after July 1, 1902, for the purpose of paying Creek warrants, and directed that I issue an advertisement stating that I would exhaust said amount, as far as practicable, in paying Creek warrants that should be retired. In accordance with these instructions the following notice was issued:

> Notice is hereby given that I, J. Blair Shoenfelt, United States Indian agent and disbursing officer, acting under instructions, will, at my office in Muskogee, Ind. T., on July 10, 1902, and subsequent days until disbursement is completed, disburse the sum of $36,839.07 of Creek moneys in payment of the indebtedness of the Creek Nation, as evidenced by warrants drawn by the principal chief of said nation.
>
> Warrants to be paid are as follows: All Creek warrants heretofore advertised for payment, and general-fund warrants Nos. 320 to 492, inclusive; school-fund warrants Nos. 711 to 980, inclusive.
>
> The said disbursement will be made under the laws of the Creek Nation, in so far as they are 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.
>
> In making this payment the indorsement of the original payee will be required before a warrant is paid, or if the original payee is deceased, then the indorsement of the legally appointed administrator or executor of the estate will be required.
>
> Certified copies of letters of administration must be furnished, showing the appointment of the administrator or executor, as the case may be.
>
> Powers of attorney will not be recognized; the present legal holder of the warrant will in all cases be required to receipt for the same over his own signature.
>
> Warrants will be received and filed for payment on and after July 8, 1902.

Leasing of Creek allotments.—The adoption of the Creek supplemental agreement of June 30 last by the Creek council, and later the proclamation of the President declaring it in full force and effect and binding on all citizens and others affected thereby, and the beginning of the issuance of title to allottees thereunder has stimulated the real estate agent to renewed activity, and contracts are being made with Creek citizens for various uses of their lands in direct conflict with the letter and spirit of the agreement, the same being also evasive and misleading.

Paragraph 17 of the recent supplemental agreement modifies section 37 of the agreement ratified by the act of March 1, 1901, and as amended is reenacted to read as follows:

> Creek citizens may rent their allotments, for strictly nonmineral purposes, for a term not to exceed one year for grazing purposes only, and for a period not to exceed five years for agricultural purposes, but without any stipulation or obligation to renew the same. Such leases for a period longer than one year for grazing purposes and for a period longer than five years for agricultural purposes, and leases for mineral purposes may also be made with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and not otherwise. Any agreement or lease of any kind or character violative of this paragraph shall be absolutely void and not susceptible of ratification in any manner, and no rule of estoppel shall ever

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prevent the assertion of its invalidity. Cattle grazed upon leased allotments shall not be liable to any tribal tax, but when cattle are introduced into the Creek Nation and grazed on lands not selected for allotment by citizens, the Secretary of the Interior shall collect from the owners thereof a reasonable grazing tax for the benefit of the tribe, and section 2117 of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall not hereafter apply to Creek lands.

Leases are being made for a period of five years which purport to be for agricultural purposes, but upon close examination and careful reading of such contracts as have been presented to this office it is clearly seen that the prime object is to secure possession of the citizen's allotment, by making to him a first payment of one-half year's rent for his allotment of 160 acres, at rates of from 15 to 25 cents per acre per annum. In many instances the leases provide for improvements to be made upon such land, the same to be paid for out of the stipulated rental, while others provide that all improvements placed thereon by the lessee shall be removed at the expiration of five years. It is evident, however, that any considerable improvements that may be placed on these allotments will, at the expiration of the term of five years, exhaust all rents accruing under the contract, thus giving the use of 160 acres to the lessee for that period for a few dollars and depriving the allottee of his rent.

Some leases are being made in conformity with the terms of the agreement, and lessees are observing such terms in good faith.

The allotments of incompetents, minors, and convicts in many instances have been taken possession of by unscrupulous persons claiming to have rented or purchased them from the allottees or someone claiming to represent them.

Some remedial measure should be adopted to prevent the continuance of such unlawful practices above cited, and make clear a way for the legitimate leasing and renting of Creek allotments, especially the allotments of such allottees who are incompetent to transact and manage their own affairs. I am protecting the full-blood Creeks, who can, as a rule, neither read nor write the English language, and are more liable to be imposed upon than those of mixed blood.

The Creeks have accepted the policy of the Government in good faith and every effort has been made, where complaints were made, to place Indians in unrestricted possession of their distributive share of the lands allotted to them, thus providing a way whereby the individual citizen might utilize for his personal benefit, by a well-guarded system of renting and leasing, the highest productive capacity of his share of of the profits. I have endeavored to impress upon Creek citizens who have taken their allotments that, inasmuch as they have willingly consented to the wish of the Government that their tribal government be abolished, and they having accepted citizenship under the protection of the United States giving and guaranteeing to them all their property interests and advancing them to a higher plane socially as well as politically, the Government would see that their rights and interests were protected so far as it was possible to do so, in order that they might reap the full benefits from their allotments.

Revenues Cherokee Nation.—Under the general provisions of the act of Congress of June 28, 1898, the Indian agent is required to receive and receipt for all payments of royalties, rents, taxes, and permits of whatever kind and nature that may be due and payable to the Cherokee Nation, and when collected such revenue is 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 Cherokee Nation.

Since the passage of the act referred to the following sums of money have been collected for the benefit of the Cherokee Nation:

From June 28, 1898, to June 30, 1899	$3,150.87
From July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900	19,455.05
From July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901	19,392.65
From July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902	17,060.08
Total	59,058.65

The money collected for the benefit of the Cherokee Nation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, arose as follows:

Merchandise royalty	$3,375.68
Coal royalty	5,339.57
Hay royalty	7,422.31
Gravel royalty	236.52
Timber royalty	461.00
Ferry tax	225.00
Total	17,060.08
Less exchange	26.79
Net amount deposited	17,033.29

The merchandise tax referred to above is collected from noncitizen merchants doing business in the Cherokee Nation, Ind. T. The tax is at the rate of one-fourth of one per cent on all merchandise introduced and offered for sale within the limits of the said nation. This merchandise tax was originally collected from citizens and noncitizens alike, but recently the Hon. Joseph A. Gill, judge of the United States court for the northern district of the Indian Territory, in an opinion, held that the Department of the Interior could not enforce the collection of this tax from citizens of the Cherokee Nation by blood who are residing and doing business therein; therefore this tax is now only collected from noncitizen merchants. The total amount collected, as will be noted above, account of merchandise tax, was $3,375.68.

The royalty on coal is at the rate of 8 cents per ton on all coal mined, including that which is commonly called "slack." There are no extensive coal mines in the Cherokee Nation, and the royalty from this source is therefore small, amounting to, as noted above, $5,339.57.

The Cherokee impose a tax of 20 cents per ton on all hay shipped from within their limits. The total amount received from this source during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, was $7,422.31.

The honorable Secretary of the Interior, under date of September 28, 1898, granted a permit to the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway Company to take and remove gravel from the bars and beds of Grand River, within the limits of certain described territory. This land lies close to the mouth of the Grand River, and near Fort Gibson, Ind. T. The Secretary fixed the rate of royalty on such gravel removed at the rate of 2 cents per cubic yard, measured when loaded upon the cars of said railway company, the royalty thereon to be paid to this office monthly. There has been collected by me during the past fiscal year from this source for the benefit of the Cherokee Nation $236.52.

Under date of March 14, 1902, the honorable Acting Secretary of the Interior approved a contract entered into by and between the United States Indian agent for the Union Agency, Ind. T., and the Kenefick Construction Company, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 6, 1900, relative to the procurement of timber and stone from any of the lands belonging to any of the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory. The lands from which this timber and stone were to be removed is mentioned specifically in the contract, and lies in the Cherokee and Creek Nations. Under the provisions of this contract the timber and stone so removed is paid for into this office. The Kenefick Construction Company removed up to June 30, 1902, such a number of ties and timber from the Cherokee Nation that the royalty thereon amounted to $461.

Where ferries are operated on the Arkansas and Canadian rivers in the Cherokee Nation, an annual tax of $25 is charged. On the Illinois, Grand, Verdigris, and Neosho rivers the tax is at the rate of $10 per annum. The total receipts arising from this source during the past fiscal year was, as stated above, $225.

Cherokee warrant payment.—During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, I received for disbursement $215,157.22 of Cherokee moneys, under the following heads, to be used in paying the interest on certain Cherokee warrants advertised for payment, and interest on other outstanding warrants of said nation, all of which were issued by the principal chief thereof:

General fund	$110,401.19
School fund	64,559.49
Orphan-asylum fund	31,712.35
Insane-asylum fund	4,984.19
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Cherokee	3,500.00
Total	215,157.22
Disbursed out of this amount	201,623.84
Returned to the Treasury unexpended balances:	
Interest on Cherokee school fund	116.75
Interest on orphan-asylum fund	12,684.19
Interest on insane-asylum fund	461.47
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Cherokee	270.97
Total	13,533.38

For further information on this subject, see my advertisement of June 22, 1901, incorporated in my last annual report.

On such warrants as were paid and retired the interest was computed to the date of the publication of the advertisement, which was published in the Cherokee Advocate, the official organ of the Cherokee Nation, on Saturday, June 22, 1901. The

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interest was computed and paid on all warrants issued prior to April 27, 1900, and such interest was paid up to April 28, 1901. No interest was paid on any warrants issued after April 28, 1900, except such as were paid and retired. A recent ruling of the Department, however, directs that the interest on all outstanding warrants, whether for a year or less, must be paid up to April 28 of any given year, provided a payment takes place.

I have recently been directed by the Department to make another payment of Cherokee warrants, and, in accordance with said instructions, have issued the following advertisement, which was published in the Cherokee Advocate June 21, 1902:

Notice is hereby given that I, J. Blair Shoenfelt, United States Indian agent and disbursing officer, acting under instructions from the honorable Secretary of the Interior, at my office in Muskogee, Ind. T., will, on July 1, 1902, and subsequent days until disbursement is completed, disburse the interest due the Cherokee Nation from the United States Government on their invested funds, amounting to $118,232.79.

The said sum of $118,232.79 is applicable to the payment of warrants on the respective funds as follows:

Interest on Cherokee Nation, or general fund	$70,429.21
Interest on Cherokee orphan fund	31,118.15
Interest on Cherokee school fund	12,716.70
Interest on Cherokee asylum fund	3,968.73
Total	118,232.79

The said disbursement will be made under the laws of the Cherokee Nation, in so far as they are not in conflict with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Department of the Interior, and of the United States Treasury, for the government of disbursing officers.

By the terms of an act of the Cherokee council, approved by the President January 5, 1900, interest on outstanding Cherokee warrants became payable annually. Interest on Cherokee warrants has been paid up to April 28, 1901. Upon warrants which are hereby advertised for payment and cancellation, all interest will be paid. The interest on all warrants issued prior to April 27, 1902, will be paid, whether for a year or less.

In making this payment the indorsement of the original payee will be required before either the interest or principal will be paid; or if the original payee is deceased, then the indorsement of the legally appointed administrator or executor of the estate will be necessary. Certified copies of the letters of administration must be furnished in cases where indorsements are made by administrators. Powers of attorney will not be recognized.

In the payment of principal and interest the present legal holder of the warrant will be required to receipt for the same over his own signature.

The following warrants, if legally issued for valuable consideration to the Cherokee Nation, will be paid and retired:

Insane-asylum fund.—E 73, and interest due thereon to April 28, 1900; D 5 and 1, and the interest due thereon to June 22, 1901, these warrants having heretofore been advertised for payment on that date. Also D 5 to D 17, inclusive, and interest due thereon to June 21, 1902.

Orphan-asylum fund.—C 11 and C 120, and interest due thereon to June 22, 1901, these two warrants having heretofore been advertised for payment on that date. Also warrants C 122 to C 212, inclusive, and interest due thereon to June 21, 1902.

School fund.—A 81, and interest due thereon to April 28, 1900, this warrant having heretofore been advertised for payment on that date. Also warrants K 245, K 246, K 247, and K 248; A 205, A 245, and B 88, and interest due thereon to June 22, 1901. Also warrants B 224 to B 384, inclusive, and interest due thereon to June 21, 1902.

General fund.—Warrants C 762, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771; D 46, 65, 73, 84, 98, 115, 116, 117, 119, 134, 135, 149, 158, 159, 168, 178; O 33, 45, 52, 63, 66, 67, 71, 82, 83, 87, 93, 96, 119, and 128, and the interest due thereon to April 3, 1899, these warrants having heretofore been advertised for payment on that date. Also warrants C 1162, 1165, 1166, 1168, 1173; D 263, 270, 280; O 203, 219, 221, 263, 264, 265, 266, 307, and interest due thereon to April 28, 1900, these warrants having heretofore been advertised for payment on that date. Also C 1229, 1333, 1351, 1419, 1427, 1437; O 718, 737; D 451, 456; A 22 and 31, and interest due thereon to June 22, 1901, these warrants having heretofore been advertised for payment on that date. Also the following warrants: A 46 to A 125; A 127 to A 193; C 1464, 1465, 1466, 1462, 1459 to 1478, inclusive; C 165; D 1 to 127, 130 to 155, 161, 167, 168, 169; F 1 to 6, and interest due thereon to June 21, 1902.

Warrants should not be presented for payment prior to July 1, 1902.

If any further information is desired, apply to the United States Indian agent, Union Agency, Muskogee, Ind. T.

In order that the public may appreciate the enormity of the task incident to paying of Cherokee warrants and interest due thereon, it is only necessary for me to remark that the warrants are handled nine times in this office before payment of interest or principal is made. First, the warrants are checked when handed in by the owner or bank having them for collection; second, they are examined and put in order with reference to the fund from which they are payable; third, they are compared with the records in this office furnished by the Cherokee authorities, to see that they have been properly and legally issued and are valid and outstanding obligations against the Cherokee Nation; fourth, the interest is figured; fifth, the first calculation is checked; sixth, the data in reference to the warrant on which interest is paid is entered on a subvoucher; seventh, this subvoucher is checked, added up, and carried to the pay roll proper in the sum aggregate; eighth, the interest paid on the warrant is annotated on the back thereof, and if retired it is so marked; and, ninth, the warrants on which interest only is figured are returned to the owner. One thousand and thirty-four warrants were paid and retired under the advertisement made under date of June 22, 1901, and the interest was paid on 5,004 warrants. My account of this payment has been carefully checked in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Auditor for the Interior Department at Washington, D. C., and it is gratifying to state that only one error was made in computing interest.

Cherokee warrants, on account of the fact that the Government now pays them and the interest due thereon, have advanced in price from 85 cents to 98 cents flat. The warrants are rarely presented by the persons in whose favor they were originally issued, but are almost invariably sent through some bank for collection. When the Cherokee authorities had the matter of the payment of these warrants in hand, the price of the warrants went as low as 75 cents.

Payment to destitute Cherokee Indians.—The principal chief of the Cherokee Nation having advised this office that a large number of full-blood Cherokee Indians were in destitute and needy circumstances, and the report of the chief having been forwarded to me by the Department, and the matter having been carefully considered, I was directed to relieve this destitution by making a small per capita distribution of money among said destitute Indians. This distribution of money was made during the months of April, May, and June. I received for disbursement $15,600, and out of this sum disbursed, to relieve destitution, $13,067, paid incidental expenses incurred in connection with said payment, $684.32, and returned to the Treasury, $1,248.68.

I had two paying parties in the field during the period mentioned above. Prior to the said parties going into the field I issued the following circular letter, in order that those interested might be fully advised:

To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that I will be at the following-named places in the Cherokee Nation, Ind. T., on the dates mentioned, for the purpose of distributing funds in my hands to relieve needy and destitute Cherokee full-blood Indians who live in the vicinity of the towns named:

Party No. 1.—Saline Court-House, April 15 to 18, inclusive; Moodys, April 22 to 24, 1902, inclusive; Kansas, noon April 25 to 26, 1902, inclusive; Spavinaw, April 29 to May 2, 1902, inclusive; Whitmore, May 6 to 9, 1902, inclusive; Going-snake Court-House, May 12 to 16, 1902, inclusive; Zena, May 19 to 22, 1902, inclusive.

Party No. 2.—Remy, April 23 to 25, 1902, inclusive; Swimmer, April 28 to 30, 1902, inclusive; Stilwell, May 2, 3, and 5, 1902, inclusive; Campbell, May 6 to 9, 1902, inclusive; Mckee, May 12 to 14, 1902, inclusive; Marble, May 16 to 18, 1902, inclusive; Bunch, May 19 to 23, 1902, inclusive; Cookson, May 26 to 29, 1902, inclusive; White Oak, June 3, 1902; Catoosa, June 4, 1902, commencing at noon; Bartlesville, June 6, 1902.

Such Cherokee full-bloods as are in destitute circumstances and desire to participate in the distribution of this fund should present themselves at any one of the towns named on dates given.

For further information on this subject address the United States Indian agent, Muskogee, Ind. T.

The newspapers throughout the Indian Territory very kindly copied this notice. The pay rolls on which these payments were made show that 4,189 persons actually received money. The paying parties report that the full-blood Cherokees were in very destitute circumstances, and while the amounts paid to heads of families were small, I am satisfied it relieved them from want and destitution and tided them along, so that they could put in their crops. It is to be remembered that this distribution of money was not moneys appropriated by the United States, but was moneys actually belonging to the Cherokee tribe of Indians which had been collected by this office for them from noncitizens, account of royalties on hay, merchandise tax, etc.

Payment per diem and mileage to witnesses before the Dawes Commission and expenses of Cherokee citizenship commission.—The President, on January 20, 1902, approved the act of Cherokee council, making provision for the representation of the Cherokee Nation before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, in connection with the work of completing the roll of citizens of the Cherokee Nation, and for other purposes.

This act provides for attorneys to represent the interests of the Nation, and at the same time gives the Commission authority to summon before it witnesses and to allow such witnesses 10 cents per mile and $2 per diem while actually in attendance before the Commission.

This act also provides for the payment of the current and contingent expenses of the Commission and fixes the salaries of the attorneys and provides for the employment and pay of a stenographer, and also authorizes the attorneys, when necessary, to engage the services of some person in serving subpœnas upon witnesses.

The salaries of the attorneys and stenographer, and the incidental expenses incurred by the Commission in connection with its work, were originally paid by warrants drawn by the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, but this appropriation having become exhausted the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date of June 18, 1902, advised me that the Department, under date of June 14, 1902, authorized and directed the Indian Office to place to my official credit, as Indian moneys, the sum of $2,000 for the payment of fees and necessary expenses incurred by the Cherokee Nation in the defense of citizenship cases before the Dawes Commission, and that requisition for the amount mentioned above had been issued, in order that it might be in my hands before the close of the citizenship rolls on July 1. During the quarter ended July 30, 1902, out of the fund just mentioned, I made the following

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disbursements: Per diem and mileage of witnesses, $93; Incidental expenses of the Commission, $189.38, and returned to the Treasurer the unexpended balance of said fund, amounting to $1,717.62.

Seminole Nation.—In December, 1897, the Seminole Nation and the Commission of the Five Civilized Tribes, otherwise known as the Dawes Commission, entered into an agreement which provided for the allotment of their lands and the establishment of a United States court at Wewoka, the capital of said nation, and gave the United States courts exclusive jurisdiction over all controversies growing out of the ownership, occupation, or use of real estate owned by the Seminole Nation, and to try persons charged with homicide, embezzlement, bribery, and embracery committed in the Seminole country, without reference to the citizenship of the persons charged with such crimes. The Seminole Indian courts were allowed to retain their jurisdiction as they had it prior to the ratification of such agreement, except such cases as would be tried in the United States court, and the agreement also provided for the gradual extinguishment of the tribal government.

No revenues or royalties of any character have been collected by me for the benefit of the Seminole Nation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902. The Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes has completed the enrollment of the Seminole Nation, and has also practically completed the allotment of their lands in severalty.

The principal chief of the Seminole Nation has frequently complained to this office that noncitizens have introduced and held cattle in the Seminole Nation. These complaints are then sent to an Indian policeman, stationed at Wewoka, Seminole Nation, for investigation and report, and if it is found that said cattle are being held within the limits of said nation contrary to law, then an order issues directing that they be removed therefrom.

The office has enforced the intercourse laws of the Seminole Nation, and aided in assisting the chief in the execution of the Seminole laws, whenever it was called upon to do so.

The advanced state of the Seminole Nation at this time is largely due to the wisdom and foresight of its late principal chief, the Hon John F. Brown, who has been succeeded as such principal chief by Hon. Hulputta Micco.

Sale of town-site maps.—There have been placed on file in this office photolithographic copies of the town-site maps of the towns of Muskogee, Mounds, and Wagoner, in the Creek Nation, Ind. T., and Centralia, Choteau, Collinsville, Chelsea, Catoosa, Lenapah, Nowata, Ramona, Vinita, and Welch, in the Cherokee Nation, and Woodville, in the Chickasaw Nation. I am directed to dispose of these maps at prices fixed by the Department, and to deposit the proceeds of the sale of same to the credit of the United States, for the benefit of the fund "Town-site commissioners for Indian Territory." There has been received for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, on account of the sale of town-site maps of the towns mentioned, the sum of $73.20.

Payment of expenses of town-site work in the Indian Territory.—Acting under instructions of the Department, since January 1, 1901, all expenses incurred in connection with the town-site work in the Indian Territory, except the salaries of the town-site commissioners and the supervising engineer for the Indian Territory town-site surveys, are paid by this office. There are approximately about 100 people connected with this work who receive pay through this office, such as surveyors, transitmen, chainmen, and rodmen, all of whom are paid monthly. I also pay the salaries of such employees in this office and that of the United States Indian inspector who do town-site work. This includes draftsmen and clerks. Up to June 30, 1902, as stated in the opening of this report, I disbursed out of the town-site fund, to pay expenses of the character mentioned above, $84,890.60. This amount includes $238.51 in payment of expenses incurred during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901. In addition to paying the salaries of the employees mentioned, I also pay the traveling expenses of the surveyors and such other incidental expenses as the purchase of stakes, axes, office rent, etc. The preparation of the vouchers on which the payment of the expenses mentioned above is made involves considerable work by the office.

Settlement of smallpox claims.—In my previous annual report I referred to the outbreak of smallpox throughout the Indian Territory, prevalent during the fall and winter of 1899, and the winter and spring of 1900, and the work this office did in connection with the boards of health of the Choctaw, Cherokee, and Creek nations in suppressing the same. The act of May 31, 1900, appropriated $50,000, to be immediately available, in payment of liabilities already incurred and for amount necessary to be expended in suppression of smallpox in the Indian Territory among those resident of the said Territory not members of any tribe or nation therein.

The expenses incurred in suppressing this disease in the Cherokee and Creek nations have all been practically paid. In the Choctaw Nation the expenses incurred have been paid, except certain claims that have been disallowed pending further proof as to the merits of the same. The total sum paid during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, from the $50,000 appropriated by the act of Congress referred to was $1,502.32, and from the fund "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Creek," $3.10.

Part of the expenses incurred in connection with the suppression of this disease in the Cherokee and Creek nations was paid from funds belonging to said nations, as the $50,000 appropriated could not be used where the afflicted were members of any Indian tribe, hence the charge of $3.10 noted above, from Creek Indian moneys.

Preservation of game in the Indian Territory.—In my last annual report I referred to the unlawful and indiscriminate killing of game in the Indian Territory, and that the practice of persons living in adjoining States, entering the Indian Territory for the purpose of hunting, had become so common that complaints were being constantly made to this office to put a stop to it; that the noncitizens did not confine themselves to killing just what game they needed, but slaughtered deer and wild turkeys by the wholesale and shipped them to their homes; and that they also trespassed upon the allotments of Indian citizens and individual holdings of Indian citizens, without their consent and much to their annoyance.

I issued a circular letter calling attention to section 2137 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which prohibits any person, other than an Indian, from hunting or trapping, taking or destroying any peltries or game, except for subsistence, in an Indian country; and also to section 1923 of Mansfield's Digest of the Statutes of Arkansas, which makes it unlawful for any person to kill, maim, or paralyze any fish or other water animals, etc. And also to section 1925 of the same digest, which provides for a penalty for violating the provisions of section 1923.

Later on I directed the Indian police connected with this agency to arrest noncitizen hunters, and to confiscate any game that they might have in their possession, together with any guns, ammunition, etc., and report such arrests and confiscation promptly to this office. Owing to the very limited number of Indian police in the Indian Territory, but few arrests of this character were made, and my efforts to preserve the game were, for that reason, to a large extent futile.

Citizens and noncitizens alike becoming indignant at the practice of citizens from the adjacent States entering the Indian Territory and killing the game, presented the matter to Congress, with the view of having a rigid game law passed, as was recommended in my previous annual report, but although a bill was prepared by the attorneys of the Indian Territory and introduced in Congress in this connection, it failed of passage. Something should be done, and I again renew my former recommendation that Congress pass proper game laws to protect the game in the Indian Territory.

Executives of the Five Civilized Tribes.—It is thought proper here to express the very high appreciation of the ability and character of the Hon. Pleasant Porter, principal chief of the Creek Nation, whose untiring efforts, statesmanlike qualities, and marked ability have been so conspicuously displayed in the past year or two as principal chief of the Creek Nation, in advancing and promoting the interests of said nation.

The relation of this office with the Hon. G. W. Dukes, principal chief of the Choctaw Nation; the Hon. D. H. Johnson, governor of the Chickasaw Nation; the Hon. John F. Brown, principal chief of the Seminole Nation, and the Hon. T. M. Buffington, principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, have been very friendly, and they have cooperated with me and I with them in enforcing the laws of their nations, and have discharged the duties of their respective offices, I think, with great ability.

The only change that has occurred in the executives of the Five Civilized Tribes was the recent retirement of the Hon. John F. Brown, principal chief of the Seminole Nation, by the election of the Hon. Hulputta Micco.

Schools.—At present the teachers of the Choctaw Nation are paid quarterly for services rendered by means of my official check, while the teachers employed in the Cherokee, Creek, and Chickasaw nations are paid by means of tribal warrants.

Educational advantages consistent with the prospective growth of the Territory should be provided for. It is a lamentable fact that at the present time public schools can be organized only within the limits of incorporated towns, and as the tribal relations are soon to be abolished, tribal schools will also, sooner or later, of necessity, be discontinued, and unless some relief is provided, the rural districts and small towns of the Indian Territory will be left with no schools, and there is no law under which they may be established.

Taxation to provide schools in the Indian Territory.—The Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 1058-1074), contains the following provision:

> To enable the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to Congress at its next session, whether it is practicable to provide a system of taxation of personal property, occupation, franchises, etc., in the Indian Territory, sufficient to maintain a system of free schools to all the children of the Indian Territory, five thousand dollars.

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Under the clause of the act referred to, Mr. Frank C. Churchill, formerly revenue inspector for the Cherokee Nation, was appointed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior to investigate and make a report as to the practicability of providing a system of taxation on personal property, occupation, franchises, etc., in the Indian Territory sufficient to maintain a system of free schools for the benefit of the children within the limits of the Indian Territory.

On the 14th day of March, 1902, a report was submitted by Mr. Churchill, after careful investigation, in which he recommends that tribal taxes within the limits of the Five Civilized Tribes be abolished, as they seem to be incomplete, unequal, and difficult of collection, and that a uniform system be established to correspond with what is commonly known as "State tax," in lieu thereof.

At the time of submitting the report there was in the Indian Territory 560 postoffices, with 108 incorporated towns, and 42 small towns not incorporated, which have been, or are to be, surveyed and platted, but in which, at the time report was submitted, no tax could be legally levied.

It is recommended that the continuance of the tribal schools—that is, schools managed in whole or in part by the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, and Seminoles—indefinitely with any semblance of tribal control, would be against the best interests of the Indian children, as well as a great waste of tribal funds, and that the school funds belonging to the several tribes in the Indian Territory should, as early as possible, be put beyond the reach of tribal officials, for the reason that the schools are not provided for all the Indian children; that many of the Indian children now provided with school privileges receive such privileges through political favoritism and corrupt influences, to the exclusion of others quite as worthy; that the expense thereby created is far too great for the advantages received, and much greater than it would be were the schools conducted judiciously and honestly, and that the present boarding-school system is faulty and expensive.

Reference is also made to the illiteracy and crime prevailing in the Indian Territory, and much of this illiteracy and crime is attributed to the fact that the citizens of the Territory have so few educational advantages.

It seems to be the consensus of opinion that no objection would be raised by any person to the attendance at the same school of Indian and white children, as that custom now prevails largely throughout the Indian Territory, but that separate schools should be provided for negroes.

In order to promote greater interest in educational matters, and, next to compulsory education, found to be necessary in many of the best States where common schools are thoroughly established, a moderate tax system for schools would prove to be the best incentive to a proper interest in education, and tend to increase and develop such an interest, on the ground that nothing so emphasizes the real value of a thing as positive evidence that it costs something in money and effort.

It seems that the increase in population in the Indian Territory in the last decade was 117.5 per cent, and that everything indicates that this increase will continue, and in a greater ratio, and provision should be made for an acreage income for the use of all lands leased by Indians that would put this phase of the general question of an income for schools and other purposes first and foremost. While it might be contended that such a suggestion might be interpreted as a recommendation for tax upon the Indian lands, such is not the case; but, however, a provision making the validity of all leases and their use in courts as evidence contingent upon such lease being recorded, and an acreage income actually paid in advance for the full term of the lease, is intended, and upon this income from the people of the Territory would have to depend very largely the support of schools and other expenses incident to its development.

There are upward of 100,000 persons of school age, residents of the Indian Territory, without free schools, and nearly $400,000 of Indian funds are expended annually for the maintenance of tribal schools in which only from 12,000 to 15,000 pupils are enrolled, and only about 30 of the towns authorized to do so have raised a tax for schools amounting to about $50,000. And there is not less than $50,000,000 of taxable property, to which additions are being made almost hourly, upon which a tax of one-half of 1 per cent would net $250,000, and an occupation tax would yield $125,000 and a poll tax not less than $100,000, to which $200,000 should be added for taxes upon railroads, telegraph, telephone, and other corporations and franchises to correspond with the above amount, and a small acreage income from land leases and plans as outlined would net about $100,000, the total of these items being $675,000, and that amount can be raised without proving a burden or hardship upon any person.

Recommendation is made that 30 school districts should be established at once, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, together with the necessary subdivisions, and that all legislation, in the nature of things, should be in a sense preliminary and be added to and enlarged upon with the development of the Territory, and that once provided for and actually put in operation the real value of good schools to a new country will be recognized and cheerfully maintained by the people.

Railroads.—With the increase of population and the consequent increase of trade, railroads have been quick to take advantage of the situation, and many new lines of road are being built through the Indian Territory.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway Company, recently acquired by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, constructed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, 13.096 miles of railroad between Miami and Afton, Ind. T., known as the "Miami Cut-off," thus shortening their line between Kansas City and Oklahoma and Texas points.

The general manager of the Fort Smith and Western Railroad Company advises, under date of August 11, 1902, that his company is now operating 63 miles of their own line, which has been built and put in operation during the past fiscal year, from Coal Creek to Crowder City, Ind. T., the latter-mentioned town being a junction point with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad; that the route taken by the line of railway is through the very best part of the Choctaw Nation, and that the management confidently look forward to a good business.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad completed its Edwards and Krebs branches, making a total mileage of 5.11 miles built by this company. These were branches built to coal mines to facilitate the transaction of its coal business.

The Kiowa, Chickasha and Fort Smith Railroad Company, operated by the Santa Fe system, constructed a line of railway, in connection with the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company, from Pauls Valley, Ind. T., to Lindsay, in the Chickasaw Nation, Ind. T., a distance of 21 miles, and the Santa Fe system has other lines of railway in process of construction, but not completed.

The Arkansas Western Railroad Company completed its line of road from Havener, Ind. T., eastward into Arkansas, a distance of about 12 miles.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Western Railroad Company, a branch of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company, now absorbed by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, constructed and put in operation a line of railway from Ardmore Junction, near Hartshorne, Ind. T., on its main line, to Ardmore, Ind. T., a distance of 117.65 miles, and in addition built a number of branch lines and spurs to mines, aggregating 5.86 miles.

The Arkansas and Choctaw Railroad has recently been acquired by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, and I have been advised that the said Arkansas and Choctaw Railroad Company constructed, or partially constructed, during the year ended June 30, 1902, within the Indian Territory, 167.4 miles of railroad, and of this amount of mileage 79 miles were completely constructed and ready for operation prior to June 30, 1902, and the remainder, to wit, 88.4 miles, have been graded, but not completely constructed ready for operation.

The Ozark and Cherokee Central Railway Company has completed 75 miles of its line from Fayetteville, Ark., to Tahlequah, Ind. T., and trains are now being operated over the same. The company now has under process of construction 70 miles of railroad, from Talequah to Okmulgee, via Muskogee, Ind. T., and expects to have this 70 miles completed and ready for operation by November 1, 1902.

The act of Congress granting right of way through the Oklahoma and Indian Territories to the Enid and Anadarko Railroad Company, and for other purposes, approved February 28, 1902, requires, among other things, that correct maps, showing the lines of railroad in sections of 25 miles each, and all lands taken under the act, shall be filed in the Department of the Interior and with the United States Indian agent for the Indian Territory, and with the principal chief or governor of any nation through which the lines of railroad may be located, or in which said lines are situated.

Under the provisions of this act, and former acts of Congress, there have been filed in this office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, 65 maps.

Recent agreements—Creek supplemental agreement.—The act of Congress approved June 30, 1902 (32 Stats., 500), ratifies and confirms a supplemental agreement with the Creek tribe of Indians. Said act provides that all lands belonging to the Creek tribe of Indians in the Indian Territory, except town sites and land reserved for Creek schools and churches, railroads, and town cemeteries, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 1, 1901, shall be appraised at not to exceed $6.50 per acre, excluding only lawful improvements on lands in actual cultivation, said appraisement to be made under the direction and supervision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, and the descent and distribution of land and

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money provided for shall be in accordance with chapter 49 of Mansfield's Digest of the Statutes of Arkansas, now in force in the Indian Territory, provided that only citizens of the Creek Nation, male and female, and their Creek descendants, shall inherit lands of the Creek Nation, and provided further that if there be no person of Creek citizenship to take the descent and distribution of said estate, then the inheritance shall go to noncitizen heirs in the order named in said chapter 49.

The supplemental agreement also provides how the rolls of citizenship shall be completed and what names shall be added thereto.

Reference has heretofore been made to the clause in the agreement providing for roads in the Creek Nation.

All funds of the Creek Nation not needed for equalization of allotments, including the Creek school fund, is to be paid out under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior per capita to the citizens of the Creek Nation on the dissolution of the Creek tribal government.

Each citizen is required to select from his allotment 40 acres of land as a homestead, which shall be and remain nontaxable, inalienable, and free from any incumbrance whatever for twenty-one years from the date of the deed therefor, and a separate deed shall be issued to each allottee for his homestead in which this condition shall appear.

Creek citizens are permitted to rent their allotments, for strictly nonmineral purposes, for a term not to exceed one year for grazing purposes only, and for a period not to exceed five years for agricultural purposes.

Cattle grazed upon leased allotments shall not be liable to any tribal tax, but when cattle are introduced into the Creek Nation and grazed on lands not selected for allotment by citizens, the Secretary of the Interior shall collect from the owners thereof a reasonable grazing tax for the benefit of the tribe.

Before cattle are introduced into the Creek Nation to be grazed upon either lands not selected for allotment or upon lands allotted or selected for allotment, the owner thereof shall first obtain a permit from the United States Indian agent, authorizing the introduction of such cattle.

Cherokee agreement.—The act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, provides for the allotment of lands in the Cherokee Nation, with the disposition of town sites therein, and for other purposes, which act was later ratified as required by a majority of the voters of the Cherokee Nation.

The Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes is required to allot to each citizen of the Cherokee Nation land equal in value to 110 acres of the average allottable lands of the Cherokee Nation, to conform as nearly as may be to the areas and boundaries established by the Government survey, which land may be selected by each allottee so as to include his improvements, and each member of the tribe shall designate as a homestead out of said allotment land equal in value to 40 acres, which shall be inalienable during the lifetime of the allottee, not exceeding twenty-one years from the date of the certificate of allotment. All lands allotted, except such land as is set apart for homestead purposes, shall be alienable in five years after the issuance of the patent.

Allotment certificates issued by the Dawes Commission shall be conclusive evidence of the right of an allottee to the tract of land described therein, and the United States Indian agent shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, upon application of the allottee, place him in possession of his allotment and remove therefrom all persons objectionable to him, and the acts of the Indian agent hereunder shall not be controlled by the writ or process of any court.

Exclusive jurisdiction is conferred upon the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to determine all matters relative to the appraisement and the allotment of lands.

The following lands are reserved from allotment:

(a) All lands set apart for town sites by the provisions of the act of Congress of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 495), the provisions of the act of Congress of May 31, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 221), and by the provisions of this act.

(b) All lands to which, upon the date of the ratification of this act, any railroad company may, under any treaty or act of Congress, have a vested right of way, depots, station grounds, water stations, stock yards, or similar uses only, connected with the maintenance and operation of the railroad.

(c) All lands selected for town cemeteries not to exceed 20 acres each.

(d) One acre of land for each Cherokee schoolhouse not included in town sites or herein otherwise provided for.

(e-j) Four acres each for Willie Halsell College at Vinita, Baptist Mission school at Tahlequah, Presbyterian school at Tahlequah, Park Hill Mission school, south of Tahlequah, Elm Springs Mission school at Barren Fork, Dwight Mission school at Salisaw, Skiatook Mission near Skiatook, and Lutheran Mission school on Illinois River, north of Tahlequah.

(m) Sufficient ground for burial purposes, where neighborhood cemeteries are now located, not to exceed 3 acres each

(n) One acre for each church house outside of towns.

(o) The square now occupied by the capitol building at Tahlequah.

(p) The grounds now occupied by the national jail at Tahlequah.

(q) The grounds now occupied by the Cherokee Advocate printing office.

(r,s) Forty acres each for the Cherokee male and female seminaries near Tahlequah.

(t) One hundred and twenty acres for the Cherokee Orphan Asylum on Grand River.

(u, v) Forty acres each for the colored high school in Tahlequah district, and the Cherokee Insane Asylum.

(w) Four acres for the school for blind, deaf, and dumb children near Fort Gibson.

The acre so reserved for any church or schoolhouse in any quarter section of land shall be located, where practicable, in a corner of such quarter section adjacent to the section lines thereof: *Provided*, That the Methodist Episcopal Church South may, within twelve months after the ratification of this act, pay ten dollars per acre for the one hundred and sixty acres of land adjacent to the town of Vinita, and heretofore set apart by act of the Cherokee National Council for the use of said church for missionary and educational purposes, and now occupied by Willie Halsell College (formerly Galloway College), and shall thereupon receive title thereto; but if said church fail so to do it may continue to occupy said one hundred and sixty acres of land as long as it uses same for the purposes aforesaid.

Provision is made for the closing of the citizenship rolls and the addition of certain names thereon.

The Cherokee school fund is to be used, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the education of children of Cherokee citizens, and the Cherokee schools are to be conducted under rules prescribed by him according to Cherokee laws.

The provision as to public highways is as follows:

Public highways or roads two rods in width, being one rod on each side of the section line, may be established along all section lines without any compensation being paid therefor, and all allottees, purchasers, and others shall take the title to such lands subject to this provision; and public highways or roads may be established elsewhere whenever necessary for the public good, the actual value of the land taken elsewhere than along section lines to be determined under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, while the tribal government continues, and to be paid by the Cherokee Nation during that time; and if buildings or other improvements are damaged in consequence of the establishment of such public highways or roads, whether along section lines or elsewhere, such damages, during the continuance of the tribal government, shall be determined and paid for in the same manner.

Provision is also made for the reservation and setting aside of lands for town site purposes, either where towns have heretofore been established or may be established.

The tribal government of the Cherokee Nation shall not continue longer than March 4, 1906.

The collection of all revenues of whatsoever character belonging to the tribe shall be made by an officer appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and all funds of the tribe and all moneys accruing under the provisions of this act shall be paid out under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and when required for per capita payments shall be paid directly to each individual by an appointed officer, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

The Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be paid all just indebtedness of said tribe existing at the date of the ratification of the act, which may have been lawfully contracted, and warrants therefor drawn by authority of law are to be paid, as are also warrants drawn by authority of law hereafter and prior to the dissolution of the tribal government, out of funds belonging to the tribe. Said payments are to be made by the Secretary of the Interior or an officer appointed by him for that purpose.

Leasing of allotments is provided for as follows:

Cherokee citizens may rent their allotments, when selected, for a term not to exceed one year for grazing purposes only and for a period not to exceed five years for agricultural purposes, but without any stipulation or obligation to renew the same; but leases for a period longer than one year for grazing purposes and for a period longer than five years for agricultural purposes and for mineral purposes may also be made with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and not otherwise. Any agreement or lease of any kind or character violative of this section shall be absolutely void and not susceptible of ratification in any manner, and no rule of estoppel shall ever prevent the assertion of its invalidity. Cattle grazed upon leased allotments shall not be liable to any tribal tax, but when cattle are introduced into the Cherokee Nation and grazed on lands not selected as allotments by citizens, the Secretary of the Interior shall collect from the owners thereof a reasonable grazing tax for the benefit of the tribe, and section twenty-one hundred and seventeen of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall not hereafter apply to Cherokee lands.

Choctaw and Chickasaw agreement.—The act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, ratifies and confirms the agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, and for other purposes, but the same is not effective nor binding until ratified by a majority of the voters of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. The date of voting for the ratification or rejection of this agreement will take place at various points throughout the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations on September 25, 1902.

Recommendations.—Having in mind the large number of white children who have no school advantages, I recommend that a system of taxation be adopted sufficient to maintain a system of free schools as outlined in this report, and in accordance with the suggestions made by Mr. Frank C. Churchill, special agent on taxation for free schools in the Indian Territory, in his report to the Secretary of the Interior, and

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that Congress provide means by which the rural districts and small towns of the Territory may be provided with schools.

I most earnestly recommend that an asylum for the care of insane white people, or, in other words, citizens of the United States, be founded in this Territory, and that the same be supported by Congressional legislation or appropriations, as it is estimated that the number of insane, exclusive of Indians, in the Indian Territory at this time, is some 300 or more, upon the assumption that there are about 500,000 non-citizen residents in the Territory, and for the further reason that there is no asylum in said Territory where they could be cared for.

I have heretofore stated in this report that, in my opinion, a law should be passed to protect the game of the Indian Territory.

In this report reference is made to the unfortunate condition of affairs in the Indian Territory on account of the lack of road laws, and, to remedy this evil, legislation on this subject was incorporated in the recent Creek supplemental agreement and in the agreement made with the Cherokee tribe of Indians, ratified by the acts of Congress approved June 30, 1902, and July 1, 1902, respectively, and recommendation is made that similar legislation be had for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

Conclusion.—I have attended to the affairs of this agency to the very best of my ability, and I trust in such a manner as to meet with the approval of the Department. I am under renewed obligations to Hon. J. George Wright, United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory, for valuable aid and assistance rendered me. I must express my appreciation of the cordial support and courtesy shown me by your office.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BLAIR SHOENFELT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN IOWA.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, IOWA,
Toledo, August 13, 1902.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of section 203, Regulations of the Indian Department, 1894, I have the honor to herewith submit my annual report for the fiscal year 1902.

The Indian Office, being already well informed relative to the physical condition, area, topography, etc., of the 3,000 acres of land which constitutes the common heritage of the remnant of this once powerful tribe of Indians, it is only necessary that I should state that no changes have taken place in the area of their holdings since my report of one year ago.

As to other conditions, I will only say that the so-called reservation is divided by the Iowa River, which flows from west to east into almost equal parts, the larger part lying north of the river, hence a very large proportion of holdings is river bottom, much of which is subject to overflow during the spring freshets. These lands are well adapted to farming and grazing purposes, and much of it rating with the best farming lands, and the remainder could be converted into excellent grazing lands by clearing it of the underbrush which encumbers it.

I do not propose giving much space, however, to the holdings of these people, which is already well understood by the Indian Department, but devote my time to the Indians themselves, for therein lies the problem, the solution for which is still an open question. That these Indians are making progress toward a higher civilization than that which they have heretofore enjoyed, and that they are demanding better conditions and protection that will permit them to make more rapid progress, will not be denied by anyone who is at all conversant with the sentiment that is finding lodgement in their minds and to which frequent expression is given by them.

Some of these Indians are making rapid progress in the arts and appliances of civilized life, as is instanced in the tribal secretary, Cha ka ta co see. Four years ago he was a common blanket Indian and was contemptuously spoken of by the other Indians as the man with "two squaws," he being the only polygamist on the reservation. To-day he lives in his own house, built with his own hands, has some of the appliances of civilized life about him, such as cook stove, sewing machine, chairs, etc.; also telephone of his own, he having purchased the instrument and put up his own line to connect with a rural line at the home of the additional farmer.

Many others are following the leadership of this man, though at a slower pace. It is true that some of the older Indians who wish to remain "Indians" until the end of time look with disfavor upon these innovations and will never yield their ready assent to the establishment of this new order of things among them, at least without some mental reservations.

During the period which has elapsed since my last report, these Indians have passed through the most trying ordeal with which they have come in contact during their permanent residence in Tama County, Iowa. During the latter part of October, 1901, a vague rumor reached this agency that an eruptive disease had made its appearance among the Indians, and, as the smallpox was somewhat prevalent among the Winnebago in Nebraska, it was feared that the dread disease might have been communicated to these people by means of some straggling Indian who had surreptitiously left the agency in Nebraska either to escape the contagion or visit friends here. An investigation instituted by the agent and local authorities seemed to confirm our worst fears, and a further and fuller investigation was requested by this office of the State board of health with the result that the former report was confirmed, and we stood face to face with the fact that smallpox had really obtained a foothold among the Indians at this agency.

Prior to this time, acting under directions of the Indian Office at Washington, I had succeeded in obtaining the consent of some 150 of these Indians to be vaccinated, and the operation had been performed by Dr. Samuel Thompson, the school physician, and a line of demarkation had thus been drawn which the disease did not pass during its prevalence at the agency, except in two or three instances, and these were of very mild form.

Immediately following the report of the State board of health an investigation of the condition of the Indian camp was made, by direction of this office, in which the services of three physicians were called into requisition, who cooperated with the agent in this important work. A house to house visitation covering some three days revealed the fact that several cases of the disease existed which had been concealed by isolating the patients (a practice among these people during any serious ailment) and thus keeping the people in ignorance of its presence. For more than a month before the disease was known to exist among them I had made frequent inquiries of the Indians as to the existence of any specific form of disease among them, especially smallpox, and they had persistently denied that any such disease existed among them.

Immediately following the declaration of the State board of health as to the nature of the disease quarantine restrictions against the Indians was established by local authorities, which was followed by the proclamation by the State authorities that quarantine regulations were established around the Indian camp.

Steps were immediately taken by the agent to provide hospital accommodations for these afflicted people, and several days were spent in the pest-ridden camp in an attempt to secure their consent to accept hospital accommodations, the agent proposing to erect a building sufficiently large for the accommodation of all who would consent to take advantage of its shelter. In this work I was ably assisted by the three physicians who had conducted the investigation, namely, Drs. Corns, S. Thompson, and White. I was also promised the hearty cooperation of the citizens of Toledo and Tama, but all without results. The Indians would not consent to have a hospital erected upon their grounds, and absolutely refused to permit their sick to be placed in the hospital if I had one erected, claiming that it was contrary to the teachings of their religion to live in houses.

During the next few days following the 1st of November I had succeeded in having practically every living Indian who did not have the smallpox to accept vaccination as the only remedy that would prevent the further spread of the dread disease, using for this purpose more than 400 vaccine points, 400 of which had been furnished by the Indian Office, the rest being furnished by the physician who performed the operation.

Dr. A. M. Linn, of Des Moines, president of the State board of health of the State of Iowa, appointed a committee, consisting of Hon. S. C. Huber, G. H. Struble, George Young, mayors, respectively, of Tama, Toledo, and Montour, with the agent as chairman of said committee, who were given charge of the situation, under direction of the said State board of health. This committee immediately proceeded to erect some tents for hospital service, which had been supplied by the State authorities, and appointed Dr. William Corns physician in charge, and the services of Dr. Jackson were secured as attendant, and some dozen patients were placed therein by strenuous efforts, and the others were ministered to as best we could in their wickiups.

REF00746888

The problem of supplying the 400 Indians in the camp, who were under strict quarantine restrictions, with the necessary provision and clothing for their subsistence and comfort during their confinement was solved for the time by the agent making arrangements with certain merchants to supply these necessary articles, he, the agent, becoming personally responsible for the payment of the same. (The Government subsequently assumed and paid this debt.) Two points for the delivery of these supplies were established, and Mr. D. S. Hinegardner, the additional farmer, placed in charge of one, and Mr. Albert Cory, a former Indian employee, in charge of the other, with two reliable Indians, one at either point, to assist in taking orders from the Indians and in the distribution of the supplies.

As the winter advanced and the weather grew colder, the insufficiency of the tents supplied by the State and committee to protect the patients therein confined became manifest, and the erection of a building for hospital purposes became imperative. Therefore a contract was entered into by the committee with James A. Fife, of Tama, for the building of said hospital on the Indian grounds, though this was done under the earnest and emphatic protest of the leader of the disaffected element of the tribe. It soon became manifest that but few patients could be persuaded to enter the hospital for treatment, they seemingly preferring to die in a wickiup than be cured in a board house.

Dr. Jackson, a medical student from the State University of Iowa, was with these afflicted Indians constantly for five months, during which time he rendered invaluable service in caring for the sick, in hospital and wickiup alike. During this time he did not leave the reservation, but made his home in a tent which was provided for him by the committee. Dr. Corns visited the camp daily during the prevalence of the scourge and did heroic service throughout the whole campaign against the disease.

During the quarantine period 47 deaths occurred, 41 of which were directly attributable to the smallpox. Of these, 37 were enrolled at this agency and 4 were Winnebago from Wisconsin and Nebraska who were visiting with some of their friends when the quarantine caught them, and they were compelled to remain until they were entitled to a clean bill of health.

From the date when the quarantine was formally established until it was officially raised by proclamation by the State authorities provisions and clothing, aggregating a cost of $8,890.87 had been supplied to an average of 370 Indians for the period of twenty-two weeks, at an average cost per week for each Indian of less than $1.10 per week.

The process of cleaning and renovating the Indian camp after the disappearance of the disease occupied some seven days and was conducted by Dr. Linn personally, the agent cooperating. During this process a large number of the wickiups, where the disease had been prevalent, also large quantities of clothing, bedding, and other infected property, were committed to the flames and new goods of similar character supplied them in lieu thereof. Twenty-four new board houses, built of good lumber, and some 2,700 square yards of very heavy duck for tents (to those who preferred tents to houses) were given in lieu of the wickiups destroyed.

The general assembly of the State of Iowa made an appropriation of $7,000 with which to meet this expense, which was placed at the disposal of the executive council of the State, and was used in defraying the expenses incident to renovating and disinfecting the camp and supplying new goods to take the place of property necessarily destroyed. All other property, consisting of wickiups, clothing, bedding, and other property of value, was thoroughly disinfected either with corrosive sublimate solution or other disinfectants equally as effective. Even the dogs were given a bath in corrosive sublimate solution, much to their disgust and the delight of the average Indian.

That the work of cleaning and disinfecting the Indian camp was well and thoroughly done goes without the saying. No case of the disease has appeared since, and none is feared. Dr. A. M. Linn, of Des Moines, personally conducted and supervised the cleaning-up process, and was ably assisted in this work by the Indian police and others engaged for this important work, while Mr. A. B. Chadwick, of Des Moines, and the agent attended to issuing the clothing and other supplies.

In this connection I wish to say a word of praise for the Indian and the manner in which he conducted himself during this trying period through which he has passed and from which he has emerged with such signal honor. During the entire time while the epidemic prevailed in the camp not one Indian left the confines of the reservation over which the quarantine had been established, but remained quietly at home ministering as best he could to the needs of his sick and dying family and friends. Though not a citizen, and not amenable to the laws of the State, he faithfully obeyed a law that was not applicable to him because of his peculiar status as a resident of the State, yet his innate sense of justice and right impelled him to obey, not because of fear of punishment, but because of his respect for a law the justice of which he fully recognized. Honor to whom honor is due.

The Indians emerged from the trying ordeal through which they had passed and came out into the world again, after having been confined to the limited area of their camping grounds for five long, weary months, with a higher and better conception of the "white man's" civilization, and many of them have engaged in the activities of productive labor, and a larger area of crops was planted by them than ever before, the ground being better prepared for the reception of the seed, and the planting being finished in good season with few exceptions. The cultivation of the corn crop was begun in good season and prosecuted with more than the usual vigor manifested by them, and the prospect was excellent for a very large crop until the unprecedented rainfall of the early summer overflowed the bottom lands upon which most of their corn was planted, and about three-fourths of the area was submerged and entirely ruined.

Immediately following the release of these people from their long confinement under quarantine restrictions the payment of all back, unpaid annuities was accomplished, and now not one dollar of these claims so long outstanding, s one of them for twenty years, because of the refusal of those to accept payment to whom payment was due, remains unpaid, except the amount due one child of 7 years, who, it is claimed, is the hereditary chief of the tribe.

Because of the payment to and reception of this large sum of money by the individual Indian, factionalism, which was instigated and promoted by designing white men, who hoped to share in the distribution of this large sum of money in the form of fees, has largely disappeared, and there exists to-day a much more friendly and fraternal disposition among them than for several years, which promises good for the future.

Following their emancipation from quarantine law a period of excess in dissipation ensued, particularly with some of the young men, and considerable quantities of intoxicants were smuggled into camp, both by white men and Indians. Some time elapsed before sufficient evidence could be secured to prove the complicity of the guilty parties, but now there are several citations to appear before the Federal grand jury, which meets in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in September.

That these Indians are becoming desirous of better conditions, surroundings, and homes is manifest by their demand for better laws than their tribal rules, regulations, and customs, and we frequently hear the expression, "Why don't they put us under white man's law?" They are demanding protection against the lawless element among themselves, the laws of the State not being applicable because of lack of jurisdiction, and there being no Federal statute covering many of these minor offenses of which they justly complain. I will cite only one or two instances to explain the situation.

By direction from this office one of the policemen seized some alcohol which had been surreptitiously brought into the camp and was being sold or given to other Indians, contrary to law, and turned the said alcohol over to me. The two Indians from whom the alcohol was taken were arrested, and are held to the Federal grand jury, which meets in September. One of the immediate results of the action of this policeman was the taking from his barn a set of new double harness and cutting it to pieces. The fence around his cornfield has repeatedly been cut down to allow the ponies of the tribe to forage therein at will. His letter box, placed on one of the rural mail-delivery routes, was cut to pieces with an ax or some other instrument. These criminal acts have a tendency to retard any growing inclination toward citizenship by the progressive element, and irresistibly drive him back to his blanket. Congress, which alone has the power, should furnish the remedy for these evils of which these Indians justly make complaint to the agency.

The agency school, situated one mile west of Toledo, has had a much larger attendance throughout the year than any year of its past history, owing to the fact that authority was granted by the Indian Office to fill the school with pupils from other available sources than the Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa, for which the school was originally intended. Following these instructions the agent sent Mr. George W. Nellis, superintendent, to Minnesota in the early part of the year, who returned in due time with 5 pupils, and had obtained the promise of 20 more, who were to come later in the summer.

Closely following this good beginning, Mr. Nellis was promoted and transferred and Mr. Malcolm W. Odell was appointed as his successor.

The work of recruiting was followed up, and during the year the school was filled to its capacity of 80 pupils, but its usefulness has been retarded because of the lack of a full corps of competent regular employees, some of the departments being filled the greater part of the year with temporary employees.

REF0074689

The buildings at the school consist of: One dormitory, two stories, with basement under all; basement of stone, building of pressed brick; plastering needs repairing, and the whole building needs to be calcimined or painted; capacity, 80 pupils. One laundry, one warehouse and carpenter shop, each two stories, and built of brick; each should be plastered on inside. One barn, one poultry house, one ice house, one hog house, one coal house, one double cornerib, and one root cellar, all of frame but the latter, and all in good repair. Buildings urgently needed are superintendent's cottage and office combined, hospital and guardhouse, which could be readily combined in one, and outdoor closets for the use of the pupils. The dormitory is heated by steam and lighted with gasoline gas.

A plentiful supply of excellent water is furnished by the waterworks of the city of Toledo. There is also a good water system for stock located near the barn, which consists of deep well, cistern, water tank, and the necessary pipe connections. There is also an excellent sewerage system at the dormitory and laundry, which discharges into Deer Creek, a running stream 2,000 feet from the building.

The buildings at the reservation consist of one residence, two stories, with council room attached, one barn, one poultry house, and one coal house, all of frame. The house and barn are in need of some minor repairs.

A careful census of the Indians enrolled at this agency, taken on the 30th day of June, 1902, shows a total enrollment of 338, a falling off from the enrollment of last year of 40 names, and indicates the fearful ravages wrought by the smallpox in their camp during the past year. The following tabulated statement is of value in this connection:

Indians enrolled June 30, 1902 (males, 182; females, 156)	338
Males between 6 and 18	74
Females between 6 and 18	52
Males under 6 years	29
Females under 6 years	22
Indians over 18 years	161
Deaths from all causes	51
Births	11

Because of the fact that these people enter into matrimonial contracts at a very immature age, it follows that several of these entered as of school age are not available for school purposes for the reason above stated. The real school population is about 85, as near as I can ascertain.

In closing this report I wish to express my high appreciation of the uniform courtesy which has been extended to me by the Indian Office in all of our business relations during the year just closed.

Very respectfully submitted.

WM. G. MALIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SAC AND FOX SCHOOL.

TOLEDO, IOWA, *August 14, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the Sac and Fox (Iowa) Boarding School.

The school is located on a beautiful little farm of 70 acres 1 mile west of Toledo and 21 miles northwest of Tama. The domestic and agricultural facilities of this school are excellent.

The attendance for the first quarter was 19.09, for second, 19.67; third, 12.1, and fourth, 70.06. The small attendance for the first and second quarters is due to quarantine and the prevalence of smallpox in camp.

The final increase in attendance over previous years is due to the policy of filling the school with pupils from a distance. About the same number of Sac and Fox children attended school as did the previous year. The attitude of the Indians toward the school, however, is improving. They now see that other Indians are willing to make use of their school privileges. They also begin to comprehend that the Government is able to continue the school without their assistance if need be.

The smallpox breaking out in camp so early in the fall and continuing so fiercely during the winter made it very difficult to gather children from a distance to come here to school. It seemed to some like sending their children right into the smallpox. Some agency people refused to let children come here because of the aversion these Sac and Fox Indians have for education. But with much hard work and perseverance the school has been filled.

The wide range in years and advancement of pupils has made it very difficult to classify them. Many had to have individual help and attention. But all this has been accomplished. The rapid progress of many of the pupils is proof that the work has been skillfully conducted.

The industrial training has been largely agricultural. Our climatic conditions and rich soil make diversified farming possible. Boys have been taught how to prepare the soil, plant, care for, and harvest crops of corn, potatoes, oats, clover and timothy hay, root crops of various kinds, and garden vegetables. The farm is well supplied with good breeds of horses, cattle, and hogs. The boys have assisted largely in keeping the weeds and grass cut on the lawns and around the fences, made roads, repaired fences, harness, tools, and machinery incidental to farm life. They have carried out practical experiments of fertilizing the soil and building up a soil where the surface soil has been removed. They have been instructed in carpentering, dairying, and a limited number in cooking.

The girls have received instruction in the domestic sciences. They have assisted largely in making their own dresses, cooking for the school, and assisted in the laundry. They have also been taught how to care for milk, make butter, etc. They are taught housekeeping, and, in fact, all that goes to make up a good home.

The evening hour has been spent very profitably in study, reading, listening to helpful talks given by employees and friends from town. Three literary societies—the Girls' Improvement Society, Boys' Debating Society, and the Little Women's Society—were organized and made considerable progress. Friday evening has been given up to socials, or "play night," when the girls and boys gather in the assembly room and play games of various kinds. The children look forward to Friday evenings with a great deal of pleasure.

Special days, such as Christmas, Lincoln's and Washington's birthdays, Decoration Day, and the Fourth of July, have been observed, and appropriate exercises were rendered. The school as a whole took part in the Decoration Day exercises observed in Toledo.

We have at times been almost besieged with visitors, and during the year have shown several hundred people over the school plant.

The "outing system" has been started in a limited way. Five girls and two boys have gone out to work for people in their homes during the vacation.

The main building is in need of repairs. The plaster has fallen off in many places. The gas plant has not given very good service. The plumbing for the bathrooms and closets needs remodeling, and closets outside the building provided. This spring a double cornerib has been erected, and a forage shed is now under construction. The boys have assisted largely in this work. The school needs a separate hospital, superintendent's cottage, and more accommodations for employees.

The health of the children has been remarkably good. By close quarantine we escaped the smallpox, not having a single case in the school.

One of the difficulties that has always existed here is the constant running away of the Sac and Fox children. The Indian camp is only three miles from the school. Several large boys from a distance ran to the camp and were assisted from there to their homes by Indians in camp.

The school was visited in January by Supervisor J. F. House, and in April by Miss Estelle Reel, superintendent of Indian schools.

I wish to express my thanks to Mr. Malin for his uniform courtesy and prompt attention to the needs of the school.

Very respectfully,

MALCOLM W. ODELL, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through William G. Malin, United States Indian agent.)

REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN KANSAS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR POTAWATOMI AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY.

POTAWATOMI AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY,
Nadeau, Kans., August 14, 1902.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements contained in section 203 of the regulations of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report of the affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

The record of the year closes with but few important changes in the affairs at this agency. During the fiscal year just closed the Indians have erected 12 houses and made additions to a number of others, at an expenditure of $5,000, and have built several miles of good, substantial barbed-wire fence. Many minor improvements have been made to their places, enhancing the value and adding to the comfort and convenience of the occupants.

The death of George W. James, a member by adoption of the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians and ex-United States Indian agent, which occurred at his home on the Potawatomi Reservation April 6, 1902, removes from the council and the tribe a figure that has been conspicuous on the reservation and in this agency for the past thirty-three years. His long connection with the business and other interests of the tribe, to which he gave unremitting and intelligent attention, won for him the confidence and respect not only of the council and the Indians, but of all who came in contact with him in social or business relations.

There have been a number of deaths but no epidemic in the tribes of this agency. There has been a slight gain in the population of the Potawatomi tribe; this increase in the enrollment is from returned absentees and not from the births, as the deaths exceeded the births by 11. A gain of 6 in the Iowa tribe is the excess of births over deaths. The Kickapoo gain only 3, and their increase is returned absentees, while the population of the Sac and Fox of Missouri is the same as in the last annual report.

REF0074690

Census.—The names of the four tribes constituting this agency, their separate and aggregate population, and statistical information relating thereto are shown in the following statement, viz:

Tribe.	Number on reservation.	Males above 18 years.	Females above 14 years	School children.
Prairie Band Potawatomi	520	176	151	153
Kickapoo	300	60	71	50
Iowa	230	46	59	69
Sac and Fox	78	22	24	18
Total	1,088	304	275	290

In the following table are shown the area and location of the reservation occupied by the tribes named above, viz:

Tribe.	Number of acres in reservation.	Surplus unallotted.	Location.
Prairie Band Potawatomi	77,357	16,000	Jackson County, Kans.
Kickapoo	19,757	6,000	Brown County, Kans.
Iowa	11,000		Do.
Sac and Fox of Missouri	8,013	360	Northeast Kansas and southeast Nebraska.
Total	116,107	22,360	

Reservations.—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, in Jackson County, Kans., 10 miles from Hoyt, Kans., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, which is the nearest railroad point to the agency, and the telegraphic address.

The Kickapoo Reservation is located in Brown County, Kans., and is 35 miles north of the agency, and is reached from Horton, Kans., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, thence by team and conveyance, a distance of 7 miles, to the Kickapoo Boarding School.

The reservations of the Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians are located in northeastern Kansas and southeastern Nebraska, a distance of 75 miles northeast of the agency, and are reached on the east by the Burlington and Missouri Railway to Whitecloud, Kans., thence by team and conveyance to the Great Nemaha Day School, or on the west by the Missouri Pacific Railway from Reserve, Kans., thence by team and conveyance to the school, a distance of 14 miles.

The material conditions of the Indians in this agency have greatly improved in the past few years; they are rapidly acquiring habits of civilization, and in a few years more of the same progress possibly they will have left behind them the primitive life of the Indian. There are 188 families living upon their allotments in this agency and are cultivating about 6,080 acres of their land, an average of 34 acres to each head of a family. The largest area cultivated by any one family is 200 acres. Many of the Indians have from 10 to 80 acres each, and are keeping their fields in fairly good condition—perhaps not up to standard farming; but, like their white neighbors, it is not all bad, neither is it all good.

Despite the stringent provisions of the United States statutes and the prohibition law of Kansas, the sale of liquor goes steadily on. The reservations of this agency are environed by villages where the "joint, or the ever-present bootlegger," is ready to supply the wants of the Indians. There are many such dealers who thrive at the expense of the Indian in the unlawful traffic, but are shrewd enough not to sell in the presence of a third person who would betray them. As a rule the Indian does not hesitate to perjure himself to shield the "law breakers," and the "water cure" would not make him divulge the name or place where he obtains his supplies.

Surplus lands.—The Kickapoo Indians readily accepted the proposition, when submitted to them, to allot the surplus land on their reservation to their children born since allotments were closed in February, 1895, and to absentee members of the tribe, and have forwarded a petition signed by a majority of the adult male members of the tribe, and are anxiously awaiting favorable action thereon.

The Prairie Band Potawatomi rejected the proposition to allot the surplus land on their reservation when submitted to them at a general council of the tribe. A few were very bitter against the measure, a number indifferent, the two elements being sufficient to defeat the proposition. The indications now point to a changing sentiment in favor of allotting the surplus land to the children born since the close of the allotments in February, 1895, and to the absentee members of the tribe. One or two members of the council have lately expressed themselves in favor of the proposition, and I think that with discreet management in a short time the measure will be adopted and the question of surplus land will be settled.

Sac and Fox of Missouri.—The small surplus on this reservation was allotted to children born since the close of allotments, but never approved. At a council of the tribe called for the purpose of taking action relating to the disposition of their land they petitioned the Department to approve, or, if necessary, to secure legislation approving the allotments as made by the allotting agent in 1896.

Allotments.—Lands have been allotted to all the Indians in this agency except to the children born since February 28, 1895, and to absentees. The two classes will at this time require all the surplus on each reservation. Should the matter be deferred any length of time there will not be a sufficient amount to make full allotments to those entitled thereto.

Leasing.—While much has been written concerning the question of leasing the Indian lands, and many theories advanced for correcting the evil it engenders and the hurtful influence upon the Indian, affording him too much money, tempting him to idleness, with its attendant evils, it is my opinion that the present system is as good as could be devised. It is also my experience that the Indian will in some way lease his surplus land in spite of regulations. If he is not permitted to do so through the agency he will find some one who, under pretense of employment by the month, or an agreement for grain rent, gets his man, and my observation is that they get the poorest farmers and the most undesirable class of white men in the country, requiring the use of police or United States marshal to remove them from the reservation. There would be a constant source of friction, and in many cases hardships would be inflicted by such removals.

Under the present system the agent has control, and the Indian will rely upon the agent and he can reject undesirable renters. As a result, since the leasing has been conducted through this office, the rents have been promptly paid and no complaints from either lessee or lessor ever reach the office.

Industries.—There are no industries pursued upon the reservation in this agency except farming and stock raising.

Health.—The health of the various tribes constituting this agency as a whole was good. There were a few cases of smallpox, but nothing like an epidemic. The Indians at last seem to realize the danger and are ready to obey quarantine regulations.

Missionary work.—The Presbyterian Church has employed missionaries for the Iowa, Sac and Fox of Missouri, and the Kickapoo Indians. There are two church buildings upon the Iowa Reservation, one Catholic and one Protestant. No building has been erected upon the Kickapoo Reservation. The Catholics and Methodists each do missionary work among the Potawatomi, but neither of the societies named has erected church buildings.

Schools and school buildings.—Boarding schools are operated for the Prairie Band Potawatomi and Kickapoo Indians on their reservations for ten months in the year, where the boys are taught, in addition to the school work, the ordinary duties of farming, gardening, and stock raising. The girls are taught sewing, cooking, laundry work, and all duties required in housekeeping. One day school was established upon the Iowa Reservation and continued for the ten months of the school year.

The Potawatomi Boarding School is a fine frame structure, erected by the Prairie Band Potawatomi Indians in 1893. The dormitory, school and other buildings, including steam-heating plant, water and sewerage system, were erected at a cost of $30,000. The dormitory will comfortably house 90 to 100 pupils, which is about the average attendance. The new water and sewerage system added this year makes this a model reservation school plant. The school farm consists of 160 acres; 80 acres under cultivation, the remainder in meadow and grazing land. The corn and hay crops promise to be the best the farm has produced for a number of years past.

The Kickapoo Boarding School is a modern frame structure, two stories high, lighted with gas, water and sewerage system, and heated by hot water. The dormitory will house comfortably about seventy pupils, which is the average attendance. The completion within the past year of the employee's cottage has added greatly to the convenience and comfort of the employees as well as that of the pupils, as it gives them the additional room vacated by the employees. The school farm consists of 340 acres, 160 of which is under cultivation and the remainder is meadow and pasture land.

REF0074691

The Iowa Day School, the first of the kind established within the boundaries of the agency, is a new experience in school work. The school was substituted for the Great Nemaha Boarding School, which was abolished at the close of the fiscal year of 1901. While the results are not what they should be, they are not entirely discouraging, the attendance has been nearly equal to that of the boarding school. The farm of 160 acres is leased at $300 per annum, and the rental applies to defraying the expenses of the school.

Sale of inherited estates.—A number of deceased allottees' lands have been sold. The Indian heirs interested realize the importance of making some disposition of many of their estates; it is especially the case where there are already a number of heirs, and the heirs scattered over two or three States, which is true of several estates in the agency. A single instance will illustrate the condition, there is one estate where there are now thirty heirs, and the death of one or two of them would add eight to ten more and the addition to the number would be minors.

It is a matter of satisfaction in reviewing the work of the past year at each of the schools, the Potawatomi and Kickapoo, to find that harmony and good will prevails among the employees, that good work has been accomplished, and that no friction exists between the employees and the patrons. That more interest is manifested from year to year by the parents in the education and training of their children, is evidenced by the increased attendance and the few runaways. I think excellent work has been done in the schoolrooms, and the progress made by the pupils reflects credit upon the superintendent and teachers.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation of the efficient and faithful services rendered by the clerks and other employees at the agency, and to the employees of the schools who have worked in harmony the past year, and the Department for the courteous treatment and generous support I have received during the past year.

Very respectfully,

W. R. HONNELL,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF KICKAPOO SCHOOL.

KICKAPOO SCHOOL, *July 10, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report for the fiscal year 1902.

The school opened auspiciously at the beginning of the school year, but before the end of the first month calamity overtook it. Smallpox appeared among the children and as a consequence school work was suspended and we were placed under quarantine for about thirty days. There were 43 cases, including several of the employees, but none fatal and but few serious. The presence of this disease in the school and its prevalence on the reservation during most of the year prevented somewhat a full attendance, although the enrollment was equal to that of last year. There was no discontent during the scourge, but children and employees were alike hopeful and when able attentive to duty.

With the exception of smallpox the health of the school was good during the entire year.

Runaways occurred less often than formerly. The pupils seem to have become better disposed toward the school, and the parents also seem better to appreciate the advantages to be gained by keeping their children in school.

The too frequent change of teachers was a drawback to the literary work in the lower grades.

Twenty pupils were transferred to nonreservation schools—3 to Haskell Institute and 17 to Chilocco Agricultural School. A sufficient number of new pupils were added to keep the average attendance for the year up to 60.

We were deprived of the use of the water system for a season on account of the freezing and bursting of a main. The break has been repaired, and now we better appreciate the convenience of having water placed where we need it without having to draw and carry it in buckets.

The new steel range adds much to the comfort and convenience of the cooking department. After the dormitory and old stone building have been given a fresh coat of paint the school plant will be in prime condition. We appreciate very much the new cottage erected for us during the winter. The new porch built on the front of the dormitory adds much to its appearance, and also better protects that side of the building.

The early spring weather was unfavorable for planting and growing crops, but the later rains have wrought a wonderful change. The prospect now for a full harvest is good. The school farm and stock are in good condition. The garden and field crops are making a fine growth. Some hay was lost on account of too long continued wet weather after being cut down. The boys and girls of this school are taught how to plant and cultivate flowers, vegetables, and field crops, to feed and care for stock, and to do all that pertains to good housekeeping, sewing, laundering, cooking, etc. It must perforce be left to themselves to determine whether they will in after life practice what they are being taught here.

The employees seem well disposed and willing to work harmoniously together for the common good.

The agent, Mr. Honnell, is kind and considerate of our wants. The Indian Office also has been courteous and kind; for all of which we feel very grateful.

Very respectfully.

ROBERT LARIMER,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through the United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POTAWATOMI SCHOOL.

I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Potawatomi Boarding School in northeastern Kansas, 25 miles from the capital of the State. The school is situated on the extreme south line of the reservation, which is 11 miles square. This is a most substantial and sightly school plant, to which has just been added a splendid system of water supply and sewerage, with all the modern equipment for bathing and perfect appliances for fire protection.

School opened the first Monday in September with almost the complete enrollment for the entire year. This unusual number for the first day was the result of an experiment on the part of Agent Honnell, which will probably become a permanent feature for the beginning of each school year. A school festival was held at the agency on that day, to which all the Indians were bidden. General merry making was the order. Swings, merry-go-rounds, refreshment stands, ball games, various Indian athletics, and sports were engaged in, to which a large number of visitors from adjoining towns were attracted. When the long shadows stretched eastward under the spell of cheer and good-will the Indian parents cheerfully gave up their children to the school employees, and from that time until the Christmas holidays the school reached the highest enrollment and attendance that it has ever had. Fifty-one girls and 72 boys were enrolled during the year with an average attendance of much above 100.

A school band of 12 pieces, under the direction of the farmer, James Welch, did much to keep up the interest and enthusiasm of the boys, while the excellent character of the school work on the part of the teachers has raised the educational standard of the school perceptibly.

Not an officer has visited the school during the year.

A good many transfers—all, however, in the nature of promotions—were made, necessitating the loss of some valuable employees.

No accidents, serious illnesses, or deaths have occurred, and until the first warm days of summer, beckoning the truant to wood and water, no runaways of any consequence occurred.

I believe the verdict of the agency and parents to have been a profitable and happy school year.

Respectfully,

MARY C. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN MINNESOTA.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR LEECH LAKE AGENCY.

LEECH LAKE AGENCY, MINN., *August 27, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of this agency.

I assumed charge on January 1, 1902, per orders No. 285, Adjutant-General's Office, December 10, 1901, relieving Capt. W. A. Mercer, Seventh Cavalry, who made his third report of this agency August 20, 1901.

The census taken June 30, 1902, shows the following population:

Red Lake Chippewa		1,304
Males above 18	314	
Females above 14	414	
Children, 6 to 16	353	
Leech Lake Pillager Chippewa		848
Males above 18	234	
Females above 14	282	
Children, 6 to 16	205	
Cass and Winnibigoshish Pillager Chippewa		435
Males above 18	113	
Females above 14	139	
Children, 6 to 16	104	
White Oak Point Mississippi Chippewa		630
Males above 18	159	
Females above 14	177	
Children, 6 to 16	172	
Total (males, 1,630; females, 1,587)		3,217
Reported, 1901		3,346
Loss		129

This decrease is accounted for by number of deaths in excess of births, the transfer to other agencies, and dropping from the rolls names known to be erroneously carried.

No lumber operations have taken place since I took charge on January 1, 1902. The "dead and down" operations were closed up by my predecessor, and the law under which this cutting was done has fortunately been repealed. The Morris bill, now in force, if honestly administered will be a blessing to the Indians of this agency. The long delay required by its provisions, before the cutting of the pine can commence, will create more or less discontent among the Indians, but no serious opposition to the law is anticipated.

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The most serious menace to the welfare of the Indian is the increase of drunkenness among them. This habit extends to the women and children, and will eventually exterminate the race if some means are not discovered to check it. Notwithstanding the law forbidding its sale to Indians, an Indian can get it without difficulty in any of the towns adjacent to the reservations, while drunken Indians can be seen on nearly every railroad train passing through this section, and I have seen a crowd of drunken Indians drinking from the same bottle, on the streets at noonday, without being restrained or molested by the officers of the law.

To check its progress on the reservations, while such conditions obtain on every side adjacent to them, is impossible. But few Indians will tell from whom they obtain their liquor, and those who do, when brought up as witnesses in court will, if properly approached, swear to the contrary. White men, as a rule, take little or no interest in the welfare of the Indian and therefore do not willingly report these violations of the law.

Schools.—Five boarding schools have been maintained under this agency during the past year. The attendance has been good with the prospect of continuing so for the next school year.

Plans and estimates have been submitted to the Department for enlargement of three of the schools and for necessary outbuildings for Leech Lake School. The improvements recommended for Bena School have been authorized and are now nearing completion. Nothing has yet been done for Cass Lake and Cross Lake schools, which are in great need of improvements recommended.

Bids were invited for erection of employees' cottage at Leech Lake Boarding School, but none were received. Plans and specifications are now being considered, with a view of building same, purchasing material in open market, and hiring the necessary labor to erect same. This building is an absolute necessity, if the school is to be conducted in a successful manner. The crowding of employees into the school building, already caring for more children than its capacity warrants, is not in the interest of the service.

A small hospital is necessary at each of the five schools, where the sick children can be separated from the others and receive the necessary care and attention which is now impossible. Plans and estimates will be submitted for these hospitals.

The "old home," established across the bay at the old agency site, is in much better condition than ever before. Its improved condition is due to the agency physicians, under whose charge it was placed, and the untiring zeal and devotion to duty of Miss Maude Brackney, the field matron, in care of the old and helpless people who live in the "home." I hope to be able to make it a permanent establishment and so enlarge it, on the lines of our poor farms, to enable me to care for all the indigent and helpless Indians under my charge.

Allotments.—The allotment of Indians previously made does not seem to have been done with as much care as should have been taken, and much of the work will have to be readjusted. I am now adjusting those of the Leech Lake Reservation and endeavoring to allot all Indians entitled to same, preparatory to opening the lands under the "Morris bill." Many of the Indians do not know where their allotments are situated, and none seem to know anything about where the lines run. I believe all these lines must be established and corners plainly marked to prevent encroachment by settlers and loggers, and I so recommend.

The wholesome condition of affairs of this agency is largely due to the efficient work of the employees under my charge, who are all capable, honest, and loyal.

I gratefully acknowledge the uniform courtesy accorded me at all times by the officials of the Indian Office.

Very respectfully,

G. L. SCOTT,
Major, Tenth Cavalry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LEECH LAKE SCHOOL.

LEECH LAKE AGENCY, *Onigum, Minn., July 21, 1902.*

SIR: I herewith submit my report of the Leech Lake Indian School for the fiscal year 1902:

Attendance.—There has been a satisfactory attendance throughout the entire year. Our largest enrollment was 82, with an average of 71.

Health.—Whereas we have had several cases of smallpox during the year, it was of mild form, and there were no deaths. The agency physician has been faithful at all times. For reason of there being no hospital at this school, in a number of instances we have allowed the sick pupils to be taken to their homes. We have felt great need of a hospital throughout the entire year.

Industrial work.—Being surrounded by pine forests and lakes on every side we have no farm, but the time has been well spent in clearing, caring for the school stock, building fences and putting the grounds in order, and preparing wood for stoves and furnace. The girls have been regularly detailed for training in the several domestic departments of the school. Much advancement has been made by them in all that pertains to housewifery.

Literary work.—The schoolroom work has been satisfactory. Children of the primary grades were in school throughout the day; the larger pupils alternating each half day; the literary with industrial training.

Employees.—There have been no changes in the force of employees at this school the past year, which speaks well for the faithfulness of each. As to the qualifications of each, your attention is invited to my efficiency reports.

Official visits.—We are pleased to acknowledge visits from Supervisors Chalcraft and House, who gave us kindly suggestions for the good of our work.

Conclusion.—I consider the past year a successful one in the history of this school. As a rule, a good feeling exists toward the school by the Indian parents. A few so-called chiefs have opposed us during the year for reason of our refusal to open wide the door of the commissary, and declining to accept their sons and favorites as employees, to the detriment of the school.

I voice the sentiment of each employee in acknowledging the earnest and constant support you have given this school since assuming charge of this agency. Thanking your office for the many favors and courtesies granted during the year, and taking this opportunity to express my appreciation to my employees for the hearty cooperation in making our school the success it has been, I am,

Very respectfully,

GEORGE L. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent.*

MAJ. GEO. L. SCOTT, *Acting United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF TEACHER OF BENA SCHOOL.

BENA BOARDING SCHOOL,
Leech Lake Agency, August 25, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the Bena Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

This school can comfortably accommodate 40 pupils—20 boys and 20 girls. There was a total enrollment of 57—31 boys and 26 girls, with an average attendance of 42 for the ten months that school was in session. Of those enrolled there were 46 present at the close of school. The largest number in attendance at one time during the year was 53. By authority from the Indian Office, a two weeks' vacation was given the pupils in April to allow them to go with their parents to Sugarbush. Many of the camps were across the lake, and, owing to the fact that the ice was breaking at that time, it was impossible to get some of the children back after this vacation. This was the cause of the falling off in attendance during the last quarter. There is also some difficulty in returning the children promptly in September, for the reason that these Indians are at this time of the year away from their homes gathering the wild rice and need their children to help them.

Literary.—The work along this line was laid out and followed, after January 1, 1902, as far as possible and practicable in conformity with the Course of Study issued in the forepart of the year by the superintendent of Indian schools.

The advancement in number work, nature study, and language was marked. The interest and spirit of enthusiasm on the part of the pupil in these branches were greatly aroused by the correlation of these branches of study with the practical work in gardening. Every child had his special lessons in the art of planting seeds and caring for the young plant as it came forth from the earth. The advancement of the beginners in speaking English was very rapid, which fact I attribute particularly to the interest which they took in this work. The pupils did all the planting of the school garden under the supervision of the literary and industrial teachers. They took a great interest in this work from the very start in clearing the ground of logs and stumps preparatory to planting. This industrial work was carried into the schoolroom by various lessons, games, songs, and the planting of seeds in boxes, where observation was made in the germination of seeds and the growth of different plants.

All holidays throughout the year were properly and interestingly observed. On these occasions the children rendered their parts of the programmes with remarkable credit to themselves and their teacher. The Christmas entertainment given was an excellent entertainment and showed the remarkable advancement of the beginners, especially in English and general knowledge. A cantata was also given out of doors on the last day of school, which was a further proof of their rapid advancement.

Sunday school was held regularly throughout the year. These meetings installed a good moral influence in the school. Song service was held every Sunday evening.

Evenings, during the week, were spent in the schoolroom and elsewhere, in and out of the building, by the pupils and employees together in a pleasant and profitable manner. Songs, games, conversations, and tableaux were indulged in. On Friday evenings the pupils and employees enjoyed a social in the dining hall. On Saturday afternoons some of the pupils were allowed to visit their homes; and on Saturday evenings the Employees' Reading Circle was held.

Industrial.—This work was somewhat handicapped on account of there being so many changes during the year in the industrial force of employees. However, every effort was made to accomplish everything possible and to make the work harmonize with the work in the class room. Special classes in cooking and sewing were held regularly, the principal object being to give the pupil a good practical home training. The girls were taught the proper preparation of vegetables, meats, bread, pies, and cakes for a small family. They were taught plain sewing by hand and machine, buttonholing, mending, and some decorative needlework. The boys were also taught to sew the buttons on their clothing. The small boys and girls also received special training in the art of housekeeping by having a doll house which they were taught to care for by the teacher in the schoolroom. Actual cooking and sewing were done for the doll family. Chores were performed by the little boys in a play spirit, and enjoyment and benefit were derived by this method of instruction. Much stress was laid upon the industrial part of the working of this school.

The large boys, under the supervision of the industrial teacher, cared for the school stock, which consists of a team of horses and four head of horned stock; cut cedar posts and rails for fencing during the winter, and did considerable work in clearing the swamp in the rear of the school of old dead cedar which obscured the view to the lake. A large clearing was made in the fall and spring for garden purposes and a ball ground for the boys. This necessitated some hard work in removing old pine stumps which were so numerous about the premises, but was an excellent test for the boys as to their staying qualities. They met difficulties in the removal of these remains of a hundred years' growth, but were taught to surmount them.

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This work was the cause of most of the running away of the pupils during the spring term, but in each case the offender was appropriately punished and running away was finally checked.

Improvements.—Under authority of the Indian Office dated July 2, 1902, we have in course of construction an addition to this school building which will contain, when finished, girls' and boys' play rooms, bathrooms, clothing rooms, mess rooms, and a large storeroom. A shop building has just been constructed and the sewer and water system will be completed. With these improvements better work will be accomplished during the coming year.

The present school buildings are in a good state of repair, with the exception of the laundry, which needs painting. The materials for painting the building have been received and work will be started immediately.

The school garden promises a fair crop of vegetables, which will greatly assist in the proper subsistence of the pupils during the coming year.

The health of the school was very good the entire year.

The employees, with a few exceptions, were very faithful workers.

We were honored in the first part of the year by visits from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Supervisor Chalcraft, and later, Supervisor House, from whom helpful advice and suggestions were received.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Department for favors granted this school during they ear, and Maj. G. L. Scott, acting agent, for his cooperation and interest in the general welfare and success of the school.

Very respectfully,

HENRY W. WALKEN,
Principal Teacher.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through Acting Agent Maj. G. L. Scott.)

REPORT OF AGENT FOR WHITE EARTH AGENCY.

WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MINN., *September 26, 1902.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your communication bearing date of May 15, 1902, I have the honor respectfully to submit my second annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

The census of the Indians belonging on this reservation shows the total number to be 4,719, composed as follows:

	Total number of Indians.	Males, 18 years and upward.	Females, 14 years and upward.	Children of school age, from 6 to 16 years, inclusive.
White Earth Mississippi Chippewa	1,615	396	462	176
Gull Lake Mississippi Chippewa	340	71	118	119
Removal White Oak Point Mississippi Chippewa	87	22	25	21
Removal Mille Lac Mississippi Chippewa	323	76	119	80
Nonremoval Mille Lac Mississippi Chippewa	870	197	301	248
Removal Leech Lake Pillager Chippewa	227	82	100	70
Cass and Winnibagoshish Chippewa	56	13	14	48
Otter Tail Pillager Chippewa	717	165	234	308
Removal Fond du Lac Chippewa	100	24	27	27
Pembina Chippewa	344	107	90	80
Total	4,719	1,153	1,181	1,347

Smallpox.—Last fall there were a large number of smallpox cases among the Mille Lac Indians, who live principally in Millelacs County, about 150 miles southeast of this reservation. Dr. Lindley A. Parkinson, agency physician, was detailed to take charge of these cases, and under his charge the disease was completely wiped out. Prior to his taking charge of these cases, there were 4 deaths from this disease. Of the 903 nonremoval Mille Lac Indians, 761 were vaccinated by the agency physician. Of the resident Indians of White Earth Reservation, 3,849 in number, 3,648 have been vaccinated, making a total of 4,409 Indians vaccinated out of the 4,752 under my charge.

I am pleased to state, however, that there has not been a single case of smallpox developed on this reservation. During the fall an Indian from Leech Lake returned with a developed case of smallpox, and died a few days after arriving here; also an Indian returned from logging camp where he was employed with the disease. He was at once quarantined and further spread of the disease was prevented.

Mille Lac Indians.—These Indians are located around the beautiful Mille Lac Lake, occupying the former Mille Lac Reservation; and they have stubbornly and tenaciously remained. There are 870 of the nonremoval Mille Lac Indians. But 02 have removed to White Earth Reservation and taken their allotments here and make this their permanent home, leaving 808 who have not removed.

By an act of Congress of May 27, 1902, provision was made to pay the Mille Lac Indians occupying the former Mille Lac Reservation $40,000, or so much thereof as

was necessary, for improvements had thereon, on condition of their removal therefrom to White Earth Reservation or some other reservation in Minnesota where allotments could be made to them. The honorable Secretary of the Interior sent as representatives of the Government to treat with these Indians, looking to the carrying into effect said act, United States Inspector James McLaughlin, and the undersigned. On the 30th day of August of this year an agreement was reached with these Indians for their removal, and this bids to be the close of the long drawn out Mille Lac controversy.

Allotments.—When allotments are made to the Mille Lac Indians above referred to, allotments will have been made to all Indians now belonging on White Earth Reservation.

Home for old, sick, blind, and indigent Indians.—The 1st of January, 1902, a home for old, sick, blind, and indigent Indians was established here as an experiment. A building was rented as temporary quarters for the home. Heretofore issues have been made to old, sick, and blind; but on the opening of this home the same was discontinued. At first the Indians were indisposed to enter the home, but a few did enter and in a very short time the home was filled to its utmost capacity. A matron was placed in charge of the home, having a cook and a laborer to assist her in performing the work necessary at such a place. The inmates are provided with clothes and are given their meals and lodging. The place is a decided success and seems to be the solving of the problem of taking care of this class of Indians.

Sale of allotments of deceased Indians.—The act of Congress of May 27, 1902, permitting the heirs of deceased Indians to sell the allotments of the deceased, has not operated in the sale of any land up to the time of the 1st of September, and for that reason I am unable to say anything on the subject, except that in my judgment the strongest safeguards should be placed around the sale of this land. If the land be sold to desirable home seekers, there is no doubt of its having a good effect. But if the land is permitted to be bought up by syndicates, I can see no good to come from the law permitting the sale of this land.

Schools.—The school facilities on this reservation are not what they should be. The White Earth Boarding School is a very fine and a thoroughly modern plant, built to accommodate 150 pupils, and has been filled during the past year to its utmost capacity. The boarding schools at Rice River and Pine Point are very poor buildings, and these two schools should be abolished, and one boarding school, similar to the White Earth Boarding School, built in a central location.

One day school has been opened during the past year, and two more are to be built and opened as soon as possible.

The Catholic Mission School, under the supervision of Rev. Aloysius Hermuntz, O. S. B., is a fine plant and is a school for girls only.

During the last school year there were in attendance from this reservation the following:

Government schools:		
White Earth Day School	37	
White Earth Boarding School	162	
Pine Point School	83	
Wild Rice River School	93	
		375
Catholic Mission School:		
St. Benedict's Orphan Industrial School		90
Independent School supported by members of the reservation:		
Buffalo River Day School		13
Nonreservation schools:		
Haskell Institute	9	
Pipestone School	66	
Pierre School	6	
Tomah School	5	
Vermillion Lake School	11	
Morris School	50	
Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute	3	
Carlisle School	16	
Chilocco School	2	
Chamberlain School	3	
Riggs Institute	86	
Toledo School	17	
		274
Total		752

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Police.—This reservation is pretty well surrounded with railroads, and small towns around the reservation make it very hard to keep liquor out; but with the small police force, consisting of 1 captain and 11 police, the liquor traffic is kept down.

The reports of the superintendents of the White Earth Boarding, Wild Rice River Boarding, and Pine Point Boarding schools are transmitted herewith.

Very respectfully,

SIMON MICHELET,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PINE POINT SCHOOL.

PINE POINT BOARDING SCHOOL,
White Earth Agency, Minn., August 20, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of this school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902:

Attendance.—Enrollment, 101; average, 88. This is the highest attendance registered during the existence of the school. Many of these Indians have always been hostile to schools. At present their spirit of hostility has apparently changed to an attitude of cheerful indifference. The day is not far in the future when they will be anxious for their children to have the best school advantages available.

Industrial work.—The new course of study has proven very valuable.

The girls have made good progress in housekeeping, sewing, mending, cooking, and gardening. The instruction in the laundry has not proven satisfactory.

The boys have done well in all departments. Their greatest difficulty is in learning to be kind to stock and to take proper care of Government property.

Nearly all of these pupils have allotments of good land. We should teach them to be farmers and stock raisers. It is practically impossible to do so, however, situated as we are on the edge of a swamp in a Norway-pine forest. Our tillable land is less than 2 acres in extent. We have rented a few acres from a neighbor, giving him a share of the crop. We are thus able to give a limited amount of instruction in gardening and raised a few hundred bushels of vegetables for table use each year.

Class-room work.—The first, second, and third grades were in charge of Miss E. G. Chew until April, when she resigned. Mr. Phil Converse filled the position until the close of school. Mr. Converse deserves praise for his painstaking efforts. Every pupil advanced rapidly while in his charge. Mrs. Curtis has taught the fourth and fifth grades. All pupils of the fifth grade are ready for transfer to nonreservation schools.

Very respectfully,

H. L. CURTIS, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through United States Indian Agent SIMON MICHELET.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WILD RICE RIVER SCHOOL.

WILD RICE RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL,
White Earth Agency, Minn., September 22, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902:

Attendance for first quarter, 79; second, 92; third, 93; and fourth, 103.

The attendance has always been far in excess of the rated capacity, and as the parents desire to put their children in school, and there is great need of their being so placed, it becomes difficult to fix a proper limit.

Buildings are old wooden ones, utterly unfit for school purposes. Poorly constructed to begin with, it is impossible to repair them in such manner as to make them comfortable for use without practically rebuilding. Such repairs as are possible are made from time to time, but new buildings are a necessity, without doubt. The work in all departments is of course hampered by this lack of adequate accommodations, it being much more difficult to accomplish than would be under proper conditions.

Industrial work consists of ordinary household duties—cooking, laundry, sewing, care of dormitories, etc.; care of stock and garden of 5 acres; cutting wood, and hauling water in barrels from the river one-fourth of a mile distant. No shops are provided or needed, as most of our pupils are small.

Schoolroom work has been satisfactory. The new Course of Study has been followed closely as possible.

Employees have in most cases worked in harmony and to good purpose.

Very respectfully,

VIOLA COOK, *Superintendent.*

SIMON MICHELET, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WHITE EARTH SCHOOL.

WHITE EARTH BOARDING SCHOOL,
White Earth, Minn., August 1, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the White Earth Boarding School.

This school is located 22 miles north of Detroit City (the nearest railroad point) and in one of the most picturesque, beautiful, and fertile sections to be found in the State of Minnesota. Myriads of beautiful lakes, clear as crystal, may be seen as one views the broad expanse of trackless prairie; broken, rolling prairie, dotted here and there with beautiful groves of oak, birch, and poplar, and covered everywhere with a thick growth of tall prairie grass. Inviting farmhouses, broad fields of waving grain, chiefly wheat, oats, and hay, mark the advance of Indian civilization from the tepee as his dwelling, and following the chase for his livelihood.

I say Indian civilization; but after all it is the white man's civilization. These beautiful farms and comfortable farmhouses are owned as a rule (and the rule has few exceptions) by mixed bloods, many of whom have more white blood than Indian. They are mostly French, and among this class the French seems to be the "mother tongue," many of them not speaking Ojibwa at all. Not knowing, one would never suspect from appearances that they had a drop of Indian blood in their veins. From this class of Indians the White Earth School receives most of its pupils, so that so far as the pupils are concerned it does not differ materially from a white school of the same class.

The year has been a very successful one in most particulars. The great drawback has been the employment of Indians living on the reservation as instructors in the various industrial and domestic departments. While we feel that a great many improvements have been made during the year, still it is very evident that we have not attained the standard as outlined by the education department of the Indian Office, nor can we hope to do so until we have employees who are trained instructors and who are wholly devoted to the work without any outside interests or attractions to occupy their time or attention. There are no doubt a great many good Indian employees; but give them positions away from their own reservation and people. I am unalterably opposed to giving any position above the grade of assistant to any Indian in the home school.

The total enrollment for the year 1902 was 188 boarding and 49 day pupils, with an average attendance of 162 boarding and 37 day pupils (last quarter), while the capacity of the boarding school is only 150. The day school was opened at the agency in the spring to accommodate those pupils living near the agency and in order to give room in the boarding school for more pupils, who live in distant parts of the reservation and who were without school privileges.

Among the improvements for the year was the installation of an acetylene gas lighting plant, just completed, and which affords a most excellent light; the organization of a band, consisting of 11 girls and 11 boys, and the establishing of a little monthly paper, the Chippewa Herald. Both the band and the paper have been successful in every way, and have added much interest and life to the routine school work. Both have been self-supporting from the start. A new employees' building is now in course of construction, while many other smaller improvements are also being made. Material has already been purchased with which to build sidewalks, fences, repair buildings, etc., so that the school plant will soon be one of the best of its kind in the service. The buildings are all of stone and white brick, and are thoroughly modern in all of their appointments. The water and sewer systems are perfect in execution, and the location can not be excelled.

A small hospital and a work shop are badly needed. The school should have a larger farm, where general farming and stock raising could be carried on more extensively. The school could be made almost self-supporting in a few years with a good farm properly equipped and managed.

In conclusion I wish to extend to you and the Indian Office my most hearty thanks for your kind and generous aid and support, which has at all times been cordial, honest, frank, and helpful. In this report I wish to make honorable mention of Mr. N. B. Herr, teacher, a full-blood Munsee Indian, a good teacher, a loyal and faithful worker and a gentleman. He is an ideal product of the present educational policy for the Indian. I would also extend my heartfelt thanks to all other employees of the school, who have constantly and conscientiously striven to do their duty and hold up the standard of the school to the high ideals to which every educational institution should at once aspire.

Respectfully submitted.

OSCAR H. LIPPS, *Superintendent.*

SIMON MICHELET, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN MONTANA.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR BLACKFEET AGENCY.

BLACKFEET INDIAN AGENCY,
Browning, Mont., August 25, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report for this agency for the year ending June 30, 1902.

The annual census shows the following:

Total population (males, 1,023; females, 1,059)	2,082
Males above 18 years of age	516
Females above 14 years of age	625
Children of school age between 6 and 16:	
Males	212
Females	190

Following suggestions and instructions sent from your office, some radical changes have been made in the affairs of this tribe of Indians. The practice of giving something for nothing, into which we had drifted, has been to a certain extent discontinued, and the doctrine of "if you don't work you don't eat" initiated. Last fall there were 2,100 people upon the ration roll. Seven hundred, comprising the part bloods, were stricken off. No appreciable suffering ensued.

During the year authority has been granted for the employment of about 100 of the able-bodied full bloods, representing 600 men, women, and children, upon an irrigating ditch which will water a tract of land sufficient to give each of the 100 about 160 acres. This work is now commenced, the Indians working thereon being paid wages in lieu of rations. This will cut our ration list down to about 800, the

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intention being to lop off the families of all able-bodied men and retain only those who by reason of age or infirmity are unable to work.

Experience has demonstrated that cutting these people off the ration roll does not mean that all of those cut off will go to work. Sympathetic relatives take care of them in some instances.

The striking off from the ration roll is going to cause some suffering and hardship. It is very doubtful if the suffering will be any greater than that endured by the white pioneers of this Western country.

The male Indians of this tribe have universally adopted citizen's dress, the exceptions being among the very old men. The younger men wear short hair. It has been deemed inadvisable to get after the old men, men who within the next decade will pass away, although many of them have voluntarily used the shears.

All attempts at agriculture and gardening on this reserve have been confined to the creek bottoms. The very heavy rains this spring and early summer washed away much of the seed, the loss being equal to fully 75 per cent. In most instances the loss has been repaired and the crop replanted. Most of the bottom lands here show alkali after cultivation, and the belief is current and seemingly well-founded that the bench lands must be irrigated and used for agriculture before any marked improvement in this branch can be achieved.

The raising of cattle is the main dependence of this people at present. For a period of three years we have had exceptionally mild winters and the cattle have thriven in consequence, instances of loss being rare. The demand for horses during the year has been good, and while large numbers have been sold at fair prices, the numbers upon the range show no appreciable decrease.

Herewith is submitted the report of W. H. Matson, superintendent of the agency boarding school. Carpenters, plasterers, and paper hangers are now at work in an attempt to put the school into more presentable shape. Its capacity is but 57, and we have great need for greater and better accommodations.

In addition to the agency school we have the Holy Family Mission, with substantial stone buildings, situated in the beautiful Two Medicine Valley. The enrollment at this excellent school last year was 64.

During the year the positions of one carpenter, one blacksmith, and the harness-maker have been abolished. A member of this tribe has been helped to open a custom blacksmith and wheelwright shop, and a license granted to the harness maker. Both shops are well patronized, and to this extent the practice of doling out alms has been abolished.

The police have been efficient and industrious the past year. We have had more than the usual amount of trouble with the whisky traffic the past year. We have, however, seven cases awaiting the attention of the next grand jury.

The court of Indian offenses has handled in a fairly satisfactory way the cases coming before it.

I thank you for courteous attention to numerous requests.

Very respectfully,

JAMES H. MONTEATH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF BLACKFEET SCHOOL.

BLACKFEET AGENCY SCHOOL, *July 9, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

The entire enrollment for the year was 95—47 boys and 48 girls. To conform to the Indian Office regulation concerning dormitory space, orders were received to reduce the attendance January 1 to 60 pupils—33 boys and 27 girls. This was done as fast as the parents could get the released children away.

School opened September 1 and continued without serious interruption until November, when our regular annual visitant, influenza, appeared and placed 31 children upon the sick list. In a few instances pneumonia followed. At this time class-room work was suspended for two weeks, and the class rooms used for dormitories, as the dampness of the cellar and the open condition of the walls of the dormitories in the main building were supposed to be largely responsible for this illness. The same interruption from the same cause occurred again in March, 37 children being sent to the sick room. This time, however, we did not move out, as the cellar had been drained and purified, so that infection could no longer be placed to its charge.

Aside from these two instances our work was not disturbed, and the children who remained at school had unusually good health. For the first time in the history of the school no trouble was experienced from tuberculosis, while sore eyes were limited to a very few cases.

During the months of January, February, and March the positions of assistant cook, assistant seamstress, assistant laundress, and night watchman were vacated, and in May the second teacher resigned, reducing the schoolroom help to one teacher.

In the schoolroom the work in the six different grades was kept in touch with the work in the industrial departments, and on the whole was good, though there was a manifest loss of interest on the part of the children after one-third of their number were allowed to go home, in January.

Seven pupils have been listed as eligible for transfer to some nonreservation school.

The school herd came through the winter in fine condition, and is the most prolific of any year in its history—an increase of 47 calves, with no losses. The hogs were not so fortunate, several having died from some cause unknown.

Save a partial yield of potatoes, nothing came of the large garden and field planting, everything having been destroyed by hail last July, and the prospect for this year is no better, as everything planted has been under water for a week.

The improvements and repairs for the year consisted of a ditch dug and boxed for the purpose of draining the cellar, new floor put down in the girls' waiting room and bathroom and in a portion of the hall in their building. The boys' bathroom and the floors in the kitchen and dining room were repaired in part, while the sidewalks about the buildings were thoroughly reconstructed and repaired.

The cellar drain was a want felt for years, and we were fortunate in not having to wait longer, as the rainfall this summer is the greatest this country has had in the lifetime of its oldest inhabitants. While the drain does not prevent water from seeping into the cellar, it keeps it moving, so that it does not become stagnant and emit an offensive odor as it formerly did.

While thankful for what has thus far been done to make this condemned plant tolerable as a habitation, I must in all conscience reiterate the need of more comfortable quarters and better facilities if anything like reasonable efficiency is expected. As matters now are, every employee worth retaining in the service is casting about for some more desirable place. With more children of school age on the reservation to-day and fewer in the schools abroad than when this school had an attendance of 128, it is reasonable to presume that with a creditable plant suitably located a school of 200 pupils could be easily maintained, while at present it is difficult comfortably to care for and keep contented the few children allowed by law.

Expressing appreciation of Supervisor Chalcraft's visit and helpful suggestions in December, and thanking you for the gentlemanly consideration you have given the school and its needs.

I am, very respectfully,

W. H. MATSON, *Superintendent.*

J. H. MONTEATH, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF AGENT FOR CROW AGENCY.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., *September 3, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the condition of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year 1902:

Agriculture.—Owing to the allotment work now in progress on this reservation the Indians have abandoned the community farms and gone to live on their own land, and as most of these allotments are unimproved the yield of small grain was small.

Cattle.—The Indian range is exceptionally fine, and beef cattle shipped to Chicago brought excellent prices. The number of calves branded the past year far exceeded that of any of the past five years. The stealing of cattle and horses belonging to the Indians, which was checked by the conviction of two men last year, has broken out afresh, and we have several men in custody, one of whom confessed, and we are now in close pursuit of several horse thieves and expect to have them behind the bars within a short time.

Schools.—After several years of continued appeals for school buildings necessary at Pryor subagency, 72 miles distant, it finally came about, and a splendid building will be ready for occupancy in a short time.

A new building for use of school employees and their kitchen and dining room is now being erected at this agency. It is absolutely essential that a building to be used for recitation rooms, laundry, and sewing room be allowed at this place, as the two buildings now used for these purposes are unfit for habitation and have been condemned by every inspector and school supervisor visiting them during the past five years.

Employees.—The employees at this agency are conversant with their duties, punctual, of good habits, and it is a pleasure to add that there are no petty bickerings among the employees or their families.

Respectfully submitted.

S. G. REYNOLDS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CROW SCHOOL.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., *August 1, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to make another annual report of the Crow Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Enrollment and attendance.—Enrollment was 165, and the average was about the same number. The children came in promptly September 1, and remained contented and happy through the whole year.

Health.—The school has been remarkably free from sickness of any kind, and the few cases we had were so skillfully handled by Dr. Oberlander, the physician, that no deaths occurred. He is entitled to much credit for his kindness, care, and good attention to the sick.

Employees.—The present corps of employees are excellent and beyond the ordinary—are the best I ever had, which is saying much after a service of fourteen years. All are doing their full duty. Harmony prevails throughout the whole school.

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Schoolroom work.—There are five schools, all doing good work, considering the buildings they are in. The schoolrooms are dark, dismal, old, worn-out, the floors are completely worn through and require the constant attention of a carpenter to prevent children going to the lower story. These buildings were condemned many years ago, and are not worth repairing. It is a source of great anxiety to me to know how we will start school this fall. The teachers are doing their best; and pupils are progressing rapidly in their studies. Miss Reel's Course of Study has been adopted by them as far as possible, both in the literary and manual parts.

Industrial work.—This is a very important matter among all people, and especially among all Indians. We are doing the ordinary work common to all boarding schools, such as cooking, baking, laundering, farming, milking, care of stock, butter making, etc., but I think this is not enough. We need a carpenter, blacksmith, shoe and harness maker, so the boys may be prepared to do their own work after leaving school.

Garden.—This comprises 12 acres and is in excellent condition, producing an abundance of vegetables of all kinds for children's table. Potatoes bid fair for a very large crop.

Stock.—Our herd of Holstein cattle is a beautiful sight coming and going to the range, herded by the schoolboys, who take much pleasure in caring for them. The care of stock, garden, and farm is under the supervision of Mark K. Wolf, who is doing his whole duty.

Improvements.—Through the persistent efforts of the agent we are going to have respectable quarters for most of the employees, also a mess dining room and kitchen, which are being erected at the present time. May the good work continue until we secure a good place for sewing room, laundry, and schools.

Thanking you for your kindness, I am,

LESLIE WATSON, *Superintendent.*

S. G. REYNOLDS, *United States Agent.*

REPORT OF AGENT FOR FLATHEAD AGENCY.

JOCKO, FLATHEAD AGENCY, MONT., *September 24, 1902.*

SIR: In compliance with usual instructions, I have the honor to submit this my fifth annual report of conditions existing at this agency.

The past year has been quite satisfactory. The terrible scourge of smallpox that existed here last year was finally eradicated and only two cases have appeared this year. These were promptly isolated and the spread of the disease prevented. The health of the Indians during the past year has been good.

Climatic conditions have been favorable for crops, with the result that our people are now harvesting and thrashing much the largest acreage and yield that they have ever had. It is very gratifying to me to note that during the past five years there has been an annual increase over the production of the previous year of not less than 20 per cent, and on one year an increase of nearly 40 per cent.

The ranges have been unusually good during the past year, but the sale of ponies has decreased considerably, with the result that their numbers have increased and the ranges have suffered correspondingly.

The necessity for a large boarding school is as great as ever. Nearly or quite one-half of the children of the reservation are without school facilities. Our small boarding school at the agency has been very successful. It was crowded during nearly all of the year, and many Indian children who voluntarily applied for admission were necessarily turned away. We are all much pleased with the prospect of the contemplated new boarding school plant being started within a short time. Its immediate construction is a necessity and should no longer be delayed.

The Department having taken the first steps looking to the surveying, allotting, and supplying of an irrigation system for this reservation, gives me strong hopes for the future of these people.

The early beginning and the prompt and vigorous prosecution of this work will be of inestimable benefit to these Indians. It should result within a few years in practically all of them becoming self-sustaining, and many of them prosperous. No advantage can be gained in longer delaying this work, and I sincerely hope that it will be pushed.

Census statistics and report of Principal Teacher Werner herewith inclosed.

Thanking you and the office for assistance rendered, I remain,

Very respectfully,

W. H. SMEAD,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FLATHEAD SCHOOL.

FLATHEAD BOARDING SCHOOL, *Jocko, Mont., September 1, 1902.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the Flathead Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

During the past year the pupils and Indians have shown in various ways that the prejudice which exists among them against Government schools is being done away with. Especially have we noticed this when so many pupils applied for admission to the school on their return from hunting last fall. We were obliged to turn away a great many children. This goes to show that a larger school is necessary.

The total enrollment for the year was 49—27 boys and 22 girls—and the average attendance was 44. Some of the Indians were induced to leave their children at school before going on the hunt, and we sincerely hope that more of them may be induced to do likewise.

The schoolroom work has been quite successful during the past year. Undoubtedly more could have been accomplished had there not been so many changes of teachers. By the end of the year, without exception, every pupil could speak English enough so that no Indian was heard spoken on the playground or elsewhere.

In regard to industrial work, great pains were taken by both pupils and employees, and the results were more than satisfactory.

A great deal of work was accomplished in the sewing room. Besides the making of 538 articles of clothing, bed clothing, towels, etc., three girls became quite efficient in the art of dressmaking, while a large majority of both boys and girls were taught to use the needle in the way of mending their own garments and sewing on buttons. The mending was taken into the class room during the latter part of the term and very good results were accomplished. Especially among the boys did we see less untidiness. When they discovered that they had to sew on their own buttons and mend their own rips and tears, they were more careful with their clothes in their work and play. The girls, being relieved of a lot of mending, devoted a good share of their leisure time to fancy work, such as embroidery and lace work. They completed 19 pieces, all of which were a credit to them.

The kitchen and laundry both turned out good results. All the large girls were able to prepare an ordinary meal and bake several kinds of cakes, pies, and puddings. In fact, their parents were so interested that they bought them eggs and butter with which to bake things for their exhibit which the pupils prepared for the closing exercises.

Both boys and girls did good work in the laundry, for through our detail system all who were able to work had practical experience in washing and ironing. Our detail is so arranged that pupils were changed every month, thereby never letting them get tired of their work and giving them experience in all domestic duties and industries the school affords.

The health of the school was remarkable. Only a few colds and not one case of sickness was had during the entire year.

The school is in need of a farm whereon the school cattle could be pastured, especially the cows. Many a time the cows wandered off on the range and could not be found until great damage was done to the boy of milk. It would also give the boys experience in farming.

In conclusion I am pleased to say that the employees are courteous, efficient, and work in harmony with each other.

Thanking you and the agency employees for courtesies shown us during the past year,

I remain,

CHARLES F. WERNER,
Principal Teacher in Charge.

W. H. SMEAD,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR FORT BELKNAP AGENCY.

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, MONT., *August 26, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1902.

The annual census shows—

Males	594
Females	664
Total	1,258
Males over 18 years	375
Females over 14	468
Children of school age between 6 and 16	259

Education.—Inclosed herewith is the report of Bert R. Betz, superintendent of the agency boarding school. In connection therewith I would say that I consider that in the near future this school under the able management of Superintendent Betz and his corps of affable assistants will soon take front rank among the best of the reservation schools.

In addition to the regular agency boarding school we have the Catholic mission at St. Pauls, located on Peoples Creek, 42 miles from the agency, under the excellent management of the Rev. Father Ig. A. Vasta, accommodating and having an average attendance of 80 pupils. Here are taught farming, gardening, cattle and sheep herding, shoemaking, carpentry, dairying, laundry, cooking, housekeeping, music, besides the regular common-school course. The buildings are of stone, large and commodious, well ventilated, their sanitary condition being excellent. The Rev. Father and his corps of teachers, the Rev. Mother Francis and the Sisters under her charge as teachers, all deserve great credit for the excellent manner in which this fine mission school is managed, the good work done, and the results obtained.

Cattle.—There was issued at the close of the year 1,500 head of fine heifers. The people are taking good care of their stock, show great interest, and are now busy providing feed for the coming winter.

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Agriculture. The Indians are now taking to farming in good shape, and I think next year will make a great showing. You will notice by the statistics accompanying the annual report that they have raised a great deal of grain and cereals.

Irrigation.—The system known as No. 2 from Warm Springs Creek including the main laterals was completed last October and about 7 feet of water was filled in the reservoir, but as no provision was made for fencing the land during the winter and spring months none has been irrigated or cropped this year. There are about 1,000 acres that can be supplied with water when the fencing is done, however. This system comprises 6 miles of main canal of large capacity and a reservoir to hold about 400 acre feet of water, and about 4 miles of main laterals on the land to be irrigated. On system No. 1 about 1,000 acres of land have been diked during the year for flooding. About 4 miles of main lateral ditches and 6 miles of main ditch constructed. This last is 25 feet wide and will carry 3 feet depth of water. Some repairing that was found necessary on the apron of the dam across Milk River was done, and the extremely high water of June last shows the necessity of constructing a crib about 10 feet high, 6 feet wide, and 16 feet long, below either abutment of the dam to protect the banks immediately below it. This June rise, which reached 15 feet above low-water mark, damaged the riprap below the dam some, but when the above-mentioned cribs have been built and the riprap replaced, I believe I am safe in saying that little damage is likely to occur to the dam in the future from high water.

About 1,000 acres of land was irrigated this season from the main canal on system No. 1, nearly all of which was fenced by the Indians occupying the same. There is great need of supplying posts for the fencing of the land to be irrigated under system No. 1, as no suitable post timber is to be had nearer than 50 miles distant. Had even 1,000 posts been provided last fall and winter double the amount of land might have been brought under cultivation and the value of the extra crops would have been more than the entire cost of the posts. The crops raised this year on the irrigated lands have been quite a revelation to these Indians and many are anxious to get settled and be ready to put in crops, fence and clear their land during the coming winter and early spring.

Sanitary.—The health of the Indians is generally good. Their most inveterate and persistent foe is tuberculosis in its various forms, causing lung trouble, lymphatic enlargements, ulcers, and diseases of the eye.

In summer their mode of life is healthful enough, but in the winter they are crowded in close houses, the healthy and the diseased together without the least attempt at ventilation. I do not think the Indians depend very much on the ministration of native medicine men, though in the remote parts of the reservation there is no doubt but that some of it is done. I have not heard of any cases of gross extortion on the part of the medicine men.

We should have a building about a quarter of a mile from the school in which contagious cases may be isolated. If we were visited by smallpox, as we came near being last year, there is not a place to which one ill of the disease could be taken.

Police.—The police are now becoming quite an effective force, energetic and quick to attend to their duties.

Court of Indian offenses.—During the time that I have been in charge of this agency the court have met but once and have passed but one sentence—a case of adultery and absent without leave; sentence, sixty days at hard labor. I think they are all right.

Conclusion.—In conclusion, would say that I have had a great deal of trouble in securing the data herein contained, owing to the fact that this agency has been pretty badly torn up for the last six months with inspectors, special agents, and investigations resulting therefrom. We are now just getting back to the normal.

Thanking your office for the consideration and courtesy shown,

I am, respectfully,

W. R. LOGAN,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT BELKNAP SCHOOL.

FORT BELKNAP SCHOOL,
Harlem, Mont., August 18, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this school, of which I took charge December 2, 1901.

The enrollment for the year was 131 and the average attendance 108½. The health of pupils has been good, no deaths occurring at the school and but few withdrawn on account of ill health.

General conditions.—It has been customary here to place the younger children in school in the spring instead of autumn, but agency affairs were in such complications last spring that I could receive no support in this matter. Several of the larger pupils had been enrolled in September with the promise that they would be excused April 1. When these were excused and a few withdrawn on account of poor health and no new pupils enrolled, the average fell from 114 to 106 during the last quarter.

Pupils have been transferred from this to nonreservation schools so young that they returned while they were of school age. As a result we had returned students in school all last year finishing their education. This makes a strong sentiment here against nonreservation schools, as the good they do is minimized and is not apparent, for the returned student takes his place with pupils he left a few years before.

The progress for the year has been creditable in most respects, but, as a whole, it has not been characterized by push and energy. The dilapidated condition of the plant when I took charge indicated that such has been the condition for some time. Part of this was due to worthless and inefficient employees. Several resignations, transfers, etc., which have occurred since, give us a brighter outlook for the future. We were also hampered by vacancies which we could not fill with competent temporary help. This last condition obtains now to some extent, but the grade of employees has improved very much, and our present corps of workers are loyal and industrious and generally efficient and interested in the welfare of the school.

Industrial work.—The industrial teacher and his boys have cared for the stock and garden. The prospects of a garden crop are fair, most of the garden being rather late. It is irrigated by means of a centrifugal pump. The milk herd has supplied the school with milk. Our new barn will give us more room for our stock, and I look for better results and more systematic training next year.

The shoe and harness maker and his boys have done good work during the year. On account of a lack of shop material and pressing needs in other departments, this force has been detailed to other work part of the time.

The position of engineer was not filled with a competent employee until May, so but little training was given in that line.

The various departments of domestic economy passed a year of varied success and failure. However, much valuable training was given in spite of the adverse conditions which prevailed much of the time.

Literary work.—The schoolroom work was generally good. The work in the advanced room lacked much in interest and energy, much more interest being apparent in the primary room. All the entertainments were very good, particularly the one given at the close of school. The evening lectures, given weekly by the employees, were a help in our work. Sunday school and devotional exercises were held every Sunday morning and evening. Missionaries on the reservation visited us occasionally in the interest of the children.

Improvements.—During the year we built and painted a large U-shaped barn, 20 feet wide by 180 feet outside measurement, and a cold-storage building, 24 by 42 feet, with carpenter shop and other rooms attached. We repaired, plastered, and papered the frame building, which had practically gone to ruin, and relaid floors in other buildings and a new sidewalk along the entire front of the buildings. Some of this work has not been entirely finished, and a request for labor and material to finish and make other needed improvements is now being considered by your office.

Needs.—The most important needs of this school are an addition to the boys' dormitory to accommodate 150 pupils crowded into it, a brick laundry with modern machinery, a modern heating and lighting plant, and suitable bathing facilities.

During the year we were visited by Miss Reel, superintendent of Indian schools, Inspector Jenkins, Supervisor Chalcraft, and Special Agent McNichols, who had charge of the agency for some time.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the agency and school employees for loyal support and courteous treatment, and your office for the consideration given us.

I am, sir, yours, very respectfully,

BERT R. BETZ,
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through W. R. Logan, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF AGENT FOR FORT PECK AGENCY.

FORT PECK AGENCY,
Poplar, Mont., July 1, 1902.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of May 15, I have the honor to make the following report of affairs at this agency for the past fiscal year:

The reservation.—The reservation contains about 2,000,000 acres. It extends along the Missouri River for about 80 miles, from the mouth of the Big Muddy to the mouth of the Milk River, and about 40 miles north. It is a good grazing country and well watered. It is fairly well timbered along the Missouri River. Lignite coal of fairly good quality is scattered throughout the reservation.

The Indians.—The Indians are Assiniboin and Yankton Sioux. They number, Assiniboin, 575; Yankton, 1,136. There are 414 children of school age.

Education.—The only Government school on the agency is the Poplar River Agency Boarding School. The past year has been the most successful in the entire history of the school. A full report by Supt. W. E. Meagley is herewith inclosed and renders further comment by me unnecessary.

Mrs. W. A. King conducts a day and boarding school at Wolf Point, and has been very successful during the past year. I can not speak too highly of her efforts.

Valley County maintains a public school, which is attended by about 20 mixed bloods, whose parents are citizens of the United States.

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Religion.—The Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches maintain missionaries on the reservation. The Rev. E. J. Lindsay is the missionary of the Presbyterian Church and the Rev. Father Eberschweiler of the Roman Catholic denomination. They are both able and energetic men and thoroughly devoted to the work in which they are engaged. A very large proportion of the Indians are church members.

Agriculture.—Under the able management of Mr. R. J. Maurer, agency farmer, and Mr. W. H. H. Benefeil and Mr. William Sibbits, in charge of Wolf Point, the Indians have made very considerable progress in agriculture. They will raise about all the vegetables they will need during the coming winter. The hay crop will be immense. Considerable oats will be raised.

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

Morality.—The morality of the Indians is reasonably good and their marriage customs conform to the regulations of the Indian Department and the laws of Montana. There is very little intemperance among them; perhaps a dozen cases of drunkenness among them have been before the Indian Court during the past year.

Crime.—No case of crime against the laws of the United States or Montana has occurred during the year on this reservation.

Road work.—A very large amount of road and bridge work has been done.

Grazing leases.—About two-thirds of the northern part of the reservation is not used by the Indians, and their portion of the title to it should be acquired by the United States. A general council will be held July 3 to endeavor to secure their consent to grazing leases of the above portion. It is hard to say what action they will take, but the prospects are not favorable for the lease. The proceeds of a five-year lease invested in cattle would place these Indians in pretty good shape. Many of them have a considerable amount of stock at the present time. We will brand about 1,000 calves for the full bloods during the year.

Court of Indian offenses.—The court of Indian offenses during the last year has done most excellent work, and the decisions made by the judges have been equitable and just.

Police.—The Indian police have been efficient and all that could be desired.

Labor.—On the 1st day of May all the ration tickets were taken up and thereafter every Indian who claimed the right to draw rations or annuity goods was subject to an examination by the agency physician, and if found competent to earn his own living all issues were refused him. However, I secured labor for all who desired to work and earn their own living. With the assistance of the farmers every Indian was given employment who was willing to work. I must say that there has been less grievance and complaint since the 1st of May than has ever been known at this agency. At the same time the Indians have lived better than ever before. They were employed by the Government, the Great Northern Railroad, and by ranchmen living contiguous to the reservation. They received from $1.25 to $1.50 per day, and from ranchmen $30 per month and board. A limited number of young women were secured positions in respectable families at good wages. The work of all has given good satisfaction. At this writing from 300 to 400 are employed, either by the Government or outside parties. This number constitutes about all who can leave home for outside work.

Employees.—The employees at the agency school have been reliable and efficient.

Very respectfully,

C. R. A. SCOBEY,
United States Indian Agent

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT PECK SCHOOL.

POPLAR RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Fort Peck Agency, Mont., July 15, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of this school.

Attendance.—One hundred and eighty pupils were enrolled within 180 minutes after the books were opened. The average attendance was a little over 200. At no time was there a variation of more than 4 below or 5 above. It has been my custom to organize a new kindergarten class and make the annual promotions April 1. This was impossible during the present year on account of the small number excused by reason of ill health.

Buildings.—These are a combination of the new and old. The former are in good condition, but the latter must soon have an overhauling far beyond their real worth if continued in use. There is a great lack of sitting and play-room space for the girls. To this I attribute the very much larger percentage of sickness among them than among the boys. Too little attention is given these two rooms in planning buildings for the northern schools.

Water and sewerage.—There is an abundance of good water both for domestic purposes and fire protection. The system should be extended to the barns as per request already on file.

The sewerage system is probably as complete and satisfactory as any in the service. The sewage is carried away from the grounds and emptied into a running stream.

Literary work.—Our records show the work in this department to have advanced one grade during the past three years. This can be attributed quite as much to the keeping of a close individual record of the different pupils as to any improvement in class-room work. Were it not for the deep-rooted prejudice among the Indians against the use of the English language the school could be readily advanced another grade.

Industrial work.—Much advancement has been made in this department during the year. The dairy herd was carefully culled and enough rough stock sold to purchase a carload of eastern milk cows. These combined with the best of the old herd have made one of the best dairy herds in eastern Montana and one of which any school might well be proud. The children have had an abundance of milk during the year. The calves could be sold for enough to pay the entire expense of keeping the herd during the past year. An individual record is kept of each cow.

The garden was a success. Enough vegetables were produced to supply the school with an abundance of potatoes, turnips, rutabagas, beets, carrots, and cabbages for the entire year. At the present time the prospects are equally as good for an abundant yield next year.

Health.—The health of the boys has averaged better than that of the girls. This may be attributed to several reasons. There are more of the former than the latter, and they average nearly two years older. This throws the girls on detail at an earlier age than the boys, and, although the boys assist them in many duties ordinarily assigned to girls, yet the girls have longer hours for work and fewer for play than the boys. The principal reason, however, I believe to be the fact that in the girl's dormitory there is an almost entire absence of sitting and play-room space. In cold and stormy weather they are herded together in a manner which is certainly not conducive to good health. Steps should be taken to rectify this evil here and to guard against its incorporation into other plants about to be erected in the northwest district. All consumptives were rigidly excluded. The pupils were frequently weighed, and any symptom of decline made the pupil welcome at the dining-room at the forenoon and afternoon recess, where he received a generous bowl of bread and milk. In this way many who would ordinarily have been excused were retained until the close of the school year and then turned out in good condition.

Thanking those employees, whether school or agency or departmental, who have contributed to the success of the past year, I am,

Very respectfully,

W. E. MEAGLEY, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Maj. C. R. A. Scobey, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF AGENT FOR TONGUE RIVER AGENCY.

TONGUE RIVER AGENCY, MONT., *July 31, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902:

Agriculture.—Some perceptible improvement has been made among these Indians in farming, especially by those who have been placed upon the lands recently occupied by the whites. Those placed upon farms have endeavored to work them in a very satisfactory manner, taking great interest in being instructed and doing their work well. A large acreage was seeded down to wheat and oats this spring, which was very promising. At the present time I do not anticipate more than half a crop, and probably not that, on account of the long dry season and myriads of grasshoppers which are devastating a very large portion of the reservation. It will probably be necessary to cut most of the grain fields for hay in order to secure anything from them. The hay crop will be very short this year, which will work a great hardship to the Indians, as many will have no hay to sell, and many will not secure enough for their horses for winter feed. In the Tongue River Valley little or nothing will be harvested on account of the ravages of the grasshoppers and the dry season. Everything seems almost baked to a crisp. Only in small patches can they cut any native hay in the Tongue River Valley.

Without water it is impossible to grow crops of any kind successfully; past years of failures have fully demonstrated that fact to the settlers in this section of the country. Where the white settlers can not make a success out of farming without water, it can not be expected that the Indians can. I would earnestly recommend that steps be taken at an early date for surveys to be made in the Tongue River Valley for taking out irrigating ditches; for without a system of irrigation for the Indians living in the valley it seems to me a useless task for them to plant crops and year after year to see them dry up and wither for lack of moisture, where the utilization of some of the water running in Tongue River would insure bountiful crops every year.

Greenleaf Creek settlers are still living on their places within the limits of the reservation and make frequent inquiries as to whether the agreements entered into with the representative of the Government one year ago last January are going to be

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carried out. Their cases should be taken up and disposed of, in order that the lands which they occupy could be given to deserving Indians, who need them badly. I would respectfully recommend that their cases be taken up at an early date for final adjustment.

Buildings.—Agency buildings are log with the exception of agent's dwelling, office, warehouse, and granary, which are frame, all of which need repairs. Should have a new issue room and storeroom for storing property received before issue to Indians.

Crimes.—Crimes have decreased to a very decided extent. During the past year but five arrests have been made and those for minor offenses. Some cases of cattle killing have been reported, but have been unable to fix the guilt on the right parties.

Early in January last some trouble broke out among the shiftless band on the Rosebud, known as "Messiah men," which might have been serious had not prompt measures been taken to suppress it. Considerable agitation was created by an educated southern Cheyenne Indian, who had been loafing around other reservations, and happening on this at that time, he was promptly removed. Full report was made at the time.

Educational.—Schools very limited. One day school located at the agency; capacity for 32 pupils with average attendance of about 30 during the past year. Schoolhouse, log, with four rooms; recitation room, sewing and dining room combined, kitchen, and wash room; ventilation poor, light poor, and building badly in need of repairs.

St. Labre's Industrial Mission School, situated on Tongue River 20 miles distant from the agency, is a boarding school conducted by the Ursuline nuns, with a capacity for 65 pupils; has had an attendance of about 50 pupils without cost to the Government during the past year, the expense of operating the school being defrayed by Bishop Brondel of the Catholic Church and the Ursuline nuns. The school force consists of six missionary sisters and mother superior; there is also a missionary priest stationed at the mission, all of whom have labored with success among the Indians.

The capacity of both schools is about 100, which leaves about 274 children without proper school facilities on this reservation, which fact alone calls very forcibly for the erection of a boarding school on the site set aside for that purpose more than one year ago. I again make the recommendation that a boarding school with capacity for 200 pupils be built on the site selected at an early date, in order that the northern Cheyenne Indian children may have at least nearly equal facilities for education as other tribes of Indians.

Police.—The force consists of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 23 privates, who are divided up about equally among the three districts, all of whom perform their duties in a very intelligent manner, for which they deserve a great deal of credit.

The Indians have earned in round numbers the following amounts during the past year, most of which was expended for clothing, bedding, and other necessaries. Some part was used in the purchase of a small bunch of yearling heifers by some of the young men, who are taking excellent care of the stock purchased.

Labor for settlers off reservation	$600
Labor for employees	100
Labor for Government on agency buildings, repairs, etc.	371
Transportation of Indian supplies	4,319
Transportation of freight for others	129
Sale of hay and wood for agency and school	780
Sale of hay to sheepmen, cattlemen, and others	2,832
Total	9,131

Sanitary.—Health of the Indians is good. No contagious diseases among them during the past year. Few cases of pulmonary troubles among them.

Population.—

Males 18 years and over	360	
Males under 18 years	305	
		665
Females 14 years and over	455	
Females under 14 years	282	
		737
Total		1,402

An increase of 6 over last year.

In conclusion I desire to thank the Indian Office for assistance rendered, and the agency employees for the efficient manner in which they performed their duties.

Report of day-school teacher and statistics forwarded herewith.

Very respectfully,

J. C. CLIFFORD,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TEACHER OF TONGUE RIVER DAY SCHOOL.

TONGUE RIVER AGENCY, MONT., *July 1, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the agency day school for the year ending June 30, 1902. The school is located at Lamedeer, Tongue River Agency, Mont. Having assumed charge of the school late in the year (February 1, 1902), my term of service here as teacher has been short; however, this report will be for the whole year, based upon statistics and information at hand.

Upon assuming charge of the school I found it to be in good condition, and while fully 10 per cent of the pupils who were enrolled at that date had been in school less than five months, they had made excellent progress, and, as a whole, the pupils showed that they had been given thorough instruction and careful training by the former employees of the school, Mr. W. C. Kohlenberg and wife, who deserve much credit for the work they have done here for the Cheyenne.

Buildings, equipment, etc.—The school building consists of four rooms, built of logs, and is one of the poorest day-school buildings in the service, and as poorly equipped as it is possible for a school to be and yet show fair returns for the time and labor spent in conducting same. None of the late appliances in the way of furniture, books, and schoolroom helps are here to aid the employees in keeping the school up to the standard. Such charts, books, maps, globes, etc., as are here are wholly unsuitable, being old style and out of date long ago.

The rooms are used for schoolroom, sewing room and dining room, kitchen, and laundry. The capacity of the schoolroom is entirely too small for those who attend. The room for laundry was built recently and is yet unfinished. Our facilities for bathing consist at present of using washtubs, and are very inconvenient, unsatisfactory, and unsanitary. A system for bathing similar to those of some of the new schools should be established here.

Attendance.—The attendance for the year has been excellent. The daily average for the year is 30.51, and the daily average since February 1, 33.57, while for the quarter ending June 30, 1902, the daily average is 35.23. The yearly average, I believe, is the best in the history of the school. The largest enrollment for any one month was 39 during April. Total number of pupils enrolled during the year is 45.

Advancement.—The school consists largely of beginners taken in since September 1, 1901, and many since Christmas. Most of these children just beginning are 15 and 16 years of age, much more timid and backward than younger pupils in learning to read and speak English. School work with beginners is slow, and advancement with them naturally the same, yet there has been progress made with these pupils against great odds, which, while not all that those interested in their education would like to see, yet it has been quite satisfactory, and the children of this school will compare favorably with those of many other schools in the service.

Industrial training.—Our facilities for this important work are limited indeed. The boys are given practical lessons in the planting and cultivation of vegetables, which are grown in a small garden for the school. They have also had the care of the schoolroom, the yard, and the preparation of wood for the school under the supervision of the teacher, who has endeavored to teach them that labor is honorable and dignifying. For industry, these pupils are unexcelled among Indians. A workshop fully equipped with complete sets of carpenter and wood-carving tools and a supply of material at this school would prove of much value in giving the boys industrial training they so much need.

The girls are given daily instruction in domestic duties under the supervision of Mrs. Moses. In the kitchen they are required to kneed and bake bread, and to do general cooking in preparing the noonday meal. The care of the cupboards and the neatness of the kitchen are also made of interest to them. In the laundry they wash and iron the clothes for the entire school. In the sewing room they make and mend the clothing of the school, and are given lessons in the drafting of patterns, cutting and fitting of garments, and with the exception of three very small girls the others can cut and make their own clothing. Many articles of clothing are made at the school for the camp Indians, such as shirts, dresses, etc. A record of this work shows that no less than 120 such garments have been made at the school for them during the last five months. The advancement of the girls in acquiring practical methods in all that pertains to good housekeeping is quite pleasing, and their progress is in the right direction.

School's influence.—That the school is a factor for good among the old Indians is apparent. That its work is appreciated by many of them is fully demonstrated. I only need to say that many of the Indian women come voluntarily each week to assist with the work incident to the school to substantiate the above fact, and the interest they manifest in the cooking, washing, ironing, scrubbing, and the toilet of the children is indeed commendable and is an example worthy of imitation by many other Indians who enjoy the advantages of the day school.

Official visits.—The school was visited in April by Supervisor Chalcraft. His helpful remarks were beneficial to both teacher and pupils. May he come again.

Conclusion.—In conclusion, I wish to thank Hon. J. C. Clifford, United States Indian agent, for the kind treatment and generous assistance he has accorded me at all times. Whatever success the school has attained is largely due to his efficient efforts in its behalf. I am also indebted to Mr. Kohlenberg, the former teacher, who is now agency clerk, for valuable assistance.

Respectfully,

AMASA W. MOSES, *Teacher.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through J. C. Clifford, United States Indian Agent.)

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REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN NEBRASKA.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY.

WINNEBAGO, NEBR., *August 26, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report of affairs at this agency.

Census.—The following is a recapitulation of the census taken June 30, 1902:

Omaha:		
Males of all ages	609	
Females of all ages	609	
		1,218
Children of school age	381	
Increase of population during year	15	
Winnebago:		
Males of all ages	569	
Females of all ages	520	
		1,089
Children of school age	284	
Decrease of population during year	42	

A study of the census returns for the past thirty years of the two tribes embraced in this agency discloses a marked contrast. With the Omaha there has been a quite uniform increase from year to year, so that in thirty years the tribe has increased over 200. With the Winnebago the reverse is true, for the same period showing a loss of 240 in the tribal population, and this notwithstanding the fact that a large number have been added to the rolls from transfers made from the Wisconsin branch of the Winnebago tribe, so that the actual loss by the deaths exceeding the births would be over 300. It is difficult to assign an adequate cause for the marked contrast between these two tribes of Indians, living, as they do, in the same county under the same environments. It is my opinion, however, that the controlling cause of the rapid decline of the Winnebago tribe is the lax marriage relations existing among them and the consequent prevalence of venereal diseases.

Leasing.—This reservation embraces 250,000 acres, the larger part of which is good agricultural land. It is impossible for these people to cultivate themselves to exceed 50,000 acres, so that it will leave 200,000 acres which must be leased or allowed to go to waste and the allottees be deprived of any income from its use. Practically all of this reservation has been allotted and the little remaining tribal land will be only sufficient to adjust pending claims of the few who will be able to establish their rights to an allotment.

The drawing of the leases and the collection and disbursement of the rentals from this large amount of allotted lands is by far the most important business connected with the management of affairs at this agency. There are now about 2,000 leases in force, on which during the past year there has been collected and disbursed as follows:

Amount brought forward from last year	$7,014.66
Collections from leases of allotted lands	144,742.43
Total	151,757.09
Total disbursements during the year	145,022.20
Balance to credit of individual Indians	6,734.89

The transaction of this business in the collection and disbursement of this large amount has rendered it necessary to issue 3,785 receipts to lessees and to take 4,350 receipts from lessors. A large per cent of the leases in force are on the allotments of deceased Indians, and in the drawing of the leases and disbursement of the funds it is necessary to make a careful investigation to determine as to the correct heirs. This work has received careful and systematic attention, yet, after taking every precaution, it often develops that errors have been made.

Under the rules recently issued by the honorable Secretary to carry into effect the law of May 27, which permits heirs of deceased allottees to sell, it is necessary that every estate be administered by the probate court. This will legally determine the heirship; and as this course must ultimately be taken in every case, it is my opinion that every estate should be probated at the earliest possible day, even if the heirs do not desire to avail themselves of the privilege of selling granted them by act of Congress.

My reasons for this opinion are, first, it will finally and legally determine the question as to who are the heirs and relieve this office from assuming the responsibility of making a determination which, when made, has no legal effect; second, and of greater importance, is the fact that the longer this matter is delayed the more difficult will it be to arrive at a correct determination. The first allotment to the Winnebago Indians was made many years ago, so that we now have estates of about thirty years' standing, and, in the absence of complete records of families, deaths, marriages, and births, it is even now impossible to obtain the necessary evidence to arrive at a correct conclusion.

The character of the lessees of Indian lands on the reservation continues to improve and, as a rule, the leased lands are well tilled. The prices obtained by the Indians increase year by year and the rentals are promptly paid.

Sanitary.—Last September a very severe epidemic of smallpox broke out among the Winnebago Indians and it was not until there had been a number of deaths that the presence of the disease was discovered. The facts were systematically concealed by the Indians, and even after the agency physician had pronounced as to the nature of the disease the Indians persisted in denying its presence among them. Under these circumstances the exposure had been so general before the presence of the disease in the tribe was discovered that little could be done in the way of quarantine.

The agency physician took the most energetic steps in the way of vaccination, and his report shows that there were 716 successful vaccinations. Notwithstanding all efforts, however, to stay the progress of the disease, there were 349 cases reported by the agency physician, of which 61 were fatal. The larger part of the deaths occurred early in the epidemic, and few if any, among those who had a recent and successful vaccination. To illustrate the protection afforded by vaccination, I would say that every white employee at this agency was repeatedly and almost daily exposed to contagion, and yet none contracted the disease. We can feel assured that for many years to come there will be little danger of the disease among these people, as all now living are practically immunes.

Outside of the smallpox the general health of the Winnebago has been good.

Among the Omaha we have no agency physician, and a detailed report can not be given, but the general health of the tribe has been good and the death rate low. During the epidemic of smallpox among the Winnebago Indians Dr. E. A. Sears, contract physician at the Omaha School, was employed to vaccinate the Omaha Indians. This work was systematically performed, and there are few, if any, Omaha who are not now protected by vaccination.

Sales of inherited Indian lands.—I consider the provision of the act of May 27 which permits the heirs of deceased allottees to sell inherited land a wise act, as applied to this reservation. The time is now near at hand when the trust period of twenty-five years will expire and the allottees be given title in fee without any restrictions as to its sale or protection from the Government, and the comparatively small amount of inherited land which may now be sold under the provisions of this act will be a valuable lesson in the management of their own affairs. None of the allottees will be able to deprive themselves of a home, as they will yet have left their own allotment; and if it should develop that in the sale of this inherited land the proceeds from the sale are squandered and no permanent benefits derived, it will be a valuable object lesson, so that when their own allotments are under their full control they will have learned by past experience not to dispose of them hastily.

Agriculture.—The season up to August 1 was very favorable for all crops; wheat, oats, and grass very good and a prospect of the best yield of corn for many years. Since the 1st of August, however, excessive rains have rendered it impossible to stack or thrash the small grains. The damage already is serious, and if the wet weather continues longer, it will result in almost a total loss of the wheat and oats. The hay harvest has been delayed, but with favorable harvest weather will be a fine crop. The prospect for corn is the best for years if it properly matures, but the cold, wet weather of the past month placed it in great danger of injury by frost. Potatoes and all kinds of vegetables are an excellent crop.

Education.—There are two Government boarding schools on the reservation, the Omaha Boarding School, with accommodation for 60 pupils, and the Winnebago Boarding School, with accommodation for 90 pupils. The Omaha plant is old, but in a fair state of repair. The past year has been a very successful one and the attendance all that could be accommodated. The Winnebago School reopened last Sep-

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tember in the new plant. The attendance has been fully up to the capacity. A detailed report of each superintendent is herewith submitted.

Besides the Government schools, there are district schools organized and operated under the State laws in the various parts of the reservation. The primary object in the organization of these districts was to provide school privileges for the whites occupying the Indian lands under approved leases, but the Indians have, to quite an extent, availed themselves of the privileges thus afforded. This is especially true of the Omaha, who favor the district system, and in the course of a few years, when more schools are established, so that they are in easy reach of each Indian family, it will doubtless be best to discontinue the Government boarding school and depend entirely upon the district schools. This is the desire of the Omaha Indians and, in connection with the nonreservation schools, will provide ample educational advantages.

A number of the district schools have contracts with the Government for the education of the Indian children attending them.

Liquor traffic.—The liquor traffic is one of the great sources of annoyance and trouble at this agency. This reservation is very unfavorably situated in this respect, as it is surrounded by small towns, at most of which Indians are able to procure liquor at all times. The United States commissioner, the district attorney, and the marshal have given me hearty support in my efforts to suppress the traffic; and while we have been able to convict for 72 offenses, yet the traffic continues. Simple fines and jail sentences have little terror to those engaged in this business. Besides the prosecutions in United States court, the local justice of the peace at the Winnebago Agency has tried and convicted in 156 cases for drunkenness and 20 cases of assault. The plan of arresting and fining for every case of drunkenness on the reservation is having a good effect in preventing disorderly conduct. There have been very few crimes committed on the reservation during the past year, and all, I think, are directly chargeable to the liquor traffic.

A general review of the situation at this agency as to the Omaha is very encouraging, while with the Winnebago the reverse is true. By referring to the statistics which accompany this report and comparing them with those from past years, we find that the Omaha are making a steady advance. Each year they cultivate more land, and the character of their farming is improving. The amount and character of the permanent improvements placed upon their allotments are especially to be noted and commended. During the past year the Omaha have erected 41 houses, all frame, which have been well finished, including paint. These houses have cost from $500 to $1,500 each, and besides the houses many barns, granaries, and cornerib have been erected. A conservative estimate of the value of these improvements would be not less than $35,000, and these improvements have all been made by the Omaha themselves, thus not taking into consideration the many buildings erected by lessees, who, under the terms of their leases, are obliged to make certain improvements in addition to the cash consideration. I also find that the Omaha have used a very considerable portion of their income in the purchase of farm machinery, farm wagons, horses, and household furniture. The furnishings of many of the houses will compare very favorably with their white neighbors.

The last session of Congress passed an act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay the Omaha Indians $100,000 out of the principal of the trust funds held by the Government. This payment has been requested by the Omaha, and I am decidedly of the opinion that it is wise to comply with their desire, and that the money would be largely used in permanent betterments. This trust fund held by the Government should be extinguished within the next few years. The small annual interest payments are demoralizing and should be discontinued.

Last year I recommended that the rules requiring the agent to collect and disburse the funds derived from the leasing of allotted lands be modified so as to allow the more advanced Indians to collect the rent themselves. I am yet of the opinion that this would be best. The time is so short when the Omaha must transact all their business without any supervision that it would appear best to allow them gradually to assume the responsibilities, and not at one move place everything in their hands without giving them any opportunity to acquire business experience.

As to the Winnebago the situation is decidedly gloomy. Little if any advance is being made, and in many particulars the reverse is true. Less land is being cultivated each year, and the character of the farming is very poor. They are better clothed and fed than ever before in their history, but "they toil not, neither do they spin." The rentals from their leased land supply all their wants. They have an abundance of land not leased, but they do not work it, and any rules in regard to the leasing of their lands or the payment of the rentals simply react on the aged men, women, and children. The communistic spirit is so strong that if the able-bodied

men are not allowed to lease their land or draw rentals, they will simply live off of the helpless class who may lease.

I earnestly recommend that the trust fund held by the Government for the Winnebago Indians be divided per capita and placed in the United States Treasury to the credit of each individual, to be paid out only upon the order of the Secretary of the Interior upon such evidence as he may require that the funds are to be used in permanent improvements on their allotments, purchase of stock and farm implements, or such other purposes as he may consider wise, the funds to the credit of minors to be held in all cases until their majority. The small annual annuity payments from the interest on the trust fund should be discontinued. They are not required for their support and are demoralizing.

The past year has been an especially trying one for the agent and the employees. The conflicting interests connected with the leasing of the large amount of surplus lands, together with the meddlesome influences of unscrupulous persons actuated by political and malicious motives have been an obstruction and very detrimental to the best interests of the Indians, and emphasize the fact that everything connected with the management of Indian affairs should be removed from political influences.

In closing I desire to express my thanks for the courteous treatment I have received from the Department during the past year.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. P. MATHEWSON,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OMAHA SCHOOL.

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBR., *July 16, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of the Omaha Boarding School for the fiscal year just ended.

The school closed and all the pupils went to their homes on the 18th of June. The average attendance for the year is 75. We have no vacation at holiday time nor in the spring, so the term ends before the close of the fiscal year.

This school is located on the eastern part of the Omaha Reservation, about 3 miles from the Missouri River. It is about 75 miles up the river from the city of Omaha; about 35 miles down the river from Sioux City, Iowa, and 10 miles southeast of the Omaha and Winnebago Indian Agency. The most available railroad outlet is Bancroft, Nebr., 18 miles southwest of here. The nearest railroad point is Sloan, Iowa, 11 miles distant. The river is crossed by ferryboat. The school is reached quickest by telegraph to Tekamah, Nebr., thence by telephone to Decatur, Nebr., thence by mail to the school. The post office, Omaha Agency, is in the trader's store on the school farm.

A half section of land belongs to the school. About 70 acres are under cultivation. The greater part of the farm is inclosed for pasture.

The Presbyterian Mission Church also is on school land.

The health of the pupils has been exceptionally good the past year. There have been no deaths and only one case of serious sickness. The most frequent ailment among Omaha children is sore eyes. There are also numerous cases of enlarged neck glands. Two cases of smallpox occurred among employees. It was brought to the school from off the reservation. By prompt and careful isolation it did not spread to the pupils.

As we gradually get better acquainted with the pupils from year to year, we become able to see and to do more of those little things that make the school more homelike for the children and make them more free and interested. This gradual change in the atmosphere of the school life is one of the most encouraging and also one of the most gratifying features, and goes a long way toward compensating for the many days of faithful and arduous service rendered by the various employees. The tendency to talk English in a free and natural way is slowly but gradually increasing.

The parents of children in school have seemed more positively and expressively friendly to the school this year than before. On the day school closed White Horse, a prominent and respected member of the tribal council, asked permission to talk to the parents about the school. He made a good speech, urging the Indians to get their children educated, and to bring them in promptly in September without waiting to be solicited to do so.

One year ago this summer the millet and oats (for hay) on the school farm yielded fairly well; the corn, potatoes, and garden were poor, owing to the dry season. This season there are 21 acres of corn, 10 acres of oats, and 6 acres of millet, all looking well at the present time; the 5 acres of potatoes will apparently be almost a failure because they are overrun with weeds; the garden crops are doing fairly well.

The school plant is somewhat old, but since the investment of just a few hundred dollars in labor and material for repairs, one year ago this summer, it is in the best general condition it has been for several years. In this month an estimate has already gone in for some more repairing in the way of carpentry, plastering, painting, and papering, which, if allowed, will enable us not only to keep the plant up but to improve it a little more.

The most pressing need now is of a water system to furnish an ample supply and also protection against fire. Last fall a well was dug which promises to furnish all that is needed. It is 68 feet deep and has 16 feet of water. But there was no money available for pump, engine, reservoir, pipe, horse, and hydrants. An estimate for the system complete was sent in more than a year ago. The present small water system is of very little value. It furnishes no fire protection, and the well now in use is so weak that it supplies only a fraction of the water for daily use. The greater part of the supply is hauled in barrels in a wagon from a tank in a pasture. The water main of the present system is a 1-inch pipe. It has been in the ground for a number of years and has become so clogged, apparently with rust, that we no longer attempt to force water through it to the reservoir, and are in danger of

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breaking the windmill and pump when forcing water through that part of the pipe which leads from the well direct to the house.

The school plant is heated by stoves and lighted by kerosene lamps. Modern systems of heating and lighting are needed, but not nearly so badly as a new water system.

I wish to express thanks and appreciation to the Indian Office for courteous treatment during the year, and for the various requests granted; also to Mr. Charles P. Matthewson, United States Indian agent, and his subordinate employees for courtesy and consideration.

Very respectfully,

RUSSELL RATLIFF, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Through Charles P. Matthewson, United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WINNEBAGO SCHOOL.

WINNEBAGO INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOL, *August 20, 1902.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

The school was opened for children September 15, but owing to the nonarrival of supplies was not filled with pupils until the following month. The grounds about the buildings were not graded nor the walks put down until late in August, consequently the yard was simply loose, bare ground, and was a mud hole when it rained. This made very hard work for the matrons and all concerned.

No sooner had the school got started than the smallpox broke out in it. All pupils were vaccinated as they were enrolled, which worked well to prevent. A number got sick and were sent home, the school not being provided with means to care for them, and they had the disease, though in a light form. About twenty pupils had the disease, but no child who had been successfully vaccinated had it seriously.

On the whole the school had a very successful year, influenced to some extent by agency disturbances, the smallpox, and frequent changing of employees. The total enrollment for the year was 114—75 boys and 38 girls. The average for the year, which was affected by the start in September, was almost 90.

The corps of employees as the organization stood at the close of the year was very efficient, each employee rendering very good service. We commence the current year with some changes in the employee force.

The parents as a rule are opposed to sending their girls to any school, as the above enrollment indicates. The girls of this tribe are early taken as wives, many of them never having seen the inside of a school.

The pupils, many of whom had never been in school before, made remarkable advancement and were they at the end of the year kept from mingling with the tribe, what they learned in this one year would have put them a long way on the road to the white man's civilization. The patrons of this school are allottees, and many control large estates. The leasing of lands brings them a living without work. They are sought by the politician and politics brings them a revenue. The law permitting them to sell inherited lands will add to their ready money and make them, if possible, more independent and give them more time to put in on the medicine dance and tribal ceremonies. All this conduces to make this school a hard one to conduct. The State law which makes it a misdemeanor to keep children out of school will have to be invoked to awaken these citizens to a sense of their responsibility as to the education of their children, and I expect to see that it is enforced in many cases during the current year.

I was in charge of this school more than ten years ago, before the allotments of these people became valuable. They were poor at this time, had no income, but had to work for a subsistence. They had no time or funds for the medicine dance or to cultivate the superstitions of the tribe. At this time they were more favorably disposed toward the school. These people have progressed in the meantime in many ways and are ready for much that is new which should tend to end the tribal relationship.

The school plant is new in most part, and was occupied for the first time with a school during this year, and a few defects in the part that is new are apparent from such use. The heating furnace for the main building is situated in the front, in the basement, which makes it necessary for fuel to be unloaded at the front of the building; that is, wagons heavily loaded have to be driven up over the lawn and brick walk in front to be in position to be unloaded in the furnace room. This is to be regretted in the new plant, as a nice front yard is out of the question. The large and small boys should not be thrown together in dormitories or in their play room for recreation during inclement weather, as the plant provides. They should be separated. Also, it is to be regretted that both sexes occupy the same building.

The needs of the school.—A new building is needed that will make it possible to separate the large and small boys, provide an employees' kitchen and dining room, sick room or hospital, superintendent's office, reception room, and additional employees' rooms. The barns should be removed to a greater distance from the other buildings, and a new cow barn will be necessary. The new building mentioned will also provide a reading room for the boys, and possibly a gymnasium, both of which would be of inestimable value.

The school was conducted as per the Course of Study authorized for use in Indian schools, seeking at every step to correlate industrial work with the literary, or the work of the schoolrooms. This was done to the extent that same was practical, and applied to the conditions surrounding the pupil on his reservation or in the school. It was not thought proper to go beyond the industries carried on at the school or peculiar to the surrounding country.

On the whole the school can be said to have had a successful year, notwithstanding discouragements. The pupils are, as a rule, very bright and quick to learn, and possess quite a fund of information when they first come to school, which is due to their environment.

I think it can be said truthfully that this school never spent a year with as little sickness or actual suffering among pupils, which is due mainly to the modern appliances with which the school plant is provided in the matter of steam heat, baths, closets, ventilation, gaslight, sewerage, and water system.

Thanking you for your support, I am,

Very respectfully,

E. B. ATKINSON, *Superintendent.*

CHARLES P. MATTHEWSON,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR SANTEE AGENCY.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR., *October 6, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report for this agency for the year.

Population.—The Indian population at this agency, as shown by the census taken June 30 last, is 1,047. There are 530 males, 517 females, and the number of children of school age is 264.

Topography.—The lands on this reservation have all been allotted, and all surplus land settled by whites. The allotments comprise the larger portion of six townships, three of which border on the Missouri River. With the exception of a narrow bottom along the river, the land on the Nebraska side of the "Big Muddy" at this point is very rough, hilly, and broken, with a large amount of sand for from 6 to 8 miles out from the river. This makes the larger part of this reservation fit only for grazing purposes, although there are many fertile spots on various parts of the reservation where a small patch may be cultivated successfully. Along the Missouri bottom in places, and a considerable portion of the southern part of the reservation, the land is well adapted for farming.

Civilization.—The state of civilization among these Indians is good. Nearly all of them can speak and understand English, and all wear citizens' clothes. I have observed but one long-haired male Indian among the whole tribe. The general conduct and habits of these Indians, with the exception that many are inclined to be somewhat lazy, is good—very much the same as many whites in this locality.

Education.—There are three schools at this agency—the Santee Boarding School, the Santee Normal Training School, and the Santee district school.

The Santee Boarding School (the main building) has a modern equipment, with a rated capacity of 80 pupils, although at least 100 can be accommodated very nicely. Two new buildings are very much needed, one for the accommodation of the sewing room and school mess and the other for schoolrooms. The laundry building should be repaired and equipped with modern appliances. There are a number of other minor improvements that I have in contemplation. The attendance at this school the past year has not been kept up to what it should have been, and an extra and vigorous effort will have to be made to bring the attendance up again. There is no reason why this school, if properly managed, should not be made a success.

The Santee Normal Training School, a missionary institution of a high class, under the management of Dr. A. L. Riggs, has a wide reputation for its efficient work. It is beautifully located and admirably conducted, and is a school which any young person should be proud to graduate from.

The Government has a contract with the Santee district school, and quite a number of Indian children attend this school, which is usually well conducted.

Industries.—The most important industries of this reservation are farming and stock raising. The whole reservation is well adapted to stock raising, and the southern part is quite well adapted to farming. But the great trouble with the Santee generally, which interferes with their carrying on either of these industries successfully, is their poor financial condition. But a very few of them have sufficient means with which to purchase the necessary outfit for farming, or the necessary stock to pasture on their land. Only a small per cent of them have any cattle at all, or not more than one or two head. Most of them have a team of Indian ponies, and that is about all in the live-stock line. Those Indians (though few in number) who are reasonably well situated financially, and who have stock enough to pasture their land, and the white settlers located in the different parts of the reservation, are quite successful as farmers and stock raisers.

Leasing.—The leasing of Indian lands on this reservation is in its infancy—that is, so far as this office is concerned. Since I have been in charge at this agency I have found that there are a large number of these Indians who have been leasing their lands heretofore to white men without the knowledge or consent of this office. I have already taken steps to put a stop to this sort of practice, and have given due notice that hereafter none but Government leases, drawn up in accordance with the latest regulations of the Indian department, will be recognized by this office, and that all must comply with the regulations. As a result of this action we are having numerous applications for Government leases from those who have heretofore avoided making the same.

Agency buildings.—The buildings at this agency are mostly somewhat old. A number of them are in considerable need of repair, and the necessary steps have already been taken looking to their betterment.

Water system.—The water system at this agency and school has been good in the past, but is now in a dangerous state of repair. The supply of water is obtained from

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a 6-inch artesian well, but the mineral in the water has so corroded the pipes that holes have been eaten in them in many places. The whole system is liable to give out any day, and the pressure is already so greatly reduced on account of the leakage that the force obtained is so small that it would be of no practical consequence in case of fire. This artesian water is unsuitable for drinking purposes, and is a poor article for the laundry, but does very well for stock, irrigation, or fire protection.

Timber.—There is but little timber on this reservation, and that along the Missouri River. It consists chiefly of cottonwood.

Police.—There are but four policemen at this agency. They all speak English and are sober, trustworthy men. There has not been very much disorderly conduct among the Santee, and but few policemen are required, their duties being largely in the nature of messengers.

Health of the Santee.—The sanitary condition of the Santee for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, has been exceptionally good. Of the 523 cases treated during the year 487 recovered, 18 died, leaving 26 under treatment. The number of births during the year was 37. The death rate is correct, but the birth rate is probably not, as not all births are reported to the agency physician. One hundred and eighty-one Indians were vaccinated during the year, of which 100 were successful.

There have been cases of smallpox on all sides and in close proximity to the reservation; in fact, there have been twelve or fifteen cases on the reservation among white settlers, but not a single Indian has had the disease, notwithstanding the fact that several of them have been exposed to it. Of course every possible precaution has been taken to prevent them from getting it, in the way of vaccination, quarantine, isolation, etc.

Ponca subagency.—The Ponca subagency is located about 5 miles west of Niobrara, Nebr., and about 20 miles southwest of this agency. Owing to the Poncas being located at a distance from this agency, and because I have been in charge of these Indians so short a time, I am not as yet as familiar with their welfare as I wish to be. There are only 233 Poncas in Nebraska. The lands on their reservation, like that of the Santees, has all been allotted. The Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railway extension has this summer been built through the Ponca Reservation. These Indians are under the immediate charge of an overseer who lives at the subagency.

Ponca day school.—The Ponca day school, situated at the subagency, is the only Government school the Ponca have. The number of Ponca of school age is 77, but they are so scattered over the reservation that not nearly all of them can attend the day school. Quite a number of Ponca children are enrolled in nonreservation schools.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE W. SAUNDERS,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN NEVADA.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF NEVADA AGENCY

NEVADA AGENCY TRAINING SCHOOL,
Wadsworth, Nev., August 26, 1902.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Office, I have the honor to submit the following annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902:

The boundaries of the reserve remain the same as in the former years. The citizens of Wadsworth have failed to comply with the act of Congress permitting them to acquire title to a town site, and as the line of the Central Pacific Railroad has been changed so as to leave Wadsworth several miles off the main line, it will, in my opinion, become a dead letter. Wadsworth is almost entirely situated within the boundaries of the reservation. It has a population of 2,500, and is now the end of a division and is and always has been a purely railroad town. This change in the line of the railroad will practically wipe the town out of existence, and I believe the change will be in every way beneficial to the Indians.

The people in Wadsworth employ Indian women to do almost all the housework, including washing and ironing. The wages paid them consist, to a large degree, of scraps from the table and cast-off clothing. This condition of things has a tendency to pauperize the Indians. The Indian men do nothing while their wives are in a position to get them enough to eat, and the larger portion of the Indians residing at Wadsworth are utterly worthless and without any ambition whatever to better their condition. Under the changed condition of affairs I am in hopes of a decided improvement.

The change in the line of the railroad will necessitate our hauling freight from 4 to 5 miles farther than at present.

The census taken June 30, 1902, shows a decrease of 10. The following is a recapitulation of the census as taken, viz:

Males, all ages		316
Females, all ages		330
Total		646
Males over 18		213
Females over 14		253
Children 6 to 16.		
Males	58	
Females	47	
		105

Indians.—The Indians of the reservation are sober, industrious, and take a great interest in the school. The school year last past was in all respects the most successful of any that I have known for the past five years. The children are obedient and studious, and the larger boys and girls perform all the industrial work that is required of them in a satisfactory manner. The detail under the agency carpenter was, during the entire year, especially gratifying.

Under the new ruling of the Department the Indians have kept the irrigating ditch in good condition. Many of the Indians perform labor on surrounding ranches and are much sought after to care for stock. They have performed all the freighting during the past year, not only for the Government but for contractors, and are generally trustworthy and reliable. They have, in my opinion, greatly advanced toward civilization during the past year.

Land.—The soil of this reservation is very productive, and we have a sufficient supply of water in the irrigating ditch to water their small farms.

Courts.—There have been no disturbances of any kind among the Indians during the past year. Such trivial disputes as have come before the court have been settled in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Police.—The police force consists of one officer and seven privates. One private lives at Wadsworth and works in conjunction with the local peace officers in suppressing the sale of liquor to Indians. Upon the reservation proper they are practically free from this vice. There have been four convictions for selling liquor to Indians in the town of Wadsworth during the past year. These malefactors are serving terms in the State prison at Carson.

Buildings.—The agency and school buildings are in a fair state of preservation and, with the exception of a new laundry, issue, and storehouse, the latter to be in the school inclosure for school supplies, will require but very little beyond the ordinary repairs.

Irrigation.—The irrigation ditch is sufficient for all the lands that can be put under it. As I stated and recommended in my last annual report, the new ditch connecting with the enlarged ditch from the head gate to the flume, should be constructed on the west side of the river. This will bring under cultivation several hundred acres of good land that is practically worthless without the water.

Land.—The major portion of the land upon this reservation is adapted for grazing purposes. The raising of cattle is one of the industries in which these Indians can engage. They are slowly seeing this and several have from 10 to 20 head, while one Indian has between 100 and 150 head of good stock that are in first-class condition, and he makes a fair living from selling a few head every year.

Trespassing.—This reservation is surrounded with cattle ranches and on the lower end with sheep. The sheep and cattle owners generally respect the rights of the Indians, and there is very little trespassing upon the reservation. In all cases of this character I am pleased to say that I have now and have always had the cooperation of the United States attorney and the United States marshal.

Minerals.—In my opinion there are no mineral lands upon the reservation.

Education.—I have the pleasure of reporting very good progress in the educational work of the school during the year just closed. With the exception of a few cases of measles in a light form the health of the pupils has been excellent.

Visitors.—Inspector Graves and Superintendent of Irrigation George Butler paid this reserve a visit during the year just closed.

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I desire to thank the Indian Office for the many courtesies extended during the past year, and I can assure them that they receive the appreciation due them.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual statistics and census (the latter under separate cover), in compliance with instructions from your office.

Very respectfully,

FRED B. SPRIGGS,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF WALKER RIVER RESERVATION.

CARSON INDIAN SCHOOL,
Carson, Nev., August 26, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to make this my fourth annual report of the Carson Indian Industrial School, Walker River Reservation, and the three California day schools under my charge, located at Independence, Big Pine, and Bishop.

The Carson school is situated about 3¼ miles south of Carson City. It is located in the Carson Valley, surrounded by mountains. The climate is excellent, the elevation being a little more than 4,000 feet.

Buildings.—The plant consists of about 20 buildings, large and small. The greater number of them are in good repair, but nearly all should be repainted. During the past year a new shops' building was completed at a cost of $3,000. The building meets the present requirements of the school. It contains the blacksmith, carpenter, shoe and harness, and tailor shops. The last Congress made an appropriation of $15,000 for a new school building, $5,000 for a hospital, $4,000 for an employees' cottage, and $1,500 for a bathing system. The plans for the same are now under consideration in the Indian Office. If these buildings are erected the capacity of the school will be increased from 210 to 300. For the present I would not recommend the erection of any additional new building, but will recommend that an expenditure of $2,000 or $3,000 be made annually in keeping the plant in repair.

For the year 1902 an appropriation of $12,200 was made for the installation of a water system, to consist of a pipe line about 2½ miles long, heading in Clear Creek Canyon west of the school, by which it was intended to convey the waters of Clear Creek belonging to the school to the plant for irrigating and domestic purposes, but for various reasons the contract was not let and the money lapsed at the end of the fiscal year. The failure to secure this improvement was a serious misfortune to the school. While the school is supplied with a sufficient quantity of good water for domestic purposes, it is obtained at a high cost on account of the high price of fuel required to operate the engine for pumping. The pipe line was also needed for conducting the water without loss to the farm for irrigating. For the lack of water only a small portion of the 270 acres can be cultivated. If the school is to be maintained for any considerable time this appropriation should be renewed, and additional lands with water rights attached purchased to increase the supply of water for irrigating. If the pipe line is used the pumping will be dispensed with, as the head of the pipe line will be 225 feet above the plant, and secure a pressure sufficient to distribute the water throughout the plant and give ample force for fire protection.

The dormitory erected two years ago is heated by steam at a less cost than if heated by coal or wood stoves. All other buildings are heated by wood and coal stoves. An appropriation was made available during the year 1902 of $3,500 for installing steam heating in the main building, but the appropriation being too low no bid could be secured for the same. It will require about $7,000 to install a steam-heating plant in this building. A few new hydrants and 500 or 600 feet of hose should be added to the fire service.

Lighting systems.—Three lighting systems are in use at this school: The girls' home is lighted by gasoline and is fairly satisfactory; the main school building and office are lighted by acetylene gas and is giving excellent satisfaction. It has been in operation for one year without accident or expense for repairs. The third system is the use of kerosene in the cottages and other buildings. It would be cheaper, safer, and better to have the acetylene used in all the buildings of the plant.

Literary.—The attendance at this school has been larger than ever before; the total enrollment has been about 300, the average attendance 231. The interest manifested by the pupils in the several grades has been quite satisfactory, notwithstanding the teachers have labored under the disadvantage of having to crowd too many pupils into small class rooms. This disadvantage will be remedied when the new school building is erected.

Industrial.—The progress made by the pupils of the industrial departments has been exceptionally satisfactory to me. The shops' building, the acetylene gas house, the rebuilding of a warehouse, reflooring of dormitories and other rooms and numerous other repairs, including the painting of buildings, have all been accomplished by the boys of the school under the direction of the school carpenter. A number of wagons have been constructed in the blacksmith and carpenter shops, the woodwork being done by the carpenter, the ironing by the blacksmith boys. Horseshoeing and the making of tools and other work in iron in the blacksmith shop is encouraging. The Indian boys seem to take more kindly to blacksmithing and carpentering than any other industrial occupation. Nearly all the clothing for the boys for the year was made in the tailor shop. A larger portion of the shoes for the school was made in the shoe shop, besides several sets of harness.

The farm work has not been neglected, but has not been as successful as desired, for the want of water for irrigation. A greater effort was made this year by the farmer to produce a large crop of vegetables and cereals than ever before. A number of acres of oats and corn was sown, but will be an absolute failure, for want of water. The vegetables, including potatoes, carrots, beets, onions, etc., have been carefully attended to and for a while promised an excellent yield, but the prospect is becoming more and more doubtful as the season advances and the quantity of water diminishes.

The improvements for irrigation and the purchase of the water rights as referred to above at a cost of about $15,000 should not be neglected.

In conclusion the future prospect of the school is, on the whole, encouraging, notwithstanding there are many discouraging features connected with building up and developing a nonreservation school. The inherent want of appreciation of the advantages of an education, together with the fitful mood of the Indians, requires constant and eternal vigilance on the part of the superintendent and the school force to overcome and control the patrons of the school, and often to hold the pupils. It is usually an easy matter to fill up the school during the winter months when food is scarce and clothing needed, but during the summer months, when the parents are able to secure employment and little clothing is required it is hard to hold the pupils at the school.

WALKER RIVER RESERVATION.

This reservation consists of about 320,000 acres. It is located in Western Central Nevada, and contains the lower portion of the Walker River Valley and also the Walker Lake. The lake is located at the extreme southern end of the reservation. It is about 25 miles long by 6 or 7 miles wide. Perhaps 6,000 or 8,000 acres of good agricultural land may be found along the river and adjacent to the lake on this reservation. The Indians have under cultivation 600 or 700 acres. There is probably double that amount under fence. The land along the river, where it can be irrigated, produces excellent crops of alfalfa and vegetables, particularly potatoes.

There are enrolled on the reservation about 427 Indians of all ages. They are full bloods—scarcely a mixed blood in the tribe. It is a difficult matter to secure an actual enrollment of the Indians having rights on this reservation, for the reason that they are shifting about more or less continually. Some who have had in past years rights have gone away for a period where they could find employment and after a year or two returning to the reservation. A large number of Paiutes who formerly lived on the reservation are living in the adjacent towns and communities; a large community is now living at Mason Valley, a few miles west of the reservation; some are at Bodie, Cal.; others at Hawthorne, Candelaria, Sodaville, Dayton, Virginia City, and at various other places. A large number are engaged in assisting farmers; some are at work about the mines; others are cutting and hauling wood.

About 45 ranches consisting of small plats of land are occupied on the reservation. It is estimated that 450 tons of alfalfa hay will be produced on the reservation this year, which will readily bring from $10 to $15 per ton. Only a small quantity of grain was sown this season on account of the prospective want of water for irrigating.

Authority was granted me to expend $7,100 for irrigation construction, consisting of two dams across Walker River, with the extension and enlargement of the irrigating ditches on both sides of the river, together with the necessary boxes, head gates, etc. On account of the high water just before the close of the fiscal year the work was not completed; the dams are to be constructed yet. It is hoped, however, that this portion of the work will be completed at an early date. The supervision of this work was assigned to Superintendent Butler, who recommended W. E. Cope as superintendent of the construction. The work performed by each of these gentlemen was accomplished in a very satisfactory manner.

The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1903 provides that the Secretary of the Interior be directed to allot to the Indians on the Walker River Reservation

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20 acres to each head of family residing on the reservation, and when the majority of heads of families on the reservation shall have accepted such allotment and consented to the relinquishment of the right of occupancy to the land on the reservation which can not be irrigated from adjacent ditches and extensions thereof, and land which is not necessary for dwellings, school buildings, or habitations for the members of said tribe, such allottees who are heads of families shall receive the sum of $300 each to enable them to commence the pursuit of agriculture. I consider the above provisions for these Indians good, and in order that the same may be carried out, I recommend that the reservation be surveyed as early as possible.

The Indians of the reservation are industrious, are good workers, and have been earning their own living for the most part for several years past. The purchase of the hay press last year, which enabled them to dispose of their hay at a good price, has encouraged them and stimulated them to open new and extend their old ranches. They are also taking a new interest in raising cattle. There are a number of old and blind that must be provided for for some time to come.

The progress made by the women of this reservation under the tutorage and encouragement of the field matron appointed two years ago, Miss Mary A. Coady, has been quite satisfactory. Nearly if not quite all the women are clad in neat fitting calico dresses made by themselves.

The building of houses has not been so satisfactory as other lines of progress made by these people. The greater portion are living in the wickiups—a very crude building that affords them through the winter season little protection.

Enrollment.—

Males above 18 years	136
Males between 6 and 18 years	43
Males below 6 years	28
Females above 14 years	149
Females between 6 and 14 years	36
Females below 6 years	35
Total	427

CALIFORNIA DAY SCHOOLS.

There are under my supervision three day schools located in Inyo County, Cal.

Independence.—The school building at this place was built a few years ago by the Indians themselves. It is a small, cheap structure and should be repaired by the Government. The enrollment of this school has not exceeded 20 but the regular attendance has been about 15 pupils. The interest manifested by the parents in the maintenance of the school warrants the continuance of the same.

Big Pine.—This school is located at Big Pine, Cal., and has been very successful under the management of Mrs. Margaret A. Peters. The average attendance has been about 25.

Bishop.—The Bishop Day School, under the management of Mrs. Minnie C. Barrows, has maintained an average attendance of about 40. The school facilities of the Indians in this locality are inadequate, and I recommend, on account of the large settlement of industrious Indians living a few miles from Bishop, that a commodious building for a school room and teacher's quarters be erected at some central place for the accomodation of these Indians.

Very respectfully,

JAMES K. ALLAN,
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY.

WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY,
Owyhee, Nev., July 21, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report of this school and agency.

The location, climate, altitude, and topography are the same as they have been in the past and will not be repeated. The condition, habits, and disposition of the Indians are much the same as last year and the year before.

We think there is an increasing disposition on their part to earn their own support and we have made it necessary for them to do so as much as possible. For the present quarter we are issuing to about 65 old people against over 400 for the corresponding quarter three years ago, and we think they have as much to eat and are dressed as well and are living as well as then. It is the policy to confine the number to those who would suffer without the ration and have no means of earning.

The demand for laborers in sheep shearing, vaquero work, ranch work, haying, and ditch work on and in the region of the reservation has been beyond our ability to supply most of the time since early spring. The Indians here are generally good workers and avail themselves of these opportunities very well in most cases, though there is room for improvement in some individuals yet.

They continue the effort to raise some grain in the face of dry seasons and the pests of squirrels that take the crops, and will have some wheat and barley, perhaps enough for local demands, and that is about all that can be raised with profit as we are too far from market to haul grain to the railroad. We have made some flour in the little old mill here the past two years and will continue to make up all the wheat offered, though we have no miller. We have succeeded in making a fair quality of flour.

The surest crop is hay, either alfalfa or wild hay of various kinds, or timothy; that also does well. There has been a good market for the hay right in the stack from the neighboring ranchmen and the men who have grazing privileges leased.

In this connection will say that we are still leasing grazing privilege to some stock, and I think it a good thing so long as care is used not to overstock the range, as it gives an income from the range that should be invested in stock cattle and issued to deserving Indians to give them a start in the business, which is the only industry for which this country is well suited. This money should be invested each year as it comes in, so that it may be increasing and the Indians receiving the benefit of it instead of lying idle and no benefit to anyone. Authority was asked for such expenditure but it was refused for some reason, so it seems the policy of the office to allow it to remain idle, whereas it would double every three or four years if invested in cattle here.

The family records provided for by recent rulings and publications has been taken up and good progress made in putting it in permanent form, though it is not completed. We expect to complete it soon and up to date. It is an improvement long needed and will be of inestimable use in future years. Such marriages as have occurred have been before witnesses in the office of the superintendent as there is no minister or magistrate available, and the parties seem to consider them binding, as we endeavor on each occasion to impress on them the sacredness of the matter and the duties of each to the other, and hope that it does a little good. The marriage relation has been held rather lightly by many in the past, and possibly is so held now, but we try to remedy that so far as possible.

Some work has been done on the roads, to repair bridges and keep them in good condition for the travel and freighting, and they are mostly good roads for the country, and the bridges are in fair condition. This work and much repair work on the irrigating ditches has been done by the Indians in payment for issues of wagons and various supplies, and since they are fully convinced that these are the terms of issue they do it with a very good will, in most cases.

I repeat what has been said before, that it would be a good thing for these people if the mining and prospecting privilege could be leased here. It is doubtful if there is much mineral on the reserve, but the Indians will never make any use of any of it, and the mining of it would in no way interfere with their rights or chances of progress and not put us in any closer proximity to a mining camp than we are now, if that is any objection, and I do not think it is, as the more work there is done in the community the better market there is for their labor and products.

We have failed again this year to get a field matron, though I still think that one of the right kind would do a most valuable work here, as these women are at the stage where they need just such help as a good matron could give. This is particularly true, as there is no missionary work done here, and the most important kind of missionary work is inculcating the disposition to work and teaching how.

There is very little to be said of these people in regard to native industries, as there is very little that they do—make a few baskets of inferior quality and some gloves when they can get the deerskin. For these there is no call for seeking a market, as there is a market for more than they can produce, and the traders in the community will always take them and there is usually a shortage in the supply.

There has been practically no trouble with the whisky traffic the past year. Indians working away have gotten whisky sometimes, but there has been no trouble at the reservation, and it is practically impossible to secure evidence against those who sell to Indians scattered through the country at work.

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The school work has been very satisfactory in most respects, considering the limited capacity and poor equipment here. It is impossible to do all the work desirable in industrial instruction with the few employees and small children that we have, and it seems to be your policy to limit our usefulness in that line, as the employees absolutely necessary to do the work in anything like a satisfactory way have been reduced this year. I am not satisfied to feed and lodge the pupils—that could be done cheaper at their homes—but it is about all we can do with the force allowed for the coming year.

Some additional accommodation has been the subject of correspondence for more than two years, and we are still hoping that we will be given it this year. The building which is contemplated would give us a very fair plant for 75 pupils and enable us to take better care of them and do better for them than we can now do for 50.

Some pupils were transferred to Grand Junction and some to Carson City last fall, making more than thirty pupils away from this reservation at school, being a large per cent of the pupils of school age. The parents here and the pupils have shown a commendable interest in the nonreservation schools, and I have encouraged them to go without much reference to whether we had any one left or not; but the experience for the past year or so has been rather discouraging and I fear my enthusiasm on that line is on the wane. Three years ago a party of six went from here to Santa Fe; one of them died in less than two years and another came home and died shortly after. The next fall a party of eleven went to Carlisle; one died in a week or so after arriving there and two others have been sent home in bad condition, one of whom was declared past help before she was sent home. Of the three sent to Grand Junction last November one died there in February, and of the small party sent to Carson at the same time one died in March. Now I do not think the schools responsible for this condition, and these same pupils might have died here; but if they had they would have been with their friends, and it is hard, in the face of this array of sadness, to urge parents to send their children away.

Thanking you for compliance with most requests that have been made for the interest of the work here in the past year, I am

Very respectfully,

CALVIN ASHBY,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN NEW MEXICO.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR JICARILLA AGENCY.

JICARILLA AGENCY, N. MEX.,
Dated, July 31, 1902.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from the office of Indian Affairs, dated May 15, 1902, I have the honor to submit the following report of the Jicarilla Agency, with statistics, for the year ending June 30, 1902:

Location.—As stated in my report for 1901, this reservation contains 415,713 acres, and is situated in the northwestern portion of the Territory of New Mexico.

Population.—The census roll accompanying this report shows a population of 802, 11 less than the enumeration given in last report.

Males		378
Females		424
Total		802
Children of school age:		
Males	127	
Females	102	
		229

Agricultural products.—Most of the land on this reservation is fit only for grazing. There are 500 acres under cultivation. Upon this, last year, in spite of a very severe drought, were raised 200 bushels of wheat, 500 bushels of oats, 100 bushels of corn, 300 bushels of potatoes, 10 bushels of onions, 15 bushels of beans, and 40 bushels of other vegetables, and 200 tons of hay were cut.

Stock.—The stock consists of 1,260 horses, 16 mules, 140 burros, 75 cattle, 2,500 sheep, 650 goats, and 250 domestic fowl.

Dwellings.—During the past year 24 cottages have been built by the Indians, with the assistance of Government employees. The house is gradually superseding the tepee, although the latter will probably continue to be the favorite habitation in summer.

Roads and bridges.—It has been practically impossible to keep statistics of the amount of work performed by the Indians on the roads during the year. Two miles of new road have been built and all roads and bridges have been kept in good repair.

Fences.—About 20,000 acres are under fence, 3,000 rods of new fencing having been built during the year.

Native industries.—Bow-and-arrow making, beadwork, and basket making are the native industries of these people. During the past year they realized about $1,000 from this source. Their work is of excellent quality and commands a high price in the market.

Issues.—About one-fourth of the support of the Apache Indians is derived from the issue of Government rations. Issues are made, as usual, semimonthly. There are also small issues of annuity goods each year, but no annuity money is given out. Most of the money obtained by the Indians is derived from the sale of their own products.

Indian courts.—A court is maintained, composed of 3 Indian judges. During the year 8 Indians have been punished for various offenses. In addition, 27 Indians have been confined in the agency jail for being drunk and disorderly and for disobeying instructions.

Missionaries.—Two ladies, Miss Moore and Miss Munger, and a native pastor, Rev. Martinez, are supported by the Methodist Episcopal Church as missionaries. They work unceasingly to elevate the condition of the Indians. They instruct the people in the Christian faith, do charitable work, and hold religious services on Sundays and on Wednesday nights.

Liquor traffic.—I stated in my last report that there were six saloons located close to this reservation, four of which are owned by one man, and that I had turned over to the United States attorney for Colorado affidavits from four Indians claiming to have purchased liquor from these saloons. The United States attorney presented the evidence to the Federal grand jury, who returned seven indictments. These will come up for trial when court meets in September. However, indictments do not seem to deter these people from selling fire water to the Indians, as I have mailed to the United States attorney within the last sixty days four more affidavits, showing the purchase of whisky by Indians from the same persons who were indicted.

Health.—The health has been good during the past year, there having been no epidemics of any kind.

Education.—The contractor finished the new school buildings and water system on April 18, 1902, though the contract called for their completion by August 1, 1901. The reservoir is not yet thoroughly soaked and consequently does not retain all the water pumped into it. I hope to have it in proper shape by September 1, when school opens. The Indians are very anxious to send their children to a reservation school, and the attendance this fall will tax the full capacity of the building.

Returned students.—There are now on the reservation 17 males and 6 females who have returned from the Indian schools at Santa Fe, Albuquerque, and Mescalero. One is the agency farmer, another is the agency blacksmith and carpenter, and others are engaged in agriculture. These returned students spread among the people ideas and methods acquired in school, and do much toward advancing their Indian brethren in civilization. The women who have attended school make much better housekeepers than those who have not, and are more popular with the people. On their return, however, they drop their civilized dress and go back to the blanket and moccasin.

General progress.—The progress of the Jicarilla Apache along the line of industry, morals, and education has been very good. They are very quick to learn, and take advantage of any opportunity for bettering their condition. The tepee is being gradually discarded for the house. The Indians seem to value a home more and more as time passes, and are more concerned in the welfare of wives and children. When I came among them they were wearing blankets and "gee" strings; now two-thirds of them wear citizens clothing, and the rest make use of citizens' dress, in part. Our blacksmith and wheelwright is an Apache who learned his trade in the agency blacksmith shop. The agency farmer and assistant farmer are likewise Apache, each receiving $60 per month for his services. There is a growing desire for education. I am expecting very good results from the school which has just been established on the reservation.

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Present condition.—The temporal welfare of these Indians, however, is far from satisfactory. The severity of the past winter was such that they were compelled to use their seed grain and potatoes for food in order to live. Never in the history of northern New Mexico has there been such a drought as has prevailed during the past six months. The crops for 1902 are a total failure. Indians have dug under rocks for enough water to quench their thirst and have driven their stock for days before finding water for them. Many horses, cattle, sheep, and goats are dying of hunger and thirst. The Indians themselves are compelled to drink water that would kill an ordinary man.

The rations have been cut one-fourth by the Department. It is its intention to furnish the Indians with an amount of money equal to the rations cut off, this money to be given in return for their labor. This amount is supplemented by the sale of baskets and other fancy work. Many Indians hire themselves out to the Mexicans as sheep herders, receiving for their services 50 cents a day. In spite of such self-help there is not sufficient income to keep them from want.

Needs.—There is one way in which these Indians may be made self-supporting. If the remedy is not applied it is likely the Jicarilla Apache will always be a burden upon the Government. The remedy lies in the sale of their timber, which is now gradually dying of "heart rot." The proceeds should be applied to the purchase of sheep and cattle. I confidently believe that if this were done in a few years these Indians would be among the largest stock owners of the Territory. At all events, they would soon be able to support themselves. They understand sheep and cattle raising and the reservation is one of the richest grazing districts of northern New Mexico. The honorable Secretary of the Interior and yourself tried to secure legislation providing for the sale of the timber on the reservation by introducing in the last Congress the following document:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, April 2, 1900.

SIR: In the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1895, approved August 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 268-302), the following item appears: "For support and civilization of the Apache and other Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, who have been or may be collected on reservations in New Mexico and Arizona, one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may deem proper and necessary to protect the interests of the Indians of the United States, to sell or otherwise dispose of a quantity of timber, not exceeding twenty thousand dollars in value, on Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, the proceeds to be used in the purchase of sheep and goats for the benefit of the Indians belonging thereto as will best tend to promote their welfare and advance them in civilization."

The Jicarilla Apache Reservation was established by Executive order of February 11, 1887. Allotments have been made to 845 Indians aggregating 129,313.35 acres. For mission, school, and agency purposes there have been reserved 280.41 acres, and the residue of the land, amounting to 286,400 acres, is unallotted.

No action has been taken by the Department in relation to the disposal of timber on the above reservation under the act of August 12, 1891, because it provided for the cutting and selling of the timber of the "Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation" only, and did not include the timber on the allotted land, it being impossible to induce lumber companies to establish mills and pay a reasonable price for stumpage unless they could cut, under such rules and regulations as the Department may establish, not only the timber of the unallotted lands but also that standing on the allotted land. The Department believes that provision should be made for the sale of the timber on the reservation. The Indians, it is believed, would be willing to have the timber cut, both on the allotted and unallotted lands, and sold, and the proceeds used for their benefit, and I have therefore prepared a draft of a bill, which is hereby inclosed, with the recommendation that the same be enacted as a separate law during the present session, or that it be made an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill now before Congress (H. R. 1133).

Very respectfully,

E. A. HITCHCOCK, *Secretary.*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

This bill referred to failed to become a law. It is to be hoped that efforts may again be made to induce Congress to pass a bill providing for the sale of the reservation timber and for the purchase with the proceeds of stock for the Indians.

Respectfully submitted.

N. S. WALTOLE,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF MESCALERO AGENCY.

MESCALERO, N. MEX., *August 15, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of the Mescalero Agency and school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

The census of June 30 last shows the population of the Mescalero Apache to be 447, as follows:

Males 18 years and over	109
Females 14 years and over	164
Males under 18 years	85
Females under 14 years	89
Total	447
Children between 6 and 16	93

Unusual care was exercised in taking the last census, every man, woman, and child on the reservation having been brought to the agency, their names correctly interpreted, and all properly enrolled by families in the register provided for that purpose. This enumeration may be accepted as accurate and trustworthy.

It may not be amiss to add, however, in this connection, that this office was recently informed by Quannah Parker, chief of the Comanche, that there are 107 Mescalero living among the Guadaloupe Mountains, in the Republic of Mexico—a remnant of Victoria's band. This report is believed by several of the Indians here who claim to have relatives in Mexico. The matter is now being investigated and, if the report is confirmed, the office will be requested to take such action as will result in the return of the wanderers to the home provided for them by the United States.

The attendance at the Mescalero School during the past year exceeded 100 per cent of the scholastic population. The employees were faithful and efficient in the discharge of their respective duties, with the result that the advancement of the pupils was quite encouraging. The introduction of Miss Reel's Course of Study contributed largely to the measure of success attained throughout the several departments.

The mortality was unusually high, being more than 20 per cent among the boys. Tuberculosis, the dread enemy of the human race, has found its way to the mountain home of this little tribe and is rapidly depleting its ranks.

The dormitory, dining hall and kitchen, and laundry are, without doubt, the most wretched, uninviting, and uninhabitable to be found throughout the service. If located in an intelligent municipality they would have long ago been condemned as a public nuisance and destroyed. They are a shameful gratuity to a tribe of Indians who so willingly accept all the educational requirements of the Department. It is to be hoped, however, that the office will remedy this unfortunate condition during the current fiscal year, even though it should become necessary to embrace the expenditure so incurred in the urgent deficiency bill.

The office and shops constitute the new buildings erected during the past year. A small system of sewerage was also installed.

The transfer of all agency employees, but one, to the school list, simply because of the abolishment of the position of Indian agent, has imposed a burden on this school which it can ill afford to sustain. The per capita cost of employees during the past year exceeded $86, or $16 more than the limit as fixed by the Treasury Department. Those employees whose services are given more largely to the Indians than to the school should be paid from agency funds. Unless this is done, the cost of operating the school will always appear excessive, requests for needed improvements will be denied, estimates will be reduced, and employees will not receive compensation commensurate with the duties devolving upon them.

The progress of the Indians during the past year along agricultural lines and in pastoral pursuits was quite encouraging. A larger acreage of small grain was planted, and the yield promises to be abundant. Their flocks of sheep and goats are on the increase, though the wool clip was not so valuable because of the prevalence of scab.

While the tribe has shown marked progress toward the goal of good citizenship, it becomes necessary to chronicle several crimes. William Blake and Pancho were sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for the murder of Joe Treas, which was committed two years ago; Eclode was given two years for killing two goats on a ranch south of the reservation; Antonio Joseph was given one year for forgery, and Dana Evans and three others, the former as principal, the latter as accomplices, are held as prisoners to await the action of the grand jury on the charge of killing Nottagothlin, or Tobacco, as he was usually called.

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Considered as a tribe, however, the Mescalero Apache are more nearly civilized than any of their western brethren, a fact which will stand for all time as a monument to the intelligence, energy, and perseverance of Capt. Victor E. Stottler, U. S. Army, retired, who compelled them to abandon their nomadic habits and adopt the pursuits of civilized life. The result of his faithful, untiring service has made success easy for those who have followed him.

Two traders were licensed at this agency during the past year—James W. Prude, whose place of business is immediately at the agency, and Almer N. Blazer, whose store is on the small holding claim of his father, Dr. J. H. Blazer, deceased, one mile west of the agency. Both carry complete stocks of general merchandise, and their prices are quite as reasonable as are offered by merchants adjacent to the reservation. They pay the highest market value, and in cash, for all farm and ranch products and curios. By securing good Eastern markets and introducing certain innovations in the curio line, they have lent a wonderful stimulus to this native industry. The Indians can now buy and sell at home. It is no longer necessary for them to go away to trade and thus be brought into contact with those vices which they are so prone to embrace.

The regulations governing marriage and divorce have been faithfully observed.

The most noteworthy event of the past year was the inauguration, on April 1, last, of the grazing permit system of pasturage on the Mescalero Reservation. Permits have already been issued which will bring in a revenue of $7,000 per annum. By developing additional water throughout the grazing area, work on which is now in progress, it is confidently believed that the surplus grazing lands will be made to yield an income of at least $10,000 within the next twelve months. Anticipating the per capita distribution of these funds to the Indians, this office has recommended the reduction of subsistence contracts for the current fiscal year by 25 per cent; also the elimination of all supplies called for on the annual estimate for issue to Indians. So long as grass grows and water flows and there are demands for grazing lands, the Mescalero Apaches will be independent of governmental support.

If affairs at this agency were creditably conducted during the past year, the result must be attributed to the uniform kindness and courtesy of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the thorough cooperation of faithful, efficient employees.

Very respectfully,

JAMES A. CARROLL,
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF PUEBLO.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SCHOOL,
Albuquerque, N. Mex., August 5, 1902.

SIR: In 1901 the pupils began returning from vacation on the 20th of August, and the school was practically filled by the 1st of September; but in order to have a surplus, and thus provide against shrinkage in attendance, I kept on taking pupils until I had an enrollment of 350. I made a determined effort to get a good delegation of full-blood pupils from Indians who are very unprogressive and living in places little seen by white men, and after much hard work I succeeded in getting about 20 Navaho. But my work of recruiting full-blood pupils, as well as all other work of the school, was checked and interfered with by the outbreak of diphtheria in November; and I received no more new pupils until June. I worked in the field almost constantly during May and June and added 41 new full-blood pupils to our enrollment, using all my transportation funds and a little more.

The diphtheria epidemic was the feature of the year's history. It was a great hindrance to every department, and made the year's work very unsatisfactory in results. Yet after the physician began using antitoxin he had more than 150 cases of diphtheria without one death or serious results, which is certainly a great record for the efficiency of the medical treatment; but since every means which we knew for the prevention of the disease was used, it shows a tremendous amount of extra work and interruption to the routine of the school. We used the utmost care in admitting the pupils after vacation, rejecting all who showed any symptoms of any kind of serious disease, and thus we were remarkably free from all sickness except that received by infection.

The new Course of Study was taken up and such changes made as it suggested as being practicable for this school. Many things could not be adopted for lack of material or facilities, but the essential ideas were put into effect, to the best of our ability, and showed good results.

The average attendance during the ten months of the school year was the highest it has ever been, 321. The order to drop those having less than one-quarter of Indian blood has very slight effect upon the school, as there were only about 20 of that description among the pupils; and we have had none who were not wholly within the age limits.

There have been two deaths and several resignations and transfers among the employees, but all were the result of circumstances over which I have no control, and there was entire harmony among the workers.

The pupils took much interest in athletics, and our boys put up some first-class games of baseball and football, while the girls met and defeated every basket ball team of any note in the Territory of New Mexico.

I sent 25 boys to the beet fields of Colorado last year, who did so well financially and gave such good satisfaction that nearly all went back this year, many securing permanent employment, and we secured work for about 100 more Indians from this Territory.

We have built a new shop building and a new warehouse, the pupils doing all the work. The additional room which this gives us will relieve the crowded condition of our dormitories, and when we get the new laundry this coming year the school will be in good working order.

The buildings are now being thoroughly disinfected and cleansed, and the prospect is good for a full school and a successful year's work for 1903.

Day schools.—San Felipe has suffered some from two changes of teacher during the year and has had very poor quarters. But at last the Indians have put a board floor and some more windows into the schoolroom, which are a great relief. Attendance has been fair, and the school is having a little effect upon the people. The school buildings here are owned by the Indians and are very poor. The pueblo is located on the railroad, but 5 miles from a station and 30 miles north from Albuquerque.

Santa Ana has been started up again under a new teacher, and the attendance is small but very regular, and good work is being done. This school is being continued through July and August in order to get in ten months' work and have the vacation during December and January, when the Indians go to their old pueblo to engage in the annual religious dances. This school is 4 miles from the railroad station at Bernalillo and 20 miles from Albuquerque. Buildings are owned by Indians and very poor, but new and larger are being constructed.

Isleta is a large school in a large and prosperous pueblo, 12 miles from Albuquerque, and on the railroad. Pupils come to school well dressed and clean by the efforts of the mothers. The teacher is well liked and having a good influence. The people are prosperous, and a large number of the younger men and women have been educated. They are all strongly Catholic and support a church and priest. They have many appurtenances of civilization, but drunkenness and many of its attendant vices are getting quite prevalent from the intemperate use of the native wine which they make from their own grapes.

Laguna is a large day school on the railroad, 66 miles west from Albuquerque. The building is owned by the Indians, but is commodious and well lighted. Attendance is good and quite regular; children well dressed and cleanly by efforts mainly of mothers instigated by the teacher. Paluate, Paraje, and Seama, 12, 7, and 12 miles from Laguna, are all schools at smaller pueblos of the Laguna Indians. They all have very regular attendance, and the children are all bright, well dressed, and cleanly. Many of the mothers have been educated, and the Lagunas are all hard working, progressive, and clean. They supplement their little farms and flocks by much work on the railroad and in other industries, and are nearly all getting houses larger and better furnished than the average white laborer. These schools are all doing splendid work.

Acoma, on the railroad, is 16 miles from Laguna. Attendance reasonably regular, but enrollment poor when compared to number of children who should be in school. Building owned by Catholic Church and ample and first class. Indians are prosperous and have plenty of water for irrigation. Houses are quite well furnished and people well dressed, but they send only a small per cent of their children to school.

The Zuni school, owing to change of employees, did not open until October. Attendance very poor and irregular, considering the number of children available. There are 1,500 Zuñis, with probably 300 children of school age, but they are very heathenish, filthy, conceited, and stubborn. They do not want to change, but by a very determined effort this year I scared them into sending 40 pupils to Albuquerque, and made them beg most earnestly for a boarding school to be built on the reservation. They promise to fill a boarding school at once and to keep the children there all the time if one is built for them. My work with them resulted in filling the present Zuñi school much beyond its capacity, as they crowded over a hundred pupils into it

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during June. The buildings here are very poor, are owned by the Government, and situated close to the pueblo of Zuñi, on the Zuñi Reservation, 45 miles south from Gallup and 160 miles west from Albuquerque. The Zuñis are most woefully heathenish, but a good-sized boarding school on the reservation and the establishment of the Black Rocks Reservoir, with an irrigation system, would work wonders among them in a few years.

Very respectfully,

RALPH P. COLLINS,
Superintendent and Acting United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF PUEBLO.

SANTA FE, N. MEX., *August 25, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Santa Fe Indian School for the year ending June 30, 1902:

This school is located about 2 miles south and east of the city of Santa Fe and was established in 1890. Its original capacity was for a little more than 100 pupils, and has steadily grown until its capacity has reached 350.

The plant is composed of the main building, with right and left wings which serve, respectively, for boys' and girls' quarters; an employees' building; schoolhouse with eight schoolrooms, assembly hall, book rooms, and closets; shop building for teaching of trades; warehouse; superintendent's residence; hospital; laundry; and engine room. These buildings are all of brick and two stories high, in good state of repair, and well adapted to their several uses. The buildings are somewhat crowded in their location, more especially the older ones, but on the whole the plant is fairly well arranged, and presents quite an impressive front as seen from the train and drive from the city.

The school has been well patronized and very successful during the past year. Four hundred pupils were enrolled and an average of nearly 350 maintained. The general health of pupils has been good, and with the single exception of an epidemic of sore eyes the school has escaped serious sickness, though diphtheria, whooping cough, and scarlet fever have been prevalent in the Territory.

The educational work, or rather scholastic work, has been well conducted and under the direct supervision of a principal and seven assistants. The work has been and will remain largely primary, inasmuch as our pupils are for the most part full-blood Indians, coming from homes where the English is never spoken, and as their term at school does not extend beyond from five to eight years. An effort is made to teach the pupils a knowledge of the English, that they may be able to read and write and have a better knowledge of citizenship and their relation to the Government. They are taught to sing, and a few of the more advanced girls are given elementary instruction in instrumental music. An excellent band has been maintained, which, aside from any educational value, has a tendency to enliven the institution and create a spirit of contentment.

The industrial work has been made a prominent factor in the life of each pupil at this school. The older pupils have been assigned to some regular work, either in the shops or on the farm, and have been kept there, and not allowed to change only for the best of reasons. There is a tendency among Indian boys to want to change their work, not from any good reasons, but simply for the change. The tailor, shoe, blacksmith, and carpenter shops have each had details of boys, and have done excellent work.

While possibly the shoe and tailor shops do not fit boys for occupations that they will in after life follow, the simple fact that these boys are required to learn a trade and to do something well is in itself an education that more or less fits them for the battle of life. In justice to these two departments, I might add that I have sent out three tailors and one shoemaker who are earning a livelihood at their trades and are doing well. In addition to the above trades, the boys are taught painting, wagon making, and something of plumbing.

The farm at this school is little more than a garden, but I feel safe in saying that it is one of the most productive in the service. The amount of land irrigated is about 20 acres, 10 of which is in garden. Large quantities of assorted vegetables are raised, and boys are taught how to plant, irrigate, and cultivate such plants and vegetables as are raised at their own homes. The care of horses, cows, swine, and poultry is given careful attention. The number of pounds of pork raised on the school farm during the year amounted to over 6,000 pounds.

Aside from the general vegetable gardens, great care and pains have been given to the cultivation of lawns, flowers, and trees. In this pupils and teachers have taken a great interest, and as a result the grounds and campus present a beautiful appearance. The beautifying and ornamenting of the school teaches the Indian pupil that he too should and can do something to make his home life pleasanter by planting trees, growing flowers and lawns, to relieve the squalor and barrenness which so often surrounds the Indian home.

The girls have been systematically taught general housekeeping, including the arts of cooking and dressmaking. They have in addition to this been encouraged to organize themselves into a band of "busy bees," and in their spare moments have made lace, drawn work, and embroidery which they have sold readily to tourists.

During the summer vacation both boys and girls have secured employment out from the school, and have made excellent records. The girls have taken positions as cooks, housemaids, and nurses in the town, and have given quite general satisfaction. Over forty of the older boys secured work on the new railroad building in Santo Fe. They proved efficient and faithful laborers, and are highly spoken of by those directly in charge. Their total net earnings for the summer will exceed $1,000.

The Indian boy, like his parent, does not know the value of money, and I find it a hard lesson to inculcate—that of economy. He is a spendthrift naturally, and I fear must learn by sad want and experience the value of money. I have required those earning a salary to deposit the same and to make the best possible use of their money. The Indian employee is, as a rule, no better than the Indian pupil. He spends his money lavishly and lives with the expectation of always earning more. I am using the same influence with my Indian employees as with my pupils, trying to teach them the value of money, and at least to save a part of their earnings.

The moral and religious side of the Indians' training has not been neglected. A nonsectarian Sunday school is held Sunday mornings at the school, after which the pupils attend the services of the various churches in the city. On Sunday afternoons the sisters from the Catholic mission school of St. Catherine hold a Sunday school in the school chapel, and all Catholic children are required to attend. This is necessary, as it is impossible for all the younger children to attend services in the city, and again, as the Pueblo are for the most part members of the Catholic church, it is understood when they send their children to the Government school that they will be properly instructed in the Catholic faith.

The discipline of the school has been such that I have not a single case of desertion to report. A spirit of contentment lasted throughout the year, and pupils that were allowed to visit at their homes during the summer months will for the most part return promptly September 1.

Pueblo day schools.—There have been maintained in the Santa Fe district 11 day schools. These schools, as a rule, are not largely attended, and owing to poor conveniences and quarters the work is greatly hindered. The work done by these day school-teachers, however, is creditable, and is having a good effect upon both children and parents. It is a difficult matter for the teacher and housekeeper to set the correct example in housekeeping when often crowded into one or two small rooms, with possibly dirt floors, low ceilings, and one or two little windows. Parents are, however, taught that children should come to school with clean hands and faces and with clean clothing, that they are to report to the teacher at a certain hour each day. Thus while the child acquires very little English in the day school, he does learn something of what a school is and something of him. The children in the pueblos are gathered from the homes, taken into the day school for two or three years, and are thus better prepared to enter the boarding school.

The day school-teacher does more than this. She is often the only white person living in the pueblo, and is, therefore, nurse and physician to the sick; lawyer, counselor and adviser to the well, and the official representative for the superintendent and acting agent.

There is a noted improvement in the day schools, and when the Government can acquire title to school sites and erect better buildings we may hope to see still greater advancement.

The pueblos proper and the work connected with them has consisted in settling quarrels and difficulties with the Mexicans and whites. The pueblos have been fairly prosperous during the past year, and, with the exception of Taos and Picuris on the north and Sia on the south, will raise an abundance for their support.

The destruction of the entire crop at Taos and Picuris by grasshoppers has been made the subject of another report. The failure of crops at Sia is the old story—shortage of water. Superintendent John B. Harper, in charge of irrigation for the pueblos, hopes to settle this question of water for the Sia Pueblo by moving them to the fertile lands in the Rio Grande Valley below Bernalillo, on the Sandia grant.

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I hope this may be done, but I have advised Superintendent Harper that it will, I fear, be impossible to secure the removal of the Sia Indians unless force is employed, and that we can not use.

San Ildefonso Pueblo, which for a number of years suffered for want of water, is now a prosperous pueblo since the building of the Government ditch, which was completed one year ago.

The land question in the pueblos, and the weakness of the Territorial laws, which allow one to acquire an absolute and perfect title to land by occupying same for a period of ten years, works, in many instances, a hardship upon the pueblos. Oftentimes where settlers have been allowed to occupy Indian lands which were not used or needed by the Indians at the time, the title has passed from the Indians or pueblo to the settler, notwithstanding the pueblo holds a patent for the land, granted in 1863. Since this is generally known to the inhabitants of the Territory, there is a great deal of encroachment and settling on Indian lands, with the ultimate view of acquiring a perfect title at the expiration of the limit, ten years.

Again, since the right to sell their lands has been conceded to the Pueblo, fraudulent holdings have been secured by unprincipled whites. The most notable instance of this is at Santa Clara Pueblo, where a man by the name of Smith acquired a deed to some 8,000 acres of the Pueblo grant for the sum, as stated, of $100. This title has since passed to other parties and is now being contested in the courts.

The protection of the Pueblo in their landed rights and the improving of their irrigation canals and ditches, together with the influence of the school, and we may hope to see them prosper and become better and more useful citizens.

The Pueblo cling very tenaciously to their old Indian customs and practices, and while the Spanish forced upon them their language and religion, the Indian tongue and Indian religion are still retained by these Indians. The Spanish went no further than this in the way of education. Those pueblos that have been favorable to schools, notably Santa Clara and San Juan, have made greater progress along all lines, and are rising above the squalid conditions to be found in a few of the non-progressive pueblos. The secret Indian dance is not practiced to any great extent in the more progressive pueblos, and in time the heathen customs will, it is hoped, disappear altogether.

In conclusion, I desire to thank your office for a hearty support and courteous treatment.

I am, very respectfully,

C. J. CRANDALL,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN NEW YORK.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR NEW YORK AGENCY.

NEW YORK AGENCY,
Salamanca, N. Y., November 27, 1902.

SIR: In compliance with office letter dated November 5, 1902, I have the honor to submit the following report on the affairs of this agency, aside from the regular routine work, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

The same consists chiefly of (1) collection of rentals under the Ryan Act, (2) vaccination of the Indians, (3) enrollment for the Kansas award, (4) report on citizenship, which will be treated in the order named.

Collection of rentals, etc.—As stated in the annual report of my predecessor, the late Augustine W. Ferrin (who died May 25, 1902), for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, up to that date only a small amount ($493.75) in rentals and $1,459.92 in oil royalties had been paid to him, and there was nothing he could do in the way of collecting the rentals then due—aside from receiving such amounts as were voluntarily tendered—for the reason explained in his report, that the constitutionality of the law was then pending before the United States circuit court, and that the treasurer of the Seneca Nation refused to give the agent a list of the leaseholders or even to let him see any of the Seneca records.

The situation remained unchanged until early in February, 1902, when the Seneca council withdrew the suit and authorized the treasurer to give to the agent a list of the leaseholders with the date to which each had paid. Early in May, under instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, statements were mailed to leaseholders in arrears, as shown on the list mentioned. These met with prompt responses from a large number, and payments were progressing very nicely when interrupted by the death of Agent Ferrin. The amount of such payments by quarters follows:

Quarter ending September 30, 1901	$243.50
December 31, 1901	603.50
March 31, 1902	1,047.25
May 25, 1902	1,944.72
Paid to agency physician (May 26, 27, 29	79.08
Total	3,923.05
Oil royalties July 1, 1901, to May 25, 1902	3,906.32
Total	7,829.37

In April the treasurer of the Seneca Nation, pursuant to section 1 of the aforesaid act, submitted to the agent a report showing the amount received by him March 7, 1901, the day following that on which the act became a law, and March 19, 1901, the day on which he was notified thereof, such receipts amounting to $1,865.12, which, pursuant to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, were deducted from the payments to the treasurer authorized by section 2 of the act. The $2,500 so payable in June, 1901, was not paid at that time, on account of the then pending suit already mentioned, but was made in April, 1902. The payment due in June, 1902, was not then paid, there being no agent at that time, but had to go over into the next fiscal year.

Adding the $1,943.67 paid during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, and the $1,865.12 paid to the Seneca treasurer, and deducting from such total the two payments to the Seneca Nation ($5,000) and the $309.27 extra compensation to the agent, as provided by section 3 of the act, left a net balance, June 30, 1902, available for per capita distribution, of $6,328.89.

Vaccinating the Indians.—Pursuant to instructions of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in September, 1901, bids for vaccinating the Indians on the several reservations under the agency (excepting the Cattaraugus reserve, where the agency physician resides) were solicited and received from physicians in the vicinity thereof and forwarded to the Department. In February, 1902, an epidemic of smallpox prevailed in Canada but a short distance from the St. Regis reserve, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs instructed the agent to employ Dr. Edwin Klein, of Hogansburg, to vaccinate the St. Regis Indians, as per his proposal submitted in October, 1901, at 35 cents each. On the 25th of May Dr. Klein submitted a report showing the vaccination of 720 persons, pursuant to instructions, that being all who were willing to be vaccinated. His claim therefor amounted to $252.

The Kansas enrollment.—On August 22, 1901, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs instructed the agent to prepare a census of the Seneca of New York (the only tribe to which the United States pays annuities through this agency) showing all members of the tribe alive on the 30th day of September, 1901, and adding thereto all births up to November 30. Such list to be submitted to the tribe for their consideration and approval, and when signed by the principal chiefs to be forwarded to Washington. The census, made in accordance with the foregoing, contained 2,245 names (984 residing on the Allegany reserve, 1,261 on the Cattaraugus reserve).

September 20 the agent was instructed to make an enrollment of all the agency Indians other than the Seneca, viz, Cayuga, Oneida, Onondaga, St. Regis, Tuscarora. No very accurate census of these tribes had been taken for several years, if ever. The method adopted was that of taking the last list made by the chiefs of the several tribes and revising the same at assemblies of each tribe. Little difficulty was experienced, except with the St. Regis. There the agent found it well-nigh impossible to obtain the needed data, some heads of families even declining to give the names and ages of their children.

The completed rolls contain 4,817 names, divided by tribes as follows:

Cayuga	174	Oneida	270
Onondaga	524	St. Regi	1,233
Tuscarora	371	Seneca	2,245

Citizenship.—In an official letter dated December 28, 1901, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, after referring to the fact that the Department favored the breaking up of certain tribal funds and paying directly to each member his share thereof, instructed the agent to prepare and submit by February 1, 1902, a report showing the number of Indians who, in his judgment, are capable of taking care of themselves, or earning a support; of becoming citizens; also, the number of old and indigent

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Indians incapable of self-support. This was not only a difficult, but also a very delicate task, and it was only by the use of much tact, in connection with a large amount of labor, that the necessary information could be obtained. His report may be summarized as follows:

Indians over 18 years of age incapable of self-support subdivided as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Between 18 and 25	145	87	232
Over 60	45	65	110
Dissipated	254	66	320
Not thrifty	230	116	346
Total	709	364	1,008
Under 18, enrolled with parents	....	....	1,008
Married women enrolled with husbands	....	....	242
Competent for self-support	256	100	116
Grand total	....	....	1,724

The agent explained that under head of "between 18 and 25" he had included all enrolled singly, or as heads of a family, who had not given clear indications of well-defined habits of industry or thrift. Many of them, he said, will no doubt develop qualities that will warrant their later being classed with the "competents."

Under the head of "dissipated" were classed not only those already addicted to use of intoxicants, but those who have manifested a tendency in that direction. Many of these, he thought, might later become qualified to be transferred to the "competents."

Those classed as "not thrifty" were those of limited mental and financial ability, and who, for reasons not otherwise stated, would be likely to use money unwisely. Some of these also would very likely later reach a development that would take them into the class of "competents."

I may add that I know that the agent not only put a great deal of work into the "citizenship" report, but that he obtained from various sources all the reliable information he could, and that all his classifications were very carefully and conservatively made.

All of which is respectfully submitted

B. B. WEBER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF EASTERN CHEROKEE AGENCY.

CHEROKEE, N. C., *September 6, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith statistics for the year ending June 30, 1902, of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians resident in Qualla Boundary and outside tracts, North Carolina. These tracts of land were acquired by the Indians by purchase from the white owners, the ancestors of the Indians having ceded the land by treaty in 1835.

Qualla Boundary proper is situated in Jackson and Swain counties, the greater area being in the latter county. In the two counties there are near 100,000 acres of land, which is drained by the Oconee Lufty River and its tributaries. The valley land along these streams is exceptionally good, the many rich coves of the mountains are very productive and particularly suited to fruit growing.

Fruit culture should form an important industry. It has already been developed to a limited extent, so that most of the homes have a few apple and peach trees which supply the family needs in the season and a small surplus for the autumn and winter months. This fruit, with that growing wild, gives a pleasing variety to the ration of a number of the families. An abundant crop of chestnuts is considered a great boon, the nuts being used very generally as food, both in the natural state and also in the prepared, "chestnut bread" being a staple. This is nourishing and quite palatable, even to those not accustomed to its use. This, with corn prepared in various manners, with a little bacon and coffee, makes the ration of the ordinary Cherokee family. The more well to do supplement this with honey, molasses, and "flour" bread. A number keep bees and find it very profitable, the sale of honey, roots, herbs, corn, and baskets enabling them to provide themselves with a few of the essentials from the near-by towns.

A very few keep up the art of spinning and weaving, and manufacture their own clothing. Since the advent of the railway many have found it more convenient to earn money and buy clothing, so have abandoned the more primitive though possibly more excellent method. This, with a superabundance of worthless cows, has had a depressing influence on sheep husbandry, though recently there has been a revival of interest in this and more care and attention is being given to the sheep and to their improvement in blood.

The baskets made by these Indians are good and serviceable, but lack the beauty and excellency of some of those made by other Indians. Those making baskets lead a more or less nomadic life, going from place to place in order to find a good market for their wares. For this reason the industry should not be encouraged, as their greater success depends upon the well-established home amid comfortable surroundings.

These Indians do not have their lands allotted in severalty, but they practically enjoy the benefits of such a division. While the title in fee is in the band as a corporation, each individual has, or may have, a holding which he may occupy and improve; this to all intents and purposes becomes his own, and upon this he pays his taxes to the proper official of his band or to the county officer direct. This tract he may sell and transfer to another Indian, but not to a white person or to any one except a member of his band. If a sale is made the contract should be submitted to the council of the band for approval and to validate the transaction. Each holding is subject to the State laws of inheritance as pertains to personal property. If any Indian desires to clear off the timber and make a farm from some of the unoccupied land, he makes known his wishes to the council, and a favorable action from this body gives him a right to the land. Any Indian may rent to others than members of the band, if approved by the council or a committee of said body appointed for the purpose.

The council is elected by the people once in two years; each settlement of 100 souls or fractional part thereof being entitled to one representative in the body. This forms a kind of board of directors which looks after the common interests. All their acts are subject to a veto by the chief, who is elected for a term of four years, and his assistant also elected by the people, and the cabinet, or executive committee, chosen by the chief, form the executive.

The school was interrupted by a fire on the 18th of December, the girls' dormitory and the general dining hall with most of the contents being destroyed. The building was frame and ceiled with poplar and pine lumber, all very dry, so that when once started the fire spread very rapidly. It was probably caused by a spark from one of the open wood fires dropping upon the roof and catching in some of the lint from the shingles, and from that spreading to the dry interior and getting well started before discovered. The excellence of the water supply and of the work done by the pupils and employees saved the other buildings, so that room was left into which the school could be crowded. An unused basement was fitted up for a boys' dining room, the girls using what was known as the mess dining hall, so that with crowding and the exercise of mutual forbearance the year was profitably closed.

The new building is very much needed, the present accommodations, with all the crowding possible, not being sufficient for the pupils who should be in school.

Next to the new building, the greatest need is for more farming land so that better training may be given in farming and stock raising. Just now a farm of 346 acres is on the market. This farm is in easy reach of the school and should be secured.

The near completion of the water power will fill a long-felt want. This power will be ample for the present needs of the school, so that more attention should be given soon to a more varied industrial training.

The carpenter and shoe shops have been fairly efficient, and a number of the boys have shown skill in acquiring a knowledge of handling tools.

The girls have been interested in cutting and fitting garments, making their own and repairing the boys' clothing, and in the planning and preparation of the meals. The laundry and dairy work done by the girls has been very satisfactory.

The health of the school has been of uniform excellence. With much appreciation of and thanks for courtesies shown,

Very respectfully,

H. W. SPRAY,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN NORTH DAKOTA.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR DEVILS LAKE AGENCY.

DEVILS LAKE AGENCY,
Fort Totten, N. Dak., August 18, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fifth annual report for the Devils Lake Agency for the year ending June 30, 1902.

The Devils Lake Agency has under its jurisdiction two separate reservations—the Fort Totten and the Turtle Mountain reservations, nearly 100 miles apart.

Turtle Mountain.—The Turtle Mountain Reservation contains but two Congressional townships, and is about equally divided by timber, lake, and prairie, less than one-third of the area being tillable, and is occupied by the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa and a few 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 that band. Mr. Brenner, farmer in charge, reported 30 families of these Canadian Chippewa when I first came. He now reports 12 families as still remaining. These people have received no Government aid of any description, except such as they forcefully took for themselves from the timber reserve and hauled to the surrounding towns for sale. The two townships north of the reservation were thrown open for settlement something over a year ago, and have been taken by actual settlers, thus depriving them of this resource.

On May 2, 1902, I made a trip to the Turtle Mountain Reservation, by order of the Department, to investigate land claim of Elizabeth Schindler against one of these Canadian Indians, and found their condition so serious that they were reduced to stealing wood by moonlight to support their families.

The Turtle Mountain people, as a rule, are intelligent, being composed largely (as Mr. Brenner's report, which is made a part hereof, will show) of the mixed blood element. They are a vigorous, hardy class of people, as well adapted to self-sustenance as any class of our foreign immigrants, providing they were placed on the same footing with our immigrants so far as prospective Government aid is concerned. I believe there is nothing so enervating to a people or to an individual as prospects that do not materialize. The Turtle Mountain claim should be speedily and finally settled, and the Turtle Mountain Reservation should be abandoned. The full bloods should be attached to some other Chippewa reservation, the mixed bloods paid their share in cash in full and sent out into the world to win their way with other people.

Public lands in North Dakota that are at all desirable for farming purposes are now to all intents and purposes a thing of the past. Large corporations, or syndicates, have been formed in this State and other Northwestern States, some of them with a capitalization of a million dollars, for the purpose of purchasing desirable Dominion lands in Manitoba and farther west. By this movement large tracts of desirable Dominion lands are being withdrawn from her public domain and colonized by actual settlers, thus diminishing the chances of the Turtle Mountain people to secure homes convenient to them in Manitoba or the Northwest Territory.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I am aware, has annually recommended to Congress the settlement of this claim for the last ten years. There have been some factors at work that have just as persistently blocked Congressional action. The Indians have finally decided, and it has been recommended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that their claim be taken to the Court of Claims. The attorneys have been engaged and, I believe, at present are only waiting for recognition by the Secretary of the Interior. It is to be hoped an adjustment of their claim will be speedily reached, that they may be able to secure, while there is yet time, homes on the public domain in the United States or Canada.

For full report of the Turtle Mountain Chippewa, see report of E. W. Brenner, farmer in charge, attached hereto and made part hereof.

Location of agency.—The agency is located at Fort Totten, on the Devils Lake Reservation, on the south shore of Devils Lake, from which the reservation takes its name. The lake is the northern boundary and the Sheyenne River the southern boundary. The reservation is about 35 miles from east to west, and varies from 8 to 18 miles from north to south. It comprises the whole and parts of 24 different townships, containing 242,082 acres, including the Fort Totten Military Reservation. There were 1,132 allotments made, containing 131,506 acres, leaving 110,576 acres tribal lands.

Agreement.—On November 2, 1901, United States Indian Inspector James McLaughlin concluded an agreement with these Indians, at which the Indians asked for 61 allotments to individuals whom they considered entitled to allotment, but who had been absent or in other ways failed to receive their allotments when made by Allotting Agents Gray and Hatchitt. Six thousand one hundred and sixty acres were reserved for this purpose, the balance, 168,416 acres, were ceded to the Government with the understanding that a certain payment thereon should be made after the ratification of this agreement, as specified in Article III of said agreement, page 29, House Document 98, Fifty-seventh Congress, first session, which agreement seems to have been annulled by failure of Congress to make the stipulated appropriation.

Buildings.—The agency buildings, except the grist mill, are located at Fort Totten, which is 15 miles from Devils Lake City, on the Great Northern Railroad, and on the opposite side of the lake. A steamboat and omnibus run during the summer season. A bridge was also built across the lake at Pelican Point Narrows, and was a great convenience to the Indians as well as to the Government employees at Fort Totten until inundated and partially washed away by action of the waves during the spring of 1902. It is hoped it will soon be repaired. It is 12 miles from the fort to Oberon, a town on the Jamestown and Northern branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The grist mill is 7 miles east of the agency, and is, to quote ex-President Grover Cleveland, in a state of "innocuous desuetude." It has been recommended at different times that the mill be removed to the Fort Totten School, where water can be had in abundance, and there used for the benefit of both school and agency; but no sufficiently "strenuous" effort seems to have been made to accomplish the desired result.

The agency buildings, consisting of one agent's dwelling, one clerk's dwelling, three employees' buildings, one blacksmith shop, one carpenter shop, one office, one commissary, one granary, one court-house, one machine shed, and one old red building, are in a pretty fair state of repair, with the exception of shingles on carpenter shop, paint on barn, commissary, and granary. The "old red building" mentioned is much dilapidated and worse for age, it having been built as part of the first fort buildings. The tool shed has been partially moved from its foundation by high winds. The clerk's house also needs reshingling, having been struck by lightning yesterday. To use the language of the squared circle, "It is somewhat disfigured, but still in the ring." Fortunately no lives were lost or physical damage sustained, although the building was occupied by the clerk and his family.

Statistics.—Our census roll for 1902 shows a population of 499 males and 544 females, total 1,043. Children of school age, between 6 and 16, male, 111; female, 98; total, 209. Children between 6 and 18, male, 128; female, 104; total, 232. Males above 18, 301; females above 14, 370; total 671. People above 60 years of age, male, 48; female, 66; total, 114. New names added on the roll, 15, by reason of allotment. Births, 36; deaths, 39; decrease, 3. Totally blind, 5. Totally dependent upon rations by reason of age and blindness, 11.4 per cent.

Agriculture.—Seed was issued to 217 individuals in the spring of 1902, 125,055 pounds of flaxseed, sufficient to seed 4,498 acres. This was exclusive of some who retained their own seed, and others who seeded wheat, oats, and barley, which probably will amount to 2,000 acres in excess of seed issued for. This is also exclusive of gardens, corn, potatoes, etc. Some damage has been done by hail within the past few weeks. Otherwise the crops are promising as fair a crop as was harvested last year, which, in point of money value, was the largest ever raised on the agency. The acreage this year is also considerably in excess of the acreage of last year.

Most of the Indians stored their seed for the spring seeding in the agency warehouse, where it was carefully screened of all foul seed. Another great improvement I found in my drives over the reservation is that the Indians, or most of them, are taking great pains to pull the mustard growing in their fields, and that, too, without the usual endeavor on the part of the farmer and myself to have that class of work performed. I had been preaching this to them for the past three years without results. I could not get them to make any persistent or concerted move in that direction. Last year, however, by the aid of teams furnished by the Government, we broke 5 acres of new ground for about half the farmers on the reservation. This, of course, was an object lesson to them, as the grain thus grown was entirely free from foul seed. They found, on taking the two classes of grain to market, that I had been telling them the exact truth, and that they got on an average $2 for a sack of the clean seed, where they got $1 for a sack of the foul grain.

It is not possible to make an estimate that will be at all accurate of the yield of the growing crop, but I report below the result of last year's effort, and will say that the prospects at the present time are for even a better result, as the Indians have taken hold much better than formerly; less of the old foul ground was put in, and

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more new ground than during any previous year. Our thrashing record shows mised and thrashed in 1901: 2,277 bushels wheat; feed crop (oats and barley), 6,701 bushels; flax, 27,727 bushels, exclusive of that raised by agency and school. The agency farm was a decided success, producing—

1,168 bushels barley, value 50 cents per bushel	$584.00
889 bushels flax, value $1.75 per bushel	1,555.75
3,965 bushels oats, value 50 cents per bushel	1,982.50
300 tons hay, value $4 per ton	1,200.00
Total farm products	5,322.25

which is rather more than half the annual appropriation for these Indians, and was produced at a very slight expenditure above that annually allowed for farm labor. The flax was expended by issuing it as additional seed. The oats and barley have been and are being used for feed. Of the hay, 150 tons was burned while trying to secure it from prairie fires. The balance has been fed to the stock. All has been expended for the best interest of the tribe.

No additional appropriation for their relief was asked for or was necessary. No general rations were issued during the winter months, as people had sufficient for their comfort, which they had produced from their farms and from their hay crop.

The 32 horses furnished by the Government in the spring of 1901 have enabled me to give the Indians a practical demonstration of the value of proper farming, and I am particularly gratified by the way in which they have responded to the incentives thus given them in the way of breaking new ground and cleaning the old from mustard.

Police and court of Indian offenses.—The police court has been rendered in the past year null so far as its influence is concerned in righting the wrongs among Indians. It serves only to report births, deaths, arrivals, and departures, and acting as a court of conciliation where both parties are willing to abide by the court's decision. While heabeas corpus proceedings were brought and maintained to release them from sentence of the Indian court, no adequate steps were taken to punish misdemeanors in the State courts. This condition is liable to exist as long as the Indians bear no part of the burden of taxation, and may exist even after that time on account of race prejudice.

Sanitary.—There have been one or two cases of smallpox during the year, but no epidemic. It seems to be entirely stamped out. All the Indians have been vaccinated. Pulmonary diseases are the most frequent cause of death. Our census for the year shows three more deaths than births. Principal deaths are among children.

Schools.—The only school facility on this reservation is the Fort Totten bonded industrial School at the old military post, including the school of the Gray Nuns. The Gray Nuns had a pretty fair attendance of Sioux children, but, though a united effort was made by Superintendent Davis and myself to induce the Sioux children to attend that portion of the school directly under the supervision of Mr. Davis, the desired result was not obtained. Quite a number were started, but the runaways were frequent and persistent. The principal excuse among the parents was that their children were abused by their old enemies, the Chippewas. I am satisfied that the greater part of this complaint was concocted by the children themselves, and was without foundation. The result, however, was not gratifying, and I fear Mr. Davis will not make the same effort to refill the school from the same source. The general condition of the school is greatly improved under the management of Mr. Davis, and I can see no good reason why the Sioux should discriminate against the school if they ever intend to give their children any educational advantages. They promise good things if a day school were given them, but whether they would fill those promises any better than they have filled the promises regarding the Fort Totten school deponent sayeth not.

Missionary and church work.—This work is conducted by the Catholic, Presbyterian, and Episcopal denominations. The Catholic church is still fortunate in the retention of Father Jerome Hunt in charge, who is now trying to establish a parochial school for Sioux boys, in which effort he certainly has my best wishes. The Presbyterian denomination still retains the Rev. Daniel Renville, a mixed-blood Sioux, who exerts a good influence among them. The Episcopal church and a part of the old brewery buildings were burned during the winter. Services are held in one of the Indian houses out on the reservation.

In conclusion, I can but repeat that this agency is essentially an agricultural agency, and well adapted to mixed farming and stock raising. Its resources of timber were greatly reduced by the military occupancy, and is now, after years of wood chopping and hauling by the Indians, well-nigh exhausted. The Indians are now beginning

to appreciate this fact, and are, year by year, paying more attention to farming. It has been my particular mission, and will be so in the future, to foster and encourage them in their agricultural effort.

I heartily thank the office for the many courtesies that they have extended, and shall feel free to ask the like extension of courtesies in the future.

With kind regards to you all, I am,

Very respectfully,

F. O. GETCHELL,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FARMER IN CHARGE OF TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION, DEVILS LAKE AGENCY,
Belmont, N. Dak., August 11, 1902.

SIR: I respectfully submit the annual census and statistical report for this reservation for 1902.

The reservation is a division of the Devils Lake Agency, located in Rolette County, N. Dak., in townships A 162, ranges 70 and 71 west, two townships containing 10,965 acres, divided into farming, timber, and grazing lands; and much of this area is taken up by hills, lakes, and sloughs.

The population belongs to the Chippewa tribe of Indians, with a large mixture of Ree blood. The following table is an abstract of the census:

	Adults.		6 to 18 years.		Under 6 years.		Total.	Families.	Births.		Deaths.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Mixed bloods residing on reservation	168	387	257	257	135	179	1,683	309	35	26	17	13
Mixed bloods residing off reservation	165	120	95	91	59	55	598	129	14	7	3	7
Full bloods	75	75	30	24	11	16	228	83	1	1	4	5
Total	508	592	382	372	205	250	2,509	581	48	34	24	25

In order to comply with letter of acting Commissioner, dated June 25, the population is also scheduled as follows:

	Males over 18.	Females over 14.	6 to 16.	
			Males.	Females.
Mixed bloods on the reservation	168	118	238	229
Mixed bloods off the reservation	165	159	86	95
Full bloods	75	84	32	16
Total	508	691	356	343

The full-blood population is badly scattered; 21 families, 68 individuals, make their homes on the reservation; 26 families, 105 individuals, make their homes near the town of Dunseith, about 18 miles from the agency; 21 families, 55 individuals, have no homes here, but reside most of the time in Canada, paying occasional visits, and stop with friends and relatives. Some of them have not been seen here for years, and their whereabouts is unknown. Of the mixed bloods, 56 families, 287 individuals, have been absent over one year, and are liable to return at any time. Some of our mixed bloods go away to work in Montana every year, and usually return with horses they have earned. They stay around here until the horses are gone and the money spent, and then they go again.

There are also 12 families—about 80 individuals—residing on the reservation who are not enrolled. They receive no aid from the Government, but occupy considerable land which is greatly needed by those who have rights here.

Agriculture.—The allowance for the purchase of seed was small, and only 421 bushels of flaxseed was furnished and distributed; the balance was furnished by themselves. 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.	Spelt.	Vegetables.	Wheat.	Summer fallow.	New breaking.	Plowed land vacant.	Fencing.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Mixed bloods on reservation	261	1,285	288	.....	41	191	1,381	921	191	1,001	3,999
Mixed bloods outside reservation	158	881	250	79	7	611	976	674	8	611	920
Full bloods	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	.....	.....	37	.....
Total	423	2,182	538	79	48	261	2,360	7661	202	2,611	4,919

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By comparing the amount of farming done by those residing inside and outside the reservation it will be seen that according to numbers the outsiders do the most. This is due to the fact that they are settled on quarter sections of the land and work enough of it to occupy their whole time, and when the crops are good they have enough to support themselves and some to spare for seed, while those in the reservation are too crowded. With but a few exceptions their holdings are small, taking only some vegetables and enough grain for feed for their stock. The crops are hastily put in, and neglected afterwards, because they have to do other work to make a living, and these people do not save any seed; and while they have seeded the flax issued to them, they have left a good deal of land vacant.

Education.—The school facilities are two day schools and a boarding school, the latter conducted by the Sisters of Mercy and supported by private donations. In addition there are children at Haskell Institute, Kansas, at Fort Totten, N. Dak., at Pierre, S. Dak., Chamberlain, S. Dak., Genoa, Nebr., and Chilocco, Okla. Some of those residing off the reservation send their children to the public schools when they are convenient. The following are the statistics for the school on the reservation:

School	Largest attendance at one time.	Largest average for one month.	Average attendance for the year.	Capacity of school.	Average age.
Day school No. 2	57	43.6	30.1	40	9.9
Day school No. 3	62	46.3	39.5	46	10.3
Sisters' boarding school	128	126	115	140	11

A midday meal is furnished at the day schools.

The children admitted to the Sisters' school have Indian blood, but they are not all drawn from the reservation, but Indian children from anywhere are taken.

Churches.—There are 2 churches, both Catholic, numbering 1,100 communicants; all the mixed bloods are Catholics. Such full bloods as profess any religion at all are Episcopalians; they hold their meetings outside the reservation, and are visited by the Episcopal clergyman at Rolla, who reports 29 families of full bloods and 18 families of mixed bloods claiming membership.

Court of Indian offenses.—The court is made up of 3 judges, 1 full blood and 2 mixed bloods, who are men of good character and good influence; 72 cases were brought before the court during the year, none of a criminal character, but disputes over debts, meadows, etc.; 3 cases for selling or introducing liquor were brought before the United States Court, and the parties punished.

Health.—The health of the people has been good; we have been free from any epidemic or contagious diseases. The medical attendant is Dr. James P. Widmayer, who resides at Rolla, N. Dak., and visits the reservation two times a week.

Conclusion.—The crops are not ready for harvesting, but so far the weather has been very favorable and the indications are for a large yield, which would give plenty of work at good wages, and help the people to pass the winter in comfort.

Thanking you for your confidence and kindness, I am,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. BENNER, *Farmer in Charge.*

F. A. GETCHELL, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF FLANDREAU SIOUX.

FLANDREAU, S. DAK., *August 25, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to make my first annual report concerning the Flandreau Band of Sioux Indians located at this place.

Prior to September 1, 1901, these Indians were attached to the agency at Santee, Nebr., the agent there visiting them about twice a year for the purpose of making the annual issue of supplies to the old people and for the purpose of making the annual cash interest payment.

Census.—The last census, taken in June, shows an enrollment of 283 people, all of whom wear citizen's clothing. Of this number about 260 are able to speak English to some extent.

Nearly all live on farms or small tracts of land, and with the assistance rendered by the aged and infirm are managing to make a comfortable living.

Lands.—Of those owning lands only about 25 have tracts of 10 acres or more. There are 11 allotments and 4 twenty-five-year homesteads, which, under the law, can not be disposed of, or, doubtless their owners would have sold so that they would be like the majority, owners of small tracts of 30 or 40 acres only. Several allottees have died, and action toward the disposal of their allotments under the law for the disposal of deceased allottees' lands are pending.

Citizenship.—As stated in a special report dated January 27, 1902, a large majority of these people are able to earn their own living, and might well be given their pro rata share of tribal funds and separated from governmental control. Those unable to care for themselves are the old and infirm and young children, whose interests should be protected for a time by the Government.

Education.—The separation of the Flandreau from the Santee Agency was mainly for the purpose of bringing them into closer relationship with the school service, with a view of getting their children into school. This move has proved very successful, for during the last year nearly every child of school age has been in either the Government or public schools. Only in one or two instances did the parents refuse to place children in school, and in these cases rations and supplies were withheld until they complied with the request to place the pupils in school. I believe that all will be in school during the coming school year.

Offenses.—As among whites, a certain percentage of the Indians are intemperate, and all, or nearly all, misdemeanors or other troubles are traced to this fault. Several prosecutions and three convictions for furnishing Indians liquor were secured last year, so that now it is almost impossible for them to get it in the town of Flandreau, their only source of supply being through "hobos" or other irresponsible persons moving through the country. The general conduct of these people has been good; I do not know of any arrest having been made, except for intoxication, during the year.

Respectfully, yours,

CHAS. F. PEIRCE,
Superintendent in Charge.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY,
Elbowoods, N. Dak., August 27, 1902.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Office of Indian Affairs, I respectfully submit an annual report of the affairs of the Fort Berthold Indian Agency, including a census of the Indians upon the reservation, together with such statistical facts affecting the interests of this people as are disclosed by the records of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Census.—An examination of the police reports and other data in this office for the year shows that the Indian population of the reservation consists of 384 Arikara, 457 Grosventre, and 247 Mandan, making a total of 1088, divided as follows:

	Arikara.	Grosventre.	Mandan.	Total.
Number of males	184	225	125	533
Number of females	200	232	122	555
Total	384	457	247	1,088
Males over 18 years	109	118	78	305
Females over 14 years	117	143	79	339
Between 6 and 16 years:				
Males	42	65	23	132
Females	48	53	33	134

English, speaking and reading.—The statistical reports herewith give the number of Indians who can read, 276; the number who can speak English, 314. This showing is substantially the same as that given in the report of a year ago, while we ought to be able to show improvement; but the data for doing so is not available.

Missionary work.—The American Missionary Association, Rev. C. L. Hall in charge, has contributed during the year for education $1,940; for church work, $2,310.62; and the Catholic Society, Rev. Father Malo in charge, for church work, $1,374, making a total contribution of $5,625.62.

Marriages.—The number of marriages of Indians during the year, as shown by the records of this office, was 5. While I do not think the records are reliable in this instance, the facts to establish the contrary are not at hand. In the absence of any record of decrees of divorce, the domestic happiness of the people is presumed.

The Indian court.—Some 16 convictions for minor offenses were made in the Indian court during the year. But this information is not obtained from any record of the court proceedings, as none were kept for two years previous to July 1, 1902.

Allotments.—There are 337 families living upon and cultivating their allotments, of whom 272 live in houses worthy of the name.

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Farms and gardens.—The acreage under cultivation in farms and gardens is 500, and the estimated products therefrom are reported as follows:

Wheat	bushels..	500
Oats	do....	500
Corn	do....	1,000
Potatoes	do....	1,050
Onions	do....	52
Beans	do....	575
Other vegetables	do....	1,000
Hay cut	tons..	5,500

With all due deference to the opinion and arguments of his predecessor, as set out in his annual report for the year ending June 30, 1901, wherein lack of moisture is chargeable with being the cause of meager results like the above, the writer expresses the opinion that to the "spirit of idleness, sloth, and neglect" an equal responsibility is chargeable.

Live stock.—We estimate the number of horses owned by the Indians at 1,000 head, and the cattle at 7,000 head. These figures are as unsatisfactory to the writer as they can be to anyone else, but as there is no record or records of the many losses by deaths, sales, or otherwise up to the 19th day of June, 1902, it is hoped the foregoing estimates will be accepted until the round-up in the fall, when an opportunity will be afforded to make a careful count of both horses and cattle.

Browning boarding school.—The report of Byron E. White, superintendent of the Browing boarding school, is herewith submitted. I, however, as a matter of simple justice, desire to call the attention of the Office of Indian Affairs to one oversight in the superintendent's report, viz: At the time when diphtheria was epidemic in said school, Mrs. Mary W. Howard, assistant field matron, was ordered to the school by the agent, where she at once repaired, rendering valuable services until all cases were recovered. This fact is perhaps not of record, but being fully satisfied of its truth I take this method of making it a part of this record.

School employees.—In addition to the Browning boarding school above mentioned, there are three day schools in operation. The attendance at each is as follows:

Day School No. 1	20
Day School No. 2	15
Day School No. 3	31

If this report is short and unsatisfactory its author can only plead the want of record facts, and his inability to supply their absence from the "storehouse" of memory.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AMZI W. THOMAS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT BERTHOLD SCHOOL.

BROWNING BOARDING SCHOOL,
Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak., August 20, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the Browning boarding school.

The past year has been one of quiet, persistent work. We have not made any startling advancements, but have tried to stimulate educational growth by constant application. We have endeavored to follow the line of work as outlined in the Course of Study, and find it very helpful in organizing the work.

The general average for the year was 92, which is fully as many as the building will accommodate.

The health of the school has been good, with the exception of a short siege of diphtheria, which lasted for five weeks. The school employees were detailed as nurses, and under the direction of the agency physician held the disease in check. There were but few serious cases and no deaths.

Every pupil in the school was vaccinated early in the year, without any objections from the parents.

The patrons of the school still continue to take an active interest in the school work. We have had no trouble in keeping the school filled. The average enrollment for the year was boys, 55; girls, 48; average attendance, boys, 46; girls, 46; number transferred to nonreservation schools, 8—3 boys and 5 girls.

The average ages were, boys, 12.63 years; girls, 11.48 years.

On the 1st day of January we had our first fire. The boiler and tankhouse were destroyed. This building is now being replaced with a much better one, and steam instead of gasoline is to be used for pumping. This will be a great improvement and will lessen the fire risk considerably.

The garden, under the supervision of the industrial teacher, is the best that we have had, and if frost does not come too soon we will have an abundance of vegetables to supply the school for the coming year.

The work in all departments has been very satisfactory. Employees have shown a desire and willingness to work for the best interest of the school.

The relation between agency and school employees has been quite social. A literary society was organized early in the winter which was attended by all who wished to take part.

The outlook for the coming year, under the new agency administration, is very encouraging.

Very respectfully,

BYRON E. WHITE, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through Amzi W. Thomas, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, N. DAK., *August 12, 1902.*

SIR: I hereby submit my report for the past year. In looking back over this period it seems to have more reverses and trials than encouragements and gains. The unsettled affairs at the agency has caused a stagnation of enterprise throughout the whole reservation.

The people's first loss was that of their gardens by frost out of season. Then followed the withdrawing of their rations without having had any warning of such procedure. The previous year had been one of almost total failure in the little crops of grain which they had sown, and so they were all unprovided with seed grain, and no effort was made by the agent to procure it from open market. Thus they were all unprepared to meet the emergencies which came upon them. The people met these difficulties with uncomplaining spirit and true courage. Some began to feel the need of making more careful expenditure of the little money they received for wood and coal sold at the agency and to the boarding schools. And Providence seemed to repay their faith by supplying their hunger in the early spring with beef that perished in a hard blizzard. While this loss seemed deplorable, it was, nevertheless, a means of food supply to the people.

Our work in the homes was hindered by the agent's unwillingness to issue sufficient amount of lime and brushes to whitewash the walls and ceilings of the houses, and yet we found a growing desire and effort among the women to beautify their homes and also make them more conducive to health, and they have made improvement in dressing their little ones more carefully, and thus protecting them from the inclemency of the weather and its effects upon their constitutions. We must continue to plead earnestly for board floors and shingled roofs for the people's health and as a means of cleanliness and comfort and respectable appearance.

There has been a marked interest among the young people for obtaining an advanced education, the number of pupils going away to different schools being 21.

It has been our object to bring about a change in the observance of holidays. Heretofore the people have used the whole time for feasting. So on New Year's Eve we began introducing a sociable with appropriate literary programme rendered by the returned students, assisted by any others whom we could draw into the exercises. The programme was followed by games in which all might take part, if so inclined. The first attempt proved such a stimulus that we decided to have one such pleasure evening every month, and did so, until diphtheria prevented our associating in such a way.

There has been a noticeable advance in the manner of observing Decoration Day. The idea of fencing the burying places and keeping the same in order was a forward step. But the first two years that alone did not satisfy the people, and they followed such effort by making a great display at the graves by giving away such things as cloth, blankets, shawls, ponies, etc. But I am glad to report very little of such proceedings the past years.

The life of faithful services to us by our esteemed friend Dr. J. R. Finney, who labored so long and faithfully among us, and whose grave is now in the cemetery at Elbowoods, made us desirous of showing our appreciation of him. Accordingly a party of the young people made a trip to Elbowoods for the purpose of decorating his grave with flowers, and so honoring him in loving memory.

I can not close this report without referring to the custom of visiting among the people, which is such an expenditure of time and energy and money. It is an old Indian custom which is prevailing for too long a time, for all callers to expect to be fed by their hostess, whatever time of day they choose to drop in. This keeps the wife or housekeeper so continually about her culinary duties that the other necessary work is crowded out. I would earnestly advise a regulation to be made by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs controlling this wasteful custom.

I also wish to make a grateful acknowledgment of the many useful articles, pleasing toys, etc., that have been sent for distribution by those loyal friends in the Eastern States who stand by the work so faithfully and seem to know just how to help in ways which we can not. We are much encouraged by the impetus which our new agent, Major Thomas, has already created in ways of business throughout the reservation. The people have put their faith in him, because his dealings show earnestness and interest in their behalf. We feel confident that the next year will be one of marked progress and satisfaction.

Very respectfully,

ANNA DAWSON WILDE, *Field Matron.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR STANDING ROCK AGENCY.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, N. DAK., *August 25, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fifth annual report, for the year ending June 30, 1902:

Location.—The reservation is situated in Boreman County, which is unorganized, and is located partly in North Dakota and partly in South Dakota, the portion in North Dakota being attached for judicial purposes to Morton County, and that portion in South Dakota to Campbell County, for judicial purposes. The nearest railroad points to the agency are as follows: Pollock, S. Dak., on the Minneapolis, St.

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Paul and Saulte Ste. Marie Railway, 25 miles; Mandan, on the Northern Pacific Railway, 65 miles; Bismarck, N. Dak., on the Northern Pacific Railway, 65 miles; Braddock, on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Saulte Ste. Marie Railway, 48 miles; Evarts, S. Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, 67 miles; and Eureka, S. Dak., on the same road, about 67 miles. There is a daily stage and ferry from Bismarck to the agency, and a triweekly stage from Eureka and Pollock. The agency is reached from the other points by private transportation.

Bands and population.—The Indians of this reservation are all of the Sioux tribe, and belong to the Blackfeet, Upper and Lower Yanktonais, and Hunkpapa bands. The census taken June 30, 1902, shows as follows:

Total population	3,561
Male	1,663
Female	1,901
Persons over 18 years of age:	
Male	1,037
Female	1,215
Persons from 6 to 16:	
Male	381
Female	361
Decrease:	
Male	16
Female	20

Education.—There are 9 schools on the reservation, as follows: Three Government boarding schools, 1 mission boarding school, and 5 Government day schools; all of these schools having been in operation during the entire school year.

Agency boarding school.—The school plant is in fair condition, but is in need of many repairs. The greatest need of the school is for more employees' quarters, those at the school at present being quite inadequate for the needs of the school. A new waterworks system, which will supply the needs of both the school and the agency, is now being installed, the water being drawn directly from the Missouri River, and it is hoped that no further difficulty will exist on this score: Capacity, 136; enrollment, 158; average attendance, 136.7.

Agricultural boarding school.—This school is located on the bank of the Missouri River, and a competent system for furnishing water and an efficient sewerage system could be installed at a very moderate cost. Both are badly needed, both for the comfort and for the health of the pupils. The sewerage system in especial has become an absolute necessity for the maintenance of a sanitary condition at the school. The necessities of the school as regards increased dormitory space have been repeatedly brought to the attention of the Department and estimates submitted for the same. I would again respectfully urge that some steps be taken toward remedying these defects. Capacity, 100; enrollment, 152; average attendance, 140.03.

Grand River boarding school.—Since the time of submitting my last report almost the entire school plant has been rebuilt and altered. These extensive improvements have increased the capacity of the school, and the plant generally is in very good condition. A sewerage system and an inefficient water system have been established, and a steam-heating plant has been installed under the dormitory and under the school building. The water system is connected with wells, which furnish a supply of water wholly inadequate in quantity and entirely unsatisfactory in quality. Plans have been submitted to the Department for the remedying of these defects by connecting the system with the Grand River and making that the base of supply. In case this is done, I believe that the difficulty will be solved. The heating plant under the dormitory building has been very unsatisfactory on account of defects. Capacity, 125; enrollment, 141; average attendance, 136.36.

Day schools.—Cannon Ball day school: Capacity, 40; enrollment, 57; average attendance, 45.50.

No. 1 day school: Capacity, 30; enrollment, 25; average attendance, 19.74.

No. 2 day school: Capacity, 30; enrollment, 29; average attendance, 23.75.

Bullhead day school: Capacity, 30; enrollment, 27; average attendance, 25.54.

Porcupine day school: Capacity, 30; enrollment, 39; average attendance, 33.49.

St. Elizabeth's Mission School.—Capacity, 60; enrollment, 59; average attendance, 55.42. The last-named school is situated on Oak Creek, S. Dak., and the entire expense of maintenance is borne by the church and church missionary societies of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The issue of rations and clothing by the Government to the pupils of this school has been discontinued during the last fiscal year.

There is a steadily increasing interest manifested by the Indians of this agency in the education of their children, and very few now object to the placing of their children in the reservation schools. This fact is strikingly shown by the steady and large increase in the attendance at the boarding and day schools, in the face of a steady decrease in the population of the agency. In 1898 the Indians of this agency numbered 3,726, with an average attendance at the schools of 455.97. The present year they number only 3,504, while the average attendance at the schools has increased to 614.53. In addition to the pupils in attendance at the reservation schools, there are 42 pupils in attendance at the different nonreservation schools, making a total school attendance of 656.53.

At all of the boarding schools a high standard of efficiency is maintained, and great credit is due to the different superintendents for the able and faithful discharge of the duties intrusted to them. The day schools have also done good work during the year, and show a good enrollment and attendance.

The reports of Superintendents Witzleben, Kenel, and Noble are submitted herewith.

Statistics show the enrollment and average attendance as follows:

	Enrollment	Average attendance.
Boarding schools	513	468.51
Day schools	177	146.02
Total	690	614.53

Sanitary.—We are meeting with better success in inducing the Indians of this agency to avail themselves of the hospital for treatment in serious illness. The hospital is a small structure situated on the grounds of the agency boarding school, and is considered a school institution, as the salaries of employees and expenses are paid from school funds. It is divided into two wards, male and female, and is open to the use of all the Indians on the reservation. The great need of the hospital is for a detached ward for contagious diseases. The present system of putting patients suffering with consumption in the same ward with other patients is wholly unsanitary and unsafe. It is not fair to place an Indian child in need of hospital treatment in the same ward with such patients. This matter has been repeatedly called to the attention of the Department, and plans submitted, and it is hoped that something will be done in the near future to remedy this defect. The report of the agency physician, Charles L. Woods, is as follows:

The prevailing disease among the Indians continues to be tuberculosis, the usual manifestations of which are scrofula, conjunctivitis, and consumption, the latter causing over 64 per cent of death reported during the year. This alarming mortality will probably continue until the Indians learn the value of isolation and disinfection.

Very few cases of venereal diseases were reported.

During the year I have not seen or heard of any evidence of the ceremonies of the native medicine men, and believe they have been entirely discontinued. Many of the simple remedies are in use, however, as they are in white communities. This I have tried to encourage.

The amount of soap issued is entirely inadequate, and I recommend that at least four times the quantity should be given to the poorer families.

Owing to the change in climate many of the children who are sent to the Eastern and Southern boarding schools return broken in health and succumb to their great enemy, tuberculosis. If possible, a nonreservation boarding school should be built in the Northwest, where the climatic conditions are such as these people are accustomed to.

Allow me to call attention again to the urgent need of a sewerage system at the agricultural boarding school. Proper drainage and a good water supply are necessary for sanitation.

I have driven nearly 2,500 miles during the year in attendance on the sick, and can report that the Indians are making very satisfactory progress in hygiene and nursing.

Roads and road making.—Under the new system established by the Indian Office of employing Indians of this reservation at $1.25 per day in lieu of all rations, very extensive repairs have been made to roads, and a great deal of work has been done in the construction of bridges. Seventeen bridges were constructed, besides culverts, etc., and roads filled in and graded to facilitate travel and freighting on the agency. Three of the bridges alone necessitated the hauling of over 600 loads of rock, as the work has to be done in a very substantial manner to withstand the spring freshets. The sum of $3,985.66 was expended in this work, all of which was for the employment of Indians, both alone and with teams. We were considerably handicapped in the bridge-building work by the lack of material. All of the bridges, as there were no timbers or plank on hand, had to be constructed of cottonwood logs, except in a few cases where we had sufficient plank for the bed. The money received by the Indians as wages for this work was mostly expended in the purchase of subsistence.

Cutting off rations.—According to the notifications received from the Department as to the allowance of rations for subsistence during the coming fiscal year, the issue will, at the best, be a very small one. It is my intention to strike from the ration roll

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all able-bodied Indians, with their families, from the ages of 18 to 40. These will number 397 heads of families, and 879 women and children dependent upon them, or a total of 1,276 persons, leaving 2,288 to whom rations must still be issued. Deducting from this the probable average number enrolled at the boarding schools of the reservation, or 458, a total of 1,830 will be left. If the entire allowance for the year be divided among these 1,830 Indians, the best that can be done will be to issue 81 pounds each of coffee and bacon and 16 pounds of sugar for the entire year, and 36 pounds of gross beef at each issue. This presupposes that employment at $1.25 per day can be furnished for the entire year for the 387 heads of families who are stricken from the ration rolls, which, at $1.25 per day, would involve an expenditure of $481 per day, or $12,584 per month of twenty-six working days. It is well to bear in mind in this connection that the Indians have to pay very much higher prices for subsistence at the traders' stores than the Government has to pay for these articles, and the sum of $1.25 per day is little enough for a man who has to support himself and family.

It has been my constant endeavor, in accordance with instructions received from the Department, to secure work off the reservation for the Indians. The first one for whom work was obtained was for a party of 58 on the Northern Pacific Railway, some distance west of Mandan, N. Dak. The wages paid were $1.10 per day, and some of the Indians remained only a few days, while others worked for thirty working days, eight or nine of the party having remained for the latter period. I could have secured work for 150 more if they could have been induced to go. They have been so much discouraged, however, by their pretended friends that it was impossible to get them to remain or to get others to go. The dissemination of documents among them, such as Indian Rights Association No. 61, especially pages 22 and 23, relating to Indians working off the reservation which have circulated very freely among the Indians of this agency, has had a very bad effect in discouraging them from accepting opportunities to obtain work away from the agency. In my opinion, wherever an Indian has opportunity to earn a livelihood by working on the reservation or off of it, he should rather be encouraged in so doing than discouraged by those who really have the interest and welfare of the Indian at heart.

If the Indians of this reservation could be issued the full treaty ration for a period of five or six years, so that there would be no necessity for them to kill any of their stock, and a portion of their permanent fund expended in the purchase of cattle for breeding purposes for issue to them, in my opinion the Indians of this agency would, at the expiration of that period, be self-supporting from stock raising alone. It is my intention during the coming spring to make application to the Department to make an issue of 2-year-old heifers to every Indian of the reservation, the same to be paid for from the proceeds of any trust funds belonging to the Indians which may be at the disposal of the Department of the Interior.

Agriculture and stock raising.—The Indians of this agency have for the last four years had a considerable acreage of oats under cultivation, but this has been a practical failure every year on account of the prolonged and severe droughts. This year the conditions as to moisture having been exceptionally favorable, they will realize about 15 bushels per acre. On account of repeated failures, however, the acreage this year is very small, and it would have been of great help to them if a larger area had been devoted to this crop. On the average, I consider it both unwise and unprofitable to encourage them in the attempt to raise small grains. A considerable amount of garden truck was planted, but on account of severe frosts about the middle of June no great amount of subsistence will be realized from this source. On the same account the crop of berries and small fruits, which has always been of considerable help to them, is a practical failure. The hay crop, on the other hand, has been very good.

The increase in cattle which was expected and hoped for during the past year has not come up to anticipations. In the severe blizzard of last March the Indians lost 396 head, a very much smaller proportion than was lost by white men living off the reservation. In spite of this loss, it was expected that there would be a very substantial increase, but only a slight increase was realized. In my opinion, the Indians are killing off their calves for subsistence, but I have not been able to find this out definitely.

The Indians of this agency at the present time own 14,820 head of cattle, which is an increase of 8,027 head, or 118 per cent, since I assumed charge of the agency, on March 11, 1898. Besides this they have sold to the Government during the same period 5,393 head, and slaughtered for subsistence and sold to private individuals 1,123 head. Taking this into consideration, their total increase for the period named has been 14,543 head, or, approximately, 214 per cent. They also own 10,031 head of horses.

The Indians are not allowed to sell their cattle to one another. If this were allowed a few of the more progressive mixed bloods would own practically all the cattle on the reservation. They are also not allowed to kill for subsistence, unless they have 21 head or over, except in a very few cases of old people where the necessity is very great.

Lease.—The leasing of a portion of the reservation for grazing purposes, by which the Indians receive an annual income of $24,048.64, I still think to be just and proper. They should make some use of the surplus hay and grazing land to obtain revenue for their subsistence, notwithstanding the outside agitation against the lease. I am fully satisfied that the Indian will see the advantages accruing to himself from this lease after it has been given a fair trial. I know it to be a fact that the fencing of the western portion will have a tendency to prevent the loss of Indian cattle by straying, although this fencing has incurred the enmity of all the cattlemen living off of and adjacent to the reservation, who have made it a practice to graze their cattle on the reservation.

Earnings and revenue.—The following schedule shows the amount of cash payment to Indians for salaries, freighting, beef cattle, and other products sold to the Government and to other parties, etc.:

Salaries	$20,778.66
Wages in lieu of rations	3,985.06
Freighting	8,667.76
Sold to Government:	
Beef cattle	69,451.53
Wood and coal	6,559.80
Hay	1,590.00
Corn	52.39
Oats	323.96
Annuity:	
Interest on Sioux Fund	11,054.80
Proceeds of beef hides	7,042.00
Hay sold to War Department	1,170.00
Wages received on railroad (estimated)	1,200.00
Total	141,155.96

Indian police and judges.—The police of this agency, consisting of 3 officers and 44 privates, have, with almost no exception, shown their customary fidelity to duty and promptness in obeying orders. I desire also to express my appreciation of the services of the judges of the Indian courts of this agency.

Missionary work.—The missionary work of the Roman Catholic Church was conducted by 3 priests, 2 lay helpers, 3 catechists, and 9 sisters (Order of St. Benedict). There were 965 Indian communicants and 351 Catholic families. The church missionaries solemnized 82 baptisms, 15 formal Christian marriages, and 67 Christian funerals. Report of Rev. Father Martin Kenel, O. S. B., is submitted herewith.

The missionary work of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Dakota is under the care of the Rev. P. J. Deloria, a full-blood Sioux, and 5 native helpers. Mr. Deloria reports 330 communicants and 8 marriages solemnized during the past year. The missionary work is under the general charge of the Right Rev. Bishop Hare, Protestant missionary bishop of South Dakota, under whose charge also the work of St. Elizabeth's mission school is conducted.

The missionary work of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Dakota is under the charge of Rev. Thomas P. Ashley, a full-blood Sioux, assisted by 2 lay readers. He reports 74 communicants and 5 marriages solemnized by himself during the year. Occasional visits are made by the missionaries of the Protestant Episcopal Church of North Dakota, but no report has been made of their visits. Reports of Revs. P. J. Deloria and Thomas P. Ashley are submitted herewith.

The missionary work of the American Missionary Association on the reservation in South Dakota is under the charge of Rev. Miss Mary C. Collins, with 7 male and 5 female helpers. The number of communicants is reported as 258, with 43 baptisms reported during the last year. They have 4 churches and 7 Young Men's Christian Association buildings. The expenses of the latter are borne by the Indians themselves. About $1,350 was raised from private gift and from the American Missionary Association and about $200 from the Indians for the support of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the district meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held at Grand River, on this agency, this year. Five marriages were solemnized by the Rev. Miss Collins during the last year.

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All of the missionary societies have accomplished great good among the Indians by their tireless and zealous efforts along the lines of advancing them toward a higher and better ideal of life and citizenship.

Employees.—I desire, in conclusion, to extend my hearty thanks to some of the employees of this agency, who have been of great support to me in the conduct of the affairs of the agency. Others, on the other hand, have been of positive detriment to the service.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. H. BINGENHEIMER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL

AGRICULTURAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Standing Rock Agency, July 28, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this school for the fiscal year ending June 30 1902.

The school had a total enrollment of 152 (74 boys and 78 girls), with an average attendance of 140.66 for the ten months school was in session. Average age of pupils 9.59 years.

No case of death occurred at the school. While we had no cases of acute diseases, many suffered at times from minor ailments, undoubtedly caused a great deal by the disagreeable and changeable weather we had the latter part of winter and during spring. March and April brought us some of the severest snow storms ever experienced in this part of Dakota, which made the care of stock and other work very hard and difficult.

The schoolroom work was as much as practicable brought in line with the new course of study, and the teachers did their best to conform with its requirements as nearly as possible. Instructive talks were given on such subjects as care of stock, constitutions, care, kinds of horses, cows, treatment of calves, plowing, harrowing, seed and seeding, hay making; uses, care, and kind of implements, tools, nails, lumber, etc. Attention was called to the different materials of clothing, production and manufacture of cotton, wool, linen, silk, and other fabrics; to the art of sewing, various kinds of stitches, proper use of thread, needles, scissors, thimbles, tape measures, tailoring systems, etc. The kitchen, cooking utensils, cellar, kinds and preparation of food, plain cooking, dining room, beds and bedrooms, laundry and laundry work, and other household departments and occupations were made subjects of special theoretical instruction, and the practice thereof carried out in the different departments.

The school herd afforded valuable training to the boys in the, for this country, most important industry of stock raising. Eleven animals belonging to it were slaughtered during the year. The beef realized from it, together with the milk, butter, eggs, corn, oats, wheat, potatoes, and a great variety of vegetables obtained from the farm and garden, form a very valuable addition to the subsistence of the school. The school farm and garden yielded a good crop last year, and promise the same for the present. The pupils enjoyed the practice they had with hoes, rakes, and spades in the garden, attending with care and visible gratification to the preparing of the ground and seeding and planting their individual plots, and many come around even now in vacation to see and relish the results of their labor. It seems quite natural and homelike to see also the girls, large and small, take an active part in outside work.

Singing was taught, and regular song exercises held. The social hour was after a literary hour filled by very good programmes, entirely in the hands of and carried out by the pupils, consisting of songs, selections on organ and piano, drills, recitations, dialogues etc.

Fourteen pupils received instruction on piano and organ.

Fire drills were held by the bucket and hose brigade and the smaller boys and the girls taught how to march out of the building in the shortest possible time.

While there seems to be considerable prejudice in the service and in the Department against Indian assistants, I have to say that excellent work was done by our regular assistants—not pupils—especially by three girls, former pupils of the school, who gave as good satisfaction as most white employees would, and this at cheaper rates and perhaps more promptly and cheerfully.

To our great surprise, or rather disappointment, a large number of articles estimated for were not furnished at all, and of other very necessary articles and materials only a remarkably small and altogether inadequate supply. Drawers, undershirts, shirts, gloves, suspenders, woolen socks, apron check, flannels of any kind, cheviot, crash, boys' wool hats, needles, spool cotton, binder twine, copy books, and a host of other articles too numerous to be mentioned, but asked for, were altogether overlooked, and not in evidence at all, although the supply on hand, when the estimate was made, was not so large as to justify such omissions, but was expected to be mostly expended before the end of the fiscal year. Only 10 pairs boys' every-day shoes were furnished for sixty or more boys, and the quantity of suits, pants, etc., furnished was altogether too small and insufficient. The boys fared the worst in the reduction of goods. Attention was called to the matter, but up to date no answer or explanation has been made.

Some much-needed repairs have been made, some are being made now, and some we still expect to be made. I am still repeating my old petitions for a sewer system, extension of waterworks, and more dormitory, bathing, hospital and employees' room.

Express my sincere thanks to the agent, agency physician, clerks, farmers, and other employees for their good-will towards the school, for courtesies extended and services rendered.

Very respectfully,

MARTIN KENEL, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through the U. S. Indian agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GRAND RIVER SCHOOL.

GRAND RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL,
Standing Rock Agency, August 25, 1902.

SIR: The ninth annual report of this school is herewith respectfully submitted.

Situation.—The school is situated on the Grand River 32 miles southwest of Standing Rock Agency, and may be reached by stage from Bismarck, N. Dak., by stage from Pollock, S. Dak., or by livery from Evarts, S. Dak. The post-office address is Little Eagle, S. Dak.

Attendance.—Average yearly attendance, 136.4; largest monthly attendance during November, 140; total enrollment, 158; rated capacity, 130; average age of pupils, 10.9 years.

Schoolroom work.—Work in the schoolrooms was conducted by the same efficient instructors as last year and the method of instruction was practically the same. Saturday evenings were devoted to study of the Sabbath school lessons; Sunday evenings to practical talks by the superintendent; the other evenings of the week to courses of lectures by the industrial teacher, carpenter, matron, seamstress, laundress, and cook, on the work of their respective departments. Notes were kept by the pupils on the work presented, and examinations on the same were held at the close of each quarter. The efforts put forth by the employees and pupils to attain in the practical work of each department the ideals presented in the lectures before the classes were indeed commendable, and aided materially in the conduct of the various departments.

Industrial work.—The girls were especially fortunate in having an excellent matron, seamstress, cook, and laundress, to supervise and instruct them, and appreciated this by splendid deportment and eagerness to perform well the tasks assigned.

The boys in charge of the industrial teacher have faithfully performed the duties incident to caring for a herd of 65 cattle, 20 swine, and 6 horses; planting and caring for 15 acres of corn, potatoes, and garden truck, and doing the necessary work about the school. The boys in the carpenter shop made commendable progress in elementary carpentry, aided in doing the repairing on the school plant, and painted the horse barn, cow barn, tool house, and outhouses.

The suggestions of the excellent Course of Study recently promulgated will be more fully carried out during the coming year.

Pupils.—Of the 158 children enrolled, 149 were full blood, 7 were three-quarter blood, and 2 were half-blood Sioux. Deportment throughout the year was excellent. One runaway occurred, but was promptly returned. Health of children was good, no epidemic occurring. Five pupils were transferred to the Santee normal training school.

Buildings.—The work on the contract awarded Roettiger Brothers, of Fountain City, Wis., as outlined in last year's report, was completed October 1, and the school plant, with the exception of needed modifications in the water system and heating plant, is in excellent condition and will compare favorably with any plant in the service, considering size. Special commendation is due Mr. Lovell, the subcontractor for the water and sewer systems, for the excellent materials used and the conscientious manner of installing these plants, under the supervision of his engineer, Mr. Bowman.

Visitors.—Inspectors McLaughlin and Jenkins, Special Agent George Bird Grinnell, and Supervisors Charles Pringle, and House have visited us during the year, all of whom we shall be pleased to see again.

Conclusion.—I would say in conclusion that the past year has been one of the most successful in the history of the school. The pupils have shown more interest and enthusiasm than ever before, the relations existing between the employees were exceedingly harmonious and pleasant and a spirit of contentment and devotion to duty pervaded the school. These conditions are largely the result of the liberal outfit of equipment accorded this school for repairs and improvements by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to whom we would again express our sincere thanks. I also wish to express my appreciation of your continued support of the management of the school, and of the many courtesies extended to me by yourself and your employees.

Very respectfully,

H. M. NOBLE *Superintendent.*

GEORGE H. BINGENHEIMER,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, N. DAK., *July 1, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this school.

Attendance and capacity.—As in former years, the capacity has been for 136 pupils, there having been no additions to increase this capacity. In calculating the capacity, dormitory floor space alone is considered. If the air space be considered, the capacity would then be for only 108 pupils. From this may be seen that the school has been overcrowded for ten months in the year, the lowest attendance during any one month being 111. The dining-room capacity is for 123 pupils, and the classroom capacity for 167 pupils.

The hospital is, properly speaking, an agency hospital, although the expense of running it and the salary of its employees are charged to the school.

The total enrollment during the year has been 170. This is less than the enrollments of 1899, 1900, and 1901, on account of the reopening of the Porcupine day school and the sending of about 20 pupils to nonreservation schools. The reopening of that day school has been very beneficial, as it has taken the surplus pupils who were crowded into this school in former years.

The matter of criticising the Indian boarding schools, where sanitary conditions are poor and many of the children fall victims to diseases they are not subject to in their home surroundings, may be justifiable, but it does not hold in the case of this school. The health of the pupils has been very good throughout the year, and far ahead of the health condition of the camp children.

Establishment and success.—The school was established about twenty years ago. We meet many of the pupils of former days, when needless the Indian school when it was in its infancy. To an unprejudiced mind the success of the school work is striking, its influence all pervading. Certainly there are some dancing Indians, there are nonprogressive Indians; but the pervading spirit of the reservation is progress and civilization. The impress of school work is everywhere in evidence. The good feeling of the Indians toward the schools is also evidence of their advancement. If at any time a prejudice existed against schools, it seems to be entirely obliterated now. The facility with which the schools here are filled, their crowded condition during almost the entire year, and the little home-

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going are other evidences of education being appreciated. There are comparatively few runaways. It is our aim to make the school home-like for the children. The new Course of Study arrived rather late, but it has been our aim to put it into effect as much as possible. By next year we hope to enter more fully into its details. Very practical and satisfactory results will no doubt be obtained by following this course of studies closely.

There have been 21 employees, 9 of whom were Indians or of Indian extraction. It seems evident that there is a great deal of difference between those who have been educated off the reservation and those who have passed their entire life on a reservation. The former are to all purposes as white employees; they have that full sense of responsibility which the latter seem not to have. Lack of vigilance over children, lack of promptness in reporting for duty, and allowing children to violate regulations with impunity are the faults to which the latter seem to be more liable. Excellent work has been done by all, and the services of Indian employees are very helpful.

From 15 to 20 children were transferred to nonreservation schools. The health condition of some of those who returned seems to be the cause of dissatisfaction. One sick returned student often discourages the parents from giving consent to others who might desire to go. However, the nonreservation schools have many reasons to be encouraged in their work. They certainly have reason to be proud of many of their students here on this reservation; this is especially the case with many of the students of Hampton and also many of those from Chilocco.

The boys at this school are taught such industries as the facilities we have allow. The boys receive instruction in carpentry, and do much of the general repairing. They are also taught gardening, the care of stock, baking, and general work. The result of the gardening depends very much on the season. This year the conditions have been more favorable than they have been for a number of years in the past.

Cooking, sewing in its different branches, as also cutting and fitting, laundry work, and general housework are taught theoretically as well as practically. The success in these lines of work has been very marked.

Although we are not furnished a teacher of music, still, by taking extra time, some employees have given instructions in music.

The evening hour has been beneficially spent by following the instructions in the new course of studies. The information received by the pupils from the instructions of the agency physician, the industrial teacher, the matron, and other employes will be of more service to them in their future than the information they might have received during the regular old-time night school hour.

Repairs amounting to about $1,500 have put the school plant in good condition. A new water system is under construction and is about completed. It was something which has been needed for a long time.

We have at all times had the earnest support of the agent. If the school has been filled and the children regular in attendance, it is due to the orders of the agent carried into effect by the district farmers and the Indian police. I therefore desire to express my sincere thanks for the support at all times received from the agent.

Very respectfully,

EWALD C WITZLEBEN, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through George H. Bingenheimer, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN OKLAHOMA.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF ABSENTEE SHAWNEE, MEXICAN KICKAPOO AND CITIZEN POTAWATOMI.

UNITED STATES INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Shawnee, Okla., August 22, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Shawnee school and agency, the same being for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

I assumed charge of the work of this office October 1, 1901, succeeding Martin J. Bentley, ex-assistant special United States Indian agent in charge of the Mexican Kickapoo, including the band known as the Kicking Kickapoo, and the Big Jim Band of Absentee Shawnee Indians, and taking the balance of the Absentee Shawnee Indians, known as the White Turkey Band, and all of the Citizen Band of Potawatomi from the Sac and Fox Agency, Okla., then in charge of Lee Patrick, late United States Indian agent.

Location.—The school and agency office is located 2 miles south of Shawnee and 3 miles north of Tecumseh, Pottawatomie County, Okla. Shawnee is on the main line of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad, recently purchased by the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company. A new line of the Santa Fe Railroad system is in course of construction, and will pass through the back yard of the Shawnee school. This company has agreed to place a switch near the school plant in order that the freight for the school and office may be left at the school, thus avoiding the expense and trouble of freighting it from either of the towns mentioned. The allotments of the three tribes of Indians, coming under the jurisdiction of this office, are scattered over Lincoln, Pottawatomie, Cleveland, and Oklahoma counties, being mostly located in Pottawatomie and Cleveland counties.

Indians.—As no recent census of the Indians under this agency has been made, and as those of the Potawatomi tribe are badly scattered, I can only estimate the number

under this office by quoting from the reports of Agent Lee Patrick and Agent Martin J. Bentley for the year 1901, which reports would show the following number of Indians now under this office:

Absentee Shawnee		687
White Turkey Band—		
Males over 18 years of age	155	
Females over 14 years of age	184	
Children between 6 and 16 years	150	
Big Jim Band (as per Bentley report)	184	
Citizen Potawatomi		1,686
Males over 18	611	
Females over 14	658	
Children between 6 and 16 years	423	
Mexican Kickapoo, including Kicking Band		247
Total population		2,620

The White Turkey Band of Absentee Shawnee Indians are for the most part, intelligent and susceptive of a fair degree of education. The act of Congress authorizing them to sell a part (or in case of nonresidence all) of their allotments, together with the leasing of their land, has, however, brought them to a worse condition at the present time than they were in before the allotments were made. Prior to the allotment of their lands almost every head of a family owned a good herd of horses and cattle and some hogs, and cultivated a field, while generally small, yet large enough to supply the needs of their families and their stock. They earned every cent they received and were in a prosperous condition generally, the drinking habit being almost unknown to them. The advent of leasing their lands and consequent "getting something for nothing," as they put it, and the subsequent act of Congress authorizing them to sell their land, has placed them in a very bad condition. The act provides that they must retain 80 acres of their original allotment unless they be nonresidents of Oklahoma Territory, and it is the last clause of this sentence (unless they be nonresidents of Oklahoma Territory), which was purposely designed by the politicians securing the enactment of the law, that is making paupers of these Indians as fast as they are able to become nonresidents and "lawfully" dispose of all of their allotment.

Perhaps one-tenth of the Indians selling their lands use their money derived from such sale partially as was intended and hoped by the Department when the law was passed; but there can be no question but that the other nine-tenths drink and gamble an equal percentage of their money away, and where it was intended and hoped by the Department to build up 10 comfortable Indian homes by the sale of this land, 9 fairly comfortable homes have been broken up and ruined by the use of this deed money in gambling and drinking whisky. If this land must be sold, the disposition of the money derived from such sale should be regulated by the Department, and I urge the matter for your investigation.

The Big Jim Band of Absentee Shawnee Indians still refuse to accept their allotments, and are instilled with the idea of going to Mexico, where, as they are informed by interested parties, they can live as Indians in the full sense of the word, and not be bothered by sending their children to school or contenting themselves to live on a small tract of land, and where they can drink whisky as they please without being followed and watched by United States officers. This Mexico idea among these Indians, as well as the Kickapoo, is backed locally by ex-Assistant Special Indian Agent Martin J. Bentley, who has shown much activity in his efforts to make my administration of the affairs of this office a failure. The idea has the support of other people also, all of whom, in my estimation, are actively interested wholly for selfish ends. The land they would leave here is rich, well located, and valuable. I have visited the place in Mexico where they expect to locate and know it to be a barren, dry, hot country, covered for most part with cactus and mesquite brush, and very sparcely inhabited by human beings, for the simple reason that they can not maintain a livelihood there.

The Citizen Band of Potawatomi Indians are scattered through nearly every State in the Union, only about one-half of the whole number residing upon their allotments in this Territory. They are intermarried with the whites until many of them appear as white people. The same conditions prevail among members of this tribe having a predominating amount of Indian blood as do among the Shawnee with reference to the leasing and sale of their allotments. There is quite a number who are largely white, and should be given full title to their land and become full-fledged citizens.

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I see no reason for the Government being to any further expense with those having less than an eighth Indian blood, of which there is quite a number among the Potawatomi tribe.

The Mexican Kickapoo, including the Kicking Band of Kickapoo, are, with the exception of a few of the Big Jim Shawnee Indians, the only type of the "old-time" Indians left on this reservation. As a tribe they still adhere to every old custom possible, most of them wearing long hair and Indian dress in whole or in part. Like the Big Jim Band of Shawnee Indians they have had the idea of going to Mexico kept before them until the majority of the Kicking Band, and part of the other band, are anxious to go. This idea is urged and kept before them by their ex-assistant special Indian agent, before mentioned, and for the good of all concerned. I have urged in other communications that they be either authorized to go or requested to stay, and the matter finally settled. While they are in this unsettled condition no progress can be made with them.

Parties interested in buying or leasing their land encourage their feasts and dances, as well as those of the Shawnee, by contributing beef or other eatables, or money, for such occasions, hoping to gain their good will by so doing.

The liquor traffic is continuously carried on with these Indians, and they have no trouble to get all they have money to buy. Several arrests have been made, but they show little effect upon the whole, and, outside of the deputy United States marshal and the employees of this office, practically no effort is made to stop this illegal traffic. The city officers of the local cities seem to favor the saloon keepers for the most part, and are generally more interested in getting the Indians drunk than in keeping them sober.

Sale of Indian land.—The table below shows the number of deeds for Indian land under this office, approved between October 1, 1901, and August 15, 1902, with the exception of those approved through the United States Indian agent for the Potawatomi residing at Nadeau, Kans., which would probably be about one-fourth as many more:

Number of conveyances	135
Number acres sold	11,162.4
Average price per acre	$7.31
Total amount paid out to Indians	$81,685.95

There are now under this office 448 leases, covering 30,704 acres, which brings the Indians an annual income of $24,969, or an average price of about 68 cents per acre.

Education.—The school has been conducted during the past year as usual, carrying on the same industries and class-room work as are usually taught at a reservation Indian school, with a marked degree of success, considering conditions and equipment. The health and attendance have been very good. The capacity of the school is only 60, while the table showing the population of the three tribes under this office shows a scholastic population of over 600. The plant is old and in a poor state of repair, the main building being so far gone as to be not worth repairing. The need of a school plant with a capacity of 200 could not be more urgent than it is at this place, all of which has been covered in other communications from this office.

I inclose herewith the reports of Rev. Dr. George N. Hartley, superintendent of the Friends' Indian Mission work in Oklahoma, which includes the Kickapoo Mission located at McLoud, Okla., where a few children are taught in a very commendable way each year, and that of Father Leo, in charge of the St. Benedict Industrial School for boys and St. Marys Academy for girls. The school at McLoud, Okla., cares for and educates a few of the Kickapoo children, while the two last mentioned enroll quite a number of the Potawatomi children.

In conclusion, I beg to express my full appreciation of the loyal support and confidence given me by your office and the employees of this office and school.

Very respectfully submitted.

FRANK A. THACKERY,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SACRED HEART SCHOOL.

SACRED HEART ABBEY,
Sacred Heart, Okla., August 23, 1902.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your communication of the 19th instant asking me to make a report of our Indian school, I will state that St. Benedict Industrial School for Boys, and St. Marys Academy for Girls, conducted respectively by the Benedictine Fathers and the Sisters of Mercy, have accomplished efficient work during the past fiscal year. Even since the Department has withdrawn appropriations for contract schools, we have continued the work of educating our Indian children, the farm that is connected with the school and a modest aid we receive from the bureau of Catholic missions in Washington, D. C., being our main support.

One year and a half ago we were visited by a terrible fire, which swept away all our buildings. It was a total wreck. But we went to work immediately, and new buildings were completed for the reopening of the schools in September.

The average attendance of boys at St. Benedict's has been 40; total number enrolled, 69. The average attendance at St. Mary's, 50; enrolled, 63. Most of our pupils are Potawatomi, only a few belonging to neighboring tribes.

The result of the school work has been most satisfactory, some of the more advanced pupils attaining remarkable proficiency. The industrial work was given special attention, as far as the condition of the pupils and of the place allowed. Several of the boys have been detailed to work in the garden, to attend the stock, to help in the bakery and printing office. The garden produced an abundance of vegetables of different kinds for the school. Cabbage, tomatoes, and onions were in excess of what could be used. The orchards were systematically pruned, thus insuring a better quality of fruit. The industrial work for the girls consisted of exercises in cooking, how-ekeeping, sewing, and laundry work. Several pupils have deserved special credit for fanciful needlework under the devoted direction of the Sisters.

I beg to remain, very respectfully, yours,

F. A. THACKERY. FR. LEO.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FRIENDS' MISSIONS.

TECUMSEH, OKLA, *June 10, 1902.*

DEAR SIR: It seems good to us to report to you that during the past year commendable work has been done within the limits of all our mission stations, both in Indian Territory and Oklahoma. It has been the aim and practice of all our missionaries to teach industry as well as morality and religion, both by example and precept, so far as practicable to cooperate with the Government officials in encouraging the Indians to settle on their allotments and improve them, or enter into some kind of remunerative business. It is evident they have been no small factor in the improvements that have been made.

Realizing that civilization and enlightenment must depend upon Christianization, and that a high standard of morals must be based upon Christianity, we have been striving to imbue them with the love of the gospel. The progress among the older people has been slow, but very satisfactory among the children in the schools, especially with the girls.

It is a noticeable fact that young people who were educated in our mission schools twenty or thirty or more years ago are much in advance of others without training. Though they may have fallen back into old Indian ways, yet there is a difference in their favor, which is also manifest in their children. Progress is slow but certain.

The drink problem is the most difficult one. More fall away from this cause than from all other causes combined. Indeed, it prevents advance in civilization that otherwise would be. The payments that come to the Indians are almost at once snatched from many of them by saloon men and gamblers. This is especially noticeable among the Iowa and Oto. Could these funds be used to improve their farms, much good would accrue; but as it is, indolence, gambling, and vice are fostered.

The Kickapoo, from a religious standpoint, have retrograded for the past five or six years. One of the great hindrances is now out of the way, and things are changing for the better, both with the Kickapoo and Big Jim's Band of Shawnee. While a goodly number accepted the gospel and lived and died in the faith, others have fallen away. Yet there is encouragement. The relationship existing between our missionaries and the officials of the Government schools where we have mission posts, has been most cordial. At this station, the Absentee Shawnee Government School, the children are in our Sabbath school each Sabbath and many of them at other church services. We have found the officials with whom we have had the most to do a very great help from a religious standpoint as well as in their educational and industrial work.

Some young men and women who have married out of this school are settled on their farms and are putting into practice what they have learned. They rank well with many of their white neighbors. Progress is certain, but it requires time.

Very truly, yours,

GEO. N. HARTLEY,
Superintendent Friends' Indian Mission Work in Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY,
Darlington, Okla., September 15, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

Census.—The following is a recapitulation of the census taken June 30, 1902:

Males over 18 years	766
Females over 14 years	810
Total number of males	1,355
Total number of females	1,453
Total of all ages	2,808
Males between 6 and 16	608
Females between 6 and 18	712

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A comparison of this showing with the census taken of these Indians June 30, 1901, which census showed a decrease in the population of the two tribes of 160, is conclusive evidence that the health and general condition of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians was much better during the fiscal year 1902 than the year 1901, as the decrease from all causes during 1902 was only 50.

Condition.—The statement of a few biased persons to the contrary notwithstanding, there has been a general upward tendency among both tribes throughout the entire year. They have been apparently contented and happy, and a number have been induced to begin farm and other work by which they were enabled to contribute much toward their livelihood. Owing to these improved conditions, thrift and industry surround them to a remarkable extent, and, while old habits and customs had a strong hold upon the older Indians, it is easy to be seen that the tribes as a whole are gradually falling into line with the white settlers who surround them, and adapting themselves to new conditions.

A very material reduction in rations was made about the middle of the year, and after January 1, 1902, rations were issued only to old and decrepit Indians, and to those more fortunate Indians who, through various causes, did not actually have the income and opportunity to provide for themselves. They were made to understand that the issue of rations would be made to them until June 30, 1902, only, and after that time they would be expected to go to work for themselves and provide for themselves and families. After July 1, 1902, rations will be issued only to those who are absolutely in need, and they will be required to locate themselves at certain points on the reservation, where homes will be provided for them. They have been apprised of this fact, and very few have expressed a willingness to enter these proposed homes, as the Indian has a very apparent dread and aversion to anything that could be termed a "poorhouse." I think, however, as the winter comes on and they begin to feel the needed protection and assistance, a number of them will consent to enter these homes and accept of the bounty extended by a beneficent Government.

In the reduction of rations quite a sum of money was saved by the nonpurchase of supplies, which otherwise would have been necessary. Authority was granted on April 2, 1902, for me to expend a sum not exceeding $5,517.50 in the employment of Indians, in lieu of all issues of rations and supplies, at the rate of $1.25 per day of eight hours, to make certain needed improvements at the agency, work roads, build fences, etc. When notice of such authority was first given out to the Indians, it looked as though they were not going to take kindly to the proposition, but a few of the more progressive took the lead, and in a very short time really more Indians applied for employment than could be worked with profit. They seemed to be well pleased with the plan and worked with a will and energy very surprising as well as gratifying. Nearly the entire sum appropriated was expended, and much benefit, far more than would have been derived from the same amount of money expended in supplies to be issued as rations, was enjoyed by those who performed the labor. I am promised a liberal appropriation for next year, and I am glad to say that a large number of the Indians are looking forward to the time when they can again go to work. Many miles of road have been repaired throughout the districts in which the Indians are located; all of the streets and walks around the agency have been graded, or partially so, and nearly every agency building has received a nice coat of paint, put on by Indian labor alone. So far as the Indians are concerned, and the work that has been accomplished, I feel very well satisfied indeed with what has been done throughout the year. Of course, like every agent who feels an interest in the Indians under his charge, I hope for more progress during the year 1903.

Leases.—There has been a continual demand for leases on Indian allotments, yet we have very few more contracts in effect than at this time last year, a large number of the leases having expired and new contracts written up at a very satisfactory increase of rental. During the year $71,293.60 was received, of which $67,580.85 were paid out to the Indians at interest. Besides the approved contracts, quite a sum of money was realized for Indians who have allotments located in districts where the nature of the soil makes farming unprofitable, for grazing permits accorded cattlemen. In this way the allottees derived some benefits from their lands, which otherwise would have lain idle. Besides the lease money paid to these Indians, their $50,000 annual interest was paid to them all per capita.

It is the invariable custom at this time to reserve 40 acres of the allotment of every able-bodied Indian for his own use and occupancy, notwithstanding the fact that he may be now residing on the allotment of some other member of his family. This custom has not been adhered to at all times in the past, and considerable embarrassment and confusion has been felt thereby. This will be avoided in the future.

Farming and other industries.—During the past year the Indians have cultivated 3,622 acres. From this cultivation they received:

	Bushels.
Wheat	1,439
Oats	485
Corn	5,660
Potatoes	615
Turnips	260
Onions	367
Beans	142
Other vegetables	75

While the acreage cultivated was greater than that of 1901, the product was much less. This was due altogether to the extreme dry season. In the main the results of the Indians' farming will compare very favorably with that of the white men in this locality.

These Indians with their own labor cut and saved 573 tons of hay, and made 100 pounds of butter. They earned, by transporting supplies from the railroad to the agency warehouse and from the agency warehouse to outside districts, $4,197.80. They sold $590 worth of products to the Government, and the value of products of their labor sold otherwise amount to nearly $5,000.

Customs.—As I have stated before, many of the older Indians of this agency adhere to their old-time and life-long customs, yet they do not indulge in them to any alarming or detrimental extent. By moral suasion and friendly advice a number of the younger Indians have been prevailed upon to discontinue the wearing of long hair. No strenuous effort has been put forth to induce the old Indians, who have worn long hair all their days, to shear their locks, as in my opinion to compel them to cut their hair would be very bad policy and would result in more harm than good. I know how the old fellows feel about the matter, and I am sure the loss of their long hair would make weak, humiliated, and cowed characters out of what are now strong and leading spirits. The best support I have had in my work at the agencies to which I have been assigned came from these old men with long hair.

The noxious practice of painting their faces has not been indulged in to any great extent by the Indians of this agency since I have been here, and now it is a rare thing, indeed, to see a member of either of the tribes going about with a face besmeared with colored paints.

Nearly all of the Indians wear citizen's dress, in whole or in part, and an Indian in a blanket or sheet is a rarity. As they become in a better financial condition they will assume the garb of an American citizen to a greater extent.

I am of the decided opinion that the use of intoxicants as a beverage by these Indians is on the decrease rather than on the increase, and I am sure all fair-minded people who are conversant with the facts will bear me out in this statement. I know that some people will take issue with me on this assertion, yet I am sure that I am right. In days gone by, before these Indians were allotted, there were no towns scattered about among them in which whisky could be obtained by them; consequently when they did get to a town where they could lay in a supply of fire water they would go on a general tear, the effects of which, in nearly every case, would wear off before they would return to their homes, and when seen by those working with them and interested in their welfare presented a sober condition. It is different now. The Indian who desires it can go into these little towns with which he is surrounded, get any quantity of the vilest whisky for which he can pay, which soon renders him very much intoxicated, frequently crazy drunk, and is seen by all around him and interested in him. Comparatively speaking, there is very little drunkenness among the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians. I regret exceedingly that more of the venders of intoxicants to Indians can not be punished as they deserve, but under present conditions it is almost impossible to procure a conviction.

Dancing among these Indians has decreased very materially. I have never attempted to compel them to do away with dancing altogether. By allowing each tribe to come together once a year at a stated time, such time to be prescribed by the agent, and to remain congregated for one week, during which time they were permitted to conduct religious ceremonies, to them as sacred and, in many cases, more so than those conducted by some of their white brethren, I have reduced the practice of dancing to a minimum, and not a single objectionable feature now enters the ceremonies permitted.

The marital relation is gradually improving, and it is a very rare thing that an Indian man and woman attempt to live together as man and wife without being

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united under the laws of the Territory. There have been a few occurrences, and some cases against offenders are now pending in the courts for settlement.

Missionaries.—A number of missionaries are still laboring among the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians, and without doubt much good is done by those who are actually here for the benefit they can be to poor Lo. I feel that a very large majority of the good people who are working within the boundaries of this agency are conscientious in all that they do, and it is ever my aim to assist them in their noble work in every way possible. While this is true of the large majority, a small minority would do much more for themselves and the blessed cause they represent by devoting their time to missionary work and assisting the officials sent here by the Department to care for the welfare of these Indians, instead of using influences to thwart all policies inaugurated for their betterment and to embitter them against those who are placed in charge of them and their affairs.

Sanitary.—In reporting to me on the sanitary condition of these Indians Dr. George R. Westfall, the agency and school physician, writes as follows:

> In many respects the health of these Indians is highly satisfactory. They have been exempt from all epidemic diseases, such as smallpox and diphtheria, which have prevailed with more or less virulency in the neighboring tribes, and in many of the cities and towns throughout the Territory.
>
> While there has been no epidemics among them, some diseases appear to be on the increase, and this is notably true of tuberculosis in all its protean manifestations—consumption, scrofula, meningitis, hip-joint disease, etc. Some quite large families have been almost exterminated by the ravages of the disease, and there is hardly a family but what is more or less tainted with the scourge.
>
> It will take a long time to educate them up to that decree of intelligence where they comprehend the communicability of disease from one person to another. In their councils and meetings they pass the pipe of peace from one to another until it has made the entire rounds of the circle, and the consumptive and syphilitic alike indulge in the noxious practice, spreading the contagion from one to the other.
>
> Just so with conjunctivitis in its various manifestations. When the disease breaks out in a family it goes the entire rounds, because every member of the family use the same wash basin and towel, and you can not make them understand that the disease is contagious and that such a one ought to be quarantined. Although we have almost stamped the disease out of our schools, it still prevails in the camps and exerts a very deleterious influence on the rising generation.
>
> The sanitary and hygienic conditions of the agency and schools are good. The buildings are in good repair, and the setting out of shade trees, and the improvement in the walks and grounds have made it one of the most attractive resorts in this section of the Territory.

Education.—The work done by the Cheyenne, Arapaho, and Red Moon boarding schools of this agency has been highly satisfactory to me. I call attention to the reports of the superintendents of these institutions submitted for your information. The report of the superintendent of the Cantonment School is conspicuous by its absence. Owing to a disagreement and contention between the superintendent, backed by a portion of the employees, and the balance of the corps, which has extended throughout almost the entire year, the work at this school has not been very satisfactory, nor could success be expected with the conditions that have existed. A change is promised for the new year and I am sure that better results can be reported. The average attendance at this institution for the year was 105.

Agency Farm.—About 1,500 acres of the agency reserve are now under cultivation. As this is too large an acreage to be farmed with profit by the limited agency force, it is the practice to let reputable, practical farmers cultivate the same, each giving to the agency one-third of all crops raised thereon. In this way all of the agency stock, including horses driven by district farmers, is subsisted without cost to the Government. Each year quite a nice surplus is obtained, especially of wheat. After reserving a sufficient amount of wheat to issue to Indian farmers, the residue is sold to highest bidders and a considerable revenue thereby obtained. From the funds thus acquired articles of necessity and usefulness around the agency barn and premises can be purchased, which otherwise would not probably be authorized.

A considerable acreage on the agency reserve is being grazed by various cattlemen under informal grazing permits at not less than 20 cents per acre. Prior to my assuming charge of this agency these lands were occupied and grazed by cattlemen, who had contracts for furnishing both net and gross beef, absolutely free of rental. They grazed many times the number of cattle necessary to fill their contracts. I could see no justice in this, and consequently insisted that all should pay for the use of grass lands alike. From this source alone $4,599.45 have been received and deposited in the Treasury of the United States.

The agency farm, as well as the entire country, suffered dreadfully during the past year on account of the extreme dry weather; hence the shortage of all crops. A reference to the statistical report will show that the following was raised this year:

Wheat	bushels..	2,758
Oats	do....	6,000
Barley	do....	900
Corn (estimated)	do....	500
Hay cut and saved	tons..	100

The agency farmer is a man of much practical experience, and deserves especial mention for the prosperous manner in which the agency farm is conducted.

In conclusion I will state that the buildings at the agency are all in a very good state of repair; that, with a few needed improvements at the various schools which have been asked for, these plants can be put in a very satisfactory condition.

Three or four inspecting officials have visited the agency during the year, but none of them were permitted to stay long enough to give the agency that inspection I would have liked, being ordered to other fields before such inspection could possibly be made. Although short, their visits were welcome, and some wholesome and much appreciated assistance obtained from them.

With the exception of one or two unpleasant happenings, especially the conditions at the Cantonment School, the year's work has been a pleasant one, and I desire to thank the Department for their kindly assistance given me, as also the employees here who have been loyal, energetic, and persistent in their attempts to make my administration of affairs a success. Especially do I desire to thank the efficient office force, every member of which has put forth especial effort to assist me in every way possible throughout the year. They have been faithful, competent, and willing in the discharge of every duty that has devolved upon them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. H. STOUCH,
Major, U. S. Army,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ARAPAHO SCHOOL.

ARAPAHO SCHOOL, DARLINGTON, OKLAHOMA,
September 1, 1902.

SIR: I respectfully submit herewith my second annual report of the Arapaho School.

This school is one of the oldest in the service, having been organized as a day school in 1871, and opened the following year as a boarding school, the capacity being 50. There was only one building then; this building is still used for schoolrooms and other purposes.

Our location is excellent as far as convenience is concerned. Twelve passenger trains pass every day within a mile of the school; while El Reno, a thoroughly modern and up-to-date town of 7,000 is only 1 miles away. The large number of trees in the school yard furnish delightful shade during the hot weather, and make an ideal playground for the children. Two more new buildings would make the plant a very good one in every respect.

The work in the literary departments has been satisfactory. Great care has been taken to grade them according to their advancement, and at the same time make as few grades as possible.

The school farm has been very productive. The wheat crop was damaged some by the drought last year, but the abundant crop of corn and oats has atoned for this. The yield of the hay crop has been very abundant. We have alfalfa, Kaffir corn, sorghum, and native grass in sufficient quantities to supply the school bountifully. Horses, cattle, and hogs have all done well during the year and the increase has been all that could be desired. Our garden has been very helpful in improving the bill of fare. Potatoes have been in abundance. Also all early vegetables as well as corn and tomatoes. The peach crop was very satisfying. We have sufficient jellies and preserves to last through the session. Our apple trees are scarcely old enough to bear abundantly yet, but with those set out during the year the supply in a few years should be ample.

The work in the various industrial departments was carried on with the idea of training the pupil for future life, but there is so much work to be done to keep the school running and so few employees to do it, that time sufficient for proper individual training can not be given. Each of the larger girls was required to do cooking alone for two weeks at a time. Likewise to make her own clothes and do her own washing, but on account of the great amount of work necessary to be accomplished, not as much time as is desirable could be spent on individual instruction. Commendable work was done in the kindergarten, both inside and out of doors.

Much work was done toward beautifying the school grounds. Two hundred maple trees, 100 ash, and about 50 cottonwood and other native varieties were set out. Most of these are living, but the extended dry spell has prevented their growing as much as was expected. Bermuda, blue, and lawn grass were sowed, but none lived except the Bermuda, which has done well. I hope to sow most of the grounds in it during the coming session. The removal of the old laundry building and the old shop have improved the looks of the grounds immensely.

At the close of the session a dinner was given to the parents and relatives of the pupils. It was greatly enjoyed apparently and all left in good humor. On account of the failure of the Cantonment children to come in on time, the average of this school was diminished by quite a number. It is hoped that they will report on time this year, and enable us to make the proper average.

I have found the employees under my charge competent and faithful.

Thanking you for courtesies shown, I am,

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM B. DEW, *Superintendent.*

The UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.

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REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHEYENNE SCHOOL.

CHEYENNE BOARDING SCHOOL,
Darlington, Okla., August 30, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1902.

The year has been exceptionally successful, not only as to the satisfactory attendance, but in the behavior of the pupils and the advancement in the studies and the industrial work, in both of which they were enthusiastic throughout the session.

Special training in the industrial work was given as far as the means of the school would allow, limited by the absence of a carpenter and blacksmith, to farming, gardening, dairying, and care of stock. The girls were thoroughly trained in the household work, such as baking, cooking for a limited number, sewing, laundry work, etc.

The children of both sexes, except the smallest ones in the kindergarten and several of the largest boys, who were detailed to help the industrial teacher and farmer, had small plats of ground assigned to each and were furnished with tools and seed, and with the instructions given them by the industrial teacher and the class room teachers each was able to plant a very creditable market garden. Although the crops in these gardens did not ripen until after many of the pupils had left for the vacation, quite a number returned and gathered the vegetables so grown.

The schoolroom work has been conducted in a very satisfactory manner, the teachers proving themselves to be faithful, capable, and energetic, and but few schools can equal this in the vocal music of the pupils.

Five drills have been held at irregular times, once each week, and the pupils leave the buildings in a quiet, orderly manner, all being out of the building five minutes after the alarm sounds.

On account of the failure of the crops last season, caused by the drought, the herd of cattle at this school was reduced to 20 head, as we had not forage enough to take them through the winter.

The employees in every department have been faithful and energetic, and have worked throughout the year in perfect harmony. I am greatly pleased with the way in which they have performed their respective duties, and would not ask for a better force. On account of this school being taxed with the salary of the physician ($1,200) out of its appropriation, when it only receives a portion of his services, the employee force is much smaller than at least other schools with a smaller attendance, thus making the individual work of the employees much greater than it should be. The cheerfulness of the pupils while at work indicated how well each department head had managed. The health of the pupils has been exceptionally good, we having had no very serious cases, and very few minor ones.

The crops, with the exception of Kaffir corn, have been very good. The seed of the Kaffir corn was defective and did not sprout. The garden was fairly good, but the drought cut the vegetables short, so the late vegetables were of little good.

The total enrollment was 196; average attendance, 185.

The buildings have had but little repairs during the year but the plastering granted for some of the walls, and the erecting of the basement of the girls' building was a great help. This is an unusually fine location for a school, situated on the highest point on the Rock Island Railway, between Kansas City and Fort Worth, and having the advantages of good water, attractive surroundings, and pure air. These Cheyennes are bright and intelligent Indians, and the plant appeals strongly to the Department for improvements and complete equipment. The girls' building, especially, needs repairs and refitting.

Thanking the United States Indian agent and the Indian Office for valuable aid and advice during the past year, I close my report.

Very respectfully,

THOS. M. JONES, *Superintendent.*

Maj. Geo. W. H. Stouch, U. S. Army,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF RED MOON SCHOOL.

RED MOON BOARDING SCHOOL, *Hennessey, Okla., Aug. 18, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the above-named school.

Location.—The school is situated on the south bank of the Washita River, 100 miles west of Darlington, and 30 miles north of Elk City, the nearest railroad point. Supplies should be shipped to the latter point as soon as possible, as there are times when it is well nigh impossible to get freight from Darlington. A great saving in both time and money could be accomplished.

Buildings.—Except for a number of cold coats of paint, the buildings are in first class condition. A hog house and chicken house have been added to the list this year. Two new cisterns, as well as a new windmill and pump, have also added materially to our equipment.

Attendance.—In 1900 the average attendance was 44, in 1901 it increased to 50, while this year it has decreased to the same number as in 1900. Sickness has been the principal cause of the decrease, 5 pupils having died during the year of tuberculosis. It is a fact, however, that at no time during the history of the school has the scholastic population of the district exceeded one-half of the number the capacity of the building calls for.

Progress.—This has been more marked than that of any previous year. Instead of merely assisting, the girls actually bake, cook, wash, and sew, while the boys of suitable age and size can do as good farm work as the average white boy of the same age and size. With two sections of land under fence, 30 acres of fine corn, 11 acres of alfalfa (now ready to cut for the third time this year), in addition to smaller crops, the rapidly increasing numbers of cattle and hogs will soon make this an ideal stock farm, which is evidently just what it ought to be. In fact the school farm is held up as an example of what the county will produce to prospective settlers.

Fire drills have been constantly and faithfully practiced. Everything details have been arranged in accordance with the new Course of Study, and everything made to conform therewith as far as lay in our power.

Drawbacks.—The removal of the post-office to a point one mile farther away has proved very inconvenient both to school and district work. The isolation of a physician who has graduated to also a serious drawback. To find such we have at present to go 20 miles.

The smallness of our scholastic population is also a matter for serious concern; in fact, it seems that just when the school has reached the point where it can well hold its own with any reservation boarding school, it is to be unavoidably crippled for want of pupils.

Conclusion.—In concluding I wish to extend hearty thanks for the continued support given me both by your office and the office at Darlington during the three years and a half I have been here.

Very respectfully,

JOHN WHITWELL, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Geo. W. H. Stouch, Major, U. S. Army, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SEGER COLONY SCHOOL.

SEGER COLONY SCHOOL, COLONY, OKLAHOMA,
July 25, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my tenth annual report of this school. School opened September 2, 1901. One hundred and nine scholars were enrolled during the first month.

The school is fortunately located as to drainage, shade, and an abundance of good pure water. We are yet very much in need of an ample and thorough sewerage system which I spoke of in my last annual report. The lack of sewerage prevents us from using water closets and drinking fauncets in the new school building. As good, pure water and an effective and a thorough sewerage system is the foundation of good hygiene and sanitary conditions about a school, we feel that the lack of sewerage at this school is a want that should be met as early as practicable. Twice estimates and plans for this sewer system have been forwarded for approval.

Lights.—We are yet using kerosene for lights in this school plant. The new school building is piped for gas and has a room provided for a gas machine. Yet no plans have been authorized for lighting it. With our present arrangements for lighting we are in great danger of a fire starting. Besides we can not get the full benefit of evening study hour and reading room with good, safe lights.

Steam heat.—We are yet using steam heat in the dormitories enabling us to maintain an even temperature all through the dormitory buildings. This would add greatly to the common health and comfort. As it is now, the halls are cold, while the play rooms heated by stoves are at times very warm. Passing through these cold halls after coming from the heated room I believe is the cause of much sickness; also sweating and making beds in dormitories without any artificial heat during the most severe weather, to say nothing of the mopping and scrubbing, makes such work very irksome as well as trying to the health.

Hospital.—The hospital has been in use during the year, and was provided with an employee who acted as nurse and also had charge of the dome stic science department. Two girls at a time are detailed for one month, who reside at the hospital. They keep house under the instruction of the nurse, and learn to do plain family cooking as well as to cook for the sick. They are taught to make light bread. They are also taught to nurse the sick and give medicine. After one month's training they pass on to the sewing room to receive special instruction in cutting and fitting. While the girls are detailed at the hospital they are taught to do family washing, and sometimes they wash for employees for which they receive the usual pay for such work. While on this detail they go to school (if of school age, as usual). Children that are in the best of health are required to report at the hospital for treatment, and in this way a spell of sickness is many times prevented.

Through the hospital a great deal of attention has been given to the camp Indians in the way of ration regulation and the dressing of wounds. By the increased facilities of the hospital for the coming year a great deal more work can be done along this line. It is the intention to have one room in the hospital fitted up for this kind of work.

Smallpox.—A case of smallpox broke out in the school. Two boys who were brothers came back to school after vacation who must have been exposed to smallpox while out of school, as we knew nothing of it. Both were exposed. They broke out before we knew what their sickness was. As soon as it was discovered that they had smallpox they were moved out into a tent at a safe distance from the school, where they were placed in quarantine. Knowing that the whole school had been exposed to the disease, close watch was placed over the whole school, and when anyone showed fever they were sent to the hospital and watched carefully until it was known whether they had smallpox or not. When it was ascertained that the patient had smallpox, he was moved at once to the pesthouse which it was soon necessary to establish. By this method the disease did not spread to any of those who were exposed before it was known to be the dreaded smallpox, except in case of myself, who went in quarantine with the first patient and stayed until all were out of quarantine. The disease was very light. There were no deaths from it. The whole school had been thoroughly vaccinated. Dr. Hartford was very faithful and attentive all through. In fact all the employees stood faithfully at their post and carried on the regular work, except one teacher, who skipped out and left us. There were in all 27 cases during the siege of smallpox.

The hospital was very useful, being, as it was, provided with a nurse and cook, made it possible to take the suspected cases there and keep them until it was known whether they had smallpox or not. So long as we were not to the pesthouse. It also enabled us to go on with the school work, both industrial and schoolroom, when, if the care of the sick had been placed upon the matron and teachers, such a thing would not have been practical.

Industries.—The industrial work of the school has been carried on very much the same as in the past, except more attention was paid to giving special instruction and practice, not only in knowing how, but in doing the things necessary without waiting to be told or depending on some one else to shoulder all the responsibility. To do this two girls were detailed to each department of the work about the school, not only to learn how to do the work in that department, but to be responsible that the work went along and was done properly. Two girls were started with being detailed at the hospital for one month, where they learned family cooking, laundry work, also to keep house as well as to nurse the sick. A list of questions covering ordinary care of the sick, with symptoms of common diseases, including pulse and temperature and proper diet, were taught the girls during their stay at the hospital. The physician had them to assist in minor operations and to do dressings. These girls became quite proficient in preparing dressings and dressing wounds. The second month this detail went to the sewing room, where they received special instruction in cutting and fitting and care of machines. During the month they were required to cut and fit a dress for themselves without assistance from the instructor. The third month they took lessons in matron's work, not only in doing the work, but in being responsible for its being done. This assuming responsibility seemed the hardest thing for them to do, yet I believe it was not the least useful. The fourth month they were detailed to the laundry. Here they were taught to assume responsibility and to direct others. They were required for a short time to actually take charge of and run the laundry. The fifth month this detail was sent to the children's kitchen, where they were taught to manage and think as well as work. Here they were taught the care of milk and butter making.

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The boys were taught all the details of farm work and the care of all kinds of stock. Several were taught to run the self-binder, mowing machine, and wheat drill. I am trying to fit them for good, intelligent farm hands, rather than for college professors or bank presidents, though they are encouraged that those positions are possible to the young man who has brains and will adhere to the school motto "Stay with it."

Farm.—The drought spoken of in my last report extended through the winter and was not broken until April, when it began to rain. Then it came in deluges. What was called a cloud-burst caused a sheet of water to come down into this valley from the higher ground that covered much of the school ground from 1 foot to 18 inches deep with swift running water. The water reached the roof of our spring house, where it had never reached the year before. The public bridge crossing Cobb Creek above the school, which had stood for 10 years, was swept away. Our school garden, which had been planted a short time before, was covered with a foot of water, ruining most everything planted in it except potatoes and onions. The flood reached up to only one of our school buildings and did no harm to any of them. The different fences belonging to the school cross Cobb Creek six times. Every time the creek would rise it would wash away the water gaps, requiring much extra labor in fitting them up again, as these heavy rains occurred every few days through most of two months.

Last year I undertook to give special instructions in dry weather farming. After measuring off a piece of ground I caused it to be plowed and disked and harrowed until we had a seed bed perfectly pulverized nearly one foot deep. We planted the ground to corn. The boys were then told that we would watch the corn grow and compare it from time to time with the corn adjoining it that had received ordinary preparation of the ground; that when the crop was matured we would gather it and then measure off the same amount of corn from the adjoining field and gather the crop and measure the corn, and by comparison of the amount raised we could demonstrate whether it would pay to prepare the ground for corn in this way. Through the early part of the season the especially prepared ground showed a much better growth and a better color. By July 1 it was nearly a foot taller than the corn in the field beside it.

On one side of the specially prepared ground was a field of oats on which the grasshoppers were very numerous. In fact, they were fast destroying the crop. The machine was put in and the oats were cut. The grasshoppers at once went on to the corn, and in a short time the stalks were black with grasshoppers. In a short time there was nothing left of this thrifty experimental crop but the bare stems. While the corn in the field adjoining where the ground had no special preparation was so pinched by the drought that there was so little sap in the stalks that the grasshoppers would not touch it, yet it lived and yielded about 8 bushels to the acre. The result of this experiment was against our specially prepared ground, unless we were raising corn for grasshoppers, yet our experiment showed very plainly that by deep plowing and thoroughly pulverizing the earth the moisture can be retained for plant growth to the extent of raising a full crop in spite of our severest droughts, provided that the grasshoppers are barred out.

Owing largely to the many difficulties we have labored under during the year in the way of droughts and floods, I am not able to report as good results from our farm and garden and stock as I would wish. We have raised this year 600 bushels wheat, threshed; 500 bushels oats, thrashed; 1,000 bushels corn, estimated; 2 bales cotton, estimated; 25 bushels potatoes, 10 bushels onions, 1,200 pounds wool, 125 pounds butter, 215 dozen eggs.

There has been furnished from the school stock, slaughtered for the subsistence of the pupils, 1,611 pounds beef, 2,225 pounds pork, 1,405 pounds mutton, 215 pounds lard.

The following school stock have been sold: 12 ponies, price, $174; 25 hogs and pigs, $50.50.

Tuberculosis being prevalent among the Indians, every precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of the disease in the school, and special instruction is being given children along these lines. They are taught how to breathe; also chest development. They are taught how to dispose of and avoid the infectious sputa of tubercular patients. Any case of tuberculosis developing in the school is immediately isolated. The dormitories are thoroughly fumigated at the beginning of the sessions, also after any infectious disease, and the floors of the dormitories are frequently scrubbed with a strong carbonized solution.

The attendance of pupils has not been what I had hoped to make it. I spent more time than ever before in trying to get pupils into school. I appealed to the agent of the Cheyenne and Arapaho to assist me by such pressure as he could bring to bear. Notwithstanding all these efforts several children of school age were left in camp. I do not know of any instance where the parents were opposed to sending their children to school, yet they procrastinated because in some cases the children were young and the parents wished to wait until the children were older. In a few cases the trouble was a boy who had outgrown his parents' control and loafed around among the Indians so far from home it was hard to locate him. I believe that the next legislature of Oklahoma should enact a law compelling the Indian children of school age to attend school where schooling is free, and I believe that such a law can be passed if all the Indian school employees, superintendents, and agents would use their influence to that end.

This school was visited in June by Miss Estelle Reel, superintendent of Indian schools, this being the only official visit paid the school by any representative of the Indian Office. This visit was very helpful and encouraging and instructive.

At the commencement of the school year there were appointed five prominent Indians as a school committee, who visited the school once a month and went through every department of the school. They were listened to if they wished to criticise the management in any way. They noted the progress of the school and they always addressed the children, admonishing them to study hard, be faithful in their work, and obedient to those placed over them. They also showed them the great advantage they had over their parents in having the opportunity to prepare themselves to meet the experiences in life that were before them. These addresses seemed to have a good effect upon the children.

I wish to thank the Indian Office for their courteous treatment of this school.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. SEGER, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR KIOWA AGENCY.

KIOWA AGENCY,
Anadarko, Okla., September 1, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as annual report of this agency for the year ending June 30, 1902.

The agency proper is located on the Washita River, composing 1,541 acres of land adjacent to the city of Anadarko, Okla., and has supervision of affairs of the Indians of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribes, all of whom reside on allotments south of the Washita River in Kiowa, Comanche, and Caddo counties, Okla., and of the Wichita and Affiliated Bands; also allotted Indians, who reside north of the Washita River in Caddo County, Okla.

The tribal population of the Indians of the agency is enumerated as follows:

Apache (males, 83; females, 81)		164
Males over 18 years of age	45	
Females over 14 years of age	59	
Children between 6 and 16 years	37	
Kiowa (males, 540; females, 594)		1,134
Males over 18 years of age	285	
Females over 14 years of age	352	
Children between 6 and 16 years	263	
Comanche (males, 680; females, 727)		1,407
Males over 18 years of age	384	
Females over 14 years of age	482	
Children between 6 and 16 years	357	
Wichita and Affiliated Bands (males, 487; females, 469)		956
Males over 18 years of age	278	
Females over 14 years of age	288	
Children between 6 and 16 years	244	

General condition of the Indians.—The larger number live in houses on their allotments and are manifesting considerable pride in the ownership of individual homesteads, and in very many cases their houses are furnished well with comforts and conveniences which equip civilized home life. These conditions prevail generally in the homes of those whose children have been kept long in schools established for their education. The older Indians, those whose children have died or been separated from them by marriage, have been slower in making progress in this way, and there is no hope but they will continue to adhere to their old customs to the end of their lives. There are no vagabond beggars among these Indians. In some way, even the poorest among them make out with what they receive from the income of their lands, so that no real suffering from poverty is known among them.

The Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache, as a rule, appreciate the good fortune that has befallen them in the opening of the surplus lands of their reservation to settlement by whites, and realize the justness of their being thrown for the most part upon their own resources for livelihood. Congress at its last session made no appropriation for their support during the ensuing fiscal year, and they understand that they are expected to support themselves through their own efforts upon their allotments and the moneys derived from the sale of their surplus lands under act of June 6, 1900, and the rents received from their pasture reserves which are held in common.

Farming.—Most of the able-bodied of the several tribes have made some effort to improve their allotted lands. Some of them have been quite successful. Among the Wichita and Affiliated Bands several have small orchards and this season have sold small quantities of fruit, such as grapes, peaches, and apricots. Some of the Comanches also have small orchards. Owing to the unsettled conditions of the country incident to its opening the Indians have not made much progress in farming during the past year. The largest number of them have settled on new places to which they were allotted. The agency farmers have large districts and, on account of the attention demanded for investigation of proposals from whites for leasing allotments of those Indians entitled to individual benefits of leases, have not been able to pay sufficient attention to aiding and instructing these Indians. However, in the matter of fencing their lands, making wells, and getting settled in homes their progress has been very satisfactory.

The attention of the Department has heretofore several times been invited to the importance of providing more farmers for this agency. Could this be done, more rapid progress could be made in developing the Indians' ability to work and make a living from products of their lands. The proposition of getting a living from products of the lands allotted to the Indians of this agency is one that will require much

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attention before any great degree of success is attained. Climatic conditions have heretofore proven unfavorable to general crop raising, and the Indian, as well as the white settler, will find it necessary to learn by experience what is best to plant to stand effects of drought and hot winds. If a sufficient number of intelligent, energetic farmers and field matrons were provided to instruct and help these Indians, reasonable hope could be entertained for their becoming successful homesteaders at an early day.

The country generally is best adapted to stock raising, and many Indians have considerable cattle, but it is not thought advisable to encourage much venture in this industry until more settled conditions are established in the country. At the present time outlaws and thieves are successfully raiding the homes of the Indians and stealing horses and cattle. These depredations are too numerous for the representatives of law and order to contend with.

Efforts have been made to secure from the Department of Justice an assistant United States district attorney to assist in bringing these offenders against the Indians to justice before the courts. Unless such an official is appointed or some other means are provided for the employment of an assistant United States attorney, the agency is almost powerless in any attempt to prevent continuation of this mode of plundering the Indian allotments. Too much importance can not be given to the necessity of providing for an assistant United States district attorney, whose defined duty shall be protection of the Indians in order that they may receive justice in the courts.

As this matter now stands a white man can institute suit against an Indian for an alleged debt; a warrant is served upon the Indian to appear in court and he, not having understood a word read to him, fails to appear and the case goes against him by default. His property is ordered sold to cover costs and the amount of the debt claimed; property is seized regardless of ownership. His mother's or sister's wagon perhaps is sold, and there is no redress except for the agency to hunt up the purchaser and through another legal process secure return of the property to proper owner. This illustrates the true conditions under which these Indians are placed without assistance from an assistant United States attorney, provision for which was made in the act of Congress approved March 3, 1893.

Schools.—The annual reports of the superintendents of the Government schools of this agency show flattering results of educational efforts. It is lamentable that the dormitory accommodations for employees and pupils of these schools are so inadequate, and it is tiresome explaining to visitors that the agency is in no way responsible for the continuation of the insanitary and uncomfortable conditions which exist, and which it is hoped will not longer be neglected by the Department.

There are four mission schools, supported by religious denominations—two Presbyterian, one Roman Catholic, under patronage of Miss Kate Drexel, and one South Methodist. These schools at the present time are inadequate to accommodate the overflow from the Government schools. They are all admirably conducted, and it is of utmost importance that they be continued. Since the Department has ruled that they are not entitled to Government school rations for their Indian pupils there has been great inconvenience occasioned the superintendents in securing ration support, on account of which the South Methodist mission was necessitated to take three months' instead of the regular two months' annual vacation. From the experience of this agency it appears very desirable that Congress provide rations for Indian pupils of mission schools.

The future prosperity of the Indians of this agency depends entirely upon their affairs being conducted for years to come under the authority of the Indian Office at Washington, until the present young men and boys are established in opportunities for competing with the whites by whom they are surrounded in methods of obtaining self-support, and the old people, who are their dependents, can rely upon the younger ones for protecting care.

The larger number of the Indians of this agency is comprised of widows, orphans, minor children, old men and women crippled with age, and many blind and utterly helpless, and there is absolute necessity that the Government care for and protect their interests. No good can reasonably be expected to come to these poor, ignorant people by immediately turning over to them the moneys held to their credit in the Treasury under promise from the nation that it should be held there on interest to accrue for their benefit. There are a few full-blood and half-blood Indians and whites who are incorporated members with these tribes, who might well be paid their shares of the $1,500,000 derived from the lands which they relinquished to the Government, and it is respectfully recommended that such be paid; but the dues to those incompetent to handle same profitably, in my opinion, had best be retained in the Treasury at interest until another class develops competency to care for their own interests.

This recommendation appears to be in line with what would be honest business in a guardian for white children or for feeble-minded, incapacitated adult whites.

From my many years of experience at Indian agencies nothing has occurred that has lessened my respect for the system established by the Government for the care and civilization of the Indians. Cases of dishonest, indifferent agency employees have been numerous, but through no fault of the system adopted for agency management; and where the system has not been successful the fault could have been traced to indifference and negligence of employees, and through no fault of the poor, dumb, dependent, imprisoned Indian. I believe that, considering all the conditions, the advance that has been made in ways of civilization by the Indians of this agency has been all that could reasonably be expected to be shown.

It is noticed in the published report of the last conference of Indian commissioners[a] at Lake Mohonk, that complete evidence appears that the commissioners have become discouraged in the matter of working out the salvation of our Indians, and that the commissioners are generally disposed to give up the continuation of the task on the present established lines. At this conference, in illustration of the lamentable conditions to be considered, one distinguished personage, in his remarks, quotes the wife of a missionary in Anadarko that the town has twenty saloons, and that "The streets were full of reeling men, women, and children, several Indian boys of the Riverside School having been carried home drunk." Now, the fact is, Anadarko, with a population of 3,000 inhabitants, has more than 20 saloons where intoxicating liquors are sold. It also has 7 church edifices and 2 Christian missions for education of Indian children. The runsellers and the gamblers are here, as in all new countries; the former under licenses of Territorial authority, the latter in violation of law, with prospect of being suppressed. The community of Anadarko generally is law abiding, and as respectable as exists in any town in Oklahoma, and the best I have ever known in a new town. There is no truth in the statement that the streets of Anadarko are, or ever have been, "full of reeling men, women, and children." Two school boys of the Riverside School were made drunk by some wretch in the community—the boys claim by some boot legger, whom they could not recognize. If the assistant United States attorney asked for is provided, no effort will be spared by the agency, assisted by the good people of Anadarko, to bring to justice violators of the law who supply Indians with liquor.

In the face of the conditions represented by the speaker making this startling quotation, another distinguished member of the commission, in his address, talks of the benevolence of the Government in giving lands to these Indians, losing sight of the fact that the lands of this country were originally God's given right to the Indians, and he even expresses a wish that the money which the Government is to pay them for lands purchased could all be lost, every penny, and let them work or starve, and repeated that he believed in throwing the Indians into deep water and letting them swim.

The right is claimed to remark publicly upon these reckless statements, because of the particular reference made by the honorable Indian commissioners in their conference to the agencies of Oklahoma, of one of which I am the honored agent in charge, and my sense of duty demands that I defend the rights of the people of my charge, who, if deprived of the income procured to them in the treaty wherein they sold their inheritance to the Government, and thrown upon their own resources, would put the majority of the Indians of this agency, who are either orphans, widows, minor children, and men and women crippled with age, to death by lingering starvation, and the greater number of the remainder into the swim, to drift with the lower order of the whites, who are, like vultures, waiting to rob them of everything in sight, and ultimately supply Oklahoma with an army of Indian vagabonds and paupers. So far as the management of the affairs of the Indians of this agency is concerned, Mr. A. K. Smiley has made misrepresentations, which fact is well known to the Department, and which can but lessen the respect heretofore entertained for the sincerity of the board of commissioners selected to counsel the nation in the interests of its Indian wards.

It is apparent that the time has come when the righteous should, in praying for the interests of this agency, plead, "God, save them from their friends," the board of Indian commissioners and the Indian Rights Association, the latter having developed as the allies of grafting attorneys, who seem bent upon robbing the Indians of the magnanimous provisions made for them by the act of Congress of June 6, 1900, and establishing the fact that they are simply the wards of the nation, subject in all their.

[a] The Mohonk Conference is not a conference of "Indian commissioners" but of "Friends of the Indian" and has no official character.—Ed.

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interests to the caprice of national legislation and without legal rights to hold any landed possessions, except as the body politic, from time to time, may deem it wise to establish for them, thus encouraging the constituents of legislators in Congress in beseeching that the possessions of the Indians of this agency may be taken from them, and engendering a want of confidence and distrust which is disturbing the minds of the Indians, and that has raised the question, What calamity have we to expect next?

The disturbance created among the Indians by the Lone Wolf case demands more attention than space will be allowed for it in the publishing of this report, but the people of the country should know that its inception originated in the minds of designing white schemers, whose sole aim was to obtain rich attorneys' fees, and that its history is pregnant with deception on the part of the attorneys, which is calculated, whether intended or not, to retard immeasurably the work of leading these Indians into civilized living and good citizenship, a fact that every candid mind that investigates will be brought to admit, and which fact should be made apparent to all who are sincerely interested in the welfare of our Indians.

Inherited Indian lands.—Although quite a number of inquiries have been received at this agency regarding the regulations established by the Department for the sale of allotted lands pertaining to the estates of deceased Indians, as provided for in act of Congress approved May 27, 1902, but one case has been presented where the heirs have expressed desire to sell the inheritance. It is believed for the present and immediate future there will be but few heirs that will want to sell such lands, the impression having obtained that it will be more advantageous to hold them for leasing benefits; which course, in my opinion, is very wise.

Leasing of allotted lands.—By acts of Congress approved March 2, 1895, and June 6, 1900, all the Indians of this agency have received individual allotments of 160 acres of land. They were allowed to select their allotments, and with the advice of the district agency farmers, as a rule, made excellent selections. The exceptions were in cases of old people who, from attachment for places previously selected as homes, declined to remove therefrom in order to secure more desirable lands.

The act of June 6, 1900, provided further that to the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians should be reserved from their former reservation 480,000 acres of land, to be held in common by the members of said tribes. This land was selected by their agent under authority and instructions from the honorable the Secretary of the Interior. These reserved lands, with exception of 30,727 acres, comprising the addition to original reserve pasture No. 1, and 30,046 acres, comprising reserve pasture No. 2, have been leased by the tribes to cattle men for grazing purposes or to farmers for agricultural purposes. These grazing leases were made to highest bidders under sealed proposals submitted to the Indian Office at Washington. The compensation derived from these tribal leases amounts annually to $132,369.00, which is to be divided semiannually by per capita payments to the tribes interested.

Reserve pasture No. 2 and addition to original reserve pasture No. 1, mentioned as excepted from the common lands which were leased by the tribes, are held for the use of the Indians themselves, in affording pasture for their cattle, upon payment of rate of $1 per capita for each animal pastured by them therein under the permits they are required to enter into.

The individual allotments of widows, minor children, old people, cripples, feebleminded, and other incompetents are being leased for agricultural purposes. Ablebodied adult male members of the tribes are not permitted to lease their entire allotments, each of them being required, where he is not otherwise engaged in permanent occupation for support of himself and family, to cultivate the whole or such portion of his own allotment as he is capable of working.

All leases, both for agricultural and grazing purposes, are drawn in prescribed form and submitted to the Department at Washington for approval. Most of the agricultural leases are for raw prairie lands and bring revenue of from 25 cents to $2 per acre per annum, in addition to substantial improvements placed upon the lands, to remain there upon the expiration of the leases as the property of the allottee. It is usual to stipulate for the building of a good two-roomed house, digging of a good and sufficient well, fencing of the land, and breaking out and cultivation of from 80 to 100 acres upon each allotment. These lands are in good demand and the system adopted for obtaining revenue from them promises well.

Since October 1, 1901, there have been drawn and fully executed 443 leases of individual allotted lands, of which number 133 are now ready to be forwarded to the Department for action; 310 have already been so forwarded, of which number 226 have been considered, resulting in the approval of 201 as written.

I am pleased to report that all the employees of the agency and schools have performed duty to the best of their ability and that the service of the agency office force has been in every manner all that conditions have required, and for the efficient service thus rendered should be attributed whatever of success has been credited to the management of the agency.

Very respectfully,

JAMES F. RANDLETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON, KIOWA AGENCY.

RAINY MOUNTAIN DISTRICT,
Kiowa Reservation, August 5, 1902.

SIR: I have the pleasure of submitting another annual report. This has been the best and most prosperous year of our work among the Indians; 259 days devoted to visiting Indians in their homes, conducted 96 sewing and embroidery meetings; cut and made in the meetings 680 civilized garments, 84 quilts, 181 pieces of embroidery, and 92 window curtains; also taught the women to clean and remodel 17 houses; 63 lessons in cooking, and 21 lessons in laundry work.

The head of almost every family in this district has a two or three roomed house on their 160 acres of land, and the land inclosed with a three-wire fence, and cross fences for pasture. The most of the Indians have done their own work.

The Indians are progressing in many ways and becoming more cleanly and healthy. They are growing every year better to work, giving more attention to farming, stock raising, and placing a greater estimate upon their possessions.

They chop wood and posts to sell, work for wages, sell produce, and attend to their own affairs. They haul their own lumber, paint their own houses, buy their own sewing machines, cook on stoves, eat on tables, sleep on bedsteads, fatten their own hogs and raise their own chickens, and are trying more or less to make their own living. They say ten years ago they knew nothing about home or the comforts of life, and never thought about having carpets on the floors and living like white people.

Here comes a test: Lots of white people who failed to draw claims are anxious to rent the Indians' homes and promise to do their work for them. They say, "You know better how to live in camp than we do." To get their work done is a great inducement for a 10-year-old boy, and if they are let do this they will never grow to be men, but will drop lazily back into their old ways, develop into consumption, the greatest enemy the Indian has. Compel them to live in their own houses, farm their 160 acres of land, do their own work side by side with the white man; it's all the way the Indian will ever amount to anything.

Not long ago a white man's hogs were troubling an Indian, eating his corn, and rooting around his house. He kindly requested the owner a few times to take them away, but without avail. Unable to endure them any longer, he rode up to the white man's home and said: "My friend, your hogs no good; may be you come take 'em; now me heap tired. Maybe you no understand build hoggy pen? Come you see mine; after 'while you make. You no take 'em alright; me put 'em up my pen; you pay $1 ½ head; behind, take 'em." And he said the man came at once for his hogs and they have not been back since.

LAURETTA E. BALLEW, *Field Matron.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON, KIOWA AGENCY.

KIOWA AGENCY, OKLA., *August 14, 1902.*

SIR: I have during the year given some 200 women repeated lessons in all of the duties pertaining to housekeeping. They are all showing decided improvement in their housekeeping methods.

At each home I visit I always insist upon cleanliness, as I regard it as the first and greatest principle of living, and I find that by enforcing that principle I lessen in a marked degree the number of sick that I am called upon to render assistance.

I taught nearly all of the women whom I visit regularly to do away with their camp-fire style of cooking, to use stoves in preference to campfires, and taught them to make light bread, biscuits, and pies, and not to buy such great quantities of canned goods, but to buy their goods in bulk more, it being much better than the canned stuffs and costing much less.

I have held a sewing class on one or two days of each week throughout the year. It has proven very successful, and I have thereby made into useful articles of clothing nearly all the goods that have been turned over to me for issue.

My visits on Friday of each week I usually devote mainly to giving lessons in laundry work in general, and I find a slow but permanent improvement attends my efforts in that branch of my duties.

I try in all ways to have the women I visit make their homes as pretty and presentable as possible, and assist them all I can by teaching them to make mats, curtains, etc., and divide up among them all the pictures and such things that I can procure.

I have always endeavored to persuade my people to keep cows, hogs, and poultry, in preference to their useless herds of ponies. I try always to have each family keep at least one or more milk cows. For the past year these people have been bothered a great deal about their stock, because herd law exists here now, and all stock must be kept up, while heretofore they could roam at large.

I believe that in the care of the sick lies my greatest power to do good among my people. I always work in harmony with the agency doctor, notifying him of all sick cases that come under my observation, going at his summons to help administer medicine and to nurse whenever it is necessary. This branch of my work occupies more of my time than any other, and I have always considered it my first and most important duty.

I always earnestly strive to have every child in each family of my district that is of school age kept in school, and render every assistance in my power to the mothers with their smaller children.

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I try to better their condition by giving articles of clothing to the more needy ones, and by teaching the mothers to adopt the methods used by their white neighbors in caring for children.

I try to induce all members of the tribes to attend the different missions, and point out to them the religious people amongst the white settlers and those whom it would be well for them to associate with and take example from.

Yours, respectfully,

LAURA D. FREDERICK.

Lieut. Col. JAS. F. RANDLETT.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR OSAGE AGENCY.

OSAGE AGENCY, PAWHUSKA, OKLA.,
August 21, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor herein to submit my report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, being my third annual report.

This agency comprises the Osage and Kaw reservations. Since the most progress during the past year has been made by the Kaws, I will give them precedence in this report.

KAW.

Population.—The Kaw tribe of Indians numbers 222 persons, 93 of whom are full-bloods and 129 mixed bloods, a net increase for the tribe of 5.

Reservation.—The Kaw Reservation consists of 100,137 acres, which was purchased by the Kaw from the Osage soon after the Osage had purchased the land from the Cherokee (about the year 1869). The reservation was set aside for the Kaw or Kansas Indians by act of Congress approved June 5, 1872. The Kaw paid the Osage 70 cents per acre for the reservation, which was the same price paid for it by the Osage to the Cherokee Nation. The bottom lands are largely under cultivation; their grass lands are fenced and divided into 13 pastures containing an aggregate of 69,383 acres, which were leased the past year to cattlemen, bringing in a revenue of $26,413.66. This money is paid to the Indians in semiannual per capita payments.

Progress.—Although the condition of this tribe has materially improved within the last few years, increased advantages and earnings from their lands has only prompted them to further effort for advancement and improvement. An abundant faith in the endurance of the principles of civilization as laid down by the white man led this tribe, through its accredited representatives, Wah-shun-gah, Wah-mo-o-e-ka, Forrest Chouteau, Mitchel Fronkier, William Hardy, Achan Pappan, and Gen. W. E. Hardy to enter into a treaty and agreement to divide their tribal lands and funds pro rata.

This agreement, ratified by act of Congress and approved July 1, 1902, provides that the roll of the Kansas or Kaw tribe of Indians, as shown by the records of the United States at this agency as it existed on the 1st day of December, 1901, and all descendants of members of the said tribe born between December 1, 1901, and December 1, 1902, is declared to be the roll of the tribe, and all moneys and lands of the tribe shall be divided to such members under certain restrictions. First, there is set apart for each member of the tribe 160 acres for a homestead, which is inalienable and nontaxable for a period of twenty-five years from January 1, 1903.

This agreement further provides that the balance of the land shall be divided equally in acres among the members of the tribe, giving to each, as near as practicable, the same number of acres of farming and grazing lands, and as near to the homestead of each as possible. These lands can not be encumbered or transferred in any way under ten years. Under this division each member of the tribe will have about 450 acres of land, or nearly 300 acres aside from their homesteads.

The treaty also provides for a division of their tribal funds, which include $135,000 due to the tribe under the treaty of June 14, 1846, $27,174.41 from the Kansas school fund, and $26,978.89 derived from the sale of their lands in Kansas. The per capita share will be near $1,000 each, which will be paid out to them in ten yearly installments, the design being to finally close up Kaw tribal relations at the end of ten years from January 1, 1903. The money due the Indians will be individualized and placed to the credit of the individual Indian in the United States Treasury, bearing 5 per cent interest, which interest will be paid to the Indians in semiannual payments, as heretofore. The treaty and agreement are hedged about by proper safeguards for the protection of those Indians who are incompetent by training or otherwise to take care of their own property.

This treaty also provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall offer at public sale all tracts or parcels of the Kansas trust and diminished reserve lands within the State of Kansas belonging to the said Kansas or Kaw Indians, providing that such lands shall be offered for sale by advertisement for not less than thirty days in two newspapers in the proper land district, one of which shall be published in Morris County, Kans. Upon the day named in such notice such lands shall be sold for cash to the highest bidder at not less than the price fixed by law.

The question of preparedness naturally arises in the minds of those interested in the welfare of the Indians. This question has received the earnest consideration of the Kaw Indians as well as those in direct charge of their tribal affairs. All agree that the dissolution of tribal relations will redound to the benefit of the individual Indian. It must be understood that a large majority of this tribe are mixed bloods, who are as competent as any white man to look after and take care of his own property. With this knowledge it can not but be conceded that the Kaw tribe of Indians are pursuing the right and only course for their future welfare and happiness.

The treaty also provides for the maintenance of the Kaw boarding school at Government expense for a period of ten years, after which time it is thought the Kaw youth will find ample and excellent facilities for schooling in the Oklahoma public schools. Allotment has occupied the center of the stage the past year upon the Kaw Reservation. Little else noteworthy has occurred to merit remark.

School.—Detailed report of the school work will be found in the report of Dr. L. W. B. Long, physician in charge of the Kaw subagency.

OSAGE.

Location and area of reservation.—The Osage Reservation lies within and constitutes the northeastern corner of the present Territory of Oklahoma, and contains 1,570,196 acres.

Population.—The tribe numbered, at the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1902, a total of 1,833, of which number 847 are full bloods and 986 mixed bloods. The male and female population are nearly equal in numbers, there being 919 males and 914 females. Last year, in my report, I told you that the mixed bloods had increased 2.503 per cent and the full bloods had decreased 2.078 per cent. This year there is again a slight decrease in the number of full bloods. The total births were 104, of which 51 were full-blood children and 53 mixed bloods. The total deaths were 68, 51 full bloods and 17 mixed bloods, making a decrease of 0.01179 per cent for the full bloods and 4.893 per cent increase for the mixed bloods, or a tribal increase of 2.516 per cent. One startling peculiarity about mortality among the infants of the tribe clearly establishes the superiority of white, or civilized, methods of caring for the young. In my last report I showed that 55 per cent of the full-blood infants died and that 11 per cent of the mixed bloods died. This year 54.71 per cent of the full-blood infants died, while but 5.88 of the mixed-blood infants died.

Employment.—The full-blood Indians, as heretofore, have the past year been engaged principally in looking after their farming operations, visiting back and forth among their relatives and friends, lolling around camp, hunting lost ponies, and deporting themselves much as they have for the last forty years, and as they probably will for the next forty years.

Superstitions.—There is no doubt but that religion, or superstition, or whatever you are pleased to call it, has a strong hold on the full-blood nature. Their dances and other ceremonials have undoubted religious significance. When W. E. Curtis, for the Chicago Record-Herald, wrote:

> Dervishes are in great demand at funerals. The custom of hiring mourners is a very ancient one, and the Moslems are simply imitating the practice of the Jews, who, from the time of the Prophets, employed professionals to make demonstrations of grief and lamentation. In all Jewish cities and communities professional mourners are called upon to make public lamentations for the dead of a more or less extravagant manner. Their manifestations of grief are often boisterous; they tear their hair, beat their breasts, rend their garments, cast dust upon their heads, and shed profuse tears, introducing the names of the dead and their relatives into their cries and moans. * * * If you have the opportunity of attending a funeral in Damascus, or any of the other ancient towns of Syria which have not been affected by modern innovations, you will witness manifestations similar to those of David over the body of Absalom, and Jeremiah over "the daughter of my people."

I could not help but think, "How like the Osages." They hire professional mourners; they paste mud on their hair; they smear their bodies with dust, and in other ways deport themselves as Mr. Curtis says was the ancient custom of the Israelites. This being so, why is it not possible that these wards of the Government are descendants of the Lost Tribes of Israel?

Allotments.—The past year has been one of activity in assigning homesteads to Indians. Early in the year I was directed by the Indian Office to permit each Osage citizen to select for himself and each member of his family 160 acres of land to be designated as their homesteads, nontransferable, and to be recorded in this office. Four hundred have already availed themselves of this privilege. Since each individual owning or desiring land must have the same surveyed at his own expense,

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progress along this line is necessarily slow, though the results are very encouraging. Sentiment for allotment along the lines of the Kaw agreement is rapidly growing, and I confidently expect to be able to report an agreement for the Osage within the next year.

Schools.—As stated in my last annual report, the Osage parent is not only willing but anxious to have his children educated. The contrary is a rare exception. In case a child deserts school and goes home the parent can confidently be depended upon to return the child to school. Facilities for schooling are ample to take care of reservation children, as follows: Osage boarding school, capacity, 180; average attendance, 159. St. Louis contract (Catholic) school for girls, capacity, 100; average attendance, 48. St. John contract (Catholic) for boys, capacity, 80; average attendance, 31. For detailed information relative to the Osage boarding school, I invite attention to the report of Superintendent J. L. Baker.

Financial.—The total income of the Osage Indians for the past year was $574,018.79, derived from the following sources:

Grazing lands and miscellaneous sources	$145,201.00
Royalty on oil leases	448.26
Interest on fund in United States Treasury	428,369.53
Total	574,018.79

This money has been disbursed in the support of the Osage boarding school, payment of salaries to employees, support of children in contract schools, and in the payment of quarterly annuities to the Indians. The money derived from grazing leases is set aside by an act of Congress to be applied in per capita payments in liquidation of debts owing by the Indians to the licensed traders.

Railroads and telephones.—The past year has been prolific in railroads and telephones, nearly all of which are still in the air. The following companies have made surveys and filed maps or plats of location: The Blackwell, Enid and Southwestern Railway; the Eastern Oklahoma Railway Company, two lines; the Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma Railway, two lines; the Gulf, Oklahoma and Kansas Short Line Railway; the Elgin and Pawhuska Telephone Company, line constructed and operating; J. N. Coulter Construction Company, four telephone lines.

Tribal damages have been appraised by me on one line of the Eastern Oklahoma Railway and one section of 11 miles of the Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma Railway; also on the line of telephone from Elgin, Kans., to Pawhuska, Okla. In making assessments of tribal damages the productive value of the land and its earning capacity alone are considered, and the price of the land fixed accordingly on a 5 per cent basis. For instance, if grazing land is renting for 40 cents per acre per annum, the land is appraised at $8 per acre, etc. There is no doubt but that several railroads will be in the course of construction and possibly in operation before the close of the present fiscal year, a potent factor for civilization. A telephone line has been constructed between this agency and Elgin, Kans., thereby placing us in touch with Washington and the world at large, a convenience greatly needed.

Trade and traders.—For trading purposes there were three stations during the past year. Pawhuska, the site of the agency, has 7 general stores, 3 livery stables, 3 hotels, 1 drug store, 2 meat markets, 1 flour mill, 1 dairy, 1 nursery, 1 newspaper, 2 banks, 1 barber shop, 1 harness shop, 1 shoe store, 1 photograph gallery, 2 millinery stores, 1 insurance office, 2 blacksmith shops, and 1 or 2 workshops. Grayhorse has 3 general stores, 1 hotel, 1 blacksmith shop, and 1 livery and feed stable. Hominy has 2 general stores, 1 hotel, 1 livery and feed stable, and a blacksmith shop. Trade with the Indians is under the supervision of Mr. H. C. Ripley, trade supervisor, who enforces an observation of and conformity to the rules and regulations governing trade with the Indians upon the reservation. I herewith inclose a separate report of the work done by Mr. Ripley during the past year, to which I invite attention.

Police.—The reservation is policed by 1 chief of police and 8 constables, all white, and under the civil service. The peace and welfare of the Indians and this reservation depends largely upon the work done by these men. It gives me pleasure to testify to their efficiency. The following, taken from the report of Warren Bennett, the chief of police, will serve to show the amount and kind of work done by the constable force during the past year:

The constable force for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, consisted of 8 constables, assigned to their 7 respective districts, acting as peace officers and on the alert for horse and cattle thieves, liquor peddlers, and criminals and outlaws in general.

In civil matters they have been active in the assessment and collection of national taxes, persistent in enforcing the payment of permits, and energetic in removing intruders and collectors who venture upon the reservation at annuity and other payments.

I herein give you a condensed report of criminal cases wherein the constables of this agency made the arrests and were instrumental in bringing the offenders to justice:

	Introducing and disposing.	Larceny.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Convictions	11	8	2	21
Under indictment and awaiting trial	16	4	2	22
Total	27	12	4	43

There were 37 arrests made where the defendants were either discharged or are awaiting the action of the grand jury.

The following stolen property was recovered: 19 head of horses, 1 trunks and household goods, 1 spring wagon, 1 set of harness.

The office of chief of police was vacant during the fiscal year of 1902, and therefore no records were kept along these lines. The above report is made from memory and from information obtained from such court records at my command.

In conclusion I desire to say that it is the consensus of opinion of those resident upon the reservation, and competent to judge, that the affairs of the tribe were never in a better and more prosperous and satisfactory condition than they are to-day. I ascribe this favorable condition to the harmonious work of an intelligent, willing, competent, and earnest clerical force, the well-directed efforts of the school force, the vigilant and honest efforts of the police force, all working in unison, to all of whom it gives me pleasure to give this testimonial of appreciation; and last, but by no means least, the Osage Indians owe their present bettered condition to the intelligent supervision and support given them by the Interior Department through the Indian Office at Washington. With this friendly support and favorable conditions continued I promise that the ensuing year shall not be sterile of good results.

Yours, very respectfully,

O. A. MITSCHER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF INDIAN TRADE SUPERVISOR.

OSAGE AGENCY,
Pawhuska, Okla., August 18, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to present herein my second annual report as Indian trade supervisor for the Osage Indians, and am able to state that the condition of affairs in relation to trade and traffic between the licensed traders and the annuitants is very satisfactory, and that substantial progress is being made toward educating the Indians, especially the full bloods, to realize from their annuities the greatest possible benefit. It is true of these Indians, as of all others, that there are some who are beyond the reach of any influence that can be brought to bear upon them, as they are lazy and shiftless and only look forward to the time when they shall receive their annuity, and having received it spend it recklessly, without a thought for the future.

The regulation allowing the annuitants to trade only 20 per cent of their annuity each month is very beneficial in such cases and prevents them from using it as recklessly as formerly. In years past these Indians have bought goods greatly in excess of their ability to pay, and at prices which were, as a rule, greatly in excess of what the same could have been bought for elsewhere. Since the card system was established on March 25, 1901, the annuitants have bought from the traders merchandise amounting to $82,558.23, all of which has been paid excepting $74.51, owed by annuitants who have not drawn their annuity. The banks have loaned during the same period $89,257.26, all of which has been paid excepting $155.20, due from annuitants who have not drawn.

The cards are used by 85 per cent of the full-blood annuitants and 35 per cent of the mixed bloods. The balance do not obtain credit or obtain it by virtue of the white father or mother. Many of the Indians use their cards to borrow money on, but whether this is beneficial or not depends upon the use to which they put it. In many cases the full bloods would be much better off if they were deprived of the privilege of borrowing money.

I also believe that the Indians should be allowed to trade 90 per cent of their annuity each quarter instead of 60 per cent as at present, for the reason that they borrow the remaining 40 per cent of outsiders (i. e., those who have no license) and pay excessive interest thereon. It is the experience of everyone who has been thrown in contact with these Indians that the less cash the Indian has the better he is off.

The amount of cash trade has increased very much, in some of the stores over 100 per cent, and it is the constant aim of this office to impress upon the minds of the Indians the amount of the different articles which he should receive for his money, and the interest he should pay on borrowed money.

It is the opinion of nearly everyone that if it had not been for this system of trade and the regulations now in force the Indians would have again been overtraded at high prices and the intention of the Department to pay them out of debt would have been defeated.

There are 10 firms on the reservation who carry a stock of general merchandise and 26 who are engaged in some particular line, such as meat markets, drug store, hotels, etc. A few of the smaller concerns do no credit business. There are 8 parties holding licenses who have never opened up for business, they having concluded that there are enough here now.

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Two of the general stores are located 22 miles south and three 22 miles west of the agency. These stores are visited monthly and after each payment. All stocks are frequently inspected to see that goods are marked in accordance with the regulations, and on very rare occasions it is found necessary to change the prices.

Thanking the United States Indian agent, O. A. Mitscher, for his assistance and support, and the Indian Office for its promptness in acting on such matters as I have felt compelled to lay before it, I am,

Very respectfully,

H. C. RILEY,
Indian Trade Supervisor.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through O. A. Mitscher, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OSAGE SCHOOL.

OSAGE BOARDING SCHOOL,
Pawhuska, Okla., August 11, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

The total enrollment for the year was 124 boys and 87 girls. Average attendance 163; transferred, 21 boys and 3 girls; full bloods enrolled, 122; mixed bloods enrolled, 89; mixed bloods less than one-eighth, 11; scholastic population from which school is supported, 518.

I take pleasure in testifying to the general efficiency and fitness of the school employees, and to the very satisfactory manner in which their duties have been performed. In the music and class rooms the work of the teachers has been intelligent, patient, well directed, and thorough.

The work of the sewing room, kitchen, laundry, carpenter shop, dining room, in the dormitories and on the farm has been done by regular details of pupils, under the direction of the various employees in charge of these departments; and I am pleased to report that, with very few exceptions, the pupils have done their work cheerfully, diligently, and progressively.

A piece of ground of 6 acres was prepared for garden purposes near the school. Heretofore to reach the garden from the school one was compelled to pass through the town of Pawhuska, and the distance was too far. A plat of ground was laid off and subdivided into smaller plats so as to give each pupil his own garden to plant and cultivate as he chose, and I am glad to say that with few exceptions each garden showed forethought and interest on the part of the pupil acting in the capacity of a gardener, and a large amount of garden vegetables have been raised.

Eighteen musical instruments were received last January, a cornet band was organized in the school and instructions given the class, and before the close of the school year the patrons and school employees were highly pleased with the advancement made in so short a time. The school lost a good employee and an excellent band instructor by the promotion and transfer of Mr. Hounschildt. The music teacher devotes one half of her time to vocal and the other half to instrumental music.

Two reading rooms have been fitted up, one for the boys and one for the girls, where excellent reading matter was furnished, and the pupils availed themselves of the opportunity offered. The boys were more interested in reading than the girls.

The lack of proper dining-room facilities is one of the greatest obstacles with which the instructors of this school have to contend in their efforts to exert civilizing influences. The dining-room lessons are always recognized as the greatest and most effective civilizers in the Indian educational field. Here the sexes are brought together in actual social relations. Here they mingle and are made to observe those niceties and proprieties of social intercourse that wears away the coarseness of the savage on the part of the boys and encourages self-reliance on the part of the girls. Here they meet on a common level in social intercourse that gives them an insight into the relations that should exist among them as worthy women and good men.

In this school, deprived of the dining room, the girls are kept in a large measure within themselves, backward, insipid, and uncertain, without confidence in their ability to properly conduct themselves in accordance with the proprieties and civilities that should govern on such occasions. I regret to say that because of this dearth of proper social training these children have not that confidence in themselves, that self-reliance that insures the best results in preventing them from degenerating into the ways of Indian life. The proper remedy will be applied when the buildings are provided that will enable the teachers to improve these conditions.

When the contemplated new buildings are erected and the new sewer system constructed, with the improved plumbing system under contemplation, the school plant will be well equipped with modern appliances.

All legal holidays were observed with appropriate exercises, and on Arbor Day 165 trees were planted and have since been properly cared for, but few having died.

The health of the pupils has been good and we have had no deaths during the year.

Extending sincere thanks for the interest you have taken in the success of the school and with kindly acknowledgements to the employees for their faithful performance of the duties assigned them, I am, sir,

Respectfully,

J. L. BAKER, *Superintendent.*

O. A. MITSCHER,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF KAW SCHOOL.

KAW AGENCY, OKLA., *August 26, 1902.*

SIR: Replying to your letter of the 22d instant requesting a report of the Kaw Boarding School for the year ending June 30, 1902, I have the honor to state that the school has carried a total enrollment of 50 pupils, with an average attendance of 43 and an average of 8 years of age. The work performed and the progress made will average well with the accomplishment of previous years.

A regular literary régime has been followed, such as was believed to be best adapted to a school of children ranging from 5 to 15 years of age under one teacher. The girls have been instructed along the several lines of household duties in a practical way.

The boys have received much training on the farm, with the stock, in the garden, and have assisted largely in the production of 2,000 bushels of corn, as well as a fine variety of vegetables. Butter, milk, and pork have been produced sufficient to supply the demands of the school. Progress—literary, manual, and physical—will bear favorable comparison with other schools of like surroundings.

The pupils have been healthy, there having been no fatal illness during the year.

Very respectfully,

L. W. B. LONG.

O. A. MITSCHER,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF PAWNEE.

PAWNEE AGENCY, OKLA., *September 1, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Pawnee Tribe and Training School, placed under my charge by order of the Interior Department on July 1, 1901. The census taken June 30, 1902, shows the population of the tribe to be—

Males	306
Females	332
Total	638

an increase of 9 over last year.

Number of children between 6 and 16 years	182
Number of children between 5 and 18 years	210

The tribe has received payment during the year as follows:

Annuity and interest money	$59,000.00
Lease of allotments	32,325.12
Railroad damages	8,269.12
Total	99,594.24

Labor.—While comparatively little farming is done by these Indians, there is a larger acreage than in recent years. There are over 600 acres planted this year, mainly in corn. Some of it was well cared for. I think their experience is helping them.

The money received by the tribe makes a large number of the people able to live without work.

Dancing.—They have frequent and protracted dances and hand games. While the ghost dance is the most popular with them, they do not hold the same views respecting this as were originally held by the Indians. It has come to be a semi-religious affair, its leaders claiming to be students of the Bible and under inspiration from and in communion with the Deity. It is accompanied by a feast paid for by some ambitious Indian, and lasts usually about five days. A large number of the tribe remains in camp from one to two months—in fact, as long as some one can be found with the necessary funds to furnish refreshments for recurring dances. The demoralization and loss of time resulting is great.

Drinking is prevalent in the tribe. The town of Pawnee is located about one-half mile from the school. Indians under the influence of liquor do not trouble us at the school, but frequently may be seen on the streets of Pawnee. We have no police, and the members of the tribe are citizens of the Territory of Oklahoma and of the United States. Consequently my control of them is entirely by means of what personal influence I may be able to exert upon them. Prosecution for drunkenness must necessarily be by the city authorities or by the United States commissioner and marshal.

Marriages.—So far as I am informed all marriages during the past year have been consummated by legal license and civil authority.

Orphan children.—Guardians have been appointed during the year by the probate judge, on my petition, for 35 Indian children. I have stated my preference in all cases that the guardian give a fidelity bond. This affords full security for the funds. Money is paid out to and for Indian children on my recommendation and the approval of the probate judge, the amount spent for each child being inconsiderable.

During the year six children, badly afflicted by glandular swellings and open sores of long standing, have been sent to a hospital in Kansas City, where successful operation and treatment have been had.

Experience here has shown that when Indians have been appointed as guardians they have considered the money received by them as their own and have spent the same. Seven such Indians have been removed and required to settle. All but two

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of these Indians have paid back the money belonging to the children, and these two are gradually restoring it. The guardians of these minor children consent to their transfer to a nonreservation school. About twenty-five such children have been transferred by this means. It is the only legal method of which I am aware by which Indian children may be taken to nonreservation schools. However, this method is met with violent opposition from everyone who is a relative of the child, no matter how distant the relationship. This opposition is fostered by persons whose chief occupation seems to be attending to everyone's business besides their own.

Leasing. The call for land by white farmers is continually on the increase, and both they and the Indians use every possible scheme to secure the leasing of land which should not be leased. Even when land is reserved for the use of the Indian, I find it nearly impossible to prevent his leasing this reserve to some white man. The claim in such case is set up that the Indian has no team and farming implements, or that he has hired a white man for a cash payment to put in his crops. When harvest time comes it usually transpires that the Indian does not pay the white man money, but that the farmer gives the Indian a portion of the crop. With 550 leases scattered over territory 10 miles long and 18 miles wide, it is not possible in many cases to prevent this. In my judgment it would be desirable that many of these people be allowed to lease their own allotments for periods of one year at a time. In February I submitted the list of such Indians as I thought should be given this responsibility. Others can be added to the list from time to time.

Subleasing.—We have attempted to prevent this by recommending the cancellation of the lease and refusing to make further leases to the persons who sell out and abandon the same.

Timber cutting.—Many instances of timber cutting have occurred during the year. Whenever evidence could be obtained, parties have been summoned before the United States commissioner. From the fact that it is exceedingly difficult to secure evidence sufficient for conviction, none of these cases have been brought before the grand jury, but the parties have paid the costs in the case and have been released on their own promise to refrain in the future. Several cases of this character are now pending, one of which will be brought before the grand jury at the next term of court. Every effort is being made to lessen the practice.

Annuity and interest money.—I believe the sentiment of this tribe is in favor of the breaking up of the tribal fund and a pro rata commutation of the same. In my judgment such division should be made, and the sum should be paid to all able-bodied adult Indians, the Government retaining that belonging to minors and those incompetent, from age or from mental and physical infirmities, to manage their own affairs. The portion belonging to minors could be paid to them on becoming of age. That belonging to the incompetents may be paid in installments from time to time. There are several very old people who are unable to work and whose income does not properly support them. This method would give them the benefit of their portion of the fund in place of leaving it to their heirs.

School.—No difficulty has been experienced in securing full and regular attendance at the tribal school. Were our accommodations sufficient a larger attendance could be secured. Our farm has been successful, and we have had an exceedingly pleasant and prosperous year.

The agency and school employees have been very efficient, and entire harmony has prevailed. I especially commend them for their interest and general efficiency. A persistent attempt has been made to secure for Government property and supplies the same care and economy that should be used in managing private affairs. It has been specially urged that Indian children be taught that clothing costs money and can not be wantonly destroyed or carelessly used.

Improvements.—An entire new sewer and water system has been constructed with the exception of a water tank. We attempted to use the old tank, but find that leakage can not be prevented. The sewer has a main of 8-inch vitrified tiling, with an average fall of 1 foot in 10, and empties into a creek about 500 yards distant. The well, for our water supply, was increased in diameter from 3 to 9½ feet, being sunk 8 feet in sandstone rock, and the wall laid in cement and mortar.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the prompt and hearty cooperation of your office in our work during the past year. Liberal allowances have been made, which make the conduct of the school and agency much more successful and satisfactory.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

GEO. I. HARVEY,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON AMONG PAWNEE.

PAWNEE AGENCY, *July 17, 1902.*

SIR: In making my report for the year ending June 30, 1902, I feel constrained to look backward three years, when I came a stranger to the Pawnee. How I dreaded them all by name and I am gladly welcomed to their homes.

I have visited 100 families, going day after day to minister to the sick ones, giving medicine as directed by the physician, preparing delicate and nourishing food and drink, arranging beds that the invalids might be more comfortable, and I have taught a number of the full bloods who can not speak a word of English, to make toast, soft boiled eggs and steep a good cup of tea, and they will proudly show me how well they can do the several things.

A number of our Pawnee women have passed away. I gave them all the caloric they could use. They are also interested in raising chickens, ducks and turkeys. Some of them have good cows, and have sold butter and eggs. The men are selling wood. Some have more corn than they can use at home; the surplus they sell at the highest market price. Many are anxious to secure good homes and to follow the example of the more prosperous and civilized members of the tribe.

The sad side of Indian character is their low standard of morality. It is difficult to convince many of them that plural marriages are wrong and that they are amenable to the laws of the land; but I am pleased to note that several who were living together with, at the sanction of the law have procured licenses and have been legally married.

The whisky question is a serious problem to contend with. There are eight saloons in Pawnee, and although it is unlawful to sell or give an Indian whisky, you can get your hand on half a dozen drunken Indians any time you walk upon the main street of the town. I am sorry to say many of the recently returned school boys who are leading instead of being upon their farms. Nothing is more painful than to see bright boys and girls come home to the reservation without being established in some industry.

I would respectfully recommend that an effort be earnestly made to compel them to labor, using some of their money to procure employment for them. They are just as extravagant as improvident children, who know not the value of a dollar.

I would advise the fitting up of a building for a hospital for the older Pawnee, where they can be cared for and a competent person can attend to them until they are able to return to their friends. Many have asked me to plead for a hospital for them.

I am indebted to the Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church for Bibles and Testaments, and to many personal friends for hundreds of papers and pictures that I have distributed to the Pawnee and their children, with a prayer that each one may be a link in the golden chain of love to bind their souls to Christ.

MRS. SARAH F. MURRAY,
Field Matron, Pawnee Reservation.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR PONCA, OTO, AND OAKLAND AGENCY.

PONCA, OTO, AND OAKLAND AGENCY,
Whiteagle, Okla., August 29, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report of this agency.

The census dated June 30, 1902, shows the population of the several Indian tribes under my charge to be as follows:

Ponca:		
Male	278	
Female	279	
		557
Tonkawa:		
Male	25	
Female	29	
		54
Oto and Missouri:		
Male	189	
Female	181	
		370
Total		981

Ponca increase over last year, 4.
Tonkawa decrease from last year, 1.
Oto and Missouri increase over last year, 4.

All Indians under my charge have been allotted lands in severalty, and all have accepted their allotments.

On the Ponca Reservation there are yet 26,120 acres, and on the Oto and Missouri Reservation there are 63,378 acres of tribal lands. The possession of these tribal lands by the tribes seems to be an obstacle to the establishment of local municipal government under the Territorial laws on the reservation; and as the Indians will not sell the land, I think it would be a good plan to allot land to the children that have been born since the first allotment was made and divide the remainder equally among all the members of the tribe. A petition and agreement to this effect, duly

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signed by a majority of the members of the Ponca and Oto, is now in the Indian Office, on which some action should be taken at the next session of Congress.

The sale of inherited lands will, I think, do much to improve conditions on the reservations, as it will bring in settlers who will make permanent and valuable improvements, establish schools, etc., and who will naturally take much more interest in improving conditions generally than the lessees occupying the land under the present leasing system, as the terms for which land can be leased are short and chances for renewal of leases uncertain.

The land allotted to all of these Indians is exceptionally well adapted to various forms of agriculture and stock raising. Its value may be considered as demonstrated from the fact that land adjoining the reservations, no better, the only difference being that it is fairly well improved, is selling at from $15 to $50 an acre. This adjoining land was homesteaded by white settlers in 1893, being all situated in what is known as the "Cherokee Strip." The annual reports of the governor of this Territory show that the farmers are generally quite prosperous, that the soil gives abundant crops, and the owner of from 80 to 160 acres of good Oklahoma land can make a good living therefrom and should not be an object of charity as these Indians are.

Prior to 1894 with the Tonkawa, and 1895 with the Ponca, the leasing of their allotments was not permitted, and they simply had to farm some in order to live. The annuity received by the Ponca at this time averaged about $12 per capita per annum, and the annuity received by the Tonkawa was only about $22 per capita per annum; that received by the Oto was somewhat more, being about $75 per capita. So the Indians were simply compelled to work or suffer for want of food and clothing. Needless to say they did not suffer greatly. Gradually, as they were allowed to lease their lands, and never having been very ardently inclined to labor, they forsook this pursuit almost altogether, so that at this time those who are actually farming and making an effort at all toward self-support are a very small number indeed.

But the fact most to be lamented in connection with this phase of the question is that hardly any of the young Indians, those who have graduated from the nonreservation schools, as well as those who have attended for a number of years, do any work at all. It can be set down as a perfectly safe rule that, as a class, the young educated Indians are the most worthless ones in the whole tribe. Nearly all of the work done by these tribes is that performed by the middle-aged, able-bodied ones, who can not write or speak English. When an educated Indian, after coming from the schools, is urged to strike out for himself and work his own land he usually gives the excuse that he has nothing with which to work, neither money, implements, nor stock of any kind, and therefore can not accomplish anything. This is true, but I notice they manage to live on their annuity and lease money, and they buy things on credit, such as buggies, spring wagons, horses, fine shawls, etc., and they borrow money from the banks with very little prospect of ever being able to pay their debts. It would seem that if they could buy such things as enumerated on credit, they might set themselves up in farming on credit, and would have some visible means of getting out of debt.

There has been no time since I came to Oklahoma in 1893 that an able-bodied man or woman could not have obtained work at fair wages. I have repeatedly heard the farmers and ranchers of these reservations offer Indians $1.25 a day and board to work on the farms. Very few responded to that invitation, and they got tired soon. Hence, the idea that suffering would result to an able-bodied Indian in case he could not lease his land or be the recipient of annuities may be entirely disregarded, as it has no foundation whatever.

The Ponca Indian children are kept in school about ten months in the year, during which time they are fed and clothed at the public expense. The Oto children are in school the same length of time, but under the treaty with the Oto tribe the expense of maintaining their school is paid out of interest on the Oto trust fund. I might remark right here that this is the only good subserved by this fund.

It may be said that no appropriations are made by Congress to pay annuities to the Indians under my charge, as the per capita payments made to them arise solely from interest allowed them on their trust funds and from rents derived on account of leases on the tribal lands. As these payments are provided for in their treaties, I see no way to avoid making them except by their consent.

Many of these people are addicted to drink, and are, both men and women, inveterate gamblers, the Oto being especially bad about gambling. No punishment seems at all to mitigate these evils. They have practically nothing to do. Their land is leased, and the Government collects the rental and pays it out to them. All that is required of them is to come to the agency and sign receipts for it. Their days are spent in almost utter idleness and worse, for vice and debauchery are rampant. Truly "an idle brain is the devil's workshop," and the degradation of these people

will continue and increase until they are made to work and live by the results of their labor. Summarizing the whole situation, then, I am bound to state that under the present system it is utterly impossible to make any progress in civilizing these people and bringing them to self-support. So much for present conditions. I now beg to submit a few suggestions as to what might be done to arrest the downward tendency of these people and cause an advancement.

On the subject of education I will say that all of these Indians desire that their children be educated, and no trouble is experienced in filling the schools. Under the rules governing management of Indian schools we are compelled to send many of the children to the higher or nonreservation schools, which is, in my opinion, in most cases useless, as very few Indians possess the necessary receptive faculties to be benefited by higher education. The children should and can receive sufficient education, both literary and industrial, at the reservation boarding school to serve them for all practical purposes. To continue the education further is, in about nine cases out of every ten, a waste of effort and money. I have yet to see a single Indian educated for any profession or trade who is able to compete with white people in his line. As he can not compete, he must of necessity return to his reservation on completion of his school life; and as his education has tended rather to unfit than to fit him for making a living on his allotment, he must inevitably become an idler and so degenerate.

The Ponca and Oto reservations are attached to Noble County for revenue and judicial purposes. It seems to me that it would be well if schools under the jurisdiction of the Territorial government could be established among these people, so that these children could attend and come in constant contact with white children. Let the reservation boarding schools be open for a final course and for teaching the industries and also for those children who could not conveniently reach the public schools.

All of these Indians have certain trust funds in the United States Treasury, the interest on which is paid to them in per capita payments. Such Indians as are able-bodied and sufficiently well educated to manage their own affairs should be paid their proportionate share of these trust funds for immediate use, to assist them in building houses and barns, and in purchasing stock and implements, and getting located on their individual allotments and well started in farming and stock raising of some kind, with the ultimate idea of complete independence and self-support always in view. The Department should be invested with full power to pay such Indians as desire it, and who possess the qualifications specified above, their share of the trust funds due the tribe, and thereupon they should be required to sign an agreement never again to participate in any of the annuities, including rents from the tribal lands. It should be made plain to them that they will get no money whatever except such as they actually earn. Neither should children who attend Government schools be allowed to participate in any annuity payments. Such payments should be made only to the old and infirm members of the tribe.

The Ponca tribe has $70,000 in the Treasury, two-sevenths of which, as I understand it, belong to that branch of the tribe still residing in Nebraska, so that those on this reservation own $50,000. There are now 557 of these Indians, so that the amount due each would be less than $100, and this, with some allowance from the appropriation known as "Support of Poncas," would be amply sufficient to start a young man and wife on a farm.

The Oto have approximately $700,000 in the Treasury, being about $2,000 per capita. Of this amount, $300,000 might well be distributed among them as among the Ponca, leaving $400,000, the interest on which would be sufficient properly to support the agency and school and pay all running expenses, and which should be used for that purpose only, except such a sum as might be absolutely necessary to support the old and infirm.

The Tonkawa have $30,000 in the Treasury, all of which ought to be distributed in about three annual payments, after which all Government supervision of this little tribe and assistance to them should terminate.

In order to carry out these suggestions a council should be held with the Indians so as to get them to agree in writing to the plans which might be authorized by Congress and adopted by the Department. Then, as an experiment, it might be advisable to take a dozen from each tribe of the brightest and most intelligent Indians and furnish them, from their share of the tribal funds, such things as they actually need to start them in the business to which they are best adapted. It would not be advisable to give them all the money outright, as most of them would spend it improvidently. They should not be given money, but furnished with such material as they need. When properly settled on their allotments it would be absolutely necessary to have some employee visit them every day during the crop season so as to keep

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them at work and also to stop the visits from idlers, who would keep them from their work and live off of the proceeds of their labor. Whenever it has been possible for the one agency farmer I have at each agency to make such visits the results have been good.

Of course it need not be expected that satisfactory results would follow in all cases. There would be many failures, those succeeding exemplifying again the law of the "survival of the fittest." Those who fail would always have a chance to work for others, and thus obtain the means of a livelihood. The present policy continued for another ten years will not only destroy all incentive for self-support, but their life of complete idleness will thoroughly debauch them, ruin their health, and finally accomplish their utter annihilation.

The existing conditions on the Ponca and Oto reservations may be stated as anomalous. The Indians have been allotted lands in severalty and are supposed to be citizens of the United States, as declared in the allotment act; nevertheless, owing to the lands remaining unallotted, there is a reservation line maintained, and it is hard to tell how far the Territorial laws apply. To illustrate: Following the orders of the Department, I compelled all Indians who were living together as man and wife to obtain a license and be married according to the laws of Oklahoma, and a year ago there was not a known case of illegal cohabitation on these reservations. Some time ago I caused the arrest of three couples for adultery. The court was very dilatory in bringing the cases to trial, and when they finally came to be heard the judge dismissed them "for lack of jurisdiction," holding that these people are "wards of the Government and not punishable by Territorial courts for such offenses, and that they could be punished by the agent and court of Indian offenses only." Since this happened offenses against marriage laws have greatly increased, and the situation is extremely embarrassing, to say the least. The punishment that the Indian courts can inflict is entirely inadequate for such offenses. If the reservation lines were abolished, the court would hardly dismiss such cases for lack of jurisdiction.

Lease money.—The amount of lease money collected and paid to the Indians during the past year was:

Ponca	$49,796.68
Oto and Missouri	20,855.48
Tonkawa	15,265.06
Total	85,917.22

Funds of orphan children.—All moneys paid to guardians for orphan children are being well cared for, and I am giving these funds especial attention.

Schools.—The schools at the agencies are in good condition, a general statement of them being contained in the reports of the superintendents submitted herewith.

Sanitary.—The health of the Indians during the past year has been as good as could be expected, considering their habits.

For any further information I will respectfully refer you to the statistics accompanying this report.

Very respectfully,

J. JESSEN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PONCA SCHOOL

PONCA, OTO, AND OAKLAND INDIAN AGENCY,
Ponca Boarding School, July 31, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the Ponca Boarding School. The proximity to railroad, civilization, and Kansas—the home of so many school employees—makes Ponca a desirable place for many employees.

Enrollment.—There were enrolled during the year 111 pupils. School closed with 108 in attendance. The average for the year was 107.1. This is the highest yearly average, to my knowledge, that the school has had since its organization. There are about 16 pupils ready, according to instructions from the Indian Office, to be transferred to Chilocco. There are at least that number of small ones at home to take their places.

Health.—There has been very little sickness here this year. Only one serious case of illness; that was a small girl 6 years old. She had some trouble resembling paraplegia.

Educational.—The literary work in the school was very successful. On account of so many changes of teachers in the most advanced room the work there was not entirely satisfactory. On the whole, this year has been far more successful than last year or the year before.

Improvements.—The steam laundry plant that was installed here was the greatest and most needed improvement that the school has ever had. One thousand dollars expended for that machinery is worth many times that sum expended in some other way. The new building is roomy and ventilated perfectly. It is simply a delightful place, doing work by proxy.

There have been four additional flights of stairs put in the main building. This completes a perfect system of fire escapes.

The old imperfect water system has been improved by discontinuing the old well, and two new wells and pumps have been put in. One of them is in the boiler house and is run by the engine, the other, on the outside, run by a steel windmill on a 50 foot steel tower. The supply is now adequate for all needs.

The ceiling in the first and second stories was replastered, and almost all of the walls and ceiling of the main building were calcimined. The old furniture in the parlor and some other parts of the building was replaced by new.

The teams, horses and mules, that were bought for the school filled a much needed want. A new carriage also adds to the comfort of the school.

Crops.—There was raised on the school farm this year 20 acres of oats, yielding 918 bushels; 60 acres of corn, probably yielding 3,000 bushels; 5 acres of millet, probably yielding 10 tons of hay; 4 acres of alfalfa, pasture and 4 tons of hay; 5 acres of melons, poor; 1 acre of garden, excellent; 120 acres of pasture, excellent; 55 tons pressed hay. Orchards, fair.

Stock.—There are on the farm 3 mules, 3 horses, 15 head of cattle, and 27 hogs. All of the stock is first class and in good condition.

Industrial work.—The teachers have been very much interested in the industrial pursuits. They were able to interest their pupils in it as well. They made doll clothing, cooked, washed, germinated seeds, made gardens, milked cows, made butter, etc. This work was made as much as possible individual work. The position of farmer has been held a greater part of the year by temporary employees, and the work of teaching has not been what I would like to have had, although good crops were raised. The training in the laundry, kitchen, and sewing room has been fair.

Needs of the school.—A sewer system, heat and light plant, quite a little carpenter work done on the main building, painting needed, a water tank and fire protection, repair on bath house and bath tubs, a bake oven, the court recemented, completion of black-smith and carpenter shop, a hog house, and some more calcimining are some of the things that would add to the success of the school.

Indian talk.—Running away and the use of their mother tongue were the two most difficult habits to break up here. The old Indians did more to break them up than I could. They told the pupils if they ran away they should not go home, and if they did not quit talking Ponca and learn to talk English they had just as well not go to school at all. The Indian talk was almost entirely subdued and there was but one attempt to run away this year. Two little boys were absent for a few hours and were returned by some other boys. The pupils and old Indians are very agreeable and easy to handle and in most cases cooperate with us in trying to make the school a success.

Not "every soul here is contented," but there are some of us that are. Generally, most of the employees here had the welfare of the school at heart and strove to make the school a success. After extracting little jangles among us I can say it has been a successful year's work very much more so than last year, and more successful than the year before.

Thanking you for past favors, and hoping the coming year may be more beneficial to the Indians, I remain,

Very respectfully,

GASPER EDWARDS, *Superintendent.*

J. JESSEN, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OTO SCHOOL.

OTO BOARDING SCHOOL,
Oto Agency, Okla., August 22, 1902.

SIR: I herewith submit my annual report of the Oto school for the year ending June 30, 1902.

School opened on the 24 day of September with an attendance of 82 pupils, which was increased from time to time until we had a total enrollment of 87, the average attendance for the year being 83.8. In August, 1901, there were 17 pupils transferred to nonreservation schools. This cut down the attendance at the Oto school, as there were not enough new pupils to take the place of those transferred, although every child of school age on the reservation was in school.

The health of the pupils has been exceptionally good during the entire year. We did not have a single case of prolonged illness, nor was the school visited by any of the usual epidemics.

On account of the age of the pupils, industrial work is necessarily of the most elementary character. The largest boys are detailed to the farm and assist in the farming operations and in the care of the stock. The school garden was planted and cultivated by the smaller boys, under the direction of the industrial teacher. The gardening was done in a thorough manner, and as we were fortunate in having an ideal season, we had garden vegetables in great abundance.

Adjacent to the school garden there were twenty-three individual gardens. Each pupil was given a small plot of ground and was allowed to plant and cultivate it according to his own ideas. The result of this experiment was most satisfactory. So great was the rivalry between the owners of these miniature gardens that each spent the greater part of his leisure time in giving extra attention to his growing plants, and in no case was it found necessary to remind a boy that his garden needed attention.

Many repairs and improvements have been made during the past year, the more important of which are: A cattle barn 30 by 40 feet, a carriage and implement house 24 by 48 feet, and a cattle shed 18 by 50 feet. In addition to the above, the girls' dormitory was replastered throughout, a substantial picket fence was built around the school grounds, and about 200 feet of veranda was built in front of the various buildings.

The most urgent need of the Oto school is a good sewerage system. The present sewer is nothing more than a drain from the kitchen and bath house, which was put in a long time ago in the most crude manner. The entire school plant should also be repainted in order to preserve the buildings.

In closing, I desire to express to you my appreciation of the continuance of the cooperation and support which I have received at your hands in the past.

Very respectfully,

H. H. JOHNSON,
Superintendent.

J. JESSEN,
United States Indian Agent.

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REPORT OF AGENT FOR SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, OKLA., *August 21, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the Sauk and Fox Agency in Oklahoma for the year ending June 30, 1902. I took charge of this agency March 1, 1902.

Location.—It is located 6 miles south of Stroud, on the "Frisco" railroad, in Lincoln County, Okla. Stroud is our railroad and telegraph station. We have telephone and daily mail connection with said city.

The Sac and Fox of the Mississippi Boarding School is located near the agency on a 640-acre reservation, adjoining the agency reservation on the northeast. Horace J. Johnson is superintendent of the school, and his annual report is submitted herewith.

There are two tribes under this agency, viz, the Sauk and Fox and the Iowas.

Census.—The enumeration of these tribes is accurate, and showed June 30, 1902—

Sac and Fox Indians		479
Males above 18 years old	126	
Females above 14 years old	132	
Children between the ages of 6 and 16, attending school or not	116	
Iowa Indians		91
Males above 18 years old	20	
Females above 14 years old	31	
Children between the ages of 6 and 16, attending school or not	27	
Total		570

These Indians are scattered over what was the Sac and Fox and Iowa reservations, embracing in whole or in part what now constitute the counties of Lincoln, Logan, Payne, and Pottawatomie. They took their allotments, and are settled for the most part along the water courses, the majority of them along the Cimarron River, on the north, and North Fork of the Canadian River, on the south, a distance of from 50 to 60 miles. The agency is located about midway between the two rivers.

Progress.—These Indians, and especially the Sac and Fox, have made considerable progress in the way of becoming self-sustaining, but much remains to be done. They will never become artisans. I do not know of a single Indian in either tribe that has shown any considerable aptitude for handicraft, nor, indeed, any strong tendency in that direction. They can only be farmers and stock growers. Quite a number of them are beginning to do considerable in the way of farming. I have seen this summer a 25-acre field of corn that was prepared, planted, and cultivated by a young man, a full-blood Indian, and his work compared favorably with any of his white neighbors. Of course this is exceptional, but if one Indian can be brought to do this, others may; besides, many of them have raised fairly good crops this season. They grow corn, cotton, and potatoes; very little wheat or oats. I do not think any of them have ever attempted alfalfa or any of the tame grasses, but they put up quantities of prairie hay.

In stock growing they are more backward. They have a few cattle and some pigs, and of course all have ponies. Some talk of trying to raise sheep, but I do not think any have tried it. They do not take to poultry. I do not know why, for this country, which has been called "the home of the cow," may also be called "the home of the hen."

The great trouble with the Indian is that he is so easily discouraged. If things go wrong with him he does not know how to remedy them and becomes disheartened. He needs instruction and encouragement.

Liquor.—The bane of these Indians is strong drink—"fire water." They drink anything that contains alcohol, and get drunk on it, the women as well as the men; though, be it said to the credit of their sex, the vice of drunkenness is not so common among the women as it is among the men. Saloons abound in all the surrounding cities and towns; Indians frequent them and get liquor when they have the money to pay for it; nor is it possible to convict a white man of selling whisky to Indians on the testimony of the Indian. He seems to regard it as a matter of honor (?) not to tell.

Gambling.—This vice, too, is common among these Indians. They love its excitement, just as formerly they and their ancestors did that of the chase and battle. Some have little or no moral sense to restrain them. Of course there are many self-respecting men and women among them, who not only lead correct lives themselves, but seek to induce others to do so. Were it not for this one might despair of the Indian's future. He could have none. These two vices, drunkenness and gambling, are the great stumbling blocks in the way of their progress.

Heirship lands.—The act of Congress approved May 27, 1902, authorizing the heirs of deceased allottees to sell the lands inherited from decedents made 265 allotments subject to sale at this agency. It brought speculators from various parts of the country, who thought they could reap a rich harvest at the expense of the Indian. They came asking and then demanding lists of all such lands and the heirs thereto. This was refused, and they threatened the agent with the Commissioner and even the Secretary; they would get an order; but the order never came. Instead, however, came the circular letter of July 19, 1902, forbidding agents to allow the very thing the speculators had demanded. The speculators established themselves in the surrounding cities and towns, and sent emissaries over the country to bring in the heirs. Many came and held high carnival in the saloons and gambling dens, until the wide distribution of the "Rules for conveyance of inherited Indian lands," dated June 26, 1902, and hedging about these sales so as completely to protect the Indians, when the speculators retired, discomfited, the Indians, out of money, returned to their homes, and business resumed its natural course.

Leasing.—There are now on the records of this office 450 leases paying annually $23,879.62, besides providing for various improvements more valuable than the cash rentals paid. The "amended rules" for leasing, dated March 21, 1902, taking effect July 1, and requiring the lessor to reserve 40 acres for a home and self-cultivation, if an able-bodied adult male and not otherwise self-supporting, out of his own allotment, will have a beneficial effect on these Indians, for two reasons—it will implant the idea of a distinctive and individual home, and will compel some effort at farming, so as to make the land productive. These Indians are much given to bunching together and living in villages, and, while many of them are little inclined to labor, they will work rather than starve. This will tend to break up their habit of making frequent and long visits at all seasons of the year, as they will have to give attention to their farms during the crop season in order to make them contribute to their support.

There may be some difficulty in enforcing this rule, as already some of the Indians show a disposition to take their leasing out of this office and manage it themselves, leasing all of their allotments. In this, however, the lessee (always a white man) is an important factor, as he much prefers a Government lease to a contract with the Indian.

The school.—This is coming to be the pride and certainly is the hope of the Indians. As before stated, in effect, these people must become self-supporting, if at all, by farming and stock growing. There is no other way. And to make them successful in these lines they must be taken when young and trained along them. That is just what our school does. Under the able management of the superintendent and assistants, farmer and industrial teacher, the boys not only get practical lessons in cropping and stock raising, but they do their work with avidity and pleasure. They prepare the ground, plant, cultivate, and gather the crop—the little ones in the garden and the larger ones in the field—and all are made familiar with the handling and care of pigs, cattle, and horses. It is a pleasure to see the little fellows busy with rakes and hoes and the larger boys with harrow, plow, or wagon, all going cheerfully about their work and each vying with the other in the performance of the task. They begin in the garden and end in the field, with farm chores scattered all along the course. They are trained into habits of industry, regularity, and method, to fit them to compete with their white brothers when the tutelage of the tribe shall end—now only fourteen years.

Then too, the girls, under efficient instructors, are trained into all the duties and methods of home making and home keeping, without which there can be no civilization.

Besides the time (half of each school day) that every pupil must give to the schoolroom, its studies and exercises, under capable teachers, gives the children mental training and attainment that qualifies them to do the ordinary business of life. I think it impossible to overstate the importance of the school. Its site is unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness. The buildings are good and fairly well adapted to the uses assigned, though improvements are needed, as I have elsewhere stated.

In conclusion, I wish to thank you, sir, and those associated with you for the generous support you and they have given me, promptly responding to my every call.

Very respectfully,

ROSS GUFFIN,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REF0074734

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SAC AND FOX SCHOOL.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, OKLA., *August 25, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report for the Sac and Fox of the Mississippi School, Sac and Fox Agency, Okla., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. Its location may be found by referring to my preceding annual reports.

In general we have had a very successful year, and have excellent prospects for another of the same character. We have had some drawbacks, chief among which I might mention much sickness, which resulted in the deaths of two of our pupils; and very unsatisfactory management in our culinary department, which I doubt not contributed much to the before mentioned.

For tangible results I would most respectfully refer you to the following statistics:

Enrollment, June 30	94
Average attendance for year	90
Percentage of enrollment of average attendance	95
Employees	13
Pupils to each employee	6 11
Runaways	3
Runaways returned	3
Cost per capita	$129

You will note by a comparison of these statistics with a similar set in my report for last year that while the enrollment was not quite so large as in some previous years, the regularity of attendance was better than ever before. You will also note that the average attendance exceeded that of all previous years, that the number of pupils for each employee did also, that the number of runaways was less and that they were all returned; also that the per capita cost of maintaining the school has been decreasing for several years, and that it was well within the limit last year.

Farm and garden.—We have had an excellent practical as well as theoretical farmer, who has accomplished much on the farm, as quarterly reports have shown. The industrial teacher has attended the garden and great quantities of garden truck were produced for the children's tables. He has also kept the grounds about the buildings in good order and has done much incidental repairing. I think I can safely say that the general condition of the school farm, stock, campus, buildings, etc., was never better than now.

Domestic economy.—This department in the main reflects credit upon the matron and her present assistants, so much so that a raise in salary was recommended and granted her and her chief assistant. In the laundry the work has been fairly satisfactory during the greater part of the year, as it has also in the sewing room. In the dining room it has been good. In the kitchen it has been sadly deficient much of the time, and an absolute failure toward the last.

Literary.—Except in work has been done by both teachers. More might be said but it would be but a repetition.

Official visits.—These have been confined during the year to two from Inspector Beede, who gave us much good advice, some needed help, and promises of more to come.

In conclusion, I wish to thank those of my employees who have contributed to whatever of success we have attained, you and your predecessor and those connected with your offices for prompt responses given to calls for help, and the Indian Office for its favorable consideration of so many of the same calls.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORACE A. JOHNSON, *Superintendent.*

ROSS GUILIN
United States Indian Agent.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN OREGON.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF GRANDE RONDE AGENCY.

GRANDE RONDE SCHOOL, OREGON, *August 14, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my annual report, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902:

Since my last report there has nothing of any particular importance occurred among the Indians under my charge. As has heretofore been stated in former reports of this agency, the Indians do not maintain any tribal relation and are not known or treated as having tribal relation, but in all respects are citizens on an equality with the whites, exercising the right of suffrage, some of them holding local offices, taking part in the primary, and attending the county convention as delegates.

These Indians, with the exception of a few that are aged, are self-supporting. They take great interest in the education of their children. They are anxious to adopt all the modern improvements in farming and a great many are improving their stock.

They are steadily but surely decreasing, the census for July, 1901, showing 392; for July, 1902, 362; a decrease of 30.

Agriculture and stock raising are their chief industries. This year the acreage sown was much less than in former years, owing to the fact that quite a number were compelled by reason of the infirmities of old age unable to perform the necessary labor. They will not lease their land, simply letting it grow to volunteer crop, cutting it for hay, or pasturing it. This necessarily makes a large decrease in amount of grain raised.

Two new houses and four large barns have been built by young men on their own allotment during the past year, and the sawyer has bills for several more buildings to be erected this fall. A good deal of fence has been repaired, and more new plank fence built than ever before. As a matter of fact these Indians are doing as well and live, as far as their means allow, like the whites. Their lack of foresight and indisposition to provide for the future by present and timely labor is the greatest obstacle in the way of more rapid improvement.

Grande Ronde School.—We opened school promptly on the first day of October; 52 pupils sat down to dinner in the school dining room on that date.

Attendance.—The number enrolled during the year was 94, with an average attendance of 80. The schoolroom work was entirely satisfactory, being carried on with a good deal of energy by both teachers. It is safe to say that the mental advancement made by the children is very decided.

Sanitary condition.—Owing to persistent endeavors to keep the buildings neat and tidy, the grounds clean and free from filth, the sanitary condition of the school is good.

Industrial.—The household affairs have progressed nicely. The children take great interest in their work. One disadvantage we labor under is that the greater part of our children are very small and unable to do much work,

The industrial training was given special attention the past year. A certain piece of land was set aside to be used by the children for gardening purposes. Seventeen gardens were laid out and cared for by the pupils under the direction and instructions of the teachers. On the school garden proper, also on the school farm, the work is done by the boys under the direction of the farmer and industrial teacher. We have in about 40 acres of oats, about 5 acres of potatoes, and about 2 acres of different kinds of vegetables.

This spring the older boys, under the direction of the agency sawyer, built our new laundry, a building 40 by 30, also painting the same, putting on two coats of paint inside and out. The boys have also built about one-half mile of new plank fence. Certain boys have been detailed to have charge of the poultry, cows, and horses.

The girls have been carefully instructed in the sewing room, kitchen, and laundry. At this school the pupils from the oldest to the youngest are given work to do in all the departments, so that when they leave school the girls are competent housekeepers and the boys capable farm hands.

In conclusion, I desire to commend the employees for their efficient assistance and good will, also to express my gratitude to the Department for all courtesies extended and support given me during the past year. Please find statistics and census roll herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully.

DR. ANDREW KERSHAW,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR KLAMATH AGENCY.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREG., *September 10, 1902.*

SIR: I take pleasure in submitting my fourth annual report of conditions and progress on this reservation for the year ending June 30, 1902. No changes have occurred, and only a steady improvement in the condition of the Indians is manifest with each recurring season. Although many of these people are rather idle and unappreciative, and only too susceptible to the vices of the dominating race, they compare very favorably with other tribes, and, indeed, in a comparatively short period have been changed from a savage state to one closely approximating civilization.

When I came to this agency as the first employee in October, 1865, they were superlatively a wild and warlike people, skilled in the use of the bow and arrow, picturesque in their barbaric trappings, and subsisting on roots, seeds, and wild fruits, on the game which was abundant throughout the country and the fish which were extremely plentiful in the rivers and lakes. War with surrounding tribes, who coveted the beautiful land of the Klamath and Modoc, had been the condition for centuries, and although they were greatly decimated in numbers from this source and from domestic feuds, they held their picturesque and productive domain alike against the Paiute nomads who greatly outnumbered them, and whose country was on the east, as well as against the Pitt Rivers on the south, the Rogue Rivers and Shastas on the west, and numerous quite warlike tribes on the north.

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As customary with fighting tribes their amusements partook of their belligerent nature, and their war and scalp dances, so common on the shores of our Klamath lakes during the Paiute war, in which the Klamath were our allies, were thrilling and barbaric in the extreme.

As a result of the numerous contentions with surrounding tribes and with each other, the females were largely in the majority when the treaty of 1864 was made, a condition which continues, though in lessening proportion, to this day.

In the early days before they came under the control of our race, they occupied, as winter dwellings, conical earth-covered houses, called "lotches," only opening like a jug at the top, from which aperture the smoke escaped and the Indians entered or departed, a ladder being the means of communication between the earthen floor and the external opening. These lotches were not uncomfortable, a little fuel, in the absence of lateral openings, sufficing to maintain a comfortable temperature. As a rule, their winter lotches were dismantled in the spring, so that the purifying atmosphere could pass through them for months, while the Indians were roaming from place to place with their airy tule wigwams, seeking their various foods, which nature so amply provided in mountain and meadow, and maintaining, by their life in the open air during the milder seasons, an admirable state of health.

It is painful to have to admit that the changes which have come with civilization, and which have entirely removed the old conditions of life so near to nature, have not brought with them improved health and vigor, along with the many advantages which a civilized life substitutes for one of barbarism and of grave and serious need as the result of prolonged and inclement seasons and the unrest and unhappiness of almost constant and merciless warfare. The dwellings of civilization which have been substituted for the old-time lotches or the tule wigwams, occupied as they often are now-a-days almost the entire year, become, through improper sanitation and the want of intelligent care the abode of myriads of disease germs, thus encouraging the advance of that dread malady, consumption, which now appears as the arch enemy of these people, who so readily cast aside their wild life and wild costumes, and are making satisfactory advance in the arts and methods of civilized life.

To the treatment and control of this comparatively (to this people) new and terrible enemy we give great attention, looking alike to the isolation and treatment of the patient and the sanitation of their surroundings, with the feeling that this disease unless controlled will yet prove the destroyer of these interesting people. Some cases have appeared in the schools, several deaths have resulted among pupils, and a number have been withdrawn with whom it was not safe for others to associate. Great care is taken, however, to remove tuberculous patients from the schools as soon as the disease appears.

Smallpox.—This disease appeared on the outskirts of the reservation early in October among the white people living near, the principal seat of the outbreak being in Klamath Falls, 12 miles from the line on the south, and at Bly, 5 miles from the line on the east, and within a short time was distributed widely throughout the white settlements adjacent to the reservation, and reaching at several points within a mile or two of the line. With over a thousand people within the reservation, several county and State roads passing through it and uniting white settlements on different sides of us, and, too, at a season of the year when the reservation people had yet to secure their supplies of winter food mainly from the outside, it seemed almost too much to believe that we should be able to prevent the introduction of the disease.

However, by dint of a determined and positive quarantine, made effective through police control on the various roads entering the reservation, continued without relaxation for three months or more, and a vigilant observation of conditions for some months longer, the disease entirely disappeared from the country without a single case having occurred on the reservation. The county authorities, whose power in the settlements adjacent to the reservation was necessary to a rigid enforcement of a rational and effective quarantine, were slow at first to enforce rigid measures, thus letting the disease spread unduly, but as soon as they fully appreciated the nature of the malady they acted with vigor and spirit, and to them I feel thankful for the final stamping out of the disease in the country.

Americanism, Fourth of July.—In again referring to the progress of the Indians as evinced by their apparent appreciation of the salient points of American history, and of their acceptance of our historic traditions as their own, to which I referred in my last annual report, I wish to mention a notable celebration of the last Fourth of July, which was held at the Indian camp ground at Fort Klamath. The Klamath celebration is becoming a very popular demonstration in this part of the State, white people coming from far and near to take part in this unique demonstration which combines the higher and more enlightened features of our observance of our natal day with the barbaric displays, only in historic illustration, however, of the savage orgies and ceremonials of the untamed Klamaths. The capable reading of the Declaration of Independence before an audience of more than a thousand people by an Indian schoolboy, and the management of a programme which occupied several days in its rendition by an Indian committee without serious friction or discord, or the violation of the rules of propriety, were reasons for congratulation.

The Modoc.—The Modoc, who occupied originally the valleys of Lost River, in the southern part of the Klamath Basin, and the fertile localities about Tule Lake and the lava beds on the California side of the line, were from our earliest knowledge a small but resolute people, who finally fought with great determination to hold their paternal domain, resisting the efforts of the Government authorities to remove them to this reservation to which they belonged by treaty conjointly with the Klamath and the northern bands of Paiute or Snake. Only the famous Captain Jack's band was engaged in this last insurrection, the old chief Sconchin remaining loyally with such of his people as adhered to him near the Yainax subagency, where the remnant of his band yet resides. After the close of the Modoc war, and the execution of Captain Jack and some of his associates for the massacre of the peace commission at Fort Klamath, October 3, 1873, the remnant of his band, under the noted warrior, Scarfaced Charley, were removed first to Fort D. A. Russell, in Wyoming, and were eventually established on fertile lands at Quapaw Agency in the northeastern part of the Indian Territory. Their history has since been an additional proof of the inability of the pure Indian to stand considerable changes of climate, and the little band which at first numbered something over a hundred and fifty souls, has dwindled, I believe, to less than a third of that number. A few have returned here to cast their lot among their kindred, and the remainder are presumably comfortably situated, but are only a fading remnant in an alien land. The result is a source of some little trouble, since a number of the heirs to lands at Quapaw are now residents of this reservation.

Possibly no band of Indians so inconsiderable in numbers has taken so prominent a part in the history of the country as this little band of Modoc, who, beginning with their attack on the exploring party of Capt. John C. Fremont near Tule Lake in 1846, later became the terror of the early immigrants, who, pursuing their journey from the East by ox teams toward the frontier settlements on the Pacific coast, had to pass through the Modoc country. From the earlier Modoc wars to the later insurrection of Captain Jack, the massacre of the settlers of Tule Lake, November 29, 1872; the attack on the Modoc peace commissioners in the lava beds in April, 1873; the hanging of Captain Jack and his associates and the removal of his band to the Indian Territory, their story was a tragedy indeed.

Population.—In this matter no great changes have occurred since last year. The increase of deaths from tuberculosis, however, has been notable, the deaths having considerably exceeded the births. As a whole, there has been but little change in numbers in the Klamath tribe for twenty-five or thirty years.

The population, as shown by the census just completed, is as follows:

All Indians:	
Males	520
Females	621
Males above 18	303
Females above 14	410
School children between 6 and 18	312

This enumeration does not include nearly all the descendants of the Paiutes, approximately 600, who were originally located upon this reservation by the treaties of 1864 and 1865, and by compact with war chief O che ho in 1869, many of them, as stated in my last report, having drifted away; nor the nonreservation Pit Rivers, several hundred strong, who in obedience to an informal treaty made with them by Gen. George Crook, many years ago, yet remain in the region originally occupied by them south of the line in California on Pit River, the northernmost tributary of the Sacramento. Only Pit Rivers are recognized as having rights on this reservation who were originally held as slaves by the Klamath; also the descendants of former slaves, many of whom are intermarried with the Klamath and Modoc.

By such intermingling of the tribes through marriage it is becoming more and more difficult to classify our people tribally. The following is a close approximation, however, and is as nearly accurate as possible to make such a list now:

Klamath	736
Modoc	219
Paiute	106
Pit River	80
Total	1,141

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As usual I refer to the Molala, the original inhabitants of the Cascade Mountains, a picturesque and spirited race of hunters who were said to have been a rebellious and seceding band of Cayuse who took refuge in the Cascades and connected themselves by marriage with several tribes whose native homes were in the valleys adjacent to the Cascade chain, both on the west and east. After the country was occupied by the white people these Molala followed their relatives to several reservations and disappeared from Indian history forever as a tribe. The few we have left here now are classified as Klamath and enjoy the same rights and privileges as do those people.

Irrigation. The subject of irrigation is a very important one to us, since through its agency large districts, now too dry in their natural state for the most profitable culture, will be almost wholly changed in character through the introduction of water. The Modoc Point ditch, now in process of construction, although the expense of its construction will be greater than was at first estimated, when completed will irrigate several thousand acres of land lying near Modoc Point, and from 7 to 11 miles south of the agency, which probably constitutes the most favored farming area on the reservation, the soil being a warm, sandy, alluvial loam from which the waters of the greater Klamath Lake have gradually receded in the centuries gone and which is less subject to late and early frosts than other portions of the reservation. The superintendent of irrigation, Mr. George Butler, who is now in charge of this work, expresses the opinion that this area of from 6,000 to 8,000 acres, which the Modoc Point ditch is being constructed to irrigate, will undoubtedly produce food enough, when brought under the influence of the ditch, to feed all the Indians of this reservation.

Construction work was suspended October 31, last year, with the idea of resuming it in early spring, but as the superintendent of irrigation did not reach us prepared to reopen the work until about the middle of June it has not been practicable to secure a large force of Indians upon the work, since after rounding up and branding their stock, which they do annually immediately before the Fourth of July, they had to take up their work in haying, which usually consumes more than two months' time in midsummer. As they are now about to finish this work, I confidently hope that Mr. Butler can put on a large force of men to continue without loss of time until the coming of winter shall put an end to operations until early spring, when I hope this very important work can be resumed with vigor, to be carried to a successful termination.

Crooked Creek ditch.—Under date of July 12 last, I wrote you representing that the Crooked Creek ditch upon which we began construction work three years ago, and, through the gratuitous help of the Indian school and agency, constructed for a distance of 3½ miles through Indian settlements lying north of the agency and school farms, remains incomplete, and at an outlay of probably $1,500, and within a period of perhaps two months' time, could be completed to the great advantage of the Indian allotments through which it would necessarily be extended, and to the decided improvement of the school farm. I recommended that Mr. George Butler, superintendent of irrigation, be directed while here to investigate and report upon this work with the idea of its early completion. The ditch already constructed only conveys the water of Medicine Spring, which is the source of Crooked Creek, onto and through over 3 miles of Indian allotments.

It yet remains to build a dam and convey the water of Linn Creek springs, which affords much more water than the Medicine Spring, into the ditch already constructed, which will have to be enlarged and be extended some 3 miles farther so as to convey the water onto the Klamath School farm. As this is an enterprise which, at a very moderate outlay, will greatly increase the productiveness of the Indian allotments and the western half of the school farm, I am glad to know that Superintendent Butler has already received instructions to take up this matter as early as possible without interfering with the work he already has in hand.

The boundary question.—The Klamath boundary question, one of vital interest to the Indians of the Klamath Reservation, remains unsettled. However, as the measure providing for the substantial compensation of the Indians for the lands erroneously excluded from their reservation by the Mercer boundary survey of 1871 passed the United States Senate on the 6th day of April last, was favorably reported upon by the Indian Committee of the House, and only failed to come before that body for action during the last crowded days preceding adjournment, I feel that it will certainly be favorably acted upon at the coming session, so that these people who have lost over 600,000 acres of land, through no fault of their own, shall receive their equitable dues after the expiration of over thirty years.

The old chiefs.—This subject, to which I have often referred, I must again mention, as I yet hope a little aid can, through some means, be furnished toward the support

of the remaining men who, with their warriors, aided us in the early days of trial and contention incident to opening up the Klamath Reservation and to the planting of the white settlements in this portion of the States of Oregon and California. I refer to the surviving leaders of the Klamath, who were our allies in both the Paiute and Modoc wars, and who have always loyally supported the Government in its measures for the control and improvement of their people.

I stated in my last annual report that of the twenty-six chiefs of the various tribes who signed the treaty of peace in Council Grove (within a mile of this agency), October 14, 1864, only Allen David, Henry Blowe, and Lelu, and Charley Preston, the official interpreter, remain. This is true to-day, yet these men are old and feeble, and such measures of relief as a generous government might see fit to confer upon them would only be for a short period. They will soon follow their old-time warriors to the lands of the hereafter, but it would be a glad thing to them to know before they die that the Government, from its abundance, would be willing to assist each of them with a small pension of, say, $10 per month.

Improvement of roads. No little work has been done in the way of improving the roads of the reservation. Not less than a hundred miles of important county roads and more than a hundred more of reservation roads must have the care of the Indians, under the observation of the agent and his assistants and of a supervisor in each district. These require much attention in the way of repairing in the spring and autumn, and the bridges, of which there are several over deep and rapid streams, need careful attention.

Each Indian and white man who is permitted to remain on the reservation is expected to do at least three days' faithful labor on the roads annually, and I am gratified to be able to report that as a rule this work is done ungrudgingly and to good purpose. We have greatly improved the roads this season, more than any year before for several years, and a faithful adherence to this custom will soon make every portion of our diversified reservation of 1,895 miles area accessible by good wagon roads.

Allotment of lands.—Under authority of the late session of Congress, all children born within the last three years, or since allotments were closed in the field on this reservation, are entitled to allotments, provided they have the proper requirements as to blood. Of this class there are about 120 persons.

In addition to these, a number of persons have appeared who are by parentage entitled to lands, but who were overlooked heretofore in allotting. A number of them, though not yet allotted, are borne on our census rolls. Before admitting any such to enrollment we have been very careful first to obtain what appeared to be conclusive evidence of their possessing the proper parentage to entitle them to recognition under the several treaties.

A few errors have been discovered also that have been made by allotting agents, which should be corrected before allottees receive their certificates. A few cases of duplicate allotments have been found, especially among the Pit Rivers, where allotments have been made to Indians both on the public domain and on the reservation.

It is manifestly important that all these allotment matters should be thoroughly straightened out before the allotment work can be considered closed, as before certification the work should be as accurate and complete as possible. In some cases a careful review of the facts submitted by candidates for allotments, whose names may now be borne upon our rolls, may prove the parties ineligible, in which cases their names should be erased from the rolls. All these matters require great care and rational work to the end that our census roll may be purified and perfected. Under date of August 8, 1902, I wrote you asking that an allotting agent be sent to attend to these matters. From that letter I quote briefly as follows:

> I would say that I believe it would be a difficult matter for me to make these allotments with the care necessary and within a reasonable time, without disadvantage to various other duties, and that I think it would be better to detail a special allotting agent for the work, the agent to assist him, of course, whenever practicable or necessary.
>
> As the lands to be selected for the children would be scattered over an area of over 1,800 square miles, in mountain valleys and widely detached, the assistance of a surveyor would no doubt be necessary, and considerable time, probably three or four months, would be consumed in the work.
>
> This would be a suitable time and opportunity to allot to various families and individuals who were overlooked by allotting agents heretofore and to correct some duplicate allotments and other errors previously made. My purpose would be to correct all these errors with the greatest possible care while the special allotting agent would remain with us, so that, so far as this agency is concerned, the allotting work could be regarded as accurate and complete and no good reason might remain for not regarding the work as permanently closed.

The Pit River question.—Upon this subject I have little to offer in addition to what I reported last year. Many Pit River children, probably 250, remain out of school. These people never having been placed on a reservation, many of them have had lands allotted to them in their old country in the valleys along Pit River, in northeastern

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California; but, though legally citizens, they are without the qualities or capacity for citizenship. Their children are very few of them accepted or offered for the white district schools, and, having no Indian schools within their settlements and not caring to send them to our schools at Bidwell, Klamath, or Yainax, the children are growing up under the demoralizing influences which exist among the vagabond Indians who infest the border towns. I have occasionally called the attention of your office to the unfortunate conditions which surround these children, and have recommended that practical and experienced persons be sent among them to make a persistent effort to induce the parents to send their children to our schools at Yainax, Klamath, Bidwell, or Greenville, or to divide them as they should choose among the several schools.

The nonreservation Pit Rivers, 700 or 800 strong, left as they were after the treaty of peace with General Crook, as before stated, were never placed under agency control, and, never participating as citizens in the white communities in which they live, are left much to their own resources and still observe many of their old-time customs. The facility with which they are able to secure liquor around the border towns makes them quite a lawless element. Several shooting affrays have occurred during the last year, in which two or three Indians have been killed. As this lawless element visit their relatives at Yainax more or less, their influence is demoralizing to the reservation Indians.

It is a melancholy reflection that the anomalous status of these people results in their children remaining out of school to be raised up amid the most demoralizing surroundings, uneducated and untrained in civilized arts, to eke out a miserable existence around the border towns, as do their fathers to-day.

Trespasses on the forest reserve. The contiguity of the Cascade Forest Reserve makes great vigilance necessary, especially during the summer season, when the Indians wish to be in the mountains for the purpose of hunting and gathering berries. To see that they observe closely the instructions as to setting out forest fires and that they do not violate the game laws of the State is very important. Not that the Indians are more liable to commit these offenses than many white people who frequent the mountains at the same season, but we make it an especial care that they be fully informed in regard to the laws and regulations and that a sufficient detail of policemen is with them to see that there are no failures of our Indians to conduct themselves properly, as well as to keep informed of the movements of illicit liquor venders, who are often in hiding in the forest to take advantage of the Indians when so far away from the agency.

The annual exodus to the mountains usually occurs between August 20 and the same date in September, and is a glad time. The people while enjoying the cool shade of the forests make their time very profitable in gathering berries, which are very abundant, in hunting game, and in enjoying a season of rest from their home labors. This mountain trip, though practiced for ages by these Indians, is not now so generally observed as formerly, a number of them finding the interests of the developing of ranches and increasing herds more important than the annual trip to the mountains.

The game laws.—The Klamath Reservation, long famous for its wild game and for its magnificent fishing streams, has been for many years the resort of the hunter and angler, and until the decreasing abundance of game and fish has made it manifestly important to curtail, as far as practicable, the visits of outsiders, and also to regulate the methods used by the Indians in hunting and fishing. No shooting or trapping is allowed by outsiders, as I have before mentioned in my annual reports, and only such anglers from the outside are allowed to indulge their favorite pastime as will use the fly in a temperate way and commit no trespass upon the rights of allottees. No fishing for commercial purposes is allowed by anyone.

Indeed, in view of the great importance of the fish products of our lakes and streams, I think it worth while to consider the advisability of establishing a Government trout hatchery on Spring Creek, our most valuable trout stream, which presents all the essential features for such an establishment. Fish could be here bred in abundance to supply not only the mountain streams and lakes of the Klamath Reservation, but the important river which takes its rise in our lakes and springs and flows 300 miles through Oregon and California before it enters the Pacific Ocean.

The game laws of the State of Oregon, though usually fashioned on rational lines, are a little too severe in some particulars to meet with the needs of our Indian people, especially as to water fowl. The closing of the duck season from January 1 to September 15 is not worth while. These birds are very abundant on our lakes and marsh lands, and no Indian kills for amusement merely, only killing a duck occasionally when actually needed for food. I may say in this connection, and as a result of the observation of frontier practices for a half century, that the Indian who kills for use only had an abundance of game whenever he was found in his native habitat. It is not more the use of an improved weapon by the white man than his love of hunting for pleasure which has robbed our forests and plains of their myriads of fine game.

The question of the right of the game wardens of the State to enforce the State game laws upon the reservation having arisen, I submitted, under date of February 23, 1902, a request for a decision by your office as to whether or not the Indians under my charge could be allowed to hunt within the limits of their own reservation without regard to the law of the State of Oregon.

Under date of May 26 I was advised by your office that the case had been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for instructions in the premises, and that a reply had been received under date of May 19 in which he had communicated his decision that the Indians on this reservation are not subject to the laws of the State of Oregon "in the matter of fishing and hunting within the reservation, but are, as to those matters, as well as others of police regulation within the reservation, under the exclusive control of the United States authorities." You also stated that he further advised you "to instruct the agent to make and enforce such regulations as will prevent the wanton destruction of game and fish within the reservation," and also that these regulations should conform as nearly as may be, without inflicting hardship upon the Indians, to the laws of the State.

This matter having been fully settled, I have assumed the responsibility of adopting the laws of the State, with some necessary modifications, so that I feel that without hardship to the Indians this matter can be handled upon rational lines, to the end that the game will rather increase than diminish within the area of the reservation.

The requirements of the State law with regard to hunting and fishing beyond the lines of the reservation, though differing from the reservation rules in rather unimportant particulars, I shall endeavor to have our people observe with the greatest care.

Offenses.—The evil of illicit liquor traffic around the outskirts of the reservation seems to grow with the increase of values within the lines, and is always a menace to the peace and prosperity of our reservation people. All other evils combined are not so destructive to the prospects of the Indian, so productive of crime and turmoil, and so discouraging to men and women who labor to educate these people and fashion them into happy homekeepers and worthy citizens of our great Republic as this one thing.

The ease with which any man, no matter what his character, can secure a Government license to sell liquors by the gallon, even on the line of the Indian reservation, is responsible for much of the trouble. The authority does not confer upon him the right to sell in less quantities than a gallon, nor in any quantity to an Indian, but he establishes his place of business not to observe the law, but to make money, any way, every way possible, and he finds devious ways, through the aid of unprincipled assistants, to convey the liquor to the Indians, and it is very difficult and often impossible to secure the evidence under which an indictment can be brought. The greatest vigilance sometimes fails to fix the crime. The Indian does not wish to give away the offender. He wants the liquor. The offender wants the money, and locks his secret in his callous soul. Some judges hesitate to take action against a middleman, though ever ready to punish a saloon keeper, while the middleman, the cringing degenerate who conveys the liquor to the Indian, most likely to some secluded spot in the dead hours of the night, is the only man we can reach. We have, however, made some quite notable examples during the last year, and shall continue to do whatever is possible to curtail this great evil.

In the latter part of May a Modoc Indian woman was murdered near the town of Bonanza, in Klamath County, Oreg., about 20 miles south of Yainax subagency and off the reservation, near the place where Modoc Doctor George was murdered two years ago. The circumstances surrounding the case have been carefully considered and the conclusion has been reached that the woman, who was quite old, was probably killed by her daughter, a person of bad character and violent temper. The suspected murderess and her husband are in custody, and will probably be tried at the November term of the State circuit court.

No other serious offenses have occurred during the year. The work of the chief of police, the Indian judges, and of the police generally has been faithfully and capably done. No offender who endeavors to escape is able for a great length of time to evade our policemen, who are capable trackers and proud of their reputation for persistence.

The Fort Bidwell school.—This school, under the capable management of Acting Supt. Horton H. Miller, continues to prosper, although not patronized as it ought to be by the nonreservation Paiute and Pit River Indians. Mr. Miller has been persistent

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in his efforts to secure pupils for the school, which is finely situated in a healthful locality and has ample room for more than twice the number of pupils who attend. Notwithstanding its elevation, which I believe is over 5,000 feet, summer frosts are not serious and all the hardy fruits of the temperate zone and vegetables in abundance can be successfully grown there. This school is not under the direction of this office, although the Paiute who are located there originally belonged to this reservation. I think a persistent effort should be made to fill up this school, since it is so favorably situated. It might be readily developed into one of our best nonreservation schools if the pupils could only be secured.

Industrial pursuits.—Of course the paramount pursuit of this reservation is stock raising, and so must necessarily continue for a long period, since grass is one of the great products of the country and summer frosts make grain raising too precarious to make it a profitable pursuit, except in a few unimportant areas. The Indians are encouraged to become cattle raisers and are not averse to going into this business, though many of them, on account of their limited means, find it difficult to make a beginning. During the last year the herds have increased considerably. They have built several miles of fence, and in many ways have made substantial improvements upon their allotments. I estimate the number of miles of fence built at 47; the tonnage of hay put up at 10,000, not including hay made on contracts for white people who are renting lands, or for men for whom they have worked in haying outside the lines, usually on contracts.

Last autumn the allottees of the Siacan Valley, Paiute mostly, undertook to fence in one body 20,000 acres of meadow land, intending later to put in the subdivisional lines, but before the work was completed winter came on and they had to abandon it, with several miles of fence yet to build. This work will be resumed soon, however, with the intention of completing it this fall.

The Indians haul nearly all the hay for the agency and schools, cut and deliver the wood, convey all the freight for the agency and schools from the railroad, a distance of about 90 miles, and do much freighting for the agency traders and for merchants off the reservation.

The Klamath boarding school.—This school has, under the management of Miss Anna C. Egan, an experienced, able, and energetic superintendent, aided by a corps of capable employees, done admirable work. The capacity of the school is 110 pupils, while the average attendance has been 107 and a fraction, a falling off consequent upon the ill health of many of the pupils, and the smallpox quarantine, which for several months paralyzed nearly all efforts made to secure pupils.

In addition to the completion of the buildings mentioned in my last annual report as in process of construction, the large building for carpenter shop, paint shop, band room, and gymnasium, etc., heretofore the subject of correspondence with your office, has been well advanced. This building, which is to be finished in good style, is 72 feet long, 31 feet wide, and 2 full stories high. It is a decided ornament to the school plant, and as it will supply a number of long-felt wants I wish to push the work of construction upon it as soon as possible to do so through the arrival of the hardware and other material required to complete it.

This building completed, the school will be in admirable shape to accommodate its proper quota of 110 pupils and its force of employees, except that it remains without proper sewerage, a modern water system for use and fire protection, a better and safer method of lighting than can be afforded by the use of coal-oil lamps, some better appliances for the introduction of hot and cold water into the kitchen and laundry, some rational system of fire escapes, and the improvement of the farms through irrigation.

As to the subject of a water, sewerage, and electric-lighting improvement, I will again refer to the admirable plans submitted some months ago and now in your office, which contemplate the inauguration of an elaborate system which would raise the water of our magnificent agency springs into a reservoir of masonry on the hill near the agency and dispense it throughout the place by a system of pipes. The engineer, Mr. Clarence A. Miller, who prepared the plans and specifications for this system, estimated the cost at an aggregate of $16,188.90.

While grateful for the assistance given by your office in building a new plank flume in place of the dilapidated one now in use, which conveys the water a distance of over 2,000 feet from our fine spring to the school building, and which is a menace to the health of our people, I do sincerely hope that means will be found to inaugurate the modern and elaborate system for which plans and estimates have been submitted, and at as early a date as practicable. If the plans meet with the approval of your office and contracts could be let with a view to commence actual construction work in the spring, it would be glad news for our people, who realize what the proposed improvement would mean for the convenience of the Klamath school and for its healthfulness and safety.

Another improvement greatly needed I have already referred to in discussing the subject of irrigation, namely, the Crooked Creek ditch. Mr. George Butler, irrigation engineer, has made a casual examination of the proposed scheme, and will probably make a more careful survey and submit to your office a report after his return from Fort Defiance, where he has lately proceeded under your orders. The completion of this ditch would greatly increase the productiveness of the school farm, and I hope to see it done in time to secure some benefit from it next year.

Considering its imperfections as to water system, etc., the Klamath school plant is in good order—the buildings are in satisfactory repair, the grounds are neatly kept, the stock is well cared for, the gardening has proven a decided success, discipline is exceptionally good, everything suggests energetic and skilled management, and no great expense will be necessary to make it a model Indian school.

Yainax Boarding School.—This school, situated at the Yainax subagency, 40 miles east of this place, has had quite a prosperous year. The far-reaching effects of the epidemic of measles which occurred there last year, and which involved almost the entire school, has contributed no little toward reducing the attendance, as, aside from a number of deaths, the malady hastened the development of consumption in several cases. Notwithstanding this, however, the average attendance for the year has been 90.7, while the average for last year was only 89. As the capacity of the school is 100, the average for the year was not far below the maximum capacity, and for shorter periods has often been above it. Since the Klamath tribe is well represented in this locality, and all the Paiutes and Modocs reside within a few miles of the school, it is conveniently situated for their accommodation, and there is practically no trouble in maintaining it to its full capacity.

The buildings are not in a good state of repair, but since the new steam sawmill has been located only a few miles away we confidently hope soon to secure materials enough to put the buildings in good condition and also to add to the plant one or two very essential buildings if we can secure the hardware necessary, an estimate for the expense of which I have already submitted. Mr. Frederic Snyder, the new superintendent, is a practical and capable man and has done much toward improving the place, both as to its convenience, general appearance, and sanitation. Since he took charge the large building which is used for nearly all school purposes has been renovated and repaired, the entire plant has been neatly fenced, the outbuildings have been repaired and whitewashed, and a flume has been constructed to convey the water without loss from the spring to the garden.

He has made a special success of the garden and has cared faithfully for the stock and poultry. The school herd of cattle now aggregates 123 head, some 50 more than the capacity of the plant will justify keeping, and I have asked authority to dispose of the surplus at public sale, as per our usual plans.

As often before stated, the paramount need is a water system which shall not only furnish an abundance of good water for use but make the plant reasonably safe from fire. The place is now provided with a good quality of water for drinking purposes from wells, while the animals are furnished from the large spring which rises below the level of the buildings, and from which the gardens and meadows are irrigated. A plan heretofore submitted, at my suggestion, by Inspector Walter H. Graves contemplated the elevation of the water from the spring by steam power into a tank, the height of which was to be about 60 feet above the level of the spring, the entire cost of the improvement to aggregate probably $2,500. Nothing having come from this, however, Yainax yet remains practically without anything worthy to be called a water system.

A fine large spring has been discovered in the elevated mesa, south of the school and probably distant a mile and a half, from which water could be conveyed with a descent of probably 400 feet down to the school. We have as yet made no estimate of the probable expense of securing water from that source, though I think it would be a good idea to do so. Such a system, if not too expensive, would give Yainax a supply of as good water as can be found anywhere and with a pressure which would make the place as safe as possible from fire. It would also provide the essentials for almost a phenomenal sewerage system.

Cascade Forest Reserve.—Your instruction that I cooperate with the national and State authorities in preventing trespass in the great Cascade Forest Reserve, a great part of which is contiguous to this reservation, has my careful attention, especially during the season that our Indians are in the mountains for the purpose of hunting and gathering wild fruits. This is a limited period, however, seldom beginning before August 15 or extending later than October 1. All Indians who receive passes to go into the mountains are cautioned to extinguish their camp fires and to refrain from violating the game and forestry laws. So far this season several fires have occurred in the forest, though none of them has so far been fixed on Indians.

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Two Indian families were seen by a forest ranger to leave their fires by the roadside where they had encamped without extinguishing them, according to rule. Although no damage was done their negligence was inexcusable, and they will be severely reprimanded for their error. The source of the fires which have devastated considerable areas of the forest is unknown, although steps are now being taken to fix the responsibility in the hope that some examples may be made that will hereafter have a deterrent effect. At this season thousands of people pass through the forest reserve and Crater Lake National Park and encamp for considerable periods of time in the forest, and their want of care in extinguishing fires occasionally causes incalculable damage to timbered areas. In addition to maintaining a vigilant Indian police force in the mountains during this period I make occasionally an incursion into the forest region myself or send a trusted employee to observe conditions.

Crater Lake National Park.—Congress at its last session established near this reservation and within the Cascade Forest Reserve the Crater Lake National Park, an area of 249 square miles inclosing Crater Lake and its environs and constituting one of the most remarkable and picturesque portions of a range of mountains which is well known for its scenic attractions. Since the establishment of this park will advertise to the world an area which for natural wonders can not be surpassed, the tide of summer travelers will no doubt be greatly increased and the mountains and Indian reservation will be swarming with tourists, and increased vigilance will be necessary to guard the fine timber of this country from the carelessness of the camper and trespasses of the vandal, but I trust that the Government will see the need of increasing largely the force which is maintained in the forest for its protection.

Conclusion.—June 30, 1902, my four years' term as United States Indian agent at the Klamath Agency terminated. I may say that I have endeavored faithfully to perform a difficult duty in managing the manifold affairs of this agency. This I have done with a careful regard to the interests of these people, who are being trained for useful lives as citizens of our great country. It would only be fair to say that in this work I have had the assistance of a corps of employees, both in and out of the schools, who have generally been prompt, faithful, and competent. To your office for a generous forbearance and many favors I am grateful. While I continue in the place awaiting such action as may be taken as to the succession, I shall, of course, continue to render as capable service as possible in the light of the experience of many years in the management and instruction of the Indian people.

Very respectfully,

O. C. APPLEGATE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF KLAMATH SCHOOL.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREG., *September 8, 1902.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the Klamath School for the year ending June 30, 1902.

Attendance.—School closed on the 30th of June with an enrollment of 109 pupils; one less than the capacity limit calls for.

Health.—The Klamaths as a people seem to be at the present time undergoing a period of decimation. The fact that there have been more deaths than births on the reservation this past year goes to prove this. And this school, being situated on the portion of the reserve where Klamaths only live, is made to feel this state of affairs, and the attendance is thereby very naturally affected. Unless Indians living off the reservation who hold allotments on it are persuaded to send their children to school, it will not be an easy matter, for some time to come at least, to maintain the average attendance required at present.

There is a school population of about 150 children on this end of the reservation, but at least 30 of this number are, because of disease, unfit to attend school.

The general health of the pupils this past year has been good. There has been very little sickness and no epidemics. Four pupils were withdrawn who were afflicted with tubercular trouble, and these have since died.

Progress in studies.—The class-room work, under the efficient direction of Mr. Shirley K Cragg, principal teacher, has been most satisfactory. The school is now graded as it has never been before. The lack of ambition and interest which was such a discouraging feature of the literary work of this school has entirely disappeared, and in its stead has sprung up a desire to attend class-room exercises regularly and to advance that is surprising. The discipline in the class rooms is excellent.

Systematic calisthenic drills, with dumb bells, from the Swedish system, were given the pupils in all the grades by the intermediate teacher, Mrs. Emma H. Foster. So expert did the children become in these drills that a public out-door exhibition, in which every pupil in the school took part, was given on the occasion of the school's closing exercises. Our visitors on that occasion were both surprised and delighted with the perfect manner in which the children acquitted themselves of this feature of the day's entertainment. And so pleased especially were our Indian visitors that a committee was sent to request that the drill be repeated at the Fourth of July celebration at old Fort Klamath. This request was agreed to, and the children a second time acquitted themselves with credit.

The teachers have most conscientiously endeavored to put themselves into the spirit of the official course of study. The pupils in the primary and intermediate departments had their little gardens in which they sedulously labored whenever the weather permitted, but alas, owing to the lateness of our spring, school closed before the buried interests had hardly gotten above ground. But kind hands watered and weeded during the vacation months, so that the little ones' *eyes might be gladdened* with the sight of a promising harvest—the result of their little efforts—on their return to school.

General discipline.—The conduct of the pupils this past year has been exceptionally good. Two boys were expelled for being incorrigible, but neither was overweighted with brain power.

A new feature, that is bound with time to prove quite an attraction, in the shape of a set of band instruments, has, thanks to the urgent recommendation of the *supervisor of the district*, Mr. Holland, been introduced into the school. The boys are showing wonderful proficiency in performing on the various instruments, and the band is already a source of pleasure to the school. A piano, a long-felt want, has been kindly supplied us this past year, also through the efforts of the supervisor.

Advancement in the trades and domestic duties.—When it is understood that all the improvements in the shape of new buildings and the improvement of the old ones, repairs, etc., have been made by the pupils, under the direction of the school carpenter, one can appreciate that carpentering is taught very practically here.

The boys detailed to the shoe and harness shop have made good progress, and it is much to be regretted that this department has been done away with at this school.

Housekeeping.—The girls, under the direction of efficient heads, have done remarkably well in the kitchen, laundry, and sewing room.

Farming and gardening.—No new ground was broken on the school farm this year, and only one kind of grain was sown—rye—which promises to give a good yield at thrashing time. The school garden has never given promise of a better harvest than is looked for this year. There will be an abundant supply of all the hardier vegetables for winter use for the children as well as for feed for the cattle.

Stock raising and dairying.—The pupils are well drilled in this feature of the school's industry. We have a fine herd, and milk throughout the year from 20 to 30 cows. These give an abundance of milk for the use of the school, and we also make all the butter we can use.

Poultry.—Besides a chicken ranch that supplies all the eggs required for the school's use, we have recently started to raise turkeys. Our first year's experience has not been very successful, but we look forward to no success another year.

From our herd of swine the pupils during the winter months have several meals of fresh pork, sausage, etc., and from 200 to 300 pounds of hams and bacon are cured annually.

Future improvements.—With the completion of the buildings in course of erection at present and a few repairs to fences, this may be considered a very complete and well-equipped plant. It is our intention now to turn our energies to the development of the school farm. As stock raising is about the one and only industry of the country, I think it would be advisable to make stock raising and dairying a main feature of industry in this school. And at any rate, if water can be brought on to the west end of the school farm according to the plans that you have already under consideration, several hundred acres of fine land can be brought under cultivation, either as hay land or for general farming purposes, and at a slight cost the value of this plant will be very considerably increased.

It is most gratifying on looking back over my three years' work here to note the decided improvements that have been made in every direction. Difficulties that seemed impossible to overcome on looking at them for the first time three years ago have vanished into thin air, and it is a dream that they ever existed. A lot of pupils with an extended reputation for general depravity and meanness have settled down to be a law-abiding, peaceful set of everyday school children. Old dilapidated buildings have taken on an appearance of respectability, while the new ones erected will compare favorably in architecture and workmanship with any in the service. But on further reflection it is borne in upon me how little of all this could have ever been accomplished had I not been blessed with the hearty cooperation of such a man as yourself, one who is always for progress, always for peace. The results are all due to you.

Thanking you for much personal consideration and unfailing courtesy and kindness, and with a grateful acknowledgment to the faithful corps of workers who have been so enthusiastic in their efforts to advance the work here,

I remain, respectfully,

ANNA C. EGAN, *Superintendent.*

Capt. O. C. APPLEGATE,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF YAINAX SCHOOL.

YAINAX BOARDING SCHOOL,
Yainax, Oreg., August 18, 1902.

SIR: I submit herewith the annual report for the Yainax Boarding School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

Four tribes of Indians are represented in the school—Klamath, Modoc, Paiute, and Pitt River. The average attendance for the year was 96.7.

The schoolroom work was carefully graded, and the results for the year were satisfactory, the children in the primary department having made especially good progress. The Course of Study received last fall was of great assistance to all the employees in their work.

The girls were instructed in cooking, butter making, sewing, rug making, laundering, and the usual household duties. Several hundred pounds of butter were put up for winter use.

The boys have had especially good instruction in gardening, and a very promising garden is the result. There will probably be more cabbages, rutabagas, turnips, parsnips, and beets than the school can use during the winter and spring. The surplus will be fed to the stock or given to Indians. There have been heavy frosts during July and August, and consequently our attempts to raise beans and potatoes have been unsuccessful. About 15 acres of ground were seeded down with rye for hay this spring, which is now being harvested. Besides this hay, which will amount to about 20 tons, 130 tons of wild hay were harvested.

The school herd now consists of 123 head of cattle, of which number about 50 head should be sold this fall. Forty-two young turkeys have been raised this summer at the school. The chickens are very inferior, and an effort is being made to get a better flock for the coming year.

Some of the buildings are much in need of repairs and painting, but from lack of lumber, shingles, nails, and paint very little could be done. It is hoped that the new sawmill will be able to manufacture some lumber soon.

The general health of the children and employees was good.

Very respectfully,

FREDERIC SNYDER,
Superintendent.

O. C. APPLEGATE,
United States Indian Agent.

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REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF SILETZ AGENCY.

SILETZ TRAINING SCHOOL,
Siletz, Oreg., August 4, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the first annual report of the Siletz Agency and the Siletz Training School under the changed management from the United States Indian Agent to that of school superintendent.

I relieved Mr. T. Jay Buford, ex-agent, July 1, 1901, upon which date I assumed charge of the Government affairs at this place.

SILETZ TRAINING SCHOOL.

Condition of the plant.—No additional buildings of any importance were required, but considerable improvement was found necessary in the nature of repairs and remodeling of buildings to fit them for use during the year. The following is a summary of what has been accomplished in improvements: The main dormitory, painted outside, and inside first story; same repaired and remodeled; schoolhouse, painted outside and inside and refloored; a covered passage, with belfry, built between main dormitory and dining hall; new wood house, 24 by 60 feet, erected; 600 yards of 4-foot walk built; chicken house moved and fence built to confine poultry; a new ferryboat built, and other miscellaneous improvements. A few minor improvements are still necessary, and will be made the subject of special communications.

School furnishings.—Sitting rooms for girls', boys', and employees' use have been provided and suitably furnished with furniture, rugs, pictures, lace curtains, etc. A piano has been provided for the school, a cream separator for the dairy, and other miscellaneous articles.

Stock.—The dairy herd, consisting of 19 cows, is fairly creditable, and has been well cared for during the year. The pupils have been liberally supplied with milk and butter. The training received by the boys in taking care of this herd has been of much practical value. Three good horses have been bought during the year, and 2 unserviceable animals have been sold. A large number of pigs have been sold at public auction.

Industrial departments.—The garden last year was fairly good in the variety and quantity of articles raised, and aided very materially in furnishing subsistence for the school. The farm crop consisted of 40 acres of meadow, which produced an abundance of hay for the school and agency stock; also 20 acres of oats of a very good quality and a fair yield per acre, being sufficient for the school and agency teams. Twenty acres of oats were sown during the fall and are now ready to harvest, giving promise of an excellent yield per acre. An unusually cold, wet spring interfered seriously with planting and growth this year. A large amount of garden seeds were planted, and notwithstanding the difficulties encountered it may be safely estimated that a large quantity and variety of garden vegetables will be produced during the present year.

A great deal has been done in the way of removing rubbish, tearing down and removing old worthless buildings, sidewalks, and fences, and in building new walks and fences.

In the domestic departments of the school special attention has been given to keeping the household matters in a clean and orderly condition, the dress and personal habits of the pupils receiving a great deal of attention. The industrial work of the girls has mostly consisted in performing the necessary work of the institution, such as the care of rooms, manufacture of garments, laundrying, and cooking. In all of the foregoing branches of school work the larger girls have attained considerable skill, and, as a rule, with slight supervision, are capable of doing creditable work in any household.

Literary department.—At the beginning of the year Mr. Omar Bates was promoted from the position of industrial teacher to that of teacher, and his wife, Gertrude E. Bates, from seamstress to assistant teacher, each having passed successfully the teacher's examination. To their united, painstaking efforts is largely due the interest taken by the pupils in their studies throughout the year. Five pupils were transferred to Chemawa soon after school opened in October, and a class of ten have been prepared during the year for transfer next September. The lower grades have made satisfactory progress.

Language.—If language could be taken as a proper standard of judgment, the Siletz people would be classed high in the scale of civilization. The English language is spoken by the young entirely. For this reason this does not seem like an Indian school to persons accustomed to work among real Indians. Not having to learn our language gives the children here a great advantage over the pupils of many Indian schools.

Attendance.—It was evident that the custom of allowing pupils to make frequent visits to their homes was interfering seriously with the work of the school and retarding the progress of the pupils. Infrequent visits of the children to their homes and regularity of attendance was insisted upon with very beneficent results.

Health.—Diseases of a hereditary nature are very prevalent among the children at this agency. Many are afflicted with tuberculosis. It was thought to be for the good of all concerned to dismiss all of the worst cases. Aside from colds, there has been no sickness of an epidemic nature during the year.

Vacation.—The time for the summer vacation has been changed from the months of August and September to the months of July and August. This change makes the vacation at this school correspond to the time of vacation in the majority of schools, and will be much better for pupils, their parents, and the employees.

Official visitors.—Inspector Armstrong visited the agency and the school a few days after my arrival, and his representation of conditions and needs have been very helpful. Special Agent D. W. Manchester remained here during the first part of the year and took much interest in the welfare of the institution.

SILETZ AGENCY.

Payment of the Siletz general fund.—For several years these Indians had been agitating the payment of the Siletz general fund, and for nearly a year before the payment took place they seemed to be doing little else than visiting the agency to inquire when the payment would be made. It was not until November that the anxiously anticipated time arrived. During the months of November and December the superintendent assisted Mr. Manchester in making the payment of the greater part of the fund of $100,000. The distribution of so large an amount of money, with the correspondence connected therewith, has made a great deal of extra office work. The effect of the distribution of this fund on the Indians will eventually be very beneficial, in that when the money has been all spent they will resume industrial work.

Retrogression.—It is a fact that for several years past the Indians have not been so prosperous, because they have not been as industrious as in former years. The beginning of this retrogression is traceable to the sale of the surplus lands whereby a tribal fund was created, from which payments began to be made as provided for by treaty, filling the minds with visions of stored-up wealth which would relieve future necessity for toil. The death of some of the older leaders in industrial enterprise has undoubtedly had something to do with the lack of attention given of late years to agriculture. The young men who have been most favored by educational training seem to be but little disposed to use the ax, the spade, the hoe, the plow, and other implements of toil. Another attributable cause for the unfortunate change is that when the Government turned over the thrashing machines to individual Indians they were soon allowed to get out of repair, making it impossible to get grain thrashed. The foregoing and other minor causes have reduced the agricultural products at this agency to their present low condition.

Litigation and citizenship.—During the year prior to the last the well-known case from this agency of the United States *v.* Larkey L. Logan, in which Logan was tried before Judge Bellinger in Portland, Oreg., on the charge of assault with intent to kill, resulted in the expression of the opinion that the allotment of lands to the defendant did not "take the case out of the jurisdiction of the United States court; that the Indians affected by these allotments are still dependent communities. The lands allotted to them continue to be held by the United States, in trust, for their benefit. The allotments are still subject to the regulation provided for the government of Indian reservations. Notwithstanding the mandate of the act of Congress declaring them to be citizens they are still minors in the eyes of the law, incapable of disposing of the lands held by them, or even of leasing without the consent of the reservation agent; and their dependence is still so complete that it is a crime to sell or give them whisky or other intoxicants."

In view of the foregoing the local courts of the State began at once to decline taking action in cases brought to their attention from the Siletz Agency. About this time the Department maintained, as hereafter stated, that as the Siletz Indians were citizens the court of Indian offenses had no authority in law for its existence.

For a short time the situation was anomalous, if not serious. I consulted United

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States District Attorney John H. Hall, Portland, Oreg., in regard to the matter and obtained his opinion, in which Hon. C. B. Bellinger, United States district judge, concurred, to the effect that—

the only crimes that the United States courts have jurisdiction over upon Indian reservations are as follows: Murder, manslaughter, rape, assault with intent to kill, arson, burglary, and larceny, and all crimes committed on an Indian reservation not included within the above category, are within the jurisdiction of the State in which the reservation is situated.

With the foregoing explanation accepted by the State courts it has been possible to obtain litigation for the prosecution of Indians in the State courts for crimes not coming under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States courts.

Court of Indian offenses.—Notwithstanding the fact that the Siletz Indians received their allotments in 1891, and that the surplus lands were sold and thrown open for settlement, the court of Indian offenses was still maintained, and Indians were arrested and tried in the same manner as they had been theretofore.

I am reliably informed that this was due to the desire of the Indians that they have an easily accessible tribunal for their own protection. The court of Indian offenses was discontinued by the abolishment of the judges' positions at the close of the fiscal year.

Marriage and divorce.—It has been the custom at this agency for several years among these Indians to marry and obtain divorce in accordance with the laws of the State. In a few instances, where the laws had been ignored, the parties from fear of prosecution have, during the past year obtained divorces, and have married in accordance with law, leaving the docket at present pretty clear.

Drunkenness and gambling.—The Indians seem to have but little difficulty in securing all the liquor they desire, and it appears to be very difficult to secure evidence which can be used in prosecuting those who furnish the Indians with liquor. Four cases have been tried during the past year where the evidence was abundant, positive, and uncontradicted, but notwithstanding this the accused were acquitted. A fifth case is still pending.

The extra amount of money has contributed not only to the purchase of liquor but to the attraction of the gambling table. Both of the above evils seem to thrive with much greater impunity where the Indians have the rights of citizens and are amenable to the laws of the State than where Indians are governed in accordance with the regulations of the Indian Office.

Land.—The practice of leasing Indian allotments without proper authority, prior to this year, seems to have gradually assumed considerable proportions. The attention of illegal lessees was called to the requirements of the law early in the year, and, in most cases, a disposition to execute leases in due form was manifest. Both Indians and whites seem to desire to avail themselves of the protection of the law. This occasioned more office work in this particular line than in former years.

Much inquiry is being made at present relative to the sale of inherited Indian lands.

Climate.—The absence of excessive heat and extreme cold makes this climate ideal in regard to temperature. The excessive and continuous rainfall for about nine months of the year makes exceedingly bad roads, interferes with outside industrial work, and retards the development of the country. The remaining three months are usually extremely dry.

Industries.—The cascara sagrada industry had to be discontinued as the market became overstocked with this commodity. Fishing for home consumption and for the market continues to give employment to many during the fishing season. Agriculture is limited almost entirely to the raising of potatoes and other garden vegetables. Considerable hay is raised and an occasional Indian raises a few acres of oats. The idea of stock raising is becoming pretty firmly established; the majority have a few head of cattle which they prize very highly. The conditions of climate and the character of the people would seem to indicate that stock raising, and at some future time dairying, will be the branches of agriculture that will be most successful here.

Sawmill.—The old agency sawmill has been becoming less useful every year since its management was placed in the hands of individual Indians, who had neither the means, knowledge, nor inclination to keep it in proper repair and energetically operate it for their own good and the public welfare. Aside from the cutting of lumber for school and agency work little worth mentioning has been done during the past year.

Fortunately the Government has succeeded recently in leasing this mill to reliable white men who will improve and operate it in such a way as to make it a source of industry and profit for the Indians and a great benefit to the community, who depend upon the mill for lumber.

Physician.—The change at the close of this fiscal year from agency physician to "contract" physician is a step in the right direction. Indians who are citizens and possessed of physical strength or valuable property ought to be required to pay for the services of the physician who waits upon them, the same as do other citizens.

Missionary work.—The Catholic Church and the Methodist Episcopal Society have each maintained a missionary here, as in past years. Both are affable, industrious men, who seem to command the respect and maintain the good will of the people. They undoubtedly exert a great deal of influence for good.

The Catholic Society has a neat church building and the Methodist people will erect a church this summer.

Conclusion.—Having passed through the transitional period from Government wards to the full responsibility of citizenship, having received the payment of the Siletz general fund, being again thrown upon their own resources, having a country which is rich in timber, with a productive soil, if the Siletz Indians, after all the teaching they have had, can not, under these conditions, support themselves in ordinary comfort, when they are naturally shrewd in trade, it can hardly be expected that they will receive much sympathy from those who are well acquainted with the favorable opportunities that are theirs if they will but apply themselves to steady work.

Very respectfully,

DUNCAN D. MCARTHUR,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN CHARGE OF UMATILLA AGENCY.

UMATILLA AGENCY,
Pendleton, Oreg., July 28, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fifth annual report of the affairs of the Umatilla Agency, which covers the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

Population.—The census roll accompanying this report shows a population of 1,141, as follows:

Cayuse	391
Wallawalla	569
Umatilla	184
Total	1,141
Males over 18 years of age	269
Females over 14 years of age	451
School children between 6 and 16	252

I have made every effort to have this year's census as complete as possible.

Improvements.—The brick school building condemned some time ago has been demolished, and a new, up-to-date building erected in its stead. This building has been placed in another location, being now in line with the other school buildings, facing the north. By this change in location we are now enabled to have a large, striking lawn, or campus, which adds much to the beauty of the school surroundings. A system for irrigating this lawn has been put in, ornamental shade trees planted, grounds leveled and planted to grass, all of which adds greatly to the appearance and value of the plant. New bathing facilities have been placed in the girls' dormitory and in the employees' building, and many other new improvements have been made in these buildings.

The Indians continue to erect new residence buildings on their allotments, many having been constructed during the year and of a better class than those erected in former years.

Health.—There appears to be no change in the general health of the Indians as compared with previous years. The death rate is comparatively small. No epidemics have prevailed. Consumption, scrofula, catarrh, rheumatism, and colds continue as the general ailments. During the year nine deaths from consumption, two from old age, and one from dementia are noted, in addition to which there have been about fifteen deaths from other and various causes. The sanitary condition of the reserve is good.

Peo, the well-known chief of the Umatillas, is still in a demented condition, unable to take care of himself. He is indebted for his present state to the continued use of

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alcohol. At one time he was wealthy and intelligent, and was looked upon as a good man and the leading orator in council in this section. Now but a child in action, he is an object of pity. Acquaintances before his downfall speak well of him.

Lawsuits. A number of suits pertaining to heirship matters have been entered in the United States district and State circuit courts during the year. The principal cases for adjudication are those in the United States district court for changes in allotments. Five cases of this character have been brought, one of which, Smith *v.* He yu te mil ken, was tried in the United States district court, a decision being rendered by Judge Bellenger in favor of the plaintiff, which decision would take from He yu te mil ken the land allotted to him by the commissioners appointed for that purpose twelve years ago. The case has been carried up to the United States court of appeals, and a decision in this case by that court is now awaited before prosecuting the already entered cases of a like nature. Should the decision of that court be favorable to the plaintiff, there are many other similar cases in contemplation to be instituted. The determination of this case is of the utmost importance to the service. Should the complainants gain the ends prayed for, endeavors would undoubtedly be made to change the bulk of the allotments as they now stand. The seriousness of the situation caused me to request that assistant counsel be allowed the United States district attorney in defending these suits.

Conditions. There is not much to be said under this heading, other than that these people are making advancement slowly but noticeably. They have had unusual good success with crops, and continue to rid themselves of worthless stock and to grade up their retained animals. The soil of this reservation being very productive and climatic conditions excellent, these people, as a rule, seem to be contented and happy. Very few have learned to save anything for the future. Immorality among the women is of rare occurrence. Opportunities for earning money are increasing, and they are becoming more and more independent of others. The disposition to shirk work is apparent among the men, but when once started in labor they do well. The women, as a rule, are hard workers. Orders of the agent are uniformly obeyed without remonstrance. Keen interest in the news of the outside world is shown by them, and I have always made it a point to bring important matters of news to their attention.

Education. The Government school has just experienced the most prosperous year of its existence. It is indeed an excellent institution, and much good has resulted from efforts therein put forth for the benefit of the pupils. The gain in attendance has exceeded any previous year, and no deaths are to be reported at the school during the period covered by this report. The superintendent, teachers, and other employees are to be commended for their faithful and earnest labors. At the beginning of the school term in each year (September) it is a difficult matter to get but a few children on the roll, owing to the absence of the Indian families in the mountains. They usually return in October and November, after which time the attendance is more easily kept up. When once in school they appear happy and contented. The old Indians are becoming more and more favorably impressed with the good the school is accomplishing, which is attested by their lending assistance in getting the children into school.

Mange.—Much complaint has been made concerning the prevalence of this disease among the horses of the reservation. The fact that many animals here are so affected is true. The Agricultural Department has taken interest toward eliminating the trouble and delegated a veterinarian to inspect conditions thoroughly, report the extent of the disease, and recommend some plan for its extermination. I note from a newspaper article that the inspector reported 20 per cent of the animals on the reservation as being affected, slightly and otherwise, with the mange. From reports and complaints previously made this is a much better showing than was expected. A few years ago this disease was much more in evidence here than at this time. Within the past two years many affected animals have died, many have been shot, and the greater number have been doctored by the Indians. The recommendation of Dr. Lantz that a dipping vat be erected, and that all animals found with the disease upon the reservation be run through the same, is timely, and in my judgment the proper and only method of eradicating the disease in a reasonable length of time. At the recent round-up on this reservation the Indians made an attempt to doctor all afflicted animals; but with the dipping vat speedier and more thorough results will be obtained.

In this connection I desire to refer to the fact that in almost every case the newspaper reports give the Umatilla Reservation credit, or apparently so, of having and disseminating about all the mange in Oregon. Many informants have made me acquainted with the fact that in counties far west of this reservation the disease is as noticeable as here. Of course, this reservation gets the credit of spreading the disease to those counties, but I doubt that it is true. The claim is made that the disease was started in this country by a team of horses so afflicted, brought in from California. These animals were driven overland through this State, and I take it for granted that if said team could spread the disease here they could have done so throughout the State on their overland trip.

Crimes and casualties.—There has been no crime of a serious nature committed by the Indians during the year. A well-known Indian, Weet soot by name, was found dead by the railroad track, having been killed by the cars. The body of another Indian by the name of Jackson was found in the river, having met death by drowning. It is supposed that both of these deaths were due to the use of alcohol.

In the case of Columbia George and Toy toy for murdering an Indian medicine woman, the State supreme court ruled that the lower court (State circuit court) did not have jurisdiction. They had been sentenced to hang by the lower court, but after the decision above referred to the prosecution was transferred to the Federal (United States district) court, and upon trial there they were sentenced to life imprisonment.

Indian court.—A large number of cases of minor importance have been brought before this court. The police continue vigilant and faithful, and are successful in maintaining order. It is due to the judges and police force of this agency to say that they form one of the most efficient auxiliaries to the enforcement of law and order. Their selection is upon special regard to fitness for the duties required, and they are vigorous, zealous, and fearless in executing orders, and in consequence they have been of incalculable assistance in maintaining law and order.

Transfers of pupils.—I have sent five pupils to the Haskell Training School, at Lawrence, Kans., during the year. In addition there are, from this reservation, about twenty at Chemawa and six at Carlisle.

Official visitors.—Inspector Jenkins, Supervisor Chalcraft, and Special Agents Manchester and McNichols have visited the agency. Suggestions and recommendations made by these officials are noticeably important and valuable toward the betterment of conditions here.

Conclusion.—In concluding this report I can express myself as being well pleased with the advancement made by the Indians the past year, and with their future prospects. I feel that some of my efforts in their behalf have been successful and that I have met with some measure of success in my endeavor to do my duty.

Very respectfully.

CHARLES WILKINS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF UMATILLA SCHOOL.

UMATILLA BOARDING SCHOOL,
Pendleton, Oreg., September 4, 1902.

SIR: I respectfully submit my ninth annual report of this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Location.—This school is most favorably located in the heart of the fine wheat section of Umatilla County. The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's railroad runs by it, and it is about 3 miles from the town of Pendleton, a thriving place of 6,000 inhabitants.

Attendance.—The enrollment for the year was 135; the average attendance, 103; which is the largest in the history of the school. The children are all young, the oldest 16 years of age, 100 of the pupils attending the school being under 12 years of age.

Improvements.—A handsome new brick schoolbuilding was finished last May. New bath tubs, wash sink, and closets were placed in girls' dormitory and employees' quarters. The new dormitory for boys, which was built the previous year, and the improvements of this year, give us a first-class school plant, with sufficient room to accommodate 60 boys and 50 girls.

Improvements needed.—The well from which the school is supposed to be supplied only furnished about one-fifth the amount of water needed, and the rest of the water has to be pumped from a small stream which drains the barnyard and is impure and unfit for use. This important matter should be given immediate attention, as some malignant disease may result from further use of this water.

A new yard fence is badly needed, also sidewalks and a milk house. The improvements mentioned would add materially to the appearance of the place, as well as to its convenience.

Industrial work.—The industrial work of the school was carried on successfully in every department. The girls showed marked improvement in cooking, sewing, laundry work, poultry raising, care of milk, and housekeeping generally. The boys did equally well in their lines of work.

Garden.—The garden was cultivated by the boys under the supervision of the industrial teacher. Enough early vegetables were raised to supply the school, and the late ones look promising.

Irrigating yard.—Especial mention should be made of the amount of hard work done by the boys last spring under the supervision and help of the carpenter. At some past time the yard had been laid with pipe for irrigating it. This old pipe was all dug up and cleaned, new ditches dug, and the same pipe relaid. The entire front yard can now be irrigated. The yard was also graded and leveled, and 50 shade trees planted out. I regret to say that from some cause the trees are not doing well.

School stock.—Thirty head of school cattle and 11 head of hogs were sold from the school farm this summer, from which sale we realized $620. This place is well adapted to raising stock, as there

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is a fine large pasture having a running stream of water through it. The school needs a better breed of cattle. The cows we have are poor milkers. The Indian boys should be taught to know the value of good breeds of cattle; besides, well-bred stock are far more profitable than inferior breeds.

School room work.—The children made marked improvement in their studies, notwithstanding the fact that the teachers labored under great disadvantages on account of insufficient school room. Now that they have their new building, they will be able to do better work, and will have their usual school entertainments.

Miss Hattie M. McDowell, advanced teacher, has been connected with this school for the past seven years. She has been of great assistance in helping to bring the school up to its present high standing.

Miss Joanna R. Speer has been matron here for nearly three years; she, too, is a refined Christian lady. I am very fortunate in having the services of these two superior women in this important work.

Transfers.—During the year there were six pupils from this school transferred to Haskell Institute and two to Chemawa.

Indian employees.—We have six Indian employees at this school. Five of them are former pupils from Chemawa. Two of them have been promoted since they have been here from assistants to head positions. This is the beginning of the third year that three of these girls have been in this school. They have all proven themselves to be satisfactory employees.

Perfect harmony exists throughout the school.

Interest of good people.—Each year the helpful interest in our school of the best citizens of Pendleton and vicinity increases. The ministers of the different denominations hold services for us frequently. The principal teachers of both the public school and the Pendleton Academy are beginning to take an interest in our work. We bring the Indian children into contact with white children as much as possible which is a great advantage to the Indian children. During the past year we have frequently taken the pupils of our school into town to attend the children's services, and they have taken a part in these services with the white children. Mr. Potwine, rector of the Episcopal church, has brought his vested choir of boys out to sing at the services which he has held for us. The sons of the best people in Pendleton come out on Saturdays and play ball with our Indian boys. Twice we have given a luncheon to the Indian and white boys together.

Conclusion.—I wish to thank the employees for their kind interest and efficient services rendered in the work of this school.

Allow me to express my sincerest gratitude and appreciation for the courtesy and helpful support received from your office.

Very respectfully,

MOSES V. SCHAEFFER,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
(Through Charles Wilkins, United States Indian agent).

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF WARM SPRINGS AGENCY.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREG., *August 30, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of Warm Springs Agency and the Warm Springs Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

The Warm Springs Indian Reservation is located in that part of the State known as eastern Oregon. It lies between the Cascade Mountains on the west and the Des Chutes on the east. The agency is about 75 miles south of The Dalles, Oreg., and about 2 miles west of Des Chutes River. The nearest railroad and telegraphic point is Shaniko, Oreg., the present southern terminus of the Columbia Southern Railroad, which connects with the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company at Biggs, Oreg. We have a daily (except Sunday) stage which leaves Shaniko each evening and arrives at the agency at noon on the following day.

The reservation is not well adapted to farming, but is better suited for grazing purposes. About one-third of it is covered with marketable timber of pine, fir, and cedar. The balance of the reserve is mostly grazing land, with a small amount of plowland, variously estimated at from 2 to 10 per cent. The farms are mostly in the valleys, and cereals are grown without irrigation.

The census returns June 30, 1902, are as follows:

Warm Spring	384
Wasco and Tenino	318
Paiute	78
Total	778
Males over 18	238
Females over 16	302
Children between 6 and 16	112

By comparing this with former reports it will be seen that these people are rapidly decreasing. Tuberculosis is their great enemy. There are but few families that have not lost one or more members from this disease. Of the thirty some deaths of the fiscal year, 75 per cent resulted from tubercular trouble, and nearly one-half of them were children between the ages of 1 and 7.

The people of this reservation are quiet, peaceable, and industrious. They still love their old customs and hold two dances each year and one feast. Their dances are usually styled celebrations, one being held the first week in July, and is called the "He he." The other begins Christmas and continues to New Year's Day. The feast is held in the spring of each year and is known as the "root feast." Their inborn love for gambling is still strong, and their natural weakness for whisky shows itself in an occasional spree, but most of their drinking is done off the reservation and they manage to sober up before they get back.

Their early nomadic habits still exert a strong influence over them, and they are never so happy as when living the careless, easy life of a camper. I have not been able to break up their custom of leaving the reservation in August to be gone three or four months. They put up their harvesting first and then go under the pretense of providing for the winter by working in the hop fields of the Willamette Valley. Very few of them bring back any money, but they have satisfied that craving for travel and camp life.

The principal industry is stock raising and farming. Their stock consists principally of horses and cattle. The number of horses, however, is about five times that of cattle, while the total value of the former is but little more than that of the latter. They have no sheep and very few swine.

Very good crops of wheat, rye, oats, and barley are raised without irrigation. The yield this year will be light on account of the dry weather. Irrigation would greatly increase the yield any year; but, while there is plenty of water here, the cost of getting it on the plowland would be enormous. Many of the Indians are getting a good start in the culture of fruit and berries. Garden vegetables of nearly all kinds do well here, but require irrigation.

As a general thing these Indians are fairly well supplied with farming implements such as the white man got along with fifty years ago. There are quite a number of mowers and reapers and a majority of the families have wagons. They are very skillful in handling machinery, doing good work with the thrasher and sawmill.

At the beginning of the year a price list of all property for issue was made out and posted for the benefit of the Indians, that they might know the value of the articles issued to them. Each article was charged to the account of the one to whom it was issued, and he was given to understand that it must be paid for in such work as he might be called upon to do. In this way about $400 worth of work was done on the roads during the past year. A part of this amount was old debts of several years' standing.

The trespassing of cattle belonging to settlers living near the reservation has been the source of much annoyance for a number of years. Many fruitless efforts were made to lease the reserve, or a part of it, for grazing purposes to these settlers. Last spring I took up a small band of their cattle, which were impounded and held for trespass fees. The charges were promptly paid, and arrangements made under the permit system by which we now have on the reservation about 375 head of their cattle at $1 per head.

The Indian court convened regularly every two weeks during the year. There were usually from one to three cases to be heard at each session, and the decisions rendered generally met with approval. Whisky was brought on the reservation several times, but it was impossible to obtain sufficient evidence to convict the offender.

These Indians have taken and are living on their allotments. Each year some improvements are added. During the last year several have called for their patents, the first that have been taken out of the office since the allotments were made.

The United Presbyterian Church has on the reservation three missionaries, whose characters are above reproach and whose efforts to better the moral and social life of the Indian have been tireless and fruitful. Their relation to the school especially has been harmonious, pleasant, and helpful. They have three church buildings, in which services are held regularly.

During the year there were more marriages solemnized according to law than the year preceding and fewer marriages according to Indian custom. They are beginning to recognize the necessity for strict marriage laws.

School.—For description of the grounds and buildings see last report. During the year the buildings have been partially repainted and several needed outbuildings erected. The old, worthless shower baths were torn out and ring baths and tubs substituted. This coming year the 4-inch main water pipe between the reservoir and buildings will be taken up and 6-inch pipe put in its place, which will greatly increase the efficiency of our fire protection. The old skeleton water wheel which now runs the dynamo and sawmill will be replaced with a new turbine, and some needed repairs will be made on our pumping plant. With these improvements I believe

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we will have as good a water and sewer system and electric plant as there is in the service.

The enrollment this year was 116, against that of 111 last year, yet the average attendance was only 95, which is the same as the attendance for 1901. The Indians' custom of going to the mountains and elsewhere in August and taking their children with them, where they remain as long as the weather permits, makes the attendance light at the beginning of the year, and so cuts down the average.

The work of the school rooms has been excellent, considering the fact that two teachers were required to do what kept three teachers busy the preceding year. Two teachers can not handle successfully and satisfactorily 116 pupils, ranging in ages from 4 to 18, and in grades from the kindergarten to the sixth grade, with two classes to the grade.

Two literary and debating societies and a young people's society were organized and maintained throughout the year, and each did good work.

No individual garden beds were tended by the pupils under the direction of the class-room teachers, as there was no ground convenient that could be irrigated. The majority of the girls, however, under the matron, planted and tended each a flower bed.

The usual instruction in the culinary arts, housekeeping, sewing, cutting and fitting, and laundering were given, and the employees have been faithful, painstaking, and thorough in their work.

Instruction was given the pupils in farming, gardening, and stock raising, where fairly good work was done, specially in the caring for stock. The hay crop is light, but the garden promises an abundant yield

Four boys were detailed to the blacksmith shop, where they made rapid progress and showed much aptness for the work.

During the year we were honored by visits from Special Agent D. W. Manchester and Inspector J. E. Jenkins, whose suggestions and criticisms were much appreciated.

In conclusion I wish to express my thanks to the officials of the Department for the courtesies extended this school during the past year.

Respectfully,

JAMES E. KIRK,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 27, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

Location.—The agency proper is located in the extreme southeast corner of the reservation on the west bank of the Missouri River and directly opposite the town of Forest City, S. Dak. It is reached via the Chicago and Northwestern Railway to Gettysburg, S. Dak., thence by daily stage, except Sundays. The telegraph station is Gettysburg, S. Dak., from whence telegrams were heretofore forwarded by mail. A telephone line having recently been constructed to the agency, wire communications are thus transmitted.

Population.—The annual census taken does not differ materially from that of last year and shows a population of 2,471 persons, of which number 1,211 are males and 1,260 females, being neither an increase nor decrease in the total number as compared with the last previous census.

Males over 18 years of age	673
Females over 14 years of age	851
Children between 6 and 16 years of age	605

General condition.—These Indians are in fairly good circumstances, nearly all of them owning some cattle or horses, while some of them own large herds of either, and hence we find among these Indians, as among nearly all other tribes, every condition of life, ranging from Indian affluence to almost abject poverty. The latter condition, however, I am pleased to say, is applicable to only a very few. While there is no appreciable improvement in their condition as compared with last year, yet, as has previously been stated, there is no good reason why they should not in time become a self-supporting people.

Stock raising.—I think these Indians are beginning to realize more forcibly, since the advent of a reduction in rations, that their only means of becoming self-supporting is by devoting their time assiduously to their stock, and more especially that of cattle. This is being done, and in a number of instances some of the younger men are investing their means in young cattle, which in two or three years will bring them good returns.

During the year the Indians furnished this agency with 1,000,000 pounds of gross beef without depleting their herds to any appreciable extent. This beef was furnished principally by full-blood Indians who are owners of small herds, the wealthier mixed bloods and "squaw men" who own large herds shipping their surplus of beef cattle to Eastern markets.

Agriculture.—While no marked effort was made in this direction during the past year, which has, however, been the most favorable season in the history of this country, yet a great many of the Indians have raised some vegetables for their own use. The grass has never been so good as it is this season, and in consequence a very large amount of hay is being cut for use of their stock next winter, and with a view of selling the surplus to the lessees of the four grazing districts on this reservation, who have large numbers of young cattle, which will require a large amount of forage to carry them through the winter.

Leases.—No allotments have as yet been leased on this reservation, but on December 16, 1901, an advertisement was published inviting proposals for the leasing of the western half of this reservation, aggregating 1,397,760 acres, which is divided into four grazing districts. In response to this advertisement there were four bids received and accepted, none of which, however, have as yet been finally approved. When the leases for these pastures or grazing districts are finally approved they will each be fenced and controlled by practical stockmen, who will raise the greater part of their young cattle.

To fence, stock, and fully equip each one of these pastures will involve an expenditure of over a quarter of a million of dollars. They will be conducted on business and scientific principles, and will thus afford an object lesson to the Indians in this industry, which can not but be of interest and lasting benefit to them. Besides this, the annual revenue to be derived from these leases will afford an annual payment of $24.74 per capita.

Trespassing stock.—This has been the source of a great deal of annoyance in the past to this office as well as to a large number of Indians. With large herds of horses and cattle on the ranges immediately west of the river and without any barrier along the boundary lines of the reservation, it is not to be wondered at that great numbers of trespassing stock drift within its borders, and when once within they continue to drift all over it. The Indians can not be expected to devote their time to gathering this stock and driving it off; consequently they remain until the regular round-up before being removed, in the meantime thriving upon the grass of the reservation without the Indians deriving any benefit therefrom.

The grazing leases, to which reference has just been made, will, in a large measure, remedy the source of this annoyance. These leases provide that the lessees shall fence their respective pastures with good, substantial 3-strand barbed-wire fences, these fences to become the property of the Indians at the expiration of the terms of the lease. With a fence of this kind along the entire western border and for 42 miles along the northern line, all of this trespassing stock will be kept out.

Allotments.—This work is still progressing under the supervision of Special Allotting Agent J. H. Knight. Seven hundred and forty-seven allotments have been made up to June 30, 1902, of which number 419 had been made the previous year, leaving 328 allotments made during the present year. Some little opposition is encountered this year by a few of the older and nonprogressive Indians to taking their allotments. When this work was commenced it was among the Indians living along the Morreau and Missouri rivers, and among these people there was no manifestation of unwillingness to make their selections of land and to take their allotments as soon as made.

During the year 21 Indians who had received allotments within the late Sioux ceded tract, in this State, under section 13 of the act approved March 2, 1889, have relinquished their rights thereto and have since removed to the reservation and taken allotments thereon. It is to be hoped that the remainder of those Indians having allotments upon said ceded tract will relinquish and remove to the reservation, where their interests can best be subserved, as they are not doing and can not do any good where they are.

Grazing permits.—Under date of October 8, 1901, authority was granted to issue grazing permits for horses and cattle to resident and nonresident stock owners at the rate of $1 per head per annum. Resident owners being exempt from the tax on 100 head of horses and cattle, only a few of these permits have been issued, covering

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1,254 head of cattle, owned by nonresident whites. The resident owners of large herds of horses and cattle are mixed bloods, and they are very slow to comply with the requirements of this system.

This plan of utilizing the unallotted tribal land of this reserve is not free from many objections.

Cattle trail.—This trail or driveway was established last year, and aside from an occasional complaint by some wayfarer because of being compelled to pay the required toll charges for crossing upon it, there has been no complaint. The revenue derived from the trail during the year aggregates $5,885.02 and exceeds all expectations, as this has been only the second year of its operation.

Rations.—The gradual reduction for several years in the issue of rations and the final elimination from the ration rolls of all persons who are self-supporting or physically able to do so, as contemplated by your office letter of June 22, 1901, is, in my opinion, a move which can not help but result in the betterment of these people. While to some it seems somewhat of a hardship, yet without the application of such measures there would be no incentive even to make an effort to become self-supporting.

In compliance with said letter, 545 persons were stricken from the ration rolls of this agency during the year.

The feeling engendered against this nonration policy has been very much mitigated by the subsequent order of January 7, 1902, authorizing the expenditure of the funds thus saved on supplies in the employment of labor in lieu thereof. Under this authority $1,263.62 was expended for 474½ days' labor and 298 days' labor with team, with which eight good bridges were built and a great deal of repairing done on roads.

Education.—There are one boarding and three day schools on this reservation, all of which have had a supply of pupils equal to their capacity, and thus admitting of the sending away of a large number of children to nonreservation schools without interfering with the attendance of the reservation schools.

The agency boarding school, known as the Cheyenne River Boarding School, has a capacity of 125. Enrollment during the year, 148; average attendance, 132.6.

No. 5 day school.—Capacity, 20; enrollment, 29; average attendance, 25.13.

No. 7 day school.—Capacity, 24; enrollment, 25; average attendance, 21.90.

No. 8 day school.—Capacity, 25; enrollment, 30; average attendance, 27.36.

Missions.—Three religious denominations are represented in this work on this reservation, viz, the Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Congregational churches, and have a combined membership of 1,088 persons. Each of them have good church buildings, of which there are 19 in number. In these churches and chapels 23 field missionaries and catechists hold divine services at regular intervals, and much good has been accomplished by them in civilizing and christianizing these Indians.

Water supply.—The water used at the agency and boarding school is pumped from the Missouri River into an elevated tank located on a small hill about one-half mile from the river, and we now have an ample supply of good water for all purposes. This is an improvement which has been completed during the past year. The pump is of modern construction and throws a continuous stream through a 4-inch pipe.

Improvements.—During the year the subagency at Cherry Creek Station has been very much improved by the erection of new quarters, together with suitable office buildings for use of financial clerk in charge and a physician. A new barn has also been built for the Government stock used by these employees. The general appearance of the place has thus been very much improved and the employees are now comfortably sheltered.

Sanitary.—Dr. Charles W. Driesbach, agency physician, submits the following report: During the past year the reservation has been free from contagious epidemic diseases, and the general health of the Indians has been fairly good. The various classes of tubercular diseases are most prevalent, but many of the victims of these troubles, by exercising care in following treatment, have limited the amount of suffering and the number of deaths from this cause. A great majority of the people have shown a gratifying tendency to seek improved methods and medicine when ill, and the notorious native "medicine men" are very little in evidence.

The location of a physician at Cherry Creek Station is of great benefit to a large portion of the Indians, who are thus enabled to obtain treatment, which heretofore was almost impossible on account of the great distance from the agency physician's office. A liberal supply of drugs and appliances is needed, as they can now be dispensed and used in such manner as to be of benefit to all the people on the reservation.

Court of Indian offenses.—The three judges comprising this court have tried a good many trivial offenses during the year, and have given satisfaction by the manner in which they disposed of the business which came before them. They have been fair and conscientious in their decisions.

Police.—The number of police has been reduced from year to year until now there are only 22, consisting of 2 officers and 20 privates. The number should not have been reduced below 25 for the best interests of the service. Few changes have been made in the force during the year, due to better organization. They have, as a whole, been faithful in the discharge of their duties.

In conclusion, permit me to thank your office for its assistance and the many courtesies shown me during the year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRA A. HATCH,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHEYENNE RIVER SCHOOL.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 27, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Cheyenne River Boarding School.

Attendance.—The enrollment reached 160—100 boys and 60 girls; the average attendance by quarters being as follows: 131, 141, 143, 141. The attendance for the year was lowered by transfer of three pupils to Chilocco and six to Carlisle. Several pupils enrolled in this school and in attendance for some time were sent back to their homes to fill up the day schools. An order regulating the transfer of pupils to nonreservation schools would be very beneficial to the reservation schools.

Desertions.—There were numerous desertions during the early part of the year. All deserters returned except two, who were sent to Pierre after they deserted. They then deserted from Pierre and have been enjoying life on the reservation during the remainder of the year.

Health.—The health of the children was excellent. No epidemic occurred, and the sickness was mostly sore eyes, colds, and maladies of a kindred nature. A few cases of tuberculosis were developed, but were sent home. While there were no deaths at the school, two of the tubercular cases sent home have terminated fatally.

School-room work.—The literary instruction was under the direction of a kindergartner and two other teachers. The work for the year was good in these departments, though good discipline in the higher grades was lacking.

Industrial work.—The work in the industrial departments was uniformly good after permanent employees were secured. Work in the sewing room, kitchen, and laundry was based as nearly as possible on the plan given in the new course of study.

The work in the farming and gardening was particularly good, one of the results being that we have a fine garden and potato crop, something not always possible in this semiarid locality.

Much attention has been given to the care of the live stock. Our swine, cattle, and poultry are in a flourishing condition. From the poultry we have received 100 dozen eggs. Our 11 milch cows have produced 25,000 pounds of milk, besides raising 11 calves. Our cattle are not of the best, most of them being range cattle not suitable for dairy purposes. We should have some better dairy blood added to our herd, which now numbers 50. It is my opinion that this school could raise its own beef at a great saving to the Government. It is my intention to make stock and poultry raising particularly prominent in our work for next year.

During the year I have organized a boys' sewing department. It is presided over by the assistant seamstress. Under her instruction the boys do their own darning and mending and make their own pantaloons, small boys' waists, etc.

We have been granted two new industrial instructors—a carpenter and a shoemaker—for the coming year, and I hope to get still better results in industrial work with these additions to the force of employees.

Religious.—The children have attended services regularly at their respective churches, and on Sunday evenings devotional services have been held in the assembly room.

Military drill.—Sunday inspection and fire drills were instituted, a reading room fitted up for the use of the boys, regular assemblies and literary programmes arranged for, and numerous other changes introduced, necessitated by the reorganization of the school.

Discipline.—The discipline of the school has not been as good as I had desired. We were without a disciplinarian the entire year. An appointment has been made since the close of school, and with two other changes of employees, both of which have already been made, I expect much better results in this respect the coming year.

No inspecting official visited us during the year. It seems to me that the Government could not do a better thing for the service than to give us more supervision. From my short experience, I think every school ought to be visited at least three times a year by a supervising official.

Needs of the school.—We are much in need of a new building for use as a children's kitchen and dining room, employees' kitchen and dining room, and employees' quarters. A steam-heating plant and gasoline-lighting system should be installed and the water system put in all the buildings. These improvements would not only improve the school plant and be conducive to the greater comfort of pupils and employees, but would be in the interests of economy and safety.

Thanking those associated with me in the work of the school for their loyal support, and your office for favors extended, I am,

Very respectfully,

EUGENE D. MOSSMAN,
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR CROW CREEK AGENCY.

CROW CREEK AGENCY,
Crow Creek, S. Dak., September 1, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, in compliance with the requirements of section 203 of the Regulations of the Indian Department.

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Location.—Crow Creek Agency is situated 25 miles north from Chamberlain, S. Dak., the terminus of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, on the east bank of the Missouri River, and is accessible by boat, stage, and private conveyance. The agency is very handsomely located, surrounded on the south by a magnificent grove of box-elder trees.

Agency buildings and repairs.—The agency buildings, while they have been built a good many years, present a very good appearance, they having been kept painted and repaired so well under the able supervision of Agency Carpenter William Fuller. There has been erected at this agency during the past year one drug store and doctor's office combined, size 16 by 24, one story in height, which is a very valuable improvement, as there was no place but the doctor's residence to store the drugs and doctor's supplies. The cost of this building was $590.

There has been erected, also, two additions to agency employees' dwellings, which were very much needed, cost of same being about $200 each. There has been considerable repairing done on other agency dwellings and Government boarding-school buildings, etc., which necessarily has to be done each year.

Health.—These Indians are very much afflicted with consumption and kindred diseases. During the past year the births have been in excess of the deaths by about ten in number, the result being, I believe, from less exposure brought about by extending the issue of rations from twice per month to once each month, which was adopted just prior to the winter months; also, from the fact that there was no vacation granted at the schools during the winter months, the children all being required to remain at the schools instead of going out upon the reservation to visit their parents, living in tepees, and becoming exposed to severe weather, which would have no doubt caused many deaths among them had they been allowed to have done so. Heretofore these Indians have been decreasing each year.

Dancing and painting.—When I assumed charge of this agency it was customary for these Indians to hold dances every two weeks, traveling, some of them, 40 miles or more to attend, and at these dances would give away to visiting Indians horses, wagons, shawls, etc. From June 10, 1901, to June 30, 1902, there were held on this reservation by Indians four dances only, and very little property given away at each time. It has required considerable tact and energy on the part of the agent and employees to reduce the dancing to this extent, and it has created some little feeling against the agent with some of the nonprogressive Indians for prohibiting the same.

These Indians scarcely ever paint, except when dancing; consequently, they having danced so little they have used very little paint.

Hair cutting.—All of the younger Indians on this reservation wear their hair short, the same as the white people, but nearly all of the old and middle-aged Indians prize their long locks very much, and it is absolutely impossible to persuade them to comply with the wishes of the Department regarding the cutting of their hair, with the exception of a very few. I have succeeded in getting only 15 of this class of Indians to cut their hair during the past year.

Agriculture.—As has been stated in previous reports this reservation is not adapted thereto; however, this year has been an exceptional one, having had very much more rainfall than usual. We are going to produce a considerable amount of corn and potatoes. The late frost of June 20 did a great amount of damage, especially to early planted corn and garden vegetables.

New policy.—A large majority of these Indians are taking to the new policy very kindly, feeling, I think, much more independent by earning their own support. On June 1, 1902, I cut off from the ration roll all those who were under 50 years of age, and being able-bodied, amounting to 150 heads of families, or a total of about 500 with their families. Nearly all of these immediately went to work under the new policy, building and repairing roads, fences, and doing such other work as could be furnished them in making improvements upon their reservation.

There are some who oppose the new policy, claiming that they are being paid for their labor with their own money. This feeling and statement originates and comes from the more educated ones—those who have returned from Carlisle and Hampton institutes. I think the policy a good one, as it will teach them the value of money, and how to expend it judiciously after having worked hard to earn it, as well as teaching them how to perform certain labor.

Roads and bridges.—There has been built new about 5 miles of road, and about 10 miles repaired, part of the new work being very heavy cuts and fills, as will be observed by the photos of the work sent you some time ago.

Three new bridges have been built this season, one 16 by 32 feet, and 14 feet high; the other two 16 by 22 feet, and 12 feet high. There were a great many stones used in making the approaches to these bridges, which were gathered up by the Indians on the reservation. There is a large amount of work yet to be done upon the roads on this reserve in order to make them what they should be.

Leases.—There have been and will be made as soon as the clerks find time to complete them, leases covering about 20,000 acres of land for grazing purposes, the money in payment of said leases having been deposited with me and now in my hands, which will be paid to the lessors according to instructions received from your office upon the approval of said leases. While I am not in favor of allowing the Indians to lease their lands for grazing purposes, there are a great many allotments upon this reservation belonging to deceased Indians, also a number of old and indigent ones that have allotments who are not able in any manner to make use of them, as they have no stock at this time to graze upon their lands, and who have been allowed to lease them for grazing purposes, none of said land having been leased for less than 10 cents per acre. The rentals from these lands this year will greatly benefit these old Indians, providing them with means to purchase clothing for the winter.

The leasing of these lands creates a great deal of extra work in the office, and if continued it will be necessary for the Department to provide me with an assistant clerk, in order that we may be able to comply with the regulations pertaining to our office work.

Fencing.—It requires 78 miles of fence to inclose this reservation on one side and two ends, one side being bounded by the Missouri River. Twelve miles of fence were built some two years ago, and I am very much pleased to learn that the Department is arranging to have the balance of this fence built, inclosing the entire reserve. This should have been done years ago. Its construction will prevent a great deal of annoyance to the office as well as to the Indians and settlers. Four miles of boundary line fence were built this year from material on hand at this agency, making a total of 16 miles of line fence now built, leaving 62 miles yet to be built to inclose the entire reservation, and I hope to receive the material in time to complete the same this year.

Hay crop.—There was a fair crop of hay last year on this reservation, but nothing compared with the present crop. There were cut and put up by Indians over 2,000 tons of hay. Having no stock except horses and ponies to feed the same, they were allowed to sell a part of it to the Government and to the white settlers, which aided them very much in purchasing clothing for themselves and families during the cold winter months of 1901. I expect to obtain much better results from the hay crop the coming year.

Court of offenses.—There have been three convictions from this agency in the United States court during the past year, one for horse stealing, one for burglary and larceny, and one for giving away intoxicating liquors, the result of said convictions having made a notable change upon those who have been violating the laws upon this reservation in the past. The Indian court, consisting of three judges who are chosen from the most intelligent, is of great assistance to the agent in settling trivial matters arising among the Indians. It has tried and disposed of six cases during the year, its decisions being uniformly right and in accordance with justice.

Police force.—The police force consists of two officers and nine privates. These have been faithful in the discharge of their duties. They are reliable and amenable to orders.

Sanitary.—Dr. Chas. A. Eastman reports as follows:

> The general health of these people has been fairly good this year. Contrary to their fears the result of their vaccination last fall has been satisfactory, and there were no deaths resulting from it. There has been no epidemic among them this year except measles during the last month (June) of the fiscal year. No special quarantine was established, as I thought it was a good time of the year to have it come and be over with it. Thus far there have been no deaths resulting from it.
>
> One important point in support of their better health is that there is an increase of births over the mortality for this year, which has not been the case for several years.

Employees.—The white employees of this agency are of the very best, and I am especially grateful to Mr. H. J. Schoenthal, chief clerk, for the competent and careful manner in which he has performed his duties.

The Indian employees have also given very good satisfaction.

Education.—This being the most important branch of the entire Indian service, it should receive the most earnest consideration from those connected therewith. The conditions which have surrounded the Crow Creek Industrial Boarding School since I assumed charge of this agency have not been of the best, on account of lack of harmony between superintendent and employees, also the condition of the school plant generally. The heating, lighting, and water systems are of the very poorest, which will be shown by Mr. R. M. Pringle's report recently made.

The enrollment at this school is 113; average attendance, 102. There are on this reservation 211 children of school age.

The Grace Mission School, situated 12 miles southeast from this agency, under the supervision of Miss Augusta S. Hultman, superintendent, has in many ways been doing splendid work. The enrollment at this school is 39; average attendance, 39. This school plant was by me recommended in my last year's report to be abandoned

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for the reasons then given; and I now renew my former recommendations, giving the same reasons, viz:

First. That the pupils on this reservation can be given ample accommodations at the Crow Creek Boarding School, and at the Immaculate Conception Boarding School.

Second. That the expense of maintaining this school is unwarranted and unbusiness like.

Third. That if this school should be maintained it will be necessary to make costly improvements upon the buildings of the entire plant, otherwise the lives and health of the children will be jeopardized during the cold weather.

Fourth. That in compliance with your instructions regarding the transferring of pupils to nonreservation schools, there are a great many of the pupils who were enrolled at this school last year who will be transferred to the Government boarding school at Chamberlain, S. Dak., the coming year. The attendance will also be cut down at the Crow Creek Industrial Boarding School for the same reason.

The Immaculate Conception Mission School, situated 14 miles north of this agency, has been doing excellent work under the able supervision of Rev. Father Pius Boehm, and he is to be congratulated for the noble work he is doing at said school. There are at this school enrolled something over 40 pupils. There is no assistance being rendered this school by the Government in any manner, as to supplies.

Missionary work.—The report of Rev. H. Burt, who has ably represented the Protestant Episcopal Church, is transmitted herewith; also the report of Rev. Father Pius Boehm, who has charge of the Catholic Church, in connection with the Immaculate Conception Mission School. The Presbyterian Church is represented by Rev. Joseph Rogers, who is a native clergyman.

Trespass.—There being no boundary line fence on the east and north sides of the reservation, the white settlers' stock has trespassed and will continue to trespass upon this reserve until such time as we inclose the entire reservation, which I hope to see done in the near future. During the fall and winter of 1901, when said stock was trespassing upon this reservation to considerable extent, I instructed my agency police to round it up and bring it to the agency, which was done on several occasions, the owners being assessed damages in accordance therewith, which amounts to $199.50, the same being deposited to the credit of the United States Treasurer, and for which I hold proper receipts.

Recommendations.—In addition to my former recommendations made in this report, I most earnestly urge upon the Department the necessity of having erected at as early date as possible a new building, to be used for the girls' dormitory. The present old building is beyond repair to such an extent that every dollar expended upon it is virtually thrown away. There were never any foundations under this building excepting wooden blocks, which have decayed to such an extent that this building is not safe for the use required of it, saying nothing about the unhealthful condition that exists. The heating system at this school is of the very poorest—that of stoves. However, I do not feel like recommending the expenditure of the amount of money that it would require to put in a heating plant until we have the new building.

The present water system at both agency and school should receive immediate consideration from the Department, as the necessity for the same will be shown by Colonel Pringle's report of recent date.

I also recommend that if the Department deems it wise to abandon the Grace Mission School that this plant be converted into a home for the old, feeble, and indigent Indians of this reservation, providing a place for this class of Indians where they may be cared for, in place of permitting them to lie about in their tepees, without proper care and attention in their last days, as the facts exist at present. There are, perhaps, on this reserve 25 to 40 Indians, consisting of old men and women who have reached such an age that they are entirely unable to support themselves to any extent whatever, and have to be cared for by the Government. If these could be gathered up and placed in such a home as above recommended, they might be cared for humanely and with no additional expense to the Government. I think this recommendation is worthy of your earnest consideration.

In conclusion, I desire to thank Col. J. E. Jenkins, United States Indian inspector, and Supervisor A. O. Wright for the information and assistance rendered me during their visits to this agency in the past year, also to the Indian Office for their cordial support in all transactions.

Reports of the superintendents of the Crow Creek and Grace boarding schools are transmitted herewith. Statistics and census also inclosed.

Very respectfully,

HARRY D. CHAMBERLAIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CROW CREEK SCHOOL.

CROW CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL,
Crowcreek, S. Dak., August 16, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the Crow Creek Boarding School for the year ending June 30, 1902:

I took charge of this school on the 21st of last January, the school having been without a superintendent for some three weeks prior to that time. However, I was pleased to find some of the departments well organized and doing good work.

Heating facilities.—The schoolrooms seemed to be in need of immediate attention, due largely to the lack of heating facilities. It was a common occurrence for the teachers to dismiss their classes until the afternoon, until the rooms were warm enough to be comfortable. An Indian assistant was acting as janitor, and, with little or no assistance, he was required to set the fires agoing in some 25 stoves. As a result the temperature of the schoolrooms was often below zero at 9 o'clock. This was remedied by a detail of boys being assigned to each teacher or department, and the one in charge held responsible for the comfort of her room. As soon as the plan was understood, and a few old stoves were replaced by others, the conditions improved. However, the heating facilities at this school are inadequate and unsatisfactory, and much suffering will be experienced until some other means of heating is instituted.

Lighting.—Oil lamps are used exclusively for lighting. Under this system it is very difficult to prevent the use of oil for starting fires. The entire plant twice narrowly escaped a fire within thirty days, from the explosion of lamps, after my arrival. The artesian well furnishes ample power to run a dynamo and thus make electric lights at a small cost. Oil is poor economy at a school, even though it cost nothing.

Fire company.—Only a few scattered emblems of a fire company of bygone days were in evidence here when I took charge. My first act, after providing more comfortable conditions, as above stated, was to organize a fire company, get together appliances for fighting fire, and having regular and irregular fire drills, to which the children—large and small—took with great pleasure. But permit me to emphasize the necessity of different heating and lighting systems.

Other improvements.—Next to these is needed a sewer system, which could be put in at small cost, since there is a natural slope from the plant to a constantly flowing creek only a few feet from the plant. The girls' dormitory needs to be replaced by a new one. The building in use is insanitary and almost worthless. Other buildings are fair. The hospital is greatly in need of a secluded ward for contagious diseases. When one takes or is exposed to such diseases we have no place in which to confine him.

Bathing facilities.—Bathing facilities are very poor, from two causes: The tubs are zinc lined and old and irregular, making them difficult to clean, and the water is quite hard. A child is often in worse condition after bathing than before, by reason of a gum that forms in the water when soap is used. Missouri River water could be had by laying a few hundred yards of pipe and setting the pump in position and at work.

Health.—The health of the pupils has been excellent throughout the entire year. No contagious disease prevailed, and the general health of the school was much better than usual for an Indian school. A number of chronic, and I might add incurable, patients were kept at the hospital all the year. These, of course, helped to swell the enrollment, but, unless they can be benefited without endangering the health of other children, I am opposed to such false representations.

Industrial work.—Unfortunately it appears that a notion prevails to a greater or less extent that a child is not in school unless it is taking class-room work. This is important, but many children who have defective eyes or ears can learn to perform certain useful domestic duties without injury to these organs, whereas literary work would be very hurtful. Hence the Indian child is by inheritance in need of more outdoor exercise, literary work goes hard with it, and soon begins to tell on it physically during the last two or three months of the school year. I would therefore urge that these months be devoted especially to industrial and outdoor pursuits to the exclusion of text-books; possibly writing material should be the only outward sign of literary work in possession of pupil and teacher.

I found another popular opinion here, that the Indian child is so predisposed to scrofula he should be relieved from work. This opinion prevailed to such an extent that it militated against furthering industrial work. But I am forced to believe that light work, intermingled with recreation, does much to overcome scrofulous tendencies. Children incapable of performing light work had best not be in school at all.

Family cooking.—In addition to the usual domestic duties incident to these schools, we have just organized a cooking department, where family cooking is done, everything being supplied from the general supplies and paid for with an improvised school money of the various denominations, at current prices. The child cook makes these purchases and keeps these accounts for a definite time, under the supervision of the school cook. In this way the children get an idea of the cost of living and the use of money, as well as a knowledge of keeping accounts.

Farm and stock.—We have nearly 200 sheep and lambs, some 80 head of cattle of the shorthorn breed, 40 head of pigs and hogs, and the allowance of horses, and between 80 and 90 acres of land under cultivation, on which we have a good crop of corn, potatoes, alfalfa, and vegetables. Thus it will be seen that we have ample means of instructing the boys in agricultural pursuits to a greater extent than some of the nonreservation schools.

This school deserves the special attention and consideration of the Indian Office, and could be made one of the best in the service. A better system of ditches, an outlay of $200 or $300 in repairing reservoir, which is nearly full of mud, would make it possible for a large per cent of the running expenses of the school to be covered from the proceeds of the farm, provided sufficient land adjacent to the school could be leased by the Government instead of other parties. Otherwise we will be compelled to reduce the herds.

Orchard.—Soon after I took charge I made requisition for 100 apple trees, 25 each of plums and cherries, 50 blackberry, 25 raspberry, and 1,000 strawberry plants. The berries reached us in good condition and are doing well. The trees, however, were allowed to remain in the depot too long, and although great care was bestowed upon them not over 3 or 4 of these ever put out, and possibly 8 or 10 plums and cherries are alive.

Pupils.—I have never seen more responsive children than these when rightly used. They listen to reason and are polite and willing when they understand what is required of them. They enjoy handling cattle and horses; there is often noticeable rivalry between them to see who can get farm duties. There is considerable scrofulous tendencies among them, but by the use of less meat and more vegetables and proper work I believe that this malady can be arrested. A gymnasium in this climate would be conducive to great improvement in this direction.

Employees.—With a few exceptions the employees are willing, loyal, and efficient. I do not want it to appear that I am desirous of coloring my remarks under this head, but it is worthy of note that

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the seamstress has been in the school seven years, the nurse eight years, the cook nine years, the matron fifteen years, the laundress eighteen years, and the farmer four years. The fact that they are contented to remain—some of them refusing offers elsewhere at a raise of as much as $200—is evidence that they are interested in their work here. I would recommend that a slight increase in salary be made each year after satisfactory service of three or four years in the same school as an inducement to employees to remain where they prove efficient. It is the shifting and often new elements that cause trouble at these schools. Chasing the mirage causes disappointment, dissatisfaction, and finally discouragement.

Respectfully.

J. THOS. HALL,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through H. D. Chamberlain, United States Indian agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GRACE SCHOOL.

GRACE SCHOOL, CROWCREEK, S. DAK., *August 30, 1902.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of Grace School for the fiscal year just ended.

Our purpose of conducting the school as much like a good country home as possible was followed, with happy results. There were no interruptions by illness or extensive repairs and the boarding of workmen, as in previous years. The matron's position was abandoned and the teacher's and seamstress's places were filled by temporary appointments since October; but these employees were acquainted with the pupils and environment, and therefore much of our success and progress is due to the experience of the employees. Of their zeal and earnestness there can be no question.

Schoolroom and industrial departments.—All work was carried out on lines directed by the course of study. In the schoolroom the primary children made marked progress. Better and more intelligent work was done in the laundry than before. The management of the kitchen and dining room deserves special mention. Neatness, economy of rations, and excellence in cooking were noticeable features. Much was accomplished with a small force in the sewing room. The children were always able to make a creditable appearance.

Water from the artesian well was utilized for fall and winter irrigation. Seventy five shade trees were reset out in the spring. The farm and garden suffered severely from frosts in June; still the outlook is much better than last year.

Owing to the decrease in our enrollment and the lowering of the average age of our pupils, it is our plan to limit the number of our cattle and hogs, keeping enough for practical instruction and making quality rather than quantity our object. At present we have 27 cattle. There is barn room for the 11 cows only. Still, the young stock is so promising that we are urged to keep them until grown. Twelve pigs and hogs were sold last year, and this year we shall keep only 4.

The flock of poultry is small, but of good variety. We are trying to arrange some plan by which each pupil may have a proprietary interest in the poultry as in the individual gardens.

Buildings, etc.—Our buildings received no repairs during the year. Should the main building not be replaced it will need several new floors and considerable reshingling. Painting will also be necessary. All these points can be met on the annual estimate blanks.

The artesian well still maintains its constant flow of clear water, supplying the school with drinking water, irrigating the farm, and filling two ponds having a combined area of 16 acres. All the ice needed for the year, 10 tons, was harvested from the pond on the grounds. This pond has just been stocked with black bass by the United States Fish Commission.

Very respectfully.

AUGUSTA S. HULTMAN, *Superintendent.*

H. D. CHAMBERLAIN,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMACULATE CONCEPTION SCHOOL.

STEPHAN, S. DAK., *August 4, 1902.*

SIR: Replying to your esteemed favor of July 24, I respectfully submit the following:

There are about 200 baptized Indians of the Catholic faith on the Crow Creek Reservation, of whom about 150 are communicants.

Contributions from various sources to the amount of $5,262.53 have been expended for the education of Indian children. In the furtherance of missionary effort we have expended $100.

There have been three formal marriages.

The Indians manifest no little zeal in the practice of their religion. This is particularly true of the young people.

There is, however, one great obstacle that we now have to contend with in our work among these people. I refer to that most abominable of abominations, the divorce. The Indian in his native state had certain laws, though very crude and insufficient, by which he was governed in his matrimonial relations. These laws he respected; and one found guilty of their breach became an object of contempt among the rest of his tribe. Unhappily this can be no longer said with truth. Inspired by the infamous divorce laws of our State, the Indian no longer regards matrimony as sacredly as he did when he first viewed the light of Christianity. Marriages are hastily and inconsiderately contracted. Too often do the unfortunate young man and woman desire the ceremony performed merely that crime may be concealed and without any intention of permanency. Under the slightest pretext a dissolution of the marriage tie is sought, and with little or no opposition obtained.

What is the result? Unless the poor Indian is of a profound religious sentiment, his self-respect soon becomes blunted. The law assists him to commit crime and he soon falls a victim of the basest immorality.

Very respectfully, yours.

A. MATTINGLY, *Missionary,*
for Rev. P. BOEHM, *Superintendent* (absent).

HARRY D. CHAMBERLAIN,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY OF CROW CREEK RESERVATION.

CROW CREEK AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 13, 1902.*

SIR: Complying with your request of July 24, 1902, let me give the following statistics in regard to the mission work of the Protestant Episcopal Church under my charge:

We have on this reservation 5 churches and 3 mission residences. There are working under me 1 native helpers. The number of baptized Indians connected with our mission is 400; communicants, 145; contributions of the people during the past year for church and other purposes, $111.25; marriages, 6.

Very respectfully.

H. BUEL, *Missionary.*

HARRY D. CHAMBERLAIN,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 12, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting my annual report of the affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, together with statistics pertaining to the agency and school and condition of the Indians of this reservation.

We have only one school on this reservation and, with the exception of a heating and lighting system, is a No. 1 plant. The buildings are in fair condition, the capacity being 130 pupils, and, under the able and efficient management of Mr. David C. Betts, superintendent, is a splendid success. Inclosed you will please find his report. I see no reason why there should be any decrease in the attendance at the school for the coming fiscal year.

The sewerage system is bad, as the sewer runs from the school and empties into the river, and I have every reason to believe that it is higher at the point of emptying than at the school, necessarily causing stoppage and much annoyance.

The water supply is good; being pumped from the Missouri River into a large tank high enough above the buildings to insure good fire protection. The water from the river being muddy, is allowed to settle, then distributed through pipes to the school buildings. The buildings are heated by coal stoves and lighted by oil lamps.

The buildings at the agency are in very good condition, although some of them need repairing, such as shingling, painting, etc. The Indians of this reservation are very poor, and as the rations of many are cut off the only way they have to obtain a living is by their labor, and as the labor fund is nearly exhausted there should be some allowance in the way of money for labor or rations to help them through the winter. They seem to be well satisfied with the working system inaugurated by your office, and I would recommend the allowance be, in the way of money for labor, sufficient to last until winter sets in. I wish also to urge the ratification by Congress of the McLaughlon treaty, now pending, whereby they will get the cattle and a fence around the reservation.

I would recommend for the school here a hot-water heating plant, at an estimated cost of $7,500; a gas-lighting plant, at a cost of $2,500.

Very respectfully,

R. H. SOMERS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LOWER BRULÉ SCHOOL.

LOWER BRULÉ, S. DAK., *July 28, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the industrial boarding school at Lower Brulé Agency, S. Dak., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

I took charge the 6th of August, 1901, and found the school in a run-down condition, the school having been in charge of two superintendents and part of the time in charge of the principal teacher during the previous year.

Location.—The school is situated on the west bank of the Missouri River, 20 miles from Chamberlain our nearest railroad and telegraph station.

Buildings.—The school plant consists of a girls' dormitory, boys' dormitory, schoolhouse, mess hall and kitchen, laundry, dairy building, cottage, warehouse and shoe shop, coal house, horse barn, cow barn, hennery, and hog house. The buildings are all in fair condition, but need painting badly. This plant should be heated by steam and lighted by gas or electricity.

Attendance.—The enrollment during the year was 111; the average attendance, 101.

Sanitary.—The health of the children has been very fair. Two deaths occurred in the school during the year.

Literary.—The class-room work is in charge of three teachers and is very satisfactory. The teachers have been earnest, faithful, and efficient.

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Industrial work.—The boys have been regularly detailed to take care of the stock, dairy, work in shoe shop, and do nearly all kinds of farm work. Twenty-five acres of the school farm are under cultivation. Twenty acres are in corn and 5 acres in garden vegetables. The corn and garden truck is looking fine, and at a very low estimate will yield as follows:

Corn	bushels.. 600	Melons	number.. 500
Potatoes	do.... 150	Squash	do.... 75
Turnips	do.... 25	Pumpkins	do.... 100
Onions	do.... 50	Cabbage	do.... 800
Rutabagas	do.... 10	Beans, green	bushels.. 15
Carrots	do.... 15	Peas, green	do.... 10
Parsnips	do.... 5	Cucumbers	gallons.. 60
Beets	do.... 10	Sweet corn	bushels.. 80

The matron, cook, seamstress, laundress, and assistant matron have been faithful in the performance of their duties, and the work in their departments has been quite satisfactory. The girls detailed in these departments have made good progress.

Religious training.—The children have attended on Sundays worship in their respective churches, Episcopal and Catholic, which are quite near the school. The children go to preaching in the forenoon and Sunday school in the afternoon. Each Sunday evening we hold a Sunday service for the employees and pupils in the school chapel.

Stock.—The school stock consists of 1 horses, 28 hogs, a herd of registered Jersey cattle, consisting of 21 cows, 2 bulls, 6 heifers, and 10 calves. During the year 50 hogs and 8 steers were sold.

Improvements.—The pasture has been enlarged from 240 acres to 840, which now gives us sufficient grazing land for the stock. A stationary waste tub has been put in the laundry that had been on hand for several years. Pipes were laid and water services put in the hospital. A cellar with cement floor 26 by 18 by 8 feet was made under the boys' building for storing coal. An oil house 10 by 10 has been built for the storage of coal oil. A building 16 by 22 has been built on to the horse barn for a buggy and implement house. The buildings have been kept in repair by the carpenter.

Official visits.—During the year we had the pleasure of official visits from Inspector J. E. Jenkins and Supervisor A. O. Wright.

Conclusion.—In conclusion I desire to thank my employees for their interest and faithfulness in their work; to the Department of Indian Affairs for favors granted and assured. To Maj. R. H. Somers, United States Indian agent, I acknowledge my thanks for the hearty support and cooperation in building up and advancing the best interests of the school.

Very respectfully,

DAVID V. BETTS,
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through R. H. Somers, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF AGENT FOR PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 28, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, for Pine Ridge Agency.

The location, number of miles in length and breadth, and number of acres contained in Pine Ridge Reservation having been given so often in former reports, and no changes having taken place in that particular within the past year, I deem it unnecessary to again refer to it.

Population of districts.

	Under 6 years.		Over 6 and under 18 years.		Over 18 years.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Wakpamni:								
Indians	52	46	76	64	187	229	315	349
Mixed bloods	16	31	11	11	57	53	141	128
White Clay:								
Indians	101	82	129	113	370	367	583	562
Mixed bloods	7	4	11	7	8	9	26	20
Wounded Knee:								
Indians	63	76	93	98	258	297	414	471
Mixed bloods	17	12	27	22	29	32	73	66
Porcupine:								
Indians	86	97	105	103	264	277	455	477
Mixed bloods	24	24	33	39	24	31	81	93
Medicine Root:								
Indians	69	73	91	79	227	255	387	407
Mixed bloods	10	20	27	27	30	37	76	91
Pass Creek:								
Indians	61	61	71	62	214	236	352	359
Mixed bloods	81	82	111	120	137	159	332	361
Total	645	629	818	775	1,785	1,983	3,238	3,378

Grand total population is 6,616.

I may safely say that the year's work on this reservation has been reasonably successful, both in the advancement of material interests and in the moral and intellectual progress of the Pine Ridge Indians. The boarding school, the 30 day schools, and the mission school have been well patronized. Discipline in nearly all the schools has been unusually good.

These Indians, who but twenty-five years ago were the terror of this part of the West, are now becoming practical stock raisers. The last traces of savage life among them are rapidly disappearing. Attention is called to the saving in beef and nearly all supplies allowed for this agency during the fiscal year 1902. The sum of $23,333.33 appropriated during last quarter of the year for beef was not used, and was turned back into the Treasury at the end of the year. The flour contract was cut down 25 per cent, a saving of $2,975. The 105,000 pounds of corn was not called for from the corn contractor; this amounted to $882. Out of $2,600 appropriated for hay I expended only $1,433, making a saving of $1,166 on that item. A total saving during the year of $28,356.33.

Cutting off rations.—On January 8, 1902, this office received a communication from the Department, informing me that the office proposed to cut off a large per cent of the subsistence and all the clothing estimated for by me for issue to Indians of Pine Ridge, during fiscal year 1903, and to use the money thus saved on supplies in employment of our Indians on this reservation at $1.25 per day of eight hours each, this employment to be in lieu of all supplies; the Indians to be employed in building roads, dams, reservoirs for storage of water, and irrigation ditches, building fences, etc. I was requested to furnish your office with the number of aged, sick, infirm and helpless, also the number of able-bodied Indians on the reservation, who would have to be furnished with employment. This information was furnished in letter from this office, dated February 22, 1902.

Immediately on receipt of Department letter on this question, steps were taken to carry out the scheme at this end of the line. The matter was presented to the Indians and fully explained to them. They did not take kindly to the proposition; they became ugly and showed a great deal of resentment, made all sorts of threats, declared emphatically that they would not submit to the change. The old chiefs and headmen called councils in the several districts and advised the younger element to resist the proposed change. Some went so far as to advise the young men to get their guns and ponies ready for trouble. Had the new order of things been inaugurated and put in force at this time, there is no doubt but what we would have had a good-sized row on our hands. While the old fellows were holding councils and protesting, we succeeded in showing quite a large number of the young men that the $1.25 per day was worth much more than the rations they received and that they should not listen to the councils of the old chiefs.

Sufficient funds for the proper inauguration of the new system were not available during the fiscal year 1902. In the latter part of June, I was notified that funds would be placed to my credit on the first of the fiscal year 1903 for this work. I at once notified the farmers of the several districts that we would begin work immediately after the 4th of July. Another howl came up from the old chiefs. They held more councils, sent delegations to the office and notified me that they would not allow the young men to go to work. I informed Red Cloud, American Horse, and other chiefs who were spokesmen of the delegation, that the Department order would be put in force on the 5th of July, that further remonstrance or resistance on their part would not be tolerated, and would end in their getting into serious trouble. I told them to go back and sit on a hill some place and watch the young men work. Nothing more has been heard from the old chiefs and headmen.

About 1,000 were dropped from the ration roll. Between July 5 and 10 400 young men had gone to work. Most of the work is being done on roads and reservoir sites. The Indians are taking to the work and new order of things kindly and are doing good work. We have succeeded in finding employment for quite a few of the young men with the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad Company. The railroad company, I understand, are well satisfied with their work.

Hair cutting.—On January 9, 1902, a communication was received from your office on the question of compelling or inducing our Indians to cut off their long hair. The suggestions and requests contained in said letter have been carried out so far as practicable. I will say in connection with this matter that the hair-cutting question had been given considerable attention by this office. The growing of long hair by our Indians was discouraged in every possible way, all employees, police, line riders, herders, yard men, stable men, school children of all ages and office men were required to keep their hair cut short. The same rule applies to all males dropped from the ration rolls under the new system. If they refuse to have their hair cut

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neither work nor rations are furnished them. There are about 100 working and all are wearing short hair.

Painting is not practiced to any extent; a few of the older Indians keep a supply on hand and occasionally paint themselves.

Farming.—Very little can be said about farming on this reservation, as the land is not adapted for farming on account of lack of sufficient rainfall and scarcity of running streams to furnish water for irrigation. On the creek-bottom lands considerable gardening is done. A number of dams will be put in on the several streams this fall, ditches constructed, and water diverted for irrigation purposes.

Allotments.—None of the land on this reservation has been allotted.

Live stock.—The Indians of Pine Ridge are steadily advancing in this industry. They furnished during the year to the Government for issue $70,000 worth of beef; sold in eastern markets about $150,000 worth. We branded during the spring round up 10,260 calves.

Marriages.—The rules and regulations formulated by the Department relative to marriages among the Indians are strictly enforced at this agency. The morals of the Pine Ridge Indians in regard to their marriage relations are very much improved. During the year — marriage licenses were granted from this office. The ministers of the different denominations performed the ceremonies.

Indian court.—For a community of nearly 7,000 people, the lack of crime, and obedience to reservation laws during the past year is very noticeable. But one case (horse stealing) was sent to courts outside the reservation. There were forty cases tried by our Indian judges during the year. The cases were disposed of satisfactorily and in a judicial manner.

Buildings.—The buildings at the agency are in fairly good condition, except the agency office. The attention of the Department has been called to the urgent need and necessity of a new office building for the proper transaction of agency business and care of Department records. The building now used for office purposes is an old wooden affair, a regular fire trap, and is practically uninhabitable in cold weather. On request from the Department plans and specifications have been made and submitted for a new office. I trust the matter will receive early attention.

Indian police.—The regular police force of this agency numbers 53 men, 3 officers, a captain, first and second lieutenants. I can not speak too highly in praise of these men, who have rendered such valuable service during the year in maintaining strict quarantine of smallpox epidemic, preventing the illicit sale of whisky on the reservation, and in maintaining peace and order among their people. In recognition of the services rendered to the Government they should in justice receive more substantial compensation than is paid them at present. Our interpreter, Frank Goings, is acting as chief of police. Mr. Goings deserves creditable mention for discipline maintained and for the excellent service rendered by the force.

Health.—The health of the Pine Ridge Indians during the year as a whole was good. An epidemic of smallpox at nearly all the agencies in South Dakota, also at all the towns on the Elkhorn Railroad, south and west of this reservation, prevailed. It is supposed that our Indians contracted the disease at one of the railroad towns, either Chadron or Oelrich, and brought it onto the reservation. About 100 cases were reported, a majority of them very mild. Six deaths from this disease were reported. Promptly on receipt of information by this office that the disease had made its appearance on the reservation, quarantine camps were established, with our police in charge. They were ordered to carry out the instructions of the physicians in charge. Valuable assistance was rendered the police and physicians by the full-blood Indians in the infested camps in maintaining the quarantine. The disease was prevented from spreading and was confined to two districts—Wakpamni and White Clay—on the western end of the reservation. Under Department instruction, dated August 24, 1901, all residents of the reservation who could be reached were vaccinated. The agency physician reported the number of individuals vaccinated and revaccinated during the year as 7,953. The number not vaccinated, and who had not been reached on June 30, 1902, was 236.

The agency physician (Dr. James R. Walker) reports as follows:

> By the excess of the birth over the death rate the Indians gained 2 and the mixed bloods 13. The statistics for the last fifteen years show that the death rate among the full-blood Indians was greater than the birth rate for the first ten years, and a little less during the last five years. During the same time the birth rate among the mixed bloods has been considerably greater than the death rate. The following statistics show the deaths and births on the reservation and the number of cases treated during the year, by the Government physicians:

	Indians.	Mixed bloods.	Whites.	Total.
Births:				
Male	109	26	2	137
Female	117	11	2	129
Total	217	77	4	298
Deaths:				
Male	96	16	3	115
Female	119	18	1	138
Total	215	34	4	253
Cases treated				
Male	705	185	10	820
Female	605	173	18	796
Total	1,310	358	28	1,616

This is over 100 less than the average number annually treated during the last six years, the reason being that usually about seven tenths of the cases are treated at their homes, and during this year the agency physician was confined for some months by the requirements in controlling an epidemic of smallpox, for two months by a fracture of his foot, and has ridden very little this summer. Consequently the sick on the reservation have not received the care they should have had.

During the year smallpox was brought on the reservation twice. The first time it was neglected and spread to several camps of Indians, resulting in 105 cases and 6 deaths. The agency physician placed an effective quarantine about the infected camps the day he discovered the disease, and it was confined within the limits of the quarantine, except in two instances, which were also effectively quarantined until the disease disappeared. The second introduction, though in a thickly settled camp, received prompt attention by Doctor Page, the day school physician, and was confined to one case.

By far the largest and most important part of the quarantine was maintained by full-blood Indians, who volunteered for that purpose, and faithfully obeyed the instructions given them. The mixed-blood farmer in charge of White Clay district, Mr. Thomas Tyon, is entitled to honorable mention in this connection, for he not only worked hard and faithfully in his own district to prevent the spread of the disease, but he went to all the infected camps in the adjacent district, and by instructing the Indians and interpreting for the physicians, was probably the greatest means of keeping them under control, and had it not been for such assistance as he gave the physicians it is probable that the disease would have spread to other parts of the reservation.

Of the 105 cases of smallpox 6 had been successfully vaccinated, and they had the disease in so light a form that it could hardly have been recognized had the smallpox not been prevalent.

Tuberculosis is the most prevalent disease among these Indians, but there is a marked improvement in the care taken in disposing of the products of the disease. This disease is aggravated and its development hastened by placing children having it in the schools. Further, such children are a source of danger to both the employees and the pupils, and the prevention of their attending the schools appears to have diminished the transmission of tuberculosis to uninfected families.

The number of tuberculous children is growing smaller each year; still at the close of this year there were 165 such of school age, all of whom were excused from attending school, upon the recommendation of the physician, and such excuses should not be terminated except by the terms of the excuse, or upon the recommendation of a physician.

A consideration of the relation of civilization to suicide and insanity makes the following worthy of note: During the last fifteen years there has been among the full-blood Indians an annual average of 1 suicide to every 2,000 persons, and 1 insane to every 5,200.

The native medicine men still practice their craft among these Indians, though they have little of their former power to excite the superstitions regard of their people, and their practices are mostly confined to treating the sick. Though their practices are utterly condemnable, there is much in them of interest to a student of psychologic things, for in their essence and effects they are of the same nature as "Christian Science," "Faith Cure," and other such methods of treating the sick, differing only in the methods of procedure. They recognize and acknowledge that their influence is passing away, and a humane policy that will not be met by a sense of persecution will quickly and surely dispose of them.

The bacteriological work undertaken in regard to certain disinfectants offered the Department has been necessarily much interrupted, and is as yet not of sufficient scope or reliability to warrant any recommendation.

Clothing.—The older Indians of this reservation are very much in need of clothing. For the past four years they have received no annuity clothing. In a majority of cases these old people are very poor and have no means with which to purchase clothes, having no stock to sell nor any other commodity that can be converted into cash. The only money they receive is their interest and hide money, which amounts to about $1.50 per annum per capita. This sum, if it were all expended in purchasing clothing, would not relieve the situation very much. These people are using old blankets and anything in the way of clothing they can beg or borrow to cover their nakedness. Some provision should be made to provide for these old people, say those above sixty years of age, with at least one complete suit of clothes a year.

Educational.—For complete and comprehensive report of school work on this reservation during the year, attention is called to reports of Superintendent G. W. Nellis, of the Oglala Boarding School, Day School Inspector J. J. Duncan, and Father Bosch, superintendent of the Holy Rosary Mission School, which accompany this report.

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Supervisor Wright paid us a visit during the year. Mr. Wright is a hustler—the right man in the right place. His visits to schools of any reservation are sure to result in good.

Conclusion.—I am pleased to be able to say that the employees of the agency, boarding school, and day schools, with very few exceptions, have done their work well and creditably. I am especially indebted to Superintendent Nellis and Day School Inspector Duncan for their efficient work and assistance in school work.

Very respectfully,

J. R. BRENNAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF DAY SCHOOL INSPECTOR, PINE RIDGE RESERVATION.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 10, 1902.*

SIR: The following is my report of the day schools of this reservation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, which I have the honor and pleasure of submitting to you.

For a pictorial representation of the day schools, and a map showing their location, the anxious reader is referred to my report of last year.

Attendance.—The average attendance is probably as good as any of our white district schools. The largest enrollment was 565, which was during the last quarter of the year, when about 40 5 year old pupils were added to the rolls. The average daily attendance at all the schools throughout the year was 445.76, making an average daily attendance of 21.52 at each school. On account of not enrolling the 5 year-old pupils until April, after the winter is over, makes the average attendance, compared with the enrollment, much less than it really is.

Following is about the average enrollment and average attendance of each school:

No.	Enrollment	Average attendance	No.	Enrollment	Average attendance	No.	Enrollment	Average attendance	No.	Enrollment	Average attendance
1.....	31	15.02	10...	28	26.79	18...	27	23.17	26...	26	21.65
3.....	27	22.52	11...	25	21.25	19...	28	23.10	27...	24	23.51
4.....	32	21.10	12...	29	16.80	20...	20	17.33	28...	21	20.26
5.....	26	24.92	13...	26	23.50	21...	24	21.13	29...	18	14.58
6.....	25	19.21	14...	16	15.26	22...	17	16.80	31...	24	21.65
7.....	26	24.80	15...	24	17.51	23...	24	22.65	32...	25	22.16
8.....	19	18.01	16...	25	24.55	24...	25	21.31			
9.....	28	21.52	17	20	19.13	25...	27	25.28			

The average attendance is 85.56 per cent of the average enrollment. Smallpox quarantine on Nos. 2, 3, 5, and 6 somewhat affected the average.

The special rules for these schools, which went into effect about the middle of the year, required an absolute record of all attendance and tardy marks. During April, 6 of the 29 schools had no tardy marks, 8 others had less than 5; in the May reports, 7 had no tardy marks, 5 others had less than 5. I presume other months, if calculated, would show about equal results.

The average enrollment at the Oglala Boarding School was 217, the Holy Rosary Mission 180. These are approximate. The enrollment at all the schools is not far from 1,392.

Cost.—The cost of the day schools during the year, as calculated from this end, was as follows: Subsistence, including dried fruits, syrup, and soap, $955.08; clothing, $7,100.31; school materials and furnishings, $1,007.28; fuel, $2,188.50; repairs, $1,222.62; salaries of teachers and housekeepers, $27,000; salaries of day school inspector and day school physician, $2,200. To this might be added $1.50 per pupil, the approximate cost of the rations deducted from the Indians and sent to the schools. This would make the cost per pupil for the year $50.52, on the basis of the average enrollment (the usual way of estimating), or $67.63 per pupil on the basis of average attendance. The small comparative cost is worthy of consideration.

Transfers.—Due consideration has been given to the transfer of pupils to nonreservation schools, as will be seen by the number attending outside schools. Whole number enrolled in outside schools is 209—5 each at All Saints, Sioux Falls; Ozly, O'Neill, Fremont, Nebr., and No. 1 private school; 9 each at Carlisle, Genoa, Hampton, and Gordon; 1 each at Fort Shaw, St. Johns, Canada, and Merriman, Nebr.; 2 each at Kearney, Nebr., and Sturgis, S. Dak.; 7 at Merriman, Nebr.; 5 at Lincoln Institute; 18 at Haskell; 37 at Flandreau, and 81 at Rapid City.

Education.—Not knowing when the superintendent of Indian schools would get out her contemplated course of study, with the help of others, I last summer during vacation prepared a course of study and made a copy on the typewriter for each school. This was arranged with a view of keeping the children in the day schools until they reached their fifteenth year. Believing that the great necessity of these schools is to teach the use of English, much of the course is devoted to conversational exercises. I have insisted that each teacher shall have a cabinet collection of objects to illustrate lessons and with which to develop conversation and original reading lessons.

When Miss Reel's valuable Course of Study came out, I instructed each teacher and housekeeper to study it and adopt it. Miss Reel kindly and timely issued a circular saying that the course was meant for the day schools, and pointed out some of the salient features. I think this did much to prevent it being thrown aside, and saying that it was meant for boarding schools. Each school is classified, programs of industrial and literary work are required to be kept posted in conspicuous places in the school buildings. These courses of study will do much toward systematizing and preparing children to fit in together at the boarding school. It is our policy in general to make these transfers at 15 years of age.

Industries.—Girls: The girls, under the instructions of the housekeepers, are taught cooking, sewing, washing and ironing, mending, and some fancy work, and in a few instances gardening, or care of flower beds. These are all taught in a practical way, with a view primarily of teaching, not for the amount done. Some of the sewing is done at home, and also the washing. All cloth is required to be cut out at school.

Boys: In this country where farming is an "uphill" business, and gardening is rather uncertain in the valleys, the word agriculture may be too big and scientific a term to use; but a commendable effort has been made to give instruction in gardening at 22 of the schools at least. A good irrigating dam has been put in at No. 28 by the teacher and his pupils. There is a successful subirrigation at No. 27, where there has been a garden of two acres of produce raised, worth about $125, at an expense of only $10 for seeds. I presume at several of the other schools the gardens may be equal in value, and some others nearly so. The teachers at No. 1 and No. 13 put in wind pumps for irrigating purposes. The teacher at No. 6 told me that one of his school boys had quite a good garden, and had good-sized tomatoes on the vines. This no doubt is due to the example of his teacher, who has stayed there during the summer.

When Supervisor Wright was here last winter, in a circular letter to the teachers and housekeepers, he suggested that inasmuch as the Department had been generous with them in furnishing them free pasturage, they ought to share the milk with the children, and thus be the means of creating within these children a taste for milk. While some had already done this before, I find more that are willing to do this, and even teach the children to milk. At No. 23 the teacher had the churning done by the pupils in the schoolhouse, and thus became a valuable lesson all around.

At the Institute over 500 pieces of industrial work were on exhibit, which are too numerous to mention, but showed much that could be done by the boys with simple tools—even a knife—during the industrial hours of winter. Only one hour a day is allowed for industrial work, except for girls who get dinner, and two weeks in planting time. This will prove most satisfactory for this kind of schools with various classes.

Industrial reports.—I had a blank form of an industrial report printed by the boarding-school printing press. These are filled out by the teacher and the housekeeper conjointly, and sent to my office monthly. This report shows the kinds of industrial work done by both boys and girls, amount of time daily devoted to the work, number of articles washed, ironed, made, and amount of gardening, and number bathed at the school each week, and the number of different homes visited by the teacher and number visited by the housekeeper during the month. These are tangible monuments to the immense amount of work done under the care of one who is seamstress, laundress, matron, cook—all in one.

Bathing.—Despite the fact there are no "ring baths," "sprays," or "Turkish baths," or even facilities for private baths, bathing is required at all the schools, except three or four whose parents have good homes and good facilities for bathing. We have asked that we be allowed a small appropriation for bath houses and private bathing, and we sincerely trust this much-needed improvement may be granted.

Visiting homes.—I have always felt that the best way to get at the heart of the Indians is to visit them in their homes, and not wait either until the Indian was dying or dead. Nearly all have fallen into line with my wishes in this respect. During April, May, and June there were, in round numbers, 800 homes visited by the teachers and 500 by the housekeepers. During the last six weeks of the year, in company with a teacher, or teacher and housekeeper, I visited about 150 homes in the different camps. Though nearly all the visits were more in the nature of informal calls, their effect will be felt. We found many of these homes not what they should be, but that is wherein the greatness of the work lies, and the value of seeing the actual condition.

Visit.—Supervisor A. O. Wright spent the month of February with us. I had the pleasure of visiting 25 of the day schools with him. He visited 27 of them, all but three, two of which were farthest out and filled with temporary employees, and the other school was being plastered. We usually spent one-half day at each school. It would take too much space to tell all the good his visit did us. The inspiration that came from an earnest, faithful, and enthusiastic supervising officer had its good effect upon all of us. I wish to quote from the editorials in the Oglala Light, a paper published at the boarding school:

"There was held at Pine Ridge Agency, February 20-22, under the direction of Mr. A. O. Wright, supervisor of Indian schools, the most successful institute for Indian school employees it has ever been our privilege to attend. The work of the institute was thoroughly practical in its nature and no attempt was made toward the 'solution of the Indian problem.' Great care had been taken in the preparation of the programme, and the various papers, class exercises, and round tables were not only extremely interesting, but eminently helpful. The general discussions were carried on with spirit and animation, and abundantly evidenced the intense devotion of the school employees of Pine Ridge Reservation to their work. Enthusiasm was the order of the hour, and at no time was there manifest any lack of interest in the proceedings. It goes without saying that the many instructive and encouraging talks of Supervisor Wright were greatly appreciated. A special feature of the institute was an exhibit of both literary and industrial work from every school—boarding, day, and mission—on the reservation.

"The doll house (a model cottage of four rooms, and made by one of the pupils, the cottage filled with furniture and dolls, each article being made by a different pupil, completely illustrating the suggestion made in the new course of study) and furniture made by pupils of Mr. Robbins's school received much praise. Mrs. Robbins's talk on 'How to teach little children housekeeping with dolls' was very interesting and full of valuable hints and suggestions.

"The class exercises by pupils from day schools No. 27 and No. 28 were excellent, and reflected much credit upon the pupils themselves and their teachers, Messrs. Lewis and Root. These exercises showed beyond doubt that Indian children can be made to talk in a reasonably loud tone of voice and to enunciate clearly and distinctly.

"An interesting lesson in rug making was given by Mrs. Truitt with two of her school girls. The display of rugs connected with the industrial exhibit from this school was fine, and showed the possibility of utilizing apparently worthless articles for the adornment of the home. The specimens of clay modelling and carving from the same school attracted much attention."

Annual institute.—The regular annual institute was held forenoon and evening sessions of June 25, 26, and 27. I will quote again from the Oglala Light, July number:

"The institute was a very successful one, and will result in great good to the service. The work was very practical and was interesting throughout. The class exercises were especially valuable. More than 60 pupils from the day schools were in to take part in these exercises and the entertainment, the greater portion of them remaining through the entire institute and attending the various sessions. About 40 of the boarding-school pupils were present also. The attendance of the employees was all that could be expected. Every day school on the reservation was represented in nearly every case by both teacher and housekeeper. Only those were absent who were detained by reason of their own ill health or that of some member of the family. Not a single person whose name appeared on the programme failed to report and take the part assigned him. The general discussions were always

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animated, and one of the noticeable things in connection with them was the number of different persons who participated. A large number of people not connected with the Government service attended the sessions of the Institute regularly.

"The exercises in calisthenics by pupils from No. 32 was very much enjoyed. Their singing was also very good.

"The choir from No. 7, Mr. Keith's school, rendered several pieces of very sweet music during the institute. The little tenors deserve especial mention.

"The exhibits of class-room and industrial work from the different schools were very fine, and showed that the work was being carried on closely in line with the new course of study.

"The entertainment given before the Institute on the evening of the 26th, by pupils from the various day schools, was very creditable. The programme was varied, dialogues, calisthenics, etc."

Much credit is due Mr. Nellis, superintendent of the boarding school, for his unselfish willingness to entertain the day school pupils at the boarding school, notwithstanding the crowded condition of his school in February and the heat of June.

Employees.—I have noticed a growing commendable rivalry of both teachers and housekeepers to elevate the standard of the day schools. Some are excellent. Nearly all are inspired with the "luxury of doing good" both to the children and people of the camp.

But few have had an opportunity for special training in primary methods, but it is hoped that the class exercises at the Institutes and the reading of some good primary-school journal and the efforts to get them to read Pestalozzi's and Froebel's works, and get a little of the inspiration of Colonel Parker, and Partridge's Quincy Methods, etc., will somewhat make up for this lack. I hope to have sectional meetings the coming year and have the best primary teachers, or housekeepers, conduct primary-class work. This necessity will be apparent from the classification of the day schools the first part of this year—246 were first-year pupils, 200 second-year, 134 third-year, and only 32 fourth-year, and 3 fifth-year. I believe even the old Indians who have never gone to school know a good teacher, and especially those under 10 years of age. I believe the utmost care should be exercised in choosing good teachers for these places, so much depends upon them.

School entertainments.—Before I started on my visits to the schools this spring I wrote to the teachers, asking them to prepare a programme—speeches, songs, etc.—and I would take my gramophone, and ask the parents to meet at the schoolhouse during the evening of my visits. On the whole the experiment was highly satisfactory, especially at ten of the schools, and it suggested a new idea to me, that these little Indian schools might be made something similar to our white country literary societies, and that sometimes two or more schools could join in these exercises, and again, probably, more in the local churches—of which, by the way, there are over 20—made more possible by these schools.

The change of the rule in regard to giving parents permission as to choice of schools and the exclusion of the children with less than one-eighth Indian blood will probably be misunderstood, and taken advantage of by one or two of the mixed-blood schools that will cause their being closed. It may be better if they are only sincere in their wish to educate their own children and if they will only keep them in school regularly. To check this, I think it would be well for the Department to get up blank forms of monthly report, and require reports to be made out by these border-town schools.

In conclusion, permit me to thank the Department for their growing interest in the day schools and their liberal support.

Through United States Indian Agent John R. Brennan, whom I sincerely thank for his willingness to give me the "swing," and at the same time patient and cordial support.

JAMES J. DUNCAN, *Day School Inspector.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through John R. Brennan, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OGLALA SCHOOL.

OGLALA BOARDING SCHOOL,
Pine Ridge, S. Dak., August 1, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Oglala Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902:

I assumed charge of the school October 1, 1901, succeeding Mr. J. B. Brown, transferred to Morris, Minn. I found the school well organized, under good discipline, and doing good work. The school suffered, however, in the early part of the year from frequent changes in employees. During the first five months there were 4 different matrons, 3 seamstresses, 3 cooks, 3 laundresses, 3 carpenters, and almost monthly changes in the force of Indian assistants. Many of these were temporary employees without previous experience and with no expectation of remaining in the service, their work in consequence being poor and of little educational value. The class-room force, with the exception of a change in kindergartners, remained intact during the year.

The total enrollment of the year was 211, the average attendance 208. There were numerous runaways during the early part of the year, and the fact that in many instances, because of the prevalence of smallpox on the reservation, it was impossible to return the runaways promptly accounts both for the frequency of the runaways and the discrepancy between the enrollment and average attendance.

The health of the school has been fairly good. All children were carefully examined by the physicians upon entering, and only those showing a fair degree of bodily health and vigor were retained. Nevertheless more than 20 were excused during the year because of ill health.

The class-room work was carried on in accordance with provisions of the new course of study, and the results accomplished were quite satisfactory. During the winter months the smaller children were put into the schoolroom during the entire day, but with the coming of spring and the opening of outside work they were again detailed to the several industrial departments. Interesting and successful features of the academic work were the sewing classes and class gardens.

The industrial training for the boys consists of work with the carpenter, the shoe and harness maker, the engineer, the printer, the baker, to each of whom four boys were regularly detailed, and with the farmer and gardener, to whom were detailed the balance of the boys.

For the girls, in addition to the institutional work in which all who are old enough are required to participate, classes were formed and instructed in sewing, cooking, baking, and laundering. It is my intention next year to detail girls to the dairy and garden. The poultry will also be placed in their hands.

A great deal of fancy work, in the way of Battenberg and point lace, embroidery, and drawn work, has been done by the girls. This work was done outside of regular hours and was entirely voluntary,

except that they were required to finish anything they had commenced. Much nice beadwork was done, and a start was made in basket making, the latter under the encouragement and direction of Mrs. J. R. Brennan, the wife of the agent.

Among the improvements made during the year are the building of a poultry house and a shoe and harness shop, the installation of a new system of water-closets and urinals, individual wardrobes for pupils in both dormitories, and the repainting of the exterior metal and wood work of the entire plant.

I desire to thank Agent Brennan for many courtesies and for cordial support at all times. It is a pleasure also to bear testimony to the efficiency and loyalty of the present corps of employees.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. NELLIS, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through J. R. Brennan, United States Indian agent.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR ROSEBUD AGENCY.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 15, 1902.*

SIR: In compliance with the instructions of the Indian Office, I have the honor to submit the annual report of this agency for the year ending June 30, 1902.

This agency is located in the southwest part of the reserve, 35 miles northeast of Valentine, Nebr., on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad, from which place is received the larger portion of all supplies and also mails six times a week. The post-office and telegraph address is Rosebud Agency, S. Dak. A telephone line connects the agency with Valentine, Nebr.

The supplies for the Ponca Creek issue station are received at Stuart, Nebr., on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad, and the supplies for the Big White River issue station are received at Chamberlain, S. Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad.

For administrative purposes the reserve is divided into seven districts, with a farmer in charge of each, who resides at the issue station and has general supervision over the Indians living in the district assigned him. Except as above stated, the supplies for the several issue stations are transported by Indian freighters direct from Valentine to the station.

The main industry of the Rosebud Sioux is stock raising. There are 24,130 head of cattle and 10,689 horses now owned by people living on the reserve. The larger proportion, however, of this stock is owned by white men married to Indian women and mixed bloods. Some of these Indians take good care of their stock, but a large number pay little attention to them, many appearing to be discouraged by the yearly inundation of cattle from the north, which, working back in the spring to their home ranges, carry numbers of Indian cattle with them, and by the amount of rustling going on, and by the losses due to severe storms in the late winter and early spring months. The past season has been no exception, and these people lost fully 400 head of cattle and more than this number of horses in the storms.

Each year large numbers of cattle from the ranges to the north either drift on this reserve or are driven on it to the great detriment of these Indians. During the past winter a greater number than ever before so came on the reserve. What is believed to be a conservative estimate placed the number at 60,000 head. Large numbers of these cattle worked north to their ranges before the spring round-up, which took place from May 25 to June 21, 1902, when over 30,000 head of cattle were removed from the reserve. The cattle round-up of 1902 on the Rosebud Reserve was the largest ever seen here. About 225 riders with over 2,000 saddle horses took part in the round-up and removal of the outside cattle.

The Rosebud Reserve contains about 3,250,000 acres of land, situated in the State of South Dakota. Parts of the reserve are fairly well adapted to agricultural purposes; wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, onions, and other small vegetables being more or less successfully raised, but the most of it is used for grazing cattle or horses. Much of the land is allotted, and the available tribal land is utilized for the pasturage of cattle under grazing permit system and yields a considerable revenue, which might be increased if the Indians would consent to the leasing of tribal land.

On August 28, 1901, United States Indian Inspector James McLaughlin arrived at the agency and entered into negotiations with the Rosebud Sioux for the cession to the United States of that portion of Gregory County, S. Dak., lying within the boundaries of the Rosebud Reserve, which negotiations were successfully completed October 5 following, by an agreement dated September 14, 1902, whereby these Indians cede about 416,000 acres of land in consideration of the sum of $1,040,000, of which $250,000 is to be expended in the purchase of stock cattle and the balance in five yearly per capita payments. This agreement has not yet been ratified by the Congress of the United States.

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On December 30 last the Indian Office issued instructions looking to the withdrawal of the gratuitous issue of rations to the able-bodied Indians of this reserve, and providing work for them at a rate of $1.25 per day for each man, and $2.50 a day for a man and team, in lieu of all such issues, or else the able-bodied men could provide the subsistence for themselves and families.

This wise policy was inaugurated at this agency May 1, 1902, when, with very few exceptions, the able-bodied males began work building dams and reservoirs, making and repairing roads, building bridges, fences, etc. No supplies whatever were issued to the able-bodied Indians or their families. Some of the Indians sought employment off the reserve, where better wages could be obtained, but by far the greater number remained on the reserve engaged in the work stated, and have performed all the work given them to do to the best of their ability, and, I may say, considering the fact that it has never heretofore been necessary for these people to earn their own subsistence, they have done well.

The old, sick, infirm, and helpless Indians with their families, numbering over eleven hundred persons, receive periodically the rations allowed by existing instructions. The able-bodied Rosebud Indians now much prefer to work at remunerative pay than to receive rations, but in this climate during the late fall, the winter, and early spring months it will not be practicable to provide them with work here, and I suppose it will consequently be necessary to issue rations to all during these months for some time to come.

In the interval between the date of the instructions of the Indian Office and the time the instructions were to take effect, the exact nature of the instructions were several times explained to these Indians, and the benefit that would surely accrue to them by the change was pointed out. Many persons in this section of country and some elsewhere confidently predicted serious trouble when the rations were taken away from the able-bodied and they were thus obliged to work for what they received, but no trouble was anticipated by me in carrying out the new policy of the Indian Office. Owing to the timely notice given of the proposed change, friction was reduced to the minimum and was soon entirely over, and the Indians settled down to the new conditions in a remarkably short time and became satisfied, contented, and much pleased with the new order of things, so that now about the only complaints come from the old and disabled that they are not allowed to work at day wages.

There are two growing evils on this reserve: One is the large quantity of liquor used by the Indians, principally by the younger persons, the bad effects of which have been frequently pointed out to these people, but without satisfactory results. I presume these Indians will now have to pass through this stage in their history, and it will simply be a case of the survival of the fittest with them. The other evil is the amount of stock rustling constantly going on, in spite of our best efforts to put a stop to it. Occasionally the guilty parties are brought to justice, but by far the greater number escape punishment by not being apprehended, by defects in the laws or miscarriage of justice due to other causes. Attention has been invited to this matter in previous reports, and it was expected that a bill introduced at the last session of Congress would remedy to a great extent this growing evil here, but the measure failed of passage, to the great regret of all law-abiding people here.

A census of these Indians, taken at the close of June, gives the following results:

Males	2,369
Females	2,554
Males over 18 years of age	1,337
Females over 14 years of age	1,520
Males 6 to 18 years of age	641
Females 6 to 18 years of age	692
Children 6 to 16 years of age	1,239

The census of this agency is taken over the entire reserve in one day by dividing the districts and employing in the work all the farmers, police, and teachers, and such persons as can be spared from the office force, and the result has been entirely satisfactory.

The missionaries engaged in the work on this reserve represent the Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Congregational Churches, and they have labored faithfully, under many difficulties, for the good of these people. It is to be regretted that the labor of the missionaries is not rewarded with greater success, but many of these Indians will not yet heed the words and advice given them. The reports of the missionaries are herewith transmitted and referred to for further information.

One boarding school and 21 day schools have been maintained by the Government, and the two mission boarding schools (St. Francis, Catholic, and St. Mary's, Episcopal) have been in successful operation during the entire school year.

The reports of the superintendent of the Rosebud Boarding School and the day-school inspector are forwarded herewith and referred to for the details of the school work of the year.

During the year, we have sent to nonreservation schools 27 children, while 14 others have been attending public and private schools at the expense of parents. It is believed that the class for nonreservation schools will be much larger than ever before; still a large number of the Rosebud Sioux are not inclined to send their children off the reserve to be educated.

Dr. L. M. Hardin, agency physician, submits the following report:

Complying with your request, I submit herewith my annual report of the sanitary condition of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

The health of the Indians of this reserve, together with that of the whites, has been somewhat better than for the average year. During the past year there have been treated some 919 cases, of which 511 were males and 408 were females. Births reported, males, 87; females, 102; total, 189. Deaths reported, males, 70; females, 81; total, 151. This leaves a net increase of 38 births over deaths among the Indians for the year, which is better than for a number of years past.

There was one murder during the year and two accidental and violent deaths.

There has been no epidemic of any kind prevalent to any extent during the year. No further appearance of smallpox was to be found on the reserve, though the disease lingered on our outskirts and prevailed on adjoining reservations during the period, thus attesting the efficiency of our rigid quarantine and the precautionary measures of thorough vaccination and fumigation in our fight with the disease the year before. Otherwise, these people continue to suffer and die from the common diseases as mentioned in former reports, and more especially tuberculosis in the lymphatic and pulmonary forms. The people seem to realize that with the treatment we can furnish them in these cases, little can be accomplished in the hope of a full recovery, so by far the greater number do not receive treatment at all until nearly ready to die.

This is not only true, but the same may be said of other diseases that fall into the hands of the native "medicine man" and remain under his influence and treatment until hopeless so far as recovery is concerned. This condition of affairs is greatly to be deplored, yet goes along without any signs of abatement. Until the medicine man is punished as any other malefactor, his evil influence and lasting hold on his people will remain. On all these large reservations this evil is hard to estimate and to the uninitiated or unconcerned is not always discoverable.

To fight and overcome it requires a liberal, or rather profuse supply of medicines, adequate medical attendance, and other resources not always found in this work. The medical work can never expand and keep pace with the other educational work when so hindered, and it has been my endeavor always to stress these points in my former reports and I now refer to them in stronger terms than ever, inasmuch as notice has been received of a 50 per cent reduction in our medical supplies for the ensuing year; an economy which can not but result seriously to both physician and patient before the year has passed.

The police force, consisting of 3 officers and 50 privates, has been faithful in the performance of duty. No class of employees is as poorly paid for the service rendered as is this force, and a substantial increase in pay should be given them.

Special Allotting Agent William A. Winder and his assistants have been engaged in allotting the Rosebud Sioux during a considerable portion of the year. The number of allotments made to June 30, 1901, was 4,508 and 188 have been made since, making in all 4,696.

I desire to express my thanks for the support and assistance of the Indian Office in all measures undertaken for the welfare of these people.

The statistical report is herewith respectfully transmitted.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. E. MCCHESNEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF DAY SCHOOL INSPECTOR, ROSEBUD RESERVATION.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 11, 1902.*

SIR: In compliance with your request I have the honor to submit my first annual report on the schools of the Rosebud Reservation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902:

I assumed charge of the duties of day school inspector on December 1, 1901, and have endeavored to have the best possible work done in the schools, and thereby keep them up to the high standard which they attained under the supervision of my predecessor.

The enrollment and average attendance for the year was as follows:

	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
21 Government day schools	581	458
Government boarding school	215	200
St. Francis Mission School	231	222
St. Mary's Mission School	83	49
Nonreservation schools	69	43
Private schools	14	14
Total	1,143	986

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This is but a slight increase over the enrollment of the fiscal year 1901, but we hope for a more marked increase the next year, as a number of new pupils are to be added in September.

About 50 pupils were excused from school by the physician during the past year on account of physical disability.

Of the 21 day schools on this reserve, nineteen consist, each, of a schoolroom, sewing room, and employees' quarters, all under the same roof; and two that were recently built consist, each, of a teacher's cottage and a school building. The latter building contains a schoolroom, sewing room, storeroom, and cloakroom.

At each of the day schools except two there is a carpenter and blacksmith shop in which the boys are taught the use of tools, and when material can be furnished they manufacture tables, cupboards, etc., to be used in their homes.

Harmony prevails in all the schools, and a great deal of interest is being manifested by both employees and pupils.

The influence of the day schools is plainly visible in the homes of the Indians, and the interest shown by the parents in the school work is very gratifying. I consider the day schools a great factor in the progress of civilization. They are doing a work for the Indian that can not be done by any other school. Notwithstanding the fact that the influence of the home life upon the children is and always to be commended, yet it is reasonable to believe that the children exert an influence for good over their parents, as many valuable things that are taught in the day schools are put into practice in the homes.

The housekeepers deserve great credit for the good work they are doing with so little at their command with which to work.

Many of the pupils attending these day schools have to go from three to five miles, and have but very little to eat, except that which they get at the schools, which is but a trifle. I would therefore recommend that provisions be furnished to the day schools for a suitable noon day meal, to be prepared by the girls under the instructions of the housekeeper, thereby furnishing a means by which the girls may receive instructions in the art of cooking.

In conclusion I wish to say that I believe that the good that is being accomplished in the day schools for advancement of the Indians makes them second to no other school in the service.

Thanking my superior officials for their kind consideration and support given me at all times, and the efficient corps of teachers and housekeepers for the efforts put forth to make the day schools of the Rosebud Reservation successful, I am

Most respectfully.

ARTHUR E. MCFARLANE,
Day School Inspector.

DR. CHARLES E. MCCHESNEY,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ROSEBUD SCHOOL.

ROSEBUD BOARDING SCHOOL,
Rosebud Agency, S. Dak., August 1, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the Rosebud Agency Boarding School for the year ending June 30, 1902.

The enrollment for the past year has been 234, with an average attendance of 199[illegible]. I have transferred five pupils to nonreservation schools. I have encountered the same trouble in transferring pupils as heretofore, namely, the parent's consent. We have a class now of 12 or 15 that should be transferred, but I do not expect to be able to gain the consent of the parents to transfer more than a small number of them.

Literary work.—This department was under Mattie L. Adams during the first four months, and the next six months under John S. R. Hummitt, both of whom were assisted in the work by a very able corps of teachers. The work has been quite satisfactory.

Industries.—Shoe and harness shop: Since my last report this department has been restored to its proper place and new tools added, but we still lack a few necessary ones, which I hope will be added in the near future. The stock and tools arrived too late to do much work this year. The boys have made a few shoes and one set of harness, which, with the repair work, has kept them quite busy. This department has been under William Walker.

Woodwork.—The first nine months this department was in charge of James Williamson, the next three months in charge of George E. Turner. The boys have made good progress.

Ironwork.—This department has been under Orin E. Ramsdill, who has shown an aptitude to teach boys in his line.

Engine room.—The work here has been quite satisfactory. During the year we have put in a damper regulator, which is effectual in saving coal. We have been allowed an electric pump, which we will put in position in July or August. With this we expect to make a still larger saving of coal. Lloyd E. Carruthers is in charge.

Sewing room.—Our girls have done well here. Making clothing for the girls and some for the small boys and doing the mending for the entire school is no small matter. Mary Zielan is in charge.

Cook.—The girls in this department have done well. They have learned to cook and serve vegetables, meats, and pies very nicely; also to dry sweet corn for winter use. They cured eight bushels after it was dry. This corn has been used by the pupils through the winter and spring. Tina Armstrong has charge of this department.

Bakery.—Our work in this department has been broken into by sickness, the baker having been absent sixty days. We have established cooking classes, but have not accomplished as much as I desired. Will try to do better another year. Ella E. Branchaud is baker.

Laundry.—The work here has been broken into during the year. Rose E. Floyd was in charge the first five months, Cora V. Carruthers about one and one half months, and Maggie A. Young the balance of the year. The work has been generally satisfactory.

Farm and dairy.—This department I consider one of the most important to the Indian youth in this school, being here in the midst of the Indian people; our land the same as theirs, our cows the same as they have. The dairy I consider very poorly managed. This school feels the need of a man who is not only a farmer, but a dairyman. We have milked 23 cows out of a dairy herd of 27 and made only 1,130 pounds of butter or very nearly that much. Our cows are Jerseys and grades. We have just put in a Reid hand separator and expect to do much better. The butter was made by the cook and kitchen girls, and used by the pupils on their tables and added much to the menu.

Farm.—We did not grow as much last year as we should, although we raised all the potatoes and small vegetables that we used. Our crops look fine now, in fact, never looked as well before. Potatoes, parsnips, carrots, cabbage, sweet corn, broom corn, sorghum, rye, tomatoes, and peas all bid fair to make a good crop, although we suffered quite a bit from the frost of June 21. This department has been under Theodore Branchaud, except during April and May.

Garden.—The garden which has just been described is under Edwin A. Grove, who came to us April 2. He seems to take an interest in his work, which we must do if we make our work a success.

New enterprise.—The past year we have made a few brooms. This year we not only expect to make all we use in the school, but some for others. It is my desire to make all the sorghum molasses that we shall use from the cane which we now have growing.

Work completed.—This year we have completed the dam that was washed out; also completed our ditches and are using the water in the crops. Our plant is second to none.

New buildings.—In the last three months the carpenter, with his detail of boys, has completed one wagon shed 16 by 40, with 12-foot posts, having a loft with a floor to store worn-out articles; one hard-coal shed, 16 by 20, with 10 foot posts; one soft-coal shed, 20 by 40, with 10 foot basement and 10-foot posts. These sheds were a long-felt want.

Girls' home.—The girls have been well cared for, and taught to care for their clothing, beds, and rooms. Emeline H. Tripp and her able assistant, Julia De Cora, have given them a mother's care.

Boys' home.—This department has been under the care of Stella S. Bullard, who has been a true friend to the little ones. The work has been quite satisfactory.

Discipline.—The boys have been under the charge of William H. Ross, who has shown tact in dealing with them. Mr. Ross has introduced football, hurdle races, and baseball, which give the boys plenty of exercise.

Health.—The health of the school has been excellent the past year. Very few cases of sickness. The health of the school has been looked after by Dr. W. Q. Tucker and Louise H. Klein, trained nurse.

New buildings needed.—We still need a larger dining hall; the capacity of the present one is 168, while the average attendance for the past three years has been 199.

I am well pleased with the employees as a whole, and wish to thank them for their prompt performance of duty and for courtesy shown me.

I thank you and the employees in your office for courtesies extended to me in my work.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. TIBLE,
Superintendent.

CHARLES E. MCCHESNEY,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, ROSEBUD RESERVATION.

ST. FRANCIS MISSION,
Rosebud Agency, S. Dak., August 1, 1902.

DEAR SIR: Our missionary work of the past year I may compare to a race with obstacles put in the road. All the missionary can do is to comply with the command of his Divine Master: "Go and teach them all that I have told you." This command contains the boundaries of both his duty and his power. If he meet with such that prefer darkness to the light, the missionary can do nothing but put him off to the final end, which is sure to come, even for the willfully blinded.

Once an Indian agent told me: "Father, carnal weapons will not do with these people; spiritual ones are needed." This was true. As true, however, it is that man does not consist of the spirit only, but has a body, which is the natural and sometimes only bridge to reach the soul. Now, if the missionary preaches honesty, truthfulness, and purity of life, and in the courts notorious thieves and liars who have "a strong pull" and "can afford the money" are acquitted; if divorces are granted to the guilty against the innocent, the missionary's efforts are baffled; if an attorney can offer, as it has been done, one who had pleaded guilty to get him free if he paid $40, the missionary may preach the Ten Commandments of God and he will be laughed at by a certain class of Indians.

We have been preaching to these Indians for over sixteen years the first law of God, given on the very threshold of the lost paradise, "Thou shalt eat thy bread in the sweat of thy face," but all our teaching, by word and example, had not the desired effect until the "government withdrew the rations *from the able-bodied and gave them work and wages*, giving them a chance and obliging them efficiently to comply with the law of God. When I asked one who returned from work, "Did nobody die of working?" he replied to this, laughing, "No; we all are well and had plenty to eat." If the Government only will hold out the purse to them until their muscles get more used to steady work, their country improved, and their mind convinced that complying with the divine law of work is a true blessing for both their body and soul. The whole experiment has proved that our Indian is not the worthless, lazy beggar he is taken for in the East, but only the victim of dire circumstances he can not control.

Our school, which has been the most efficient civilizing lever, not only for the rising generation, but also for the adults coming in its reach, has continued, in spite of the withdrawal of all Government aid, and has proven the old saying to be true, that the more the beard is shaven the more it grows. There have been enrolled during the year 244—more than ever before—with an average of 230, which means a saving for the *public* treasury of $36,713. Both the spirit and the progress of the pupils was very gratifying, and all we wish and hope for is that Christian charity may enable us to continue the work until the children of the mission schools enjoy again equal rights with their brethren of the same tribes in other schools.

Thanking you for kindness shown and courtesies received, I am, dear sir

Very respectfully, yours,

P. ITOR DIGMAN, S. J.

CHARLES E. MCCHESNEY,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, ROSEBUD RESERVE.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 1, 1902.*

MY DEAR SIR: With grateful acknowledgment of all your kind courtesies, I herewith present my statistical report for the past year, as requested.

It may be noted that our work has gone on with the usual force of native missionaries, who have generally made an excellent record for themselves. At one station we have added a frame chapel to our mission property.

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During the months of May and June it was very satisfactory to see the people generally at work on the plan of earning their own living. In this matter also we observe that the native missionaries have worked with the people and set examples of diligence and faithful good living.

Rather than call the people away from their work, or miss the opportunity of meeting with them for public worship, we have frequently held services in their work camps, where they were engaged in making roads, building bridges and dams, or setting posts for the great fence which is to keep trespassing cattle off their ranges.

We hope this plan of keeping the people at work may not fall through for lack of governmental support. It is such a reasonable solution of the Indian problem as has been frequently suggested by friends of these people, and is certainly a long stride toward making them wish to become self-supporting and self-respecting in consequence.

Respectfully and faithfully, yours.

AARON B. CLARK,
Missionary.

CHARLES F. MCCHESNEY,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR SISSETON AGENCY.

SISSETON AGENCY, S. DAK., *October 15, 1902.*

SIR: In compliance with your letter of the 24 instant, calling my attention to communication of May 15, 1902, relative to statistics and annual report, I beg to say that I shall be compelled to make a very brief report, owing to the short period I have been connected with this agency, and for the further reason that my time has been consumed with matters relative to inherited Indian lands and other duties of the office.

It pleases me to report that the tenor of the Indians is along agricultural pursuits, especially the older class of Indians, who seem to be very anxious that the young men pattern after their prosperous white neighbor farmers. I notice among other things that many of the older class have secured a large amount of hay for the winter, which seems to be a good indication. Some have produced a liberal amount of wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes.

The rent received by the Indians from the lease of their lands would be, if properly expended, a great source of profit. Young able-bodied men should be required to cultivate and improve their own land, but the question is, How can this be accomplished? In numerous cases where an approved lease is refused they make private leases for less than one-half for ready cash.

Marriages among the Indians are not considered as sacred as we would have them, yet we think there is a visible improvement over tribal customs. When they come to understand the construction of the law, then they will be more inclined to be governed by the law, because, as a rule, they are not intentional violators of the law.

The greatest evil we have to contend with is the liquor habit, especially among the young men. Were it not for the seeming thirst for strong drink, and the evil influence of unprincipled boot leggers, the Indians would soon become the rivals of our best white farmers.

Both the Government and mission schools are doing very good work. The educational part of the work at the Government school is very satisfactory indeed; the discipline good. Great praise is due the efficient employees of the school for the humanitarian interest they manifest toward those under their care, and the great interest they take in their work. The accommodation at the school is inadequate, of which we will have occasion to report in the future.

I have been of the opinion that it would be beneficial to place the Indian children in district schools, and no doubt it would be if practical, but after three months of practical experience I find that it would be practically impossible to induce Indian parents to send their children to district schools. With few exceptions the children would remain at home or be trailed from place to place, attending hideous dances according to tribal customs, which would unfit the young for good and useful citizenship for generations to come.

The industrial farm connected with the agency school under the management of Mr. Bailly the past season has been fairly well conducted, considering the latitude and facilities for farming. More attention should be devoted to stock raising. Horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs might be produced with profit. With the expenditure of a few hundred dollars for necessary stock the agency and school farms might be made nearly, if not wholly, to support the school outside the superintendent's and teacher's salaries.

Very respectfully,

C. B. JACKSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF YANKTON AGENCY.

GREENWOOD, S. DAK., *August 28, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Yankton Training School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

My statements from personal observation must be confined to that part of the year after December 4, 1901, as on that date I assumed charge of the school and the affairs of the Yankton tribe, the agency having been abolished.

This school is located on a small reservation on the east bank of the Missouri River, 14 miles southwest of Wagner, a station on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

The attendance for the year has been 143, considerably above the capacity of the buildings. Rooms badly needed for dormitory space are used for schoolrooms. The need of a new building for school and assembly rooms has been explained in former communications. It is hoped this matter will receive attention during the coming year. The whole school plant has become considerably dilapidated. Extensive repairs are needed. A heavy estimate for funds to place the building in habitable condition is now before your office for consideration.

The new water system, taking the water from the Missouri River, has furnished an abundance of water, but it is almost valueless for domestic purposes, as there is no settling tank. Authority has been granted to build a new reservoir, which is now under construction for this purpose. Its completion will make as nearly a perfect system as is needed.

Authority has also been granted for the purchase of machinery for a complete steam laundry. It is hoped to have this installed soon after school opens. This will remove a large part of the drudgery from the school.

A new root cellar and cold-storage room have been built. A steam-heating system is one of the most pressing needs. Forty-one stoves are required to keep the buildings comfortable. Better means of lighting than kerosene lamps should be used. An electric plant could be installed at a reasonable cost, as the steam boiler connected with the water system is of sufficient capacity to furnish power for running it.

All methods outlined in the new course of study that were applicable to this school with the facilities possessed, and that were permissible in this climate, have been conscientiously followed. Considerable stress has been placed upon agriculture, as farming must be the means of gaining a livelihood for the most of these people. Unfortunately this department was handicapped by being in charge of an incompetent employee. Owing to the favorable season a fair crop of farm products will be harvested. Especial individual instruction was given in cooking to a class of ten of the oldest girls. Each in turn was placed in charge of a small, thoroughly equipped kitchen, and was taught the intricacies in connection with preparing meals for a small family. Work in the sewing room and laundry was as carefully and systematically done. Although no teachers or stenographers were graduated from this class, each member of it is prepared to be a housekeeper. A detail of boys worked regularly in the carpenter, blacksmith, and harness shops. Satisfactory work was done in the schoolrooms. Several pupils are to be transferred to nonreservation schools.

St. Paul's Mission School was closed at the end of the year and will not receive pupils again. This school, supported by the Episcopal Church, has done commendable work for many years. The attendance for the past year was about 40. Provision must now be made for these pupils. If this plant is purchased, negotiations for which, it is understood, are now under way, it will be practicable to conduct it as a part of the Government school.

The Yankton tribe of Indians, under the charge of the superintendent of this school, numbers 1,703. All that were born before the allotting period have allotments. About 20 per cent of the original allottees are dead. Sales of the inherited lands are now being made by the heirs.

The trouble some are having in proving their heirship in the probate court is teaching them, as nothing else could, the value of the white man's law governing marriage and divorce. All young people in marrying now apply at this office or the county seat for a license and have a legal ceremony performed.

A few of the old ones consider this too formal. Having acquired the habit of marrying and divorcing at their pleasure, they resent what they think are measures to limit their privileges. Punishment in the agency guardhouse for such offenses is inadequate. Adultery not being punishable under Federal laws, efforts have been made, so far without success, to have the county authorities take cognizance of such cases. One arrest only has been made. But the county officials are not wholly to

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blame for wishing to avoid court expenses in Indian cases, as about one-half the territory of the county is Indian land, from which the county receives no revenue, and it is difficult to collect even personal taxes from Indians.

About 850 allotments were leased during the year. The rental price was raised nearly 50 per cent over that of the preceding year and it is still low enough to admit of a further increase next year. Sixteen thousand dollars were realized from this source. Not much trouble was experienced in inducing all occupants of Indian lands to make leases. The authority of the Department as to the supervision of allotments has not been seriously questioned.

There are but few able-bodied men that do not farm at least several acres. The area of cultivated land has gratifyingly increased. Fortunately this is a good farming country and they get some returns for their labor.

The first increase from cattle issued three years ago was sold during the last month. This consisted of 123 head of 3-year-old steers which brought remunerative prices. These cattle have not increased as they should; some have been neglected during the winter and the original stock has died. In a few instances during the winter stock was gathered in from the prairies by employees and placed with other Indians to care for and the owners made to pay for their keeping.

The whole tribe drew rations a year ago. About one-half were dropped last November. Another revision of the rolls June 30 reduced the number to 387, less than one-fourth the tribe. The effects of this have already been beneficial. Those living on the remote parts of the reservation could have earned more subsistence than they received at the issue house had they been employed while driving to and from the agency. Most of them are now anxious to find employment and seem willing to earn their wages. White men are unwilling to employ them and dislike to pay the wages other farm hands earn. This trouble will disappear when Indians have learned to make their services as valuable as those of white laborers. The money furnished by the Government for the employment of irregular labor was profitably expended in constructing roads and in improving the grounds in the vicinity of the school. Fortunately a bed of gravel was found conveniently near to be used for this purpose.

Whisky drinking does not prevail to the extent that it does in some tribes, but the future does not promise a continuance of this condition. Several towns are springing up in the vicinity, and whisky can usually be purchased by anyone able to pay for it. The Federal officials in this district and the district of Nebraska have responded promptly in all cases where evidence could be furnished to punish offenders of this kind. One conviction was obtained and an indictment in another case.

The court of Indian offenses has been useful in being able to settle the many petit disputes that have arisen between the members of the tribe. Only once has their authority been questioned, this in an affair between two mixed bloods. Happily, this case was settled without lowering the dignity of the court. The captain of the police is an unusually zealous official and has preserved order without difficulty. Only one serious breach of the peace has occurred, and that was caused by a visiting Indian.

The following is quoted from the report of the physician, Dr. O. M. Chapman, upon the health and sanitary conditions:

The health of the Indians of this reservation was good the past year, as Indian health is counted. No unusual sickness or any cases of epidemic diseases occurred. This is a healthy climate, especially throughout the summer. This reservation seems entirely free from all malarious diseases. Winter is the most sickly time to these people. During winter and early spring diseases of the respiratory tract—pneumonia, bronchitis, and colds—are prevalent, a large part of them being due to exposure and lack of care to properly protect from the cold, though there were few deaths from these causes.

The whites of this section are particularly healthy. Medical statistics place the death rate of South Dakota at 8 per 1,000 persons. The records of this office show that 39 deaths occurred during the year among these Indians and an equal number of births. This gives a death rate of 21 per 1,000, three times that of the whites for the same region. Fifty per cent of these deaths were caused by tuberculosis alone.

What can be done to check this terrible scourge among the Indians? Nothing short of the best civilization can save them. There is little use telling an Indian, in his present condition, as long as his home is what it now is, and he remains the passive individual he is at present, of the benefits of ventilation, of the value of a good dietary, or of properly clothing and caring for children in winter. He is too poor. His one-roomed house, devoid of all means of ventilation, is the best he can afford now. He can do little to improve his diet. If so required, in order better to combat disease. He always eats the best he can get. Neither is he likely to better clothe and care for his children. All these matters, important as they are, must await a better civilization. And the antiquated medical supplies furnished the physicians, in the face of all such conditions, and violations of all hygienical laws, are almost powerless for good.

The health of the pupils in the school was fairly good, few cases of a serious nature occurring, though there were always many cases of minor importance demanding the attention of the physician and the matrons each morning. There occurred 4 cases of pneumonia, 1 of which died, and 4 were withdrawn on account of tuberculosis, 2 of whom died, making 3 deaths among the pupils of the school, all at their homes. Quite a number of pupils were affected with what was formerly called "scrofula" but now known to be only another name for tuberculosis. On account of the prevalence of this tubercular infection, coupled with the fact that the pick of these children, the healthiest, are taken from this reservation to the numerous nonreservation schools, several of which are of such

easy access from this reservation, renders it difficult to fill this school with healthy children, and makes frequent withdrawals and changes in attendance necessary.

From a sanitary view, attendance should be kept strictly within the limits prescribed by the Department. Health is more important than all else, more especially to these people where the dangers from infection are so great. In the long cold winters here, good ventilation is very hard to secure, and unduly to increase the attendance can not fail to have a very bad effect on pupils whose resistance to disease is so low, and many of whom are more or less infected when admitted, as they come from homes most of which are infected with germs of consumption. No effort should be spared to make the schools conservators of health.

I would recommend that the lists of medical supplies furnished the physicians be thoroughly revised and brought up to date, omitting from the present list many articles that have outlived their usefulness as remedial agents to most physicians, and in their place substitute other articles of much greater therapeutic value. The list as it now stands is that of the physician twenty years ago. A carefully selected list of the newer remedies, including tablets and a few of the most important and useful alkaloids, would greatly increase the value of the physician to the Indians, and would add nothing to the cost over that of the present supply, so much of which is of no avail and almost worthless as curative agents. A physician in private practice confined to the use of such remedies as are supplied the physicians of the Indian service, could not hope to stand against the competition of up-to-date physicians. To meet the needs of numerous cases, most of us are compelled to go down into our pockets to the extent of several dollars a year.

The Episcopal and Presbyterian churches have missions, each of which is influential and the result of their work is plainly seen. The Episcopal Church supports a teacher in lace making. A class of girls from the school as well as a number of women have received instruction regularly. Some have become expert workers and find a ready sale for all goods manufactured.

The death last February of the minister, Rev. Mr. Cook, who has been in charge of this church for more than thirty years, is a matter worthy of notice. His funeral service was conducted by Indian ministers who were Christianized and educated through his efforts.

The white employee force with one or two exceptions has been extremely loyal and quite efficient. Most of the former Indian employees have been removed for the betterment of the service. It is certainly a mistake to employ an Indian on his own reservation.

I wish to thank your office for its courteous treatment and for its unqualified approval, so far, of my official actions.

Very respectfully,

JAMES STALEY,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN UTAH.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR UINTA AND OURAY AGENCY.

UINTA AND OURAY AGENCY,
Whiterocks, Utah, July 30, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my fourth annual report of the affairs of this agency.

Location.—Our nearest railroad station is Price, Utah, which is 110 miles from the Uinta Agency, where the agent resides and has his office. The Ouray Agency is 35 miles and the Ouray school is 20 miles southeast of the Uinta Agency. The Uinta school is near the Uinta Agency. The road to the railroad is very bad, but the roads on the reservation are fairly good.

The census taken June 30, 1902, shows the following number of Indians:

Uinta Ute, Uinta Agency:	
Males over 18 years	163
Females over 18 years	122
Males 6 to 18 years	54
Females 6 to 18 years	43
Males under 6 years	38
Females under 6 years	47
White River Ute, Uinta Agency:	
Males over 18 years	109
Females over 18 years	91
Males 6 to 18 years	47
Females 6 to 18 years	51
Males under 6 years	25
Females under 6 years	25

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Uncompahgre Ute, Ouray Agency:	
Males over 18 years	287
Females over 18 years	264
Males 6 to 18 years	87
Females 6 to 18 years	91
Males under 6 years	32
Females under 6 years	31
White River Ute, Ouray Agency:	
Males over 18 years	7
Females over 18 years	5
Males 6 to 18 years	2
Females 6 to 18 years	3

This is a consolidated agency. A clerk is in charge at the Ouray Agency.

There are three bands of the Ute under my charge as agent, viz, the Uinta, White River, and the Uncompahgre. They are all quiet, peaceable Indians. There are a few of the White River Indians that would like to make trouble, and they would do so if it were not for the fear of the result. But I am happy to say there are only about fifteen or twenty of them.

The Indians still continue to improve in their farming, and more of them every year want to have farms assigned to them. I assign farms to the Indians and they improve them. Of course it is the understanding that when the Indians are finally allotted these lands will be allotted to the Indians that improved them. The Indians have a good market for everything they raise on account of Fort Du Chesne being located in the center of the farming district of the reservation. It is very difficult to get the Indians to save their seed for the next year. I will next spring ask your Department to spend $6,000 of their proceeds of labor money for the purpose of purchasing seed wheat, oats, alfalfa, and potatoes.

The Indians would be much more benefited if the Department would order that all the proceeds of labor money should be used in improving farms; and give them the money only in return for work, even if you had to hire them to improve their own farms and pay them with their own money.

I have taken the names of a large number of Indians from the ration roll, and will reduce it more as soon as school begins. I will endeavor to make every able-bodied Indian work for all he gets except the annuity and proceeds of labor money, which I am compelled to pay him. I make three cash payments a year to the Indians.

The buildings at Uinta Agency and the Uinta and Ouray schools are in fairly good condition, the buildings at Ouray Agency, with a few exceptions, are entirely worthless. I have recommended a number of times that the agency be moved to the Ouray school. All the progressive Indians that belong to that agency live nearer to the school than they do to the agency.

The Uinta Agency and school should have waterworks. The buildings are in much danger of fire, and with a very little expense a system could be put in that would protect them. We have plenty of water, and with a fall of over 100 feet to the mile, the expense would not be great.

I think I have about broken up the liquor traffic among the Indians. We only had two trials for that offense last year. One man went to the penitentiary; the other one was indicted by the United States grand jury, but in the trial the jury cleared him.

There are two schools on this reservation, viz, the Uinta and the Ouray. These Indians are very much opposed to the schools, and it is very difficult to get them to send their children to school; in fact, there are a large number of them that can only be put in school by force. I have coaxed and threatened ever since I have been here. I have discharged Indian employees, for refusing, and have withheld all favors from Indians who refused to place their children in school. But I am firmly convinced that nothing but force will reach a number of them.

I don't think the reservation schools do as much good as the nonreservation schools do. It is very difficult to keep them from talking their own language. And during vacation they go back to their camps, and when they come back to school in the fall they seem to have forgotten much that they learned the year before.

As you have positions of superintendents of the two schools, I recommend that the agency physicians be put in charge as acting superintendents. They have plenty of time to attend to this in addition to their other work.

Irrigation.—We have not endeavored to open up any new ditches the last two years, but have simply kept the old ones in good repair. The old ditches furnish water enough for the number of Indians that are now farming, but within a year or two some new ditches will have to be made. A large number of these Indians understand using water on land as well as white men, and more are learning every year, and we have such an abundance of water that there is very little complaint of some of them taking more than they are entitled to.

Rations and hair cutting.—I have persuaded quite a number of Indians to have their hair cut and to discard the blankets, but I find it very difficult to persuade them to be married like white people. Medicine men and superstition still have a strong hold on them, but I am doing all I can to break their influence.

On my recommendation you reduced the beef and flour contract 25 per cent, which gave me $1,558 in money to hire the Indians to do work. I am very much pleased with this plan, as now no Indian has any excuse to be hungry; when they tell me they are hungry I always have some work ready for them.

Another improvement in the last year was to stop the weekly issue of rations and only issue once a month. The Indians now have more time to work and don't spend most of their time in traveling to and from the agency after rations.

Colorado land. The Indians feel very badly that Congress will not pay them for their Colorado land that has been put into forest reserves, and that the Interior Department will not permit them to employ an attorney to present their claims to Congress. Their claim is certainly a very just one and should be paid.

Health of the Indians.—The Indians have had very good health the last year. There has been very little sickness among them. There was considerable smallpox among the whites all around the reservation, but by maintaining a strict quarantine not an Indian took the disease. The Indians are strong believers in vaccination, and that probably helped us in keeping the smallpox out.

Recommendation. The Ouray subagency should be moved to the Ouray School; the Ouray School should be abandoned and consolidated with the Uinta School. The Ute Indians should be paid for their Colorado land.

I take this occasion to thank the Department for the kind treatment I have received from them during the last five years.

Very respectfully,

H. P. MYTON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF UINTA SCHOOL.

UINTA SCHOOL, *Whiterocks, Utah, July 1, 1922.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the Uinta School for the fiscal year 1922.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the family system of industrial work for girls, instituted by Supervisor A. O. Wright last year. The boys have received instruction in farming and the care of live stock. This work, however, has been hindered by frequent changes of industrial teachers.

The schools on work has not been so satisfactory as last year, owing to the fact that one teacher has had to do all grades of class work. During the latter part of the year, owing to the death of Supt. E. O. Hughes, the teacher has had all the work of the superintendent, in addition to his regular duties.

Estelle Reel, superintendent of Indian schools, in speaking of another school, said: "I am convinced that force is the only method to be pursued in order to uplift these people." The same remark applies to the Ute. As was said by Superintendent Hughes in his report last year, "For the sake of these savages it is to be hoped that those higher in authority will soon realize this fact and act accordingly." The attitude of the older Indians toward the school is one of animosity. Everything that can possibly be charged to the detriment of the school is brought up, and every effort is made to keep the children out of school. The medicine man is one of the greatest enemies of the school and should be suppressed.

No repairs have been made on the buildings this year, but, under authorities that have been granted, a large amount of work will be done this summer, and we hope to have the plant in pretty good condition by the time school opens in the fall.

Respectfully,

JAMES W. REYNOLDS, *Acting Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through H. P. Myton, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OURAY SCHOOL.

LELAND, UTAH, *July 20, 1922.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of the Ouray Boarding School.

The attendance of the past year shows a decrease of 8 from the previous year.

During the past ten years four different agents and four different superintendents have tried to fill the school, but have failed. It is the same tight year after year, from September until June, to secure and retain a corporal's guard of pupils. This condition will continue until a more determined policy is adopted in dealing with these Indians.

With few exceptions the health of the pupils has been good. One pupil, discharged on account of poor health, has died since the close of school.

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The employees have all been faithful and efficient. Excellent work has been done in every department.

Inspecting officials have carefully avoided us during the past year.

I think our farming operations will be fairly successful this year, unless the water supply becomes exhausted.

I have no recommendations to make, except that something be done to induce these people to send their children to school.

Very respectfully, JNO. M. COMMONS, *Teacher in Charge.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through H. P. Myton, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN WASHINGTON.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR COLVILLE AGENCY.

COLVILLE AGENCY, *Miles, Wash., September 2, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following brief report concerning the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902:

If I am able to judge correctly, most of the Indians under the jurisdiction of this agency are making reasonable progress, supporting themselves fairly well, and gradually becoming more intelligent and self-reliant. As a matter of fact, there are many of them, however, as to whose condition and progress I know very little, as I am very seldom able to see either themselves or their homes. There is a large number of these who probably have not even seen an agency farmer or a policeman during the past year, and this number includes some criminals whom I have been endeavoring for months to have apprehended. Chiefly because of some lawlessness on the part of the few, which seriously hampers the progress of many others, it would be highly desirable for the agent to be in more effective touch with the more remote parts of the several reservations of this agency. The territory under the jurisdiction of this agency is very large and much of it is extremely inaccessible. The number of employees which can be allowed for one agency is not sufficient for any adequate management or supervision of such territory, occupied, as it is, by nearly 4,000 Indians in all stages of advancement.

The Coeur d'Alene tribe, numbering about 500 souls, is comparatively well advanced and well to do. The reservation which they occupy is not geographically connected with the others of this agency, and is a fertile and valuable piece of territory surrounded by a progressive white community. These Indians should have their lands allotted to them in severalty and be thrown on their own resources as promptly as possible. In the meantime, however, they should be detached from this agency, to which they do not logically belong, partly for their own convenience and partly in order that more employees may be allowed who can be located in the remote districts of the Colville Reservation, where they are urgently needed.

As this report is being written the Spokane Indians, who are territorially and otherwise comparatively poor, seem to be in some danger of losing a large part of their reservation. This is the result of an act passed by the last Congress which provides that the land comprised in the reservation shall be thrown open to mineral location and entry after the Indians shall have received allotments of land in severalty. At least on the face of the facts it would seem that the Indians are fully protected from invasion until they shall receive such allotments, but it is alleged that, owing to the way in which the various provisions of the bill were passed and approved, the reservation was actually open to mineral location and entry for a short time during the month of May, and that during that period vested rights in a large group of mineral claims were acquired.

Judge Hanford, of the United States court for this district, has granted an injunction temporarily restraining me from interfering with work on these mineral claims, and a determined effort will be made to wrest them from the Indians. I am also personally sued for $20,000 damages for having to the best of my ability, with the assistance of the Indian police, resisted the overrunning of the reservation by hordes of prospectors who swarmed onto it, and who repeatedly returned after being ejected. These cases will be tried during the present month.

The Fort Spokane Boarding School maintained an average attendance of about 200 pupils throughout the year and did excellent work, and the report of Superintendent Avery is submitted herewith. This is the only Government school on any of the reservations of this agency. The Catholics maintain a mission school with a capacity for about 100 pupils on the Coeur d'Alène Reservation, and a somewhat larger school near Colville, just off the Colville Reservation, which draws its attendance chiefly from that territory.

The usual statistics and census are respectfully submitted herewith. The population of the various tribes connected with the agency is shown in the following table:

Tribes.	Males above 18 years.	Males under 18 years.	Females above 18 years.	Females under 18 years.	Total.	School children.		
						Males.	Females.	Total.
Lower Spokane	104	66	143	71	374	49	53	102
Upper and Middle Spokane on Spokane Reservation	56	27	69	29	181	18	24	42
Upper and Middle Spokane on Coeur d'Alene Reservation	30	16	25	12	83	7	5	12
Nez Percé (Joseph's band)	37	20	52	19	128	15	14	29
Okanogan	159	100	122	84	555	88	72	160
Lake	112	49	99	46	306	43	45	88
Columbia (Moses's band)	13	122	11	110	319	40	36	76
Coeur d'Alene	142	108	176	80	505	68	59	127
Colville	110	41	92	50	293	40	46	86
Nespilem and Sanpoil (estimated)	120	50	140	70	400	45	30	75
Kalispell (estimated)	50	25	25	50	150	15	10	25
Total	1,003	647	1,027	630	3,397	428	394	822

In conclusion I desire to express my thanks to the office for very courteous treatment throughout the year.

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, *Miles, Wash., August 20, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to submit the following report concerning this school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

Attendance.—The enrollment during the year was 229 pupils, of whom, however, only 101 were here during any part of the first quarter. This fact, of course, materially reduced the average attendance for the year, which reached only 128, although there was very little irregularity of attendance after enrollment.

When school opens in September, the Indians are harvesting, making hay, picking hops, digging potatoes, etc. And, although the children are willing to come to school, and the parents are willing to bring them later, it is difficult to get them in promptly—the more difficult for the reason that they are scattered over a very wide scope of territory. The parents really need the help of the older children, and are too lazy to bring in the little ones the long distances which very many of them have to come—50 to 200 miles. I do not know that the matter could be remedied by commencing the school term at a later date, say October 1, and ending it August 1, for both August 1 and October 1 would find the Indians who farm (which class includes nearly all of those on the reservations of this agency) busy. But the matter is mentioned by way of explaining the large margin between the total enrollment and average attendance.

It would be possible, perhaps, to conduct the school on "nonreservation" lines and keep the pupils during the summer months; but that would greatly increase the difficulty of getting them at all, and would in other ways materially lessen the usefulness of the school, I think. It seems to me to be desirable to keep the children in touch with the environment into which at least nine-tenths of them are absolutely sure to return as soon as their school days are over. When this is done, they reenter that environment (which is not uniformly as bad as it is frequently represented to be) with a better variety of courage respecting it, and with much more capacity intelligently to adapt themselves to it than results naturally from consecutive years of absolute separation from it and unfamiliarity with it. When the children return to their homes for a few months each year, visit with their parents, and help with the summer and fall work, they not only derive immediate and prospective benefit from the experience themselves, but very noticeably make their parents more thrifty and progressive, as well as considerably happier.

Health.—The health of the school during the year has been good, there having been no epidemics, no fatalities, and only a few cases of serious illness. These facts are, at least in part, to be credited to the school physician, Dr. Mary H. McKee, whose very faithful and efficient services merit special mention.

Industrial and class-room work.—In the domestic and other industrial departments and also in the class rooms the work during the year has been exceptionally satisfactory, although there were a few weak places. Special effort has been made to correlate the industrial and class-room instruction on the lines indicated by the new Course of Study.

Plant and improvements.—During the year an orchard of 620 fruit trees was planted; also 1,000 strawberry plants and several hundred grapes, raspberries, currants, etc. Practically all of these are living and in fine condition. The school is ideally located for fruit culture, and there will be expansion on this line in the future. Early in the year a large barracks building which had before been unused

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was remodeled and equipped as a gymnasium at the private expense of United States Indian Agent A. M. Anderson, and this has been a most valuable addition to the equipment of the school. Excepting this, no considerable improvements in the plant were made during the year; but as this report is being written about $6,500 worth of general repairs, recently authorized, are under way, and these will put the buildings into good general condition, excepting as to paint, which will still be greatly needed.

Employees.—The corps of employees as such has been faithful and efficient, and the year's work has been very pleasant and seemingly useful.

The United States Indian agent, Albert M. Anderson, has been exceedingly courteous and kind and an exceedingly efficient agent in his relation to the school. Supervisor Chaleraft and Inspector Jenkins visited the school during the year and made useful suggestions and kind reports.

Very respectfully submitted.

FRANK F. AVERY, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Through Agent A. M. Anderson.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF NEAH BAY AGENCY.

NEAH BAY AGENCY, WASH., *July 21, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my sixth annual report—five of which were made while I was agent, and this being my first as superintendent. The position of agent having been abolished June 30, 1902, I was, on July 1, appointed superintendent and special disbursing agent.

Location.—This agency is located 138 miles west from Seattle, our nearest railroad connection. We have three mails a week here, brought by steamer and landed at the reservation, this being the terminus of the mail route. The location is a beautiful one, the agency dwelling being built upon Bahada Point, which projects out into the Straits of Juan de Fuca, where, during the winter months, when the sea is rough, the surf is from 10 to 20 feet high, and breaks within 100 feet of the corner of agency dwelling. Sitting at our north window, one can look for miles west out on the Pacific Ocean, and north and east on the Straits of Juan de Fuca.

The school buildings are located 2 miles from agency, at the Indian village. The Government school building is in a fair condition, but the room rented for the use of the assistant teacher is in the worst state of repair of any school building I ever saw used, it being an old, partly tumbled-down boathouse, used years ago by the life-saving station. It is built among the Indian smokehouses, and the sanitary condition of it is very bad. I would state, however, that it is the best building that can be secured here for a school building. I would earnestly request that the old building at the agency now used as an issue building be torn down and moved to the present school ground at the village, and an additional room be built for the use of the assistant teacher alongside the day-school building.

The agency buildings are not so bad, but are out of repair. The physician's and superintendent's dwellings are located on a point where the wind at times beats against them at the rate of 64 miles an hour, and some months we have 29 inches of rainfall, and when it rains and blows at the same time the water runs through at the windows, doors, and side of buildings, and all goods have to be moved away from side of buildings. The matter of repairing these buildings will be made the subject of another communication.

Population.—The census taken June 30, 1902, shows a total population of 730, divided among the four reservations as follows: Makah, 382; Ozette, 46; Quileute, 235; Hoh, 76. Making a total of 730; showing an increase over last year of 17. Males, 366; females, 364; males above 18 years, 216; females above 18 years, 240; children between 6 and 16 years, 139.

The Makah Reservation is bounded on the north and east by the Straits of Juan de Fuca, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. The Ozette, Quileute, and Hoh reservations are located south from agency on the Pacific Ocean—Ozette, 20 miles; Quileute, 40 miles; Hoh, 60 miles from agency.

Climate.—The climate here is not particularly disagreeable to those accustomed to the wet. We have from 100 to 126 inches of rainfall during the year. Very little snow and frost are seen here; some winters none. During the summer it is considered very warm when the thermometer registers above 70 in the shade on the south side of our buildings. There is scarcely a day during the summer months that we do not have a cool, refreshing breeze blowing from the west coming from the Pacific Ocean. During the fall and spring we have considerable fog.

General condition.—These Indians live on fish the year round. During the winter months when it is too rough to fish they live on dried halibut and salmon, which they catch during the summer months and cut in thin strips and dry in the sun and they then pack it away in bales. They also catch whales during July and August and try out the fat of the blubber and salt and dry the lean meat. They use this whale grease to soak their dried fish in. During the summer months they sell a good many fish to the fish dealers at Seattle and to salmon canneries. Good fishermen at the present price can make from $3 to $8 a day and children make from $1.50 to $3 each when they fish. The salmon season only lasts during July, August, and part of September. Our women make hundreds of fine baskets, which they have a ready market for. Some sell a few head of cattle during the summer. They cut a little wild grass to feed their stock on during the winter, but most of their stock pick up their own living during the year round.

Schools.—We have two day schools here, one at Neah Bay and one at Quillente. W. H. Winship has charge of the principal school at Neah Bay at a salary of $72 per month, and Jennie Markishtum, a half-breed Indian woman, has charge of the primary department at a salary of $40 per month; both rooms are well conducted. Mr. A. W. Smith has charge of the Quillente day school at a salary of $72 per month. Mr. Smith has been there for years and has done good work among these Indians.

I renew my former recommendation that a school be established at the Hoh Reservation and that it be put in charge of one of our Indian boys here that has graduated from Chemawa School. A suitable room can be rented there for a schoolroom. These people are badly in need of education, as they have about 25 children of school age and they have never had any school or assistance of any kind.

Missionary work.—Little has been done along this line among our Indians. Arrangements have been made for some Shaker workers to come in here and do some missionary work among them this coming year. The Shakers appear to have done more good with the Indians than any other denomination. They have already established themselves at Quillente and are doing much good there.

Indian courts, police, and crime.—Our Indian courts consist of three judges, two at Neah Bay and one at Quillayute, with three police privates and one police captain. We have but one police at Quillayute and should have at least one more, as one can not watch the whole reservation, and the result is lots of liquor is smuggled onto the reservation. The courts try all cases of a trivial nature. Their decisions are always in favor of their friends, no matter what the evidence shows; they have no idea of justice. Liquor is our worst evil here, and it is impossible with our limited police force to keep it off from the reservations. We should have at least two additional police.

Sanitary.—Heredity and environment are both unfavorable to the health of the Indians of these reservations. They live in crowded villages, many of the houses but a few feet apart. During the fishing season, despite all precautions and the aid of the tides, there is constantly a vast amount of putrefying fish in and around the villages. At Neah Bay the water for drinking purposes is obtained from a creek that flows directly through the village, and to avoid polluting it has to be carried from a considerable distance upstream. The incessant rains that fall during the greater part of the year compel the Indians to remain indoors in over-heated, ill-ventilated apartments, without sufficient exercise, and to subject themselves to thorough wetting whenever they venture outside. The result is much sickness. Most of the illness is traceable to some one of the many forms of tuberculosis or rheumatism, which can only be treated in a palliative way, unless a change of climate is possible. During the fiscal year the births have exceeded the deaths, and there has been no epidemic of contagious disease, although the existence of smallpox in the county made it necessary to vaccinate those not immune.

Visits of inspectors and supervisors.—During the year we have had visits from Special Agent Daniel W. Manchester and Supervisor Edwin L. Chaleraft. Both these gentlemen have had large experience with Indians and Indian work, and we trust that their visit has been a benefit to us all concerned.

In conclusion I desire to express my appreciation for the courteous treatment accorded me by the Indian Office.

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

SAMUEL G. MOISY,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON, NEAH BAY AGENCY.

AUGUST, 1902.

I herewith submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1902.

I have, during the year, visited Indians of the following tribes or villages: Port Gamble, Bay Center, Chehalis, Jamestown, Oyster Bay, Mud Bay, Nisqually, Port Townsend, Quinaielt, Skokomish, and special cases of Puyallup Indians, as well of those scattered in various places on my field of work.

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Have made 278 visits, reaching 203 families.
Have written an average of 5 letters per week.
Have sent 50 packages of literature.
Have given 30 packages of wearing apparel.
Have given 12 prizes for basket making, awakening a new and abiding interest in the work and made the industry an almost universal one.
Have given 3 prizes for improved housekeeping.
Have given 5 prizes for needlework.
Have assisted in various ways youths of both sexes to "turn over a new leaf" in gaining a start toward self-supporting honorable livelihoods. Had a care for a dozen working girls in white families.

The outing system previously thoroughly established has become of small use, not being recognized and promoted by active help of school superintendents.

I have been otherwise encouraged by result of my work. At Port Gamble, Jamestown, and Bay Center the teachers of the day schools have practically relieved me of the burden of the work and demonstrated the effectiveness of including home visiting and industrial class work in day schools. On some of the larger reservations, such as Neah Bay and Quinaielt, only a resident field matron can effect permanent improvements. A long period of time between field matrons' visits necessarily results in neglect of duty and consequent loss of interest.

For over two years Puyallup Indians have not had the benefits of house-to-house visiting. The result is sadly apparent in the wanton excesses of both men and women. Drunkenness, thieving, immorality, and crime are growing evils that spread to neighboring tribes with baleful effects. However, there are a number of excellent, worthy Indian families, models of honesty and industry.

The objectionable features of the "Shaker" methods have been modified during the year, while the sobriety and industry enjoined works for good.

The unsettled condition of house and school affairs on the Skokomish Reservation is a bar to progress. The year's gain in general improvement, however, is worthy of the effort and expense put forth.

Respectfully, LIDA W. QUIMBY.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF TULALIP AGENCY.

TULALIP INDIAN AGENCY,
Tulalip, Wash., September 10, 1902.

SIR: I respectfully submit herewith this my second annual report for the Tulalip Agency, reservations and schools under my charge, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. I am submitting herewith individual statistical reports for each individual reservation.

I have already forwarded to your office the annual census for the period covered by this report. The results of that census may be tabulated and summed up as follows:

	Tulalip.	Lummi.	Swinomish.	Port Madison	Muckleshoot.	Total.
Males over 18	120	110	88	16	13	117
Males under 18	102	74	65	35	36	312
Females over 14	118	106	90	51	14	458
Females under 14	85	64	44	30	28	251
Total	165	354	287	162	150	1,118
All males	222	184	153	81	79	729
All females	233	170	134	81	71	689
Total	165	354	287	162	150	1,118
Children 6 to 16	113	81	62	11	43	310
Boys 6 to 18	62	50	43	21	24	200
Girls 6 to 18	62	58	26	27	20	173
Total	124	88	69	18	44	373

The census above referred to and the above tabulated results were forwarded to your office under date of August 13, 1902.

I am submitting herewith detailed reports for each one of the five reservations under my charge, and shall therefore at this time and place merely touch upon some of the general aspects of the general work during the year.

Four of the five reservations of this agency (Lummi, Swinomish, Tulalip, and Port Madison) are directly upon the salt waters of Puget Sound. The fifth (Muckleshoot) is somewhat inland. Communication between them by the ordinary routes of travel is roundabout and slow. There should be direct communication with them from agency headquarters by water, by means of a suitable and seaworthy launch.

It is, perhaps, worthy of note that all the Indians of this agency, and indeed of all the Puget Sound country, wear the garb of civilization. I am not aware of the existence of a blanket Indian upon Puget Sound or its immediate vicinity. A fair

proportion of them speak the English language; a smaller proportion read and write in English; and a larger proportion of them occupy houses, that is, permanent dwelling places. They have attained a certain degree of civilization, though not quite, perhaps, to so high a plane as these statements might seem to indicate.

They are not, as a class, prosperous, however. There are limited seasons of hop picking and "salmon runs" when Indian families may make fair and even good wages, but these opportunities are not continuous and the Indian is improvident. The reasons for this lack of prosperity are more or less obvious when it is recalled that the chief industries of this vicinity are fishing and lumbering, and that the first is with the Indian an ancient occupation while the latter is a modern and acquired one, but that in neither is he able yet to withstand the keen, close, intelligent, shrewd, and aggressive competition of the white man, with his combinations of capital and craft.

Much of the land of this Western country is heavily timbered, and the larger proportion, if not all, of our native population (agency) are fishermen or loggers. A considerable proportion of the land is uncleared and not worth, from an agricultural standpoint, the expense of clearing it, and timber restrictions frequently prevent profitable logging of it by the Indian. In a few years the allotted lands will have passed beyond the trust period, and the Indian allottee will be more able to profit directly by its possession. But at this time it is difficult to induce persistent and progressive cultivation of the lands. Our Indians are not naturally farmers. They are loggers and fishermen principally, and some of them who are good fishermen make very poor farmers.

Moreover, there has never been established in Tulalip the agricultural school promised these Indians by treaty, and they have therefore been denied that instruction and training which would have and should have been preparing them all these years for a proper and profitable occupation of such lands as were really suited for agricultural pursuits. They look forward to the newly projected Tulalip school for help and assistance along these lines, and we trust they may not look in vain for it. The treaty obligation in this respect should be observed in spirit as well as in letter, for it is education along these lines which our Tulalip Indians sadly and deplorably need if they are ever to be thrown into competition with the white man and if they are ever to draw their living from the earth.

The agency was visited by a mild epidemic of smallpox last winter, but the prompt institution of quarantine measures and the insistence upon compulsory vaccination held it in check, prevented its spread, and finally stamped it out.

It is by education of a proper sort that the real and true civilization is to come to the Indian, just as it comes to the white man. It is therefore self-evident that in this vicinity the Government must maintain either the Indians or Indian schools for at least a generation more. It is not so necessary to maintain the Indians; indeed, in the vast majority of cases such a policy would be hurtful. It is absolutely necessary to maintain the Indian schools. These must be maintained at least until there is in school a generation sprung from the loins of an educated and civilized generation of parents. This can be best brought about not by abolishing any of the three varieties of schools now maintained by the Government, but by developing the reservation boarding school to a more practical efficiency along practical lines. This variety of school is a school getting its daily existence where the child must live and struggling with many of the problems with which the future man or woman must grapple. A large body of Indian children go no further than the reservation boarding school, and it is here, therefore, that large effects may be obtained with proper facilities and adequate development.

The Tulalip Reservation alone has a scholastic population of 124, and the total scholastic population of the agency is 373. The three day schools of the agency have a maximum aggregate capacity of less than 120. This leaves a scholastic population of more than 250 dependent upon the newly projected Tulalip school and other schools, while the Tulalip Reservation alone has a purely local scholastic population of 124. It is therefore apparent that the new school should have facilities for the care and maintenance of at least 150 children.

The liquor traffic, that perennial evil of the service, has not been by any means abated. Conviction is exceedingly difficult and "bootleggers" are correspondingly plentiful. Material abatement of this evil can not be hoped for until adjacent municipalities will heartily and persistently cooperate with the agency authorities in apprehending and prosecuting every offender who may attempt to engage in the nefarious business.

Since the compilation of the last report the agent's residence and a large portion of the old boarding-school plant have been destroyed by fire. The office has wisely concluded to abandon the old school site and to rebuild a new school at the agency site, the two being about a mile and a half apart.

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Last year fish-trap companies committed trespasses and depredations upon at least two of the reservations of the agency, which acts brought up the matter or question of the exact boundary (shore) line of the tide-water reservations. All documents and papers bearing upon the subject seem to designate "low-water mark" as such shore boundary line, but the question is now before the United States district court for its interpretation and adjudication, with little prospect of an immediate settlement, *so far as I am aware.*

With these few general remarks I would respectfully request to be permitted to ask your attention to the five separate reservation reports, each going into details concerning local needs, results, etc.

I can not close this report without expressing my gratitude for the aid, encouragement, and sympathy extended to us in our work by one of the ablest administrations ever in the Indian Office.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES M. BUCHANAN,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF TULALIP RESERVATION

TULALIP RESERVATION, *Tulalip, Wash., August 1, 1902.*

SIR: **Agriculture.**—There has been no marked increase in the development in agriculture upon the Tulalip reservation during the past fiscal year. Some portions of the reservation are not at all adapted to farming, while others are. The climate is very favorable, however, and a certain appreciable portion of the Indian population should be able to do well at stock raising and dairy farming, as well as market gardening. Not many of our Indian people possess the patient persistence and application required of the farmer and successful planter. They are often impatient for results. The influence of heredity is and must be strong, and the thoughts and temperaments transmitted for generations are not to be wholly overcome in one generation. It is not always possible to make a first-class farmer out of a first-class fisherman, and it is not always a wise policy to attempt to do so. Our Indians do, however, raise considerable quantities of oats and timothy hay for their own uses. Very few of them who possess stock can be induced to keep such stock up. Cows, sheep, horses, pigs, etc., run at large through the woods, finding food as best they may, as has been the custom for years and years here. I seriously doubt whether much stock would be kept at all if the owners were compelled to keep up their stock and care for it. While there is no remarkable progress during the past year, still there is an undoubted progress through the years.

Allotments.—A fair proportion of our people are living upon their allotments, and a large portion make occasional and sporadic attempts to do so. There are a few energetic, enterprising, and industrious young men, who have gone upon claims in the face of many natural obstacles and have made homes and small gardens thereupon. These young men should have the encouragement of some sort of title to their improvements, the product of their own labor. I have asked for patents for them, and doubtless the office will willingly grant this request. There is a growing appreciation among our people of the value of land and of a home upon it. Considerably more than half of the land of the Tulalip Reservation has been allotted in severalty and is held by trust patents still within the trust period.

A narrow strip of agency and school reserve land runs along the beach, upon which a number (between two and three dozen) of Indian squatters have settled. Most of these squatters have allotments in severalty, upon which they do not and will not live as long as they are permitted to squat on the reserve strip. For some years past agents have permitted this squatting as the price of peace during their respective incumbencies, thinking to leave the termination of it as a heritage for the "other fellow"—that is, they have permitted it passively by not taking any active steps to prevent it. Furthermore, the Indians have an idea that by squatting they can thus preempt a water-front lot, a so-called "town lot," in addition to the 160 acres already patented. This reserve strip is undoubtedly tribal property reserved for specific purposes by the Government. No individual Indian, or dozen Indians, have any individual claim to it, and can not take for themselves what is the property of all; and therefore the squatters have not the support of the tribe, and the progressive and industrious element among the Indians hope to see them dispossessed and required to go upon and improve their allotments, especially since this is the only land available for the new school. The vacation of same by the squatters will place nearly 200 acres at the disposal of the school.

Road making and repairing.—The customary amount of road work was done this year, each able-bodied Indian between the ages of 21 and 45 years working three days upon the road to Marysville and putting it in very good condition for a dirt road. Many Indians not liable to road work went upon the road and worked on it voluntarily, which shows a highly creditable spirit and is evidence of the fact that good roads and their importance and necessity are duly appreciated by our people. It is well-nigh impossible, however, to construct dirt roads in this country so as to withstand successfully the large and constant rainfall of the wet and winter season. Nothing short of a properly constructed and drained macadamized road would do that. The heavy and constant teaming necessary to bring over school and agency supplies from Marysville, the nearest railway station, and the excessively wet and saturated condition of the soil, cause the roads to become badly cut up during a major portion of the year.

The natural means of ingress and egress to this place is by water. The agency and school are directly upon salt water. Steamers pass within sight of the agency and school. Water communication which is cheaper, more natural, and more advantageous, would bring the markets of Seattle, Everett, and other large towns and cities to the very doors of the agency. Nevertheless the office is permitting the agency wharf to decay and collapse. A good and substantial structure, upon creosoted piling, should be built immediately and every step taken to encourage and develop water communication. In order to do this the wharf should be supplied with warehouse and storage facilities and should also have a large water tank for furnishing steamers with water. Freighting by road should be abandoned and the water route used and developed.

Industries.—The chief industries of Tulalip are fishing and lumbering. The salmon, with which the waters of the beloved Hwulch or Puget Sound, abound, are literally bread and meat to our Puget Sound Indians. Large quantities of the fish are smoked for winter use. Some of our people also engage in fishing for the salmon canneries, while during the "salmon run" whole families work in various capacities in the canneries. This work is of short duration, however. Many earn a living by the cutting and marketing of cord wood, fire wood, and shingle bolts; others by the cutting and marketing of the dead and down timber littering their allotments. This latter should be encouraged, as it is beneficial to the land, to the standing timber, and to the Indian allottee.

In September and October a large proportion of our people make their annual pilgrimage to the hop fields as pickers. With the vast majority the occasion is simply an excuse for a general reunion for debauchery, drinking, and gambling, and the effect is deplorable. A few industrious ones with large families find it a profitable trip, however.

The making of wooden socks of coarse hand spun yarn has been for years one of the main industries of our Indian women. The demand for Indian baskets, mats, etc., has caused numbers of our women to turn to basketry for a precarious livelihood, but the prices obtained for their handiwork, whether socks, baskets, or mats, is pitifully small and far from encouraging. Unless a fair wage for fair labor can be obtained they can do better at other pursuits. As a rule it is the white dealer or speculator who makes the profit upon Indian baskets, etc., and the laborer, the aboriginal artisan, receives the merest pittance for works of toil and skill and patient effort.

Education.—During the present year the Tulalip day school has been closed. It was never a success, and the advent of the Tulalip training school made it unnecessary. The latter was conducted in the dilapidated and ancient plant of the abandoned mission school. It opened its doors December 18, 1901, with an employés' force of 20 pupils and an enrollment of 75. In less than three hours after the first pupil was received. The office could not be persuaded that 60 was a ridiculously low estimate of the probable enrollment. The scholastic population of the agency is nearly 400. The three day schools have an aggregate capacity of less than 125. This leaves a scholastic population of more than 250 dependent upon the training school for education, and yet the office insisted that the enrollment would not be more than 60, though the scholastic population of the Tulalip Reservation alone was 124.

March 29, 1902, the larger portion of the plant of the Tulalip training school was destroyed by fire whose origin was undoubtedly incendiary. The office has decided to abandon the present school site and to rebuild the school at the old agency site, which is by all odds the better site.

In its short life of three months the work of the Tulalip training school was highly satisfactory and gave promise of excellent fruitage. We are therefore impatient to be at the work as soon again as possible and our people look forward with a great deal of comfort to the advent of the new school. It is to be hoped therefore that the office will find it possible to advance the work just as rapidly as is consistent with its plans for thoroughness.

Missionary work.—The Rev. Father Paul Gard, the resident priest of Marysville, Wash., an ordained clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church has conducted the only missionary work done among our people during the past year. He has worked long, hard, faithfully, and zealously with our people, who are all, nominally at least, members of his church. Through no fault of the good father, however, his work has been barren and largely fruitless. Our Indians, for one cause or another, are drifting away from the Roman Catholic Church, though no attempt has been made by any other church to proselyte them.

Progress.—The progress of our people has not been in any respect sensational. They are progressing slowly. They would have been much further advanced had educational work among them in the past been of a higher order and of a more disinterested nature. There is abject need of a good industrial school of a proper kind. Our Indians have not been taught to do proper work in a proper way and a fair proportion of their apparent shiftlessness can be attributed to this cause. This is a matter which the Government can and should, in the future, remedy. Our people should not only be taught to work industriously but also intelligently. They should be taught not only to work with their hands but to have their heads direct their hands. There must be physical and mental coordination. The work is not inoperable, for the Indian is most willing to be taught. With competent and willing instructors it should be largely a question of time and patience.

Court of Indian offenses.—I find this institution most helpful. Its work has been very satisfactory and of a comparatively high order. The decisions of the court have been universally respected and heeded, and punishment for contempt of court (sometimes needed) has been very occasional. A large proportion of the sentences are to road work and the payment of fines in money is discouraged as much as possible. In this manner about six hundred days of road work has been done by Indian prisoners during the year, in addition to the regular annual road work.

The police officers have been especially faithful and zealous, and I desire to particularly commend them, for the pay is very small and much has been demanded of them. Our officers should all receive adequate salaries. It is unfair to expect adequate service without adequate recompense.

Morality.—The standards of morality are comparatively high for Indians, except with regard to drunkenness, which appears to be a chief point of Indian weakness. It does not decrease, in spite of spirited prosecutions of liquor sellers, for a conviction is a deplorably rare consummation. Courts in this State will not convict upon Indian testimony, and whites will not give the needed evidence for fear of incurring the hostility and enmity of fellow-townsmen. Of course the traffic does not go on under the eyes of the agent or of the officers. The securing of testimony and a conviction is therefore exceedingly difficult. This has not prevented prosecution wherever possible, however, for the expense of legal defense has a moral and deterrent effect frequently, even when the defendant is released for "lack of evidence."

In one case of this kind a saloon keeper sold an Indian whisky; our sole witness was the Indian, and this condition, under local conditions, meant defeat for us at the very outset. A warrant was sworn out. The United States commissioner was convinced that the liquor was sold to the Indian, though the evidence was neither strong nor complete. The defendant was bound over to the grand jury. The grand jury brought in "not a true bill" and the defendant was dismissed. His attorneys charged him $50, which left little profit on the drink of liquor sold. Shortly afterwards the Indian again sought the saloon keeper for a drink of whisky, whereupon the saloon keeper, highly indignant, grasped a club and threatened to club the Indian to death if he or any other Indian ever came into his saloon for whisky. The moral is obvious.

Marriage customs.—Indian marriages are no longer in vogue among our people. They are all married or being married upon a regular license and in the manner required of the white people of the surrounding communities.

Obstacles to progress.—One of the chief obstacles to progress is the vicious and meddlesome white man with whom the Indian occasionally comes in contact and who, for a purpose, fills his already suspicious mind with further suspicion—crying "Thief!" against another in order to divert suspicion from his own thievery, one of the common tricks in trade of the genus thief wherever found.

Another potent obstacle is the inherent conservatism of the old Indian, as well as the acquired conservatism of the ignorant young Indian. Patience with the former and education with the latter are the only means to be relied upon. It is certain that governmental education of our Indians must continue for at least another generation. They can not be abandoned by the Government until at least one generation, free from the influences and teachings of the "old people," has been brought up

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and completely educated. It is a question of a few years only ere the "old people" will have disappeared, and then there will be a most promising generation for the furtherance of educational work. The educational future of these people therefore rests with the Federal Government for at least two generations yet.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES M. BUCHANAN,
Superintendent, etc.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FARMER IN CHARGE OF LUMMI RESERVATION.

LUMMI RESERVATION, WASH., *July 20, 1902.*

SIR: Following is my annual report for 1902, respectfully submitted.

Agriculture.—The Indians of this reservation appear to have an increasing interest in this important industry and appear to put forth, year by year, more systematic and remunerative effort in this direction. These conditions are evidenced by the fact that quite a number of Indians who, as has been the universal practice among them, have left their farms and neglected stock and growing crops for the purpose of engaging in fishing during the height of the fishing season, viz, during the months of July and August, have, during the past and present seasons, remained at home in lieu of fishing, and in order to acquire the needed revenue to supplement that afforded by the farm they have disposed of a portion of the dead cedar timber of their respective allotments in the form of shingle bolts, which have sold readily for cash and at a good price, thus attaining the twofold object of securing needed revenue while increasing the earning capacity of the farm by the removal of dead timber therefrom.

Allotments.—The Lummi Reservation comprises an exceptionally fine body of agricultural land, every foot of which, except a few acres of tide land, is claimed by Indians in severalty. A portion even of the tide land is held by squatter's right while waiting for it to be surveyed in order that title may at some time be acquired.

Road making.—But little has been done in the way of opening new roads, and in fact but little was necessary, as the reservation is well supplied with roads, such as they are, and all that remains now to be done is to improve or to repair them. The very gratifying results obtained in this direction are shown under the head of "Road repairing."

Education.—The work along this line has been seriously impeded during the past year by various transfers of pupils among which I will mention an epidemic of smallpox on the reservation, which made it necessary to close the day school for three months, and the overcrowded condition of the Tulalip boarding school, which made it impossible to transfer more than a few pupils that were desirous of attending it. The fire that destroyed the Tulalip boarding school made it necessary to return the pupils (35) who had been thus transferred one month after their arrival at the Tulalip school. The day school on this reservation has a capacity for only 32 pupils, and therefore could not accommodate all.

We, however, transferred a class of 11 to the Chemawa training school, near Salem, Oreg., and the prospect for the not distant future appears bright. With the large appropriation for the new buildings at the Tulalip boarding school and the improved condition of the roads on this reservation it seems reasonable to suppose that we will soon be able to make a better showing in matters of education.

Missionary work.—For many years the Indians of this reservation have been under the influence and teachings of a Catholic priest named Boulet. The vast majority of our Indians appear to be strong adherents to the Catholic system of religion. This priest visits the reservation once each month, usually remaining three days, at which times they perform the rites and ceremonies of the Catholic Church and listen to his teachings. This constitutes the sum total of missionary work on this reservation.

Road repairing.—During the year just past the roads have been improved, probably as much as during the whole of the five years preceding. This is due not only to the greatly increased amount of labor expended, but to the much more substantial and permanent character of the improvements made, which consist of turnpiking, graveling, and substantial bridges where needed.

Industries.—Farming and fishing, with a small amount of lumbering in the form of cutting shingle bolts, constitute the industries of this reservation. Farming is far in the ascendency, as it should be under natural conditions so favorable, and this industry is gradually gaining ground over the others. The increase of its ascendency will be very greatly augmented by the removal of certain impediments to its progress, which obstacles are treated under the head of "Obstacles to progress."

Progress.—The Indians of this reservation are well advanced in civilization. There is not an Indian on the reservation that does not dress in citizen's clothes; only a few, a very few, other than infants and under 16 years of age, that can not read or can not speak sufficient English for ordinary conversation. They are entirely self-supporting and are largely concerned in gaining a livelihood in civilized pursuits, yet there is a dearth of appreciation of the value of education and a deplorable amount of indifference in regard to it.

Court of Indian offenses.—As now composed, the court is doing good service and sparing no effort to enforce the regulations. There is but little opposition to the regulations, except in regard to liquor. Twenty-nine criminals have been punished by the court during the year, 21 of which were cases of intoxication.

Morality.—The standard of morality, with the exception of one phase, is unusually high. The exception is in regard to truthfulness. The Indians are deplorably few that appear to have any appreciation or conception of the difference between truth and falsehood.

There have been but two cases of immoral conduct between the sexes during the year, and only three cases during the last four years. Stealing and thievery are almost unknown.

Marriage customs.—These are strictly in accord with the requirements of civilized ideas. No compulsory marriages are allowed, but in every instance it must be with the mutual consent of the high contracting parties, who are married under license and in a legal manner.

Obstacles to progress.—The greatest obstacle to the material progress of these Indians is the log jam in the mouth of the Nooksack River, making it impossible to cross the stream near the mouth with teams and compelling the Indians to drive 5 miles up the river to the nearest bridge, thus augmenting the round trip to market 10 miles. This jam is also the cause of frequent overflows and freshets, thus interfering very greatly with agricultural interests on the reservation. We trust, however, that the recent appropriation by Congress for that purpose will remove this obstruction.

A serious obstacle to the intellectual progress is, I fear, the influence of the priest under whose teachings they are. He is strongly and avowedly opposed to Government schools in general, and does what he can to influence the Indians against them and to prevent their patronizing such schools.

Very respectfully,

GEO. A. BREMNER,
Teacher and Acting Farmer in charge.

REPORT OF FARMER IN CHARGE OF SWINOMISH RESERVATION.

SWINOMISH RESERVATION,
La Conner, Wash., July 15, 1902.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report of the affairs pertaining to this reservation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, under appropriate headings that you have suggested.

Agriculture.—There has been but very little progress in agriculture during the past year. The Indian does not like farming, and a large portion of the reservation is not adapted to farming. The soil on the upland is very hard and gravelly, and on account of the labyrinth of logs and trees and brush it takes a great deal of labor to put the land in a state of cultivation. They do some creditable work in this respect on the "flats" where their land is diked, raising large quantities of oats and hay. But inducing them to farm the upland is something like inducing a horse to drink when he does not relish it.

Allotments.—There are about 6,000 acres on this reservation, about 1,500 of which have not been patented. However, settlement has been made and claims filed on all except about 700 acres. Dwellings have been erected and clearings made on all the allotments except one—excepting the allotments on the "flats" that have not been diked.

Road making.—Although making roads on this reservation is attended with a great deal of hard labor, yet we have some very fair roads on it. No new roads were opened last year.

Industries.—The principal industry here aside from farming, which I have already mentioned, is fishing. These Indians take large quantities of fish from the waters lying contiguous to the reservation, for which they find ready sale. In fishing they use modern appliances, principally the "drift net," for which privilege they pay to the State of Washington the sum of $2.50 annually for each net. They nearly all work in the fish canneries during the month of August. In September they hie away to the hopfields, where they also make good wages picking hops. In winter the women are engaged in knitting woolen socks for market, and a large number of the men engage in cutting cord and fire wood from the fallen timber upon their allotments, and for which they find a ready market and a convenient one in the town of La Conner, which is located just across the Swinomish Slough and opposite the reservation.

Education.—There is one day school on the reservation at which, during the past fiscal year, there was an enrollment of 33 pupils, with an average daily attendance for the whole year of 15 pupils. Considering the distance many of these pupils are from the school and the roads they have to travel, especially in the wet winter season, the attendance speaks well indeed for the interest taken by them in their work.

One teacher and one housekeeper are employed and the industrial work goes hand in hand with the school work.

Missionary work.—But very little missionary work has been done. All of the Indians on the reservation, with the exception of two families, have been baptized in the Roman Catholic faith. The priest from La Conner holds irregular meetings in the church on the reservation. The Protestant denominations show no disposition to proselyte.

Road repairing.—Upon assuming charge of the reservation last April, I appointed two road supervisors. The Indians performed their annual road work in June following. Every able-bodied man on the reservation performed, without complaining, as far as I know, the work required of him according to the regulations.

Progress.—All things considered, I think these Indians are making very fair progress in the way of civilization.

Court of Indian offenses.—I am satisfied that a well-regulated Indian court is one of the strongest factors in the promotion of loyalty and civilization. The police here never hesitate, when ordered to do so, to arrest any person accused of any misdemeanor on the reservation and when brought to trial the judges do not hesitate to order the punishment of those found to be guilty.

Morality.—The morality of the people of this reservation is better than the average among the reservations of the country. Very few cases of immorality have come to the knowledge of the officers during the past year except cases of drunkenness among the men.

Marriage customs.—The old Indian marriage customs do not exist among these Indians at present. Men and women are not permitted to live together here unless married according to the laws of the State of Washington.

Obstacles to progress.—The stubborn adherence to old Indian customs and superstitions (which are fully believed in by the older Indians, and to some extent by the younger ones) is one of the greatest obstacles to their progress. Only the education of the younger with the passing away of the older Indians can make any marked change in them.

Very respectfully, yours,

EDWARD BRISTOW,
Farmer in charge.

REPORT OF TEACHER IN CHARGE OF PORT MADISON RESERVATION.

PORT MADISON RESERVATION, WASH., *July 7, 1902.*

Agriculture.—The question of inducing our Indians to take hold of agriculture and agricultural work in a thrifty, continuous manner, is one that requires deep study, and I am not prepared to solve it yet. I am convinced that our superiors at Washington have by some means formed too high an estimate of the agricultural work done here in the past. One thing which seems to retard progress along this line is the Indian's disposition to procrastinate, or to play when he should work. I am by no means discouraged, and am endeavoring with all my power and with what little tact I may possess to get someone started on the road to agricultural prosperity as an example for the others. But I sometimes think that it will take a new and better-educated generation to do much in that way. I am using my strong and growing influence with the school children with most hopes of permanent success. Two new men have taken claims this year and are doing some real work thereon.

Allotments.—We have here no record of allotments made, nor is there any record of the parties to those patents already issued.

Road making.—Our people do well at road making. We have a road supervisor and a system of regular annual road work by all liable to such duty as falls to polls in the State at large. I am repeatedly requested to write excuses explaining this fact to outside supervisors, and they have been universally written when requested and quite regularly accepted. Our men made a quarter of a mile of cut-off on the road to "Jack Adams Landing," at the mouth of Dog Fish Bay, towards Poulsbo.

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Industries.—We have a number of good basket weavers who sell their baskets in the Seattle market at fair prices.

Many clams are dug near here, and since we have a daily steamer several sacks go out daily to market, and once each week the shipment reaches 30 to 40 sacks, which sell at 75 cents to $1 per sack. Our men also do considerable work in logging and brush camps for white men, and are generally reported as good workers at this line of work.

Education.—Every child of school age is now in attendance at school here, save 6 who are attending outside schools, 1 of them at Chemawa, 1 at Tulalip, and 1 at St. George's Catholic School near Tacoma.

The attendance has been pretty high for the year when one considers that 6 of my 12 pupils walk 3 miles to school, and one of them is only 6 years old. The nine months' attendance is 78.25 per cent of the entire school population, excluding those away at school. Three more pupils will reach school age next year and I hope to send some to Tulalip next fall and perhaps a few also to Chemawa.

Though slow to learn, our pupils who mostly started without any education a year ago last October, have made considerable progress both in the common branches and in self-restraint, as well as in ethics. They are beginning to have an excellent influence upon their parents with regard to personal cleanliness and housekeeping. Vermin on the person is now regarded as a disgrace, which was not the case when Mrs. Barlow and I took up the work here.

Missionary work.—The pioneer missionary work was done by the Catholic Church, and I desire to commend the self-denial of the priests who have done and are still doing their best for these poor people under discouraging conditions, though the matter of transportation has been much improved, and it is now comparatively easy for them to get here.

There is a comfortable little church where services are conducted occasionally by the Reverend Father Paul Gard, from Marysville, Wash., and an Indian layman holds meetings between the visits of the priests.

Road repairing.—Repairing constitutes our principal road work. Our people do not now, as at one time, let a fallen tree lie across the road for weeks at a time and drive around it. The supervisor keeps the 5 or 6 miles of road on the reservation in constant good repair.

Progress.—Though at present our people might seem to exemplify Pope's line that "A little learning is a dangerous thing," I still feel that they are making progress, though handicapped by their own egotism. I believe that the good influence of the children will largely add to our strenuous efforts to elevate the whole community. The elders love their children and the children generally love their teachers, for they see the sincere desire for their improvement, which even at times must tell them of their pranks and evil ways rather than flatter them as their inexperienced parents do. We have adhered strictly to the letter of the rule against corporal punishment, but the children are promptly obedient and cheerfully helpful in our plans for their comfort and betterment.

Court of Indian offenses.—Our court of Indian offenses is an excellent institution. Its decisions are generally equitable and, considering the material from which we have to obtain our judges and policemen, its officers are quite satisfactory most of the time.

Morality.—The code was very low, but it is improving in a manner that is quite encouraging. Our people who cohabit are, I believe, all legally married. The marriage relation is generally honored and most of the couples live harmoniously together.

Whisky is the worst enemy of our people, as it is, I scarce need add, the worst enemy of all who indulge at all in its use. We are doing our best to put the enemy down, but the fight will doubtless be long and disagreeable. We have one Indian now serving a term for trying to bring whisky into the "Indian country," and I know that the relatives of this man feel that the officers who helped me to catch him at the trick did him a grevious wrong. They can not or will not see that he brought it upon himself, and that he and he alone is to blame for his misfortune.

Marriage customs.—As reported before, our people are regularly married, either by a priest, clergyman, or a justice of the peace.

Obstacles to progress.—The radical difficulty seems to be in the Indian egotism and lack of continuity of high purpose, which, after all, is but little more than cause and effect. For, if he considers himself already noble and exalted, why should he make the effort to improve? Palaver seems his natural way of getting on with his own people, and it is an easy way of dealing with him en masse, but I doubt if it will permanently improve him, and I have discarded it to a marked degree, perhaps against good advice; but I do not mean to be understood as assuming to say that I know what is best. I try to treat all our people with kindly respect, and show them that it is being and not seeming that makes the man.

Emotional tendencies, vanity, lax ideas of morality, love for whisky, and lack of continuity of purpose seem to me to be the drawbacks that are most discouraging. I do not feel in the least discouraged as yet, however, and shall take up the work next fall with better courage than I leave it at the beginning of this summer school vacation. Of course my vacation is merely nominal, as I shall have the farmer's work in summer.

Very respectfully,

ALTEN A. BARTOW,
Teacher and Acting Farmer.

REPORT OF FARMER IN CHARGE OF MUCKLESHOOT RESERVATION.

MUCKLESHOOT RESERVATION,
Auburn, Wash., July 10, 1902.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your instructions I herewith submit a brief report of affairs at this reservation.

Agriculture.—The harvest this season will be very fair, hay and potatoes forming the largest crops raised. A few of the Indians make their entire living by tilling their own farms, while most of them put in part of their time working for farmers near the reservation.

Allotments.—For several years our Indians have been anxious to have their lands allotted in severalty. They hope this will soon be accomplished, as they have been promised that their lands will be surveyed and allotted in the near future.

Road making and repairing.—The character of the soil requires constant labor in order to keep the roads in even a fair condition. Late rains this spring prevented the usual amount of road work being accomplished. A total of 32 days of work at roads has been done, and we hope to do more work upon the roads later in the season.

Industries.—The Indians are employed in farming, dairying, clearing land, cutting wood, slashing, etc.

Education.—Thirty pupils have been at the St. George's School during the year, and four have been sent to Chemawa.

Missionary work.—There is no resident missionary at this place. The Catholic priest from St. George's School) holds services here once a month, however.

Court of Indian offenses.—This court convenes on the first and third Mondays of each month. The offenses brought to the attention of the court are mostly cases of drunkenness. It is difficult to secure an officer—a police officer—who cares enough about holding the office to do the few duties required.

Marriage customs.—All of the Indians who are married are united in accordance with the laws of the State of Washington.

Progress and obstacles to progress.—There does not seem to be any great progress made in the past year. Affairs are about as they were in the past, and yet most of the Indians seem more industrious and more eager to improve their lands and homes. Indian laborers are in good demand among the white people near the reserve.

The greatest obstacle to progress is, I believe, intemperance. The temperate, industrious Indian is the one who succeeds.

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. A. BLANCHARD, *Farmer.*

By CHAS. M. BUCHANAN.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF PUYALLUP AGENCY.

PUYALLUP CONSOLIDATED AGENCY,
Tacoma, Wash., August 30, 1902.

SIR: Agreeably to instructions contained in your office circular of May 15 last, I have the honor to submit the annual report of the above agency for the fiscal year which closed June 30, 1902.

The headquarters of this agency are located just outside of the corporate limits of the city of Tacoma, which is our post-office, telegraphic, and express address. The freight address of the agency, however, is Reservation, Wash., which is a flag station immediately at the school. The street-car line of Tacoma has been recently extended and now comes within about one-half mile of the school buildings.

The agency covers the Puyallup, Nisqualli, Skokomish, Squaxon Island, Chehalis, Quinaielt, and Georgetown reservations, also the Indian villages at Port Gamble and near Dungeness, Wash.

The population by tribes, as shown by the census returns herewith, is as follows:

Puyallup	533
Skokomish	178
Chehalis	149
Port Gamble	84
Jamestown	221
Nisqualli	153
Squaxon	85
Quinaielt	137
Quaitso	60
Georgetown	115
Humptulip	19
Total	1,734

As has been previously reported, however, there is a large number of Indians, perhaps 1,000, in southwestern portions of Washington who are not enumerated on the census returns of this or any other agency for the reason that they are not classified; that they exercise the rights of citizens and are no longer wards of the Government in the proper sense of that term.

I am glad to be able to report that the Indians of these parts are making slow but sure progress in the direction of civilization. Compared with the Indians in the central portions of the United States they have already reached a high degree of civilization, but as compared with white citizens they have much to learn. They all dress practically as white citizens, there being no blanket Indians and no Indians with long hair and painted faces under this agency. For the most part, also, they speak and understand English about well enough for ordinary business transactions.

The men, however, have much to learn yet in the way of industrial habits, as there is not that energy and thrift exercised by them in the tilling of their lands or in other lines of work as I would like to see, though there are among them some very good farmers. The women, also, are for the most part far from being good housekeepers, though I am glad to notice that there is improvement from time to time in that line also.

The Indians' besetting sins are gambling and liquor drinking. The Indian is a natural gambler and it seems almost impossible to break him of that habit, for every fall and winter they have their quiet assemblings on various reservations for the purpose of trying their luck with their own peculiar gambling devices.

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There is a great deal of drunkenness among them, it being safe to say that fully three-fourths of them use liquor at times to excess, and there have been during the past few years a number of deaths due to this cause. I am of the opinion that the Indians will have to learn as white people the evil effects resulting from the use of intoxicating liquors, and from this in time learn to govern themselves. The Government can not always interfere to keep liquor away from them, and they will sooner or later have to learn to manage this matter for themselves. I believe that a number of them are gradually learning the lesson, and I look to see before long a return to better habits.

There are under this agency one boarding school and five day schools. The boarding school is located at the Puyallup Agency headquarters and is now regarded as a reservation school for all Indians under this agency. Until one year ago it had reached the proportions of a nonreservation training school, but owing to a ruling of the Secretary of the Interior in June, 1901, all Indian pupils not belonging on reservations under this agency were refused admission to the school. The result has been considerable decrease in the attendance at the school. Our highest enrollment at any time last year was 143, and the average attendance was practically 125, though the average, counting in the vacations, figures but 114. The work of the school was quite satisfactory for those who attended, and we graduated two pupils at the close of the school from the regular course.

The day school at the Jamestown village, near Dungeness, was conducted during the past year by Mr. John H. Wilson, a new appointee, in a very satisfactory manner, and accomplished good work.

The Port Gamble day school, which is situated in the village on the sandspit across the little bay from the Port Gamble sawmills, is still in charge of Mr. Albert Clawson, who has been there for a number of years and has made the usual good progress.

The Skokomish day school, located on the Skokomish Reservation, has been in a very unsettled condition for some time owing to the efforts that have been made to change the school site. The old boarding-school site is on one corner of the reservation and situated on an island, the condition of the roads being such as to make the school at times inaccessible to the greater number of the children of school age; also the distance from some of their homes is very great. We therefore secured the use of the Indian Shaker church for a time and conducted the school in this building; later it was moved to an old house on the Sore-eyed Bill land, a tract recently acquired for the school use, and there finished the year. The conditions and facilities were very poor, though by having the school in this more accessible location a larger attendance was secured, Mr. Youngblood working with his usual energy to secure attendance and advance the pupils.

I am sorry to note that we shall now lose the services of the teacher, Mr. J. E. Youngblood, who has been there for a number of years and has been a very useful man in charge of that reservation and school. He resigns this year to return to his farm on Hoods Canal and devote his time to private interests.

The Chehalis Indian day school, on the reservation of that name, has had an unusually prosperous year. It has been in charge of Mr. Chalfant L. Swaim, a new appointee, who has proven himself to be an excellent teacher, with enthusiasm in the work. The attendance has been the best that the day school there has ever secured, and the results have been quite satisfactory.

The Quinaielt day school, at the village of Granville, which is the subagency for the Quinaielt Reservation, was conducted for a while by Mrs. Maud B. Cox, the wife of Dr. Horace W. Cox, the physician in charge of that subagency. She was succeeded later by Miss Ida Boyd, a new appointee, and the work of the school in both cases was very good.

Puyallup includes Nisqually and Squaxin Island reservations, which have no schools, but the pupils are allowed to attend the Puyallup boarding school.

The school population is shown by the following table:

	Males.	Females.	Total
Puyallup	116	125	241
Skokomish	24	27	51
Chehalis	24	14	38
Port Gamble	10	9	19
Jamestown	37	34	71
Quinaielt	42	36	78

The reports show the following number enrolled at the schools during the year:

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average.
Puyallup boarding school	78	80	158	111
Chehalis day school	20	5	25	22½
Jamestown day school	14	10	24	15½
Port Gamble day school	12	11	23	11½
Skokomish day school	17	23	40	18½
Quinaielt day school	14	15	29	15

There has been during the past year unusual activity on the Quinaielt Reservation. The Northern Pacific Railway Company, with the consent of the Secretary of the Interior, has been surveying a route for a branch line across said reservation and is now engaged in grading and laying track up to the south line of the reservation. Added to this, Mr. George R. Campbell, under contract with the Land Department, is now engaged in running the interior lines of the reservation, dividing same into proper townships, sections, and quarter sections. This will enable the Indians to go forward with their scheme of allotting lands among themselves. As has been previously reported to you, the Indians have for a number of years been selecting lands, but in the absence of a proper survey were unable to ascertain where the subdivisional lines would fall, and this fact has greatly retarded their work of making improvements. As soon as the survey now in progress is completed they will be able to ascertain where their lines are, and I am sure it will greatly stimulate them in their work of building houses, clearing land, and making homes for themselves.

I have recently forwarded to your office a letter from Dr. Horace W. Cox, the physician in charge at Quinaielt subagency, submitting an estimate for $2,500 for the purchase of a sawmill for the use of these Indians. They have upon their reservation as fine a body of timber as there is in the world, but no means of converting same into lumber, and in order to build their houses they must either pick up lumber wherever they can find it along the beach or split out shakes or haul it 40 miles from the nearest sawmill. To haul lumber in there is like "carrying coals to Newcastle." With a little mill they will be able to provide themselves with all the lumber they will need in the erection of their houses and other buildings. I trust that the appropriation asked for by Dr. Cox can be granted.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

FRANK TERRY, *Superintendent, etc.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF YAKIMA AGENCY.

YAKIMA INDIAN AGENCY,
Fort Simcoe, Wash., August 29, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the condition of affairs on this reservation and at this school for the fiscal year 1902.

The agency and the school are situated in the foothills of the Cascade Mountains, about 30 miles from the railroad. The fort was established as a military post in 1856, and was known as Fort Simcoe.

The reservation contains about 800,000 acres, of which about 300,000 acres have been allotted.

All of the land that there was any practical way of irrigating was allotted to the Indians some time ago, when the last allotting agent was here, consequently the remaining portion of the reservation is very poor land and is practically worthless for farming purposes and remains tribal lands, where water can not be secured for irrigation. A great portion of the unallotted lands are in the mountains, part of which is timbered. I estimate that there are about 75,000 acres of good pine timber land distant about 40 to 60 miles from the railroad, and inaccessible at present. These tribal lands afford or produce only a small amount of vegetation during a short part of the early summer, and, on account of the lack of rains, dry up and supply but a very limited grazing for stock.

The most of the allotted lands is very good soil, located in the lower valleys, and can be irrigated from the small mountain streams flowing through the reservation or along its borders, at a reasonable expense. Nearly all of the allotted lands on the reservation could be irrigated at an expense of about $100,000. A large part of these lands are now worthless without water. When it is remembered that irrigated lands adjoining the reservation and of the same quality are selling at from $75 to $300 per acre, it seems that something should be done in the line of supplying water for

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these lands, and thus place these people where reasonable self-support is a possibility. A small amount of money has been expended with good results. I have recently submitted plans for a proposed canal from the Yakima River that would irrigate about 50,000 acres of allotted lands near the railroad. I trust that some way can be provided to construct this canal at an early date. The 50,000 acres this canal would water, probably the finest body in the State, is now a barren, worthless sagebrush plain, but when irrigated would produce nearly all kinds of fruits and vegetables, hops or grain, and would be very valuable.

It is my opinion that this irrigation canal should be constructed at Government expense, and owned and controlled by the Government. Such allotments as could not be improved and put under cultivation by the Indians should be rented to the whites. A certain portion of the rent money should be set aside and not paid to the Indians, but held by the Government as a reimbursement for the construction of the canal, and pay for maintaining the same. As the agent or superintendent collects all of the rents from the lessees it seems that it would be a feasible plan and have it so stipulated in the lease that, say, one-half or one-third of the rental should be retained by the Government. Every acre of the land that could be watered would be immediately put under cultivation, either by the Indians themselves or by white renters. If rented the Indian would have a well improved farm at the end of the term of the lease and without any expense to himself, and the Government be repaid for building the canal.

Leasing Indian allotments. At the present date there are 145 approved leases, for three to five years. By act of Congress, Indians of the reservation may lease unimproved lands for a term of ten years, but so far no leases have been made for a longer term than five years. All leases provide for permanent improvements of some kind. The average cost of clearing the lands of sagebrush, leveling, fencing, and putting water on the land is about $10 per acre, and the renter has to expend about this amount per acre before he is able to get any returns whatever. No leases have as yet been made on any but unimproved lands. Alfalfa, hay, potatoes, onions, and melons are the principal products raised by the renters. Indians who are living on their own lands produce mostly hay and wheat. Nearly all cultivate small gardens.

Civilization. About half of the Indians on this reservation are industrious and progressive, and the other half are not, but are inclined to adhere to their old Indian customs and inclined to take to the vices of the whites, i. e., use of intoxicants, which they seem to have no difficulty in obtaining in the towns near the reservation and from tramps along the line of the railroad.

School.—We have a very respectable school plant at this agency that can accommodate 150 pupils. The largest enrollment during the past year was 151, and the average attendance was 101, which is the smallest for several years. One of the reasons for this decrease is nearly all of the Indians leave the reservation during hop-picking season, taking their children with them, and do not return until late in the fall. Another reason was the prevalence of measles and whooping cough, making many of the parents keep their children out of school to avoid the sickness. Those who were in school were very discontented and frequently ran away. The superintendent and some of the employees were more interested in trying to set traps for the agent than they were in the school work, and the agent being sick for nearly three months was unable to look after matters as he otherwise would have done. I am hoping to increase the attendance to the full capacity of the school and to make it more popular with the Indians.

Congress did not make any appropriation for the pay of an agent at this agency and the position was abolished, and I was appointed superintendent of the training school established and have charge of the agency and school, and assumed my duties as such on the 1st of July, having served altogether nearly eight years as agent. I have many times had to assume the direction and management of the school, and if I can have a good principal teacher to attend to the details of the school I feel confident we can have a first-class school.

There are so many white people renting land on the reservation, and while the reservation has never been thrown open to settlement and is still Indian country, it was found necessary to have schools for white people renting Indian lands. Two district public schools have been established on the reservation, supported by public county and State school fund. These schools employ three teachers, who are under the supervision of the county school superintendent. Forty Indian children attended these schools last year with the white children, and it is my opinion that most all of the Indian children of this reservation will be attending the public schools as soon as provision is made in the way of buildings and teachers. Indian children progress much faster when thus thrown in contact with white children than they do when they are all kept together with whites excluded. The public schools have, in my opinion, been established on the reservation without authority of law or of the Department,

but the conditions force many things, and public schools and progress can not stop and must go on even on an Indian reservation.

The census of Indians and the records of marriages, births, and deaths are the most difficult of the office work. Many of the Indians allotted here were and are scattered over the State. Many came here for allotments, expecting the Government would build them irrigation canals, houses, etc., which was not done, and they could not make a living upon the land allotted to them without water to irrigate, and they have been compelled to go where they could live. The most of them went along the Columbia River, where they could fish for their own subsistence and for the markets, and it is impossible to obtain an accurate census of these. There are no rations issued here, nor any annuities paid, consequently there are no inducements for them to report births or deaths to the office.

The reservation is too large for a person to be acquainted with all details, unless it is his especial duty to travel over the reservation for the purpose of gathering and recording these facts concerning the population. My employee force is too small and there are no funds at my disposal for this purpose, consequently the records on this particular point are not altogether accurate, but are as much so as it is possible to have them under the conditions.

The census transmitted under separate cover shows a population of—

Males	1,082
Females	1,229
Total	2,311
Males over 18	654
Females over 14	892
Between 6 and 16:	
Males	313
Females	320

There are only about 1,600 Indians on the reservation or that make any pretense of living here, and many of these are absent much of the time. Only about 1,300 actually reside here all of the time. They are all managing in some way to make a living and do not cost the Government anything, except the school.

The record of families has not been made and it is not possible to have it correctly done under the present conditions. I estimate that it will require the entire attention of one competent for that purpose for about one year, assisted by a good interpreter well acquainted with the population of the reservation.

Very respectfully,

JAY LYNCH, *Superintendent.*

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN WISCONSIN.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR GREEN BAY AGENCY.

GREEN BAY INDIAN AGENCY,
Keshena, Wis., July 29, 1902.

SIR: Pursuant to your instructions I have the honor to present this my fifth annual report relative to the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

The Green Bay Agency is located at the village of Keshena, Wis., on the Menominee Reservation, 8 miles from Shawano, the nearest railroad and telegraph station. The Menominee and Stockbridge reservations are under the jurisdiction of this agency.

The census taken June 30, 1902, shows a population of 1,837, divided as follows:

	Menominee	Stockbridge.
Males:		
Over 18 years of age	136	151
Under 18 years of age	243	121
Females:		
Over 14 years of age	353	165
Under 14 years of age	227	101
Total	1,339	538
Females between 6 and 16 years of age	168	76
Males between 6 and 16 years of age	166	84

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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 are located in Oconto County.

Logging.—Logging has been carried on on the Menominee Reservation for nearly 25 years. Prior to the act of Congress passed June 12, 1890, logging was confined to dead and down timber, but this act authorizes the Menominee Indians to enter into contract with the Government to cut and bank pine timber from their reservation. Since the passage of said act 201,000,500 feet of pine have been cut on the reservation, for which the sum of $2,473,720.76 has been realized. Of the above amount 15,000,000 feet were banked during the past winter. The price paid for banking averages about $4.75 per thousand feet. The logs cut during the season of 1901-2, after being duly advertised, were sold at Washington, D. C., to T. R. Morgan, of Oshkosh, Wis., on a bid of $17.27 per thousand feet aggregating the sum of $259,050. After deducting $4.75 per thousand feet for banking, the logs brought a stumpage value of $12.52 per thousand feet.

There is still considerable timber on the reservation consisting of pine, hemlock, oak, elm, basswood, birch, maple, and tamarack.

Industries.—The principal industries of the Indians at this agency are farming for the Stockbridges and farming and lumbering for the Menominee.

Farming.—All possible inducements are held out to the Indians to persuade them to cultivate their farms. They are encouraged by the issue of agricultural implements, etc. There are two farmers employed at this agency and the Indians are assisted in their threshing, etc., and have given such instructions as they require.

It is noted with pleasure that the present tendency of the Government schools is to educate the Indians in industrial pursuits and to give less time to literary courses. It is hoped that if this practice is continued the Indian children who return to their homes after completing the courses at the various Indian schools will take to farming and profit by the instruction received at these schools.

The [illegible] engaged in by the Menominee and Stockbridge Indians this season are as follows:

	Number of Cattle.	Number of Horses.	Stock Cattle and Horses.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Stockbridge Reservation.—The reservation is situated in Shawano County and consists of 11,520 acres. A good portion of which is covered with merchantable timber. Most of the land is good farming soil. Farming is the principal occupation of these Indians.

A bill is now before Congress which provides for a distribution of the tribal property of this tribe and for a complete winding up of their tribal affairs. The plan of settlement upon which the bill is based was signed by more than a majority of the male adult members of the tribe. The minority party, consisting principally of the "Miller faction," are, however, actively opposing the passage of this bill. The Stockbridge Indians are intelligent and industrious folks, and the Department has long since been satisfied that they have reached the stage where they should pass out of existence as a tribe and become citizens. However, the tribe consists of numerous factions, each one of which wants the whole of the tribal property, so that up to the present time it has been impossible to effect any settlement with them. The bill above referred to provides for an equitable division of the tribal property, and it remains to be seen if the minority faction can frustrate the will of the majority.

Education.—There are two boarding schools located on the Menominee Reservation, the Menominee boarding school, a Government school, in charge of Superintendent Charles H. Koonz, 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.

The health of the pupils has been fairly good during the past year. There have been a number of cases of smallpox on the reservation, but fortunately it has been kept out of the schools, and but for a brief epidemic of measles, which was promptly and ably looked after by the agency physician, the health of the pupils has been all that could be expected.

Water and sewer systems.—A water and sewer system was constructed at the Menominee boarding school three years ago, but has been a failure as a water supply. Plans are now being considered, however, for the extension and improvement of same.

Police.—Six policemen are employed on the reservation. There is a great deal of work for them to perform, as the reservation covers over 230,000 acres.

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. While the people residing in the adjacent villages complain to this office and to the Department about the sale of intoxicating liquor to Indians, these people invariably refuse to swear to a complaint against the violators or to give evidence against them. Prosecutions of saloon keepers are frequent but convictions are rare.

Intemperance is punished by confinement in the reservation jail; but as there is no fund provided by the Indian Office for paying the board of an Indian while confined in the reservation jail, and as friends are generally unwilling to feed them, it is often impossible to inflict the punishment an Indian deserves.

Religion.—The Menominee Indians are generally Catholics. There are three 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 a parsonage on the reservation and has a church, the construction of which cost about $1,500.

Day schools.—One day school is located on the Stockbridge Reservation and is in charge of Leroy A. McGee, assisted by his wife as housekeeper. Noonday lunches are furnished the scholars. As there are several private schools on the reservation there is considerable competition for scholars, and the attendance at the Government day school is not what might be hoped.

Sanitary conditions.—The sanitary conditions at this agency have been fairly good during the past year. There has been very little smallpox on the reservation during the past year and as a whole sanitary conditions have been very satisfactory.

The hospital at this agency is a great boon to the Indians. As a general rule the Indians can not afford to secure outside medical attention, and owing to the larger number of Indians cared for by the agency physician it is impossible for him to give the close attention patients frequently require where such patients may reside on the outskirts of the reservation, and in such cases the patient is removed to the hospital, where he receives proper food and the constant attention of nurses and where the agency physician is able to watch his case.

Conclusion.—As I have resigned my position as Indian agent, feeling that I can not afford to accept the reappointment tendered me, I wish to state in conclusion that during my administration of this agency I have endeavored faithfully and conscientiously to discharge my duties to the best of my ability. Unfortunately the Indian question is far from being solved, as the Indians are slow to accept reforms, and this with their extremely suspicious natures makes work among them very difficult, and there are perhaps few officials in the Indian service who on retiring and looking back at their work do not experience a feeling of regret that they have been unable to accomplish more toward the civilization of the Indian. I desire to thank the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the hearty cooperation he has given me during my term of office and to congratulate him on the many improvements which he has introduced in the Indian service.

Very respectfully,

D. H. GROSS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MENOMINEE SCHOOL.

GREEN BAY AGENCY, *August 11, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the annual report of Menominee boarding school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

The school is located near the village of Keshena, Wis., 8 miles south of Shawano, the nearest railroad station. For health and pleasant surroundings the school could not be better placed.

The school farm consists of 320 acres, of which this year there were in oats, 35; in meadow, 15; in rye, and 4 in potatoes. The balance is in pasture and woodland. The crops for this year, owing to

their being poorly cared for in the spring, will not make the average they should, but will be sufficient to furnish the school with potatoes, grain, and hay for the year.

The buildings of the school plant are all quite old. Some of them are beyond profitable repair and should be replaced by new ones. The plant should be sufficiently enlarged to accommodate 200 pupils.

The water system of this plant is insufficient, furnishing but 1 cubic foot of water for each minute during which the pump is in active operation. Had fire occurred during the year the school would have been entirely without protection.

The sewer system, upon which a great sum was spent two years ago, is useless because of an insufficient amount of water furnished to keep it in proper order.

The heating system in the main building is entirely out of use and must be replaced before cold weather begins. It can not be repaired.

The enrollment for the year was 196, but the attendance, on account of sickness and other local conditions, fell quite low during the last half of the year.

Owing to the deteriorated condition of the buildings, the health of the children was not what it should have been. The school was visited by a severe epidemic of measles the past winter, nearly all the pupils contracting it. This left them in a debilitated condition, and in many cases pulmonary tuberculosis, toward which they are all much predisposed, followed, causing a mortality of more than 10 per cent of the average attendance. This was undoubtedly due in great measure to the faulty condition of the buildings and their heating and sewer accommodations.

The schoolroom work for the year in the grammar and intermediate departments has been very efficiently carried on, as has also the kindergarten work during the latter part of the year.

The industrial work of the school has afforded the girls the usual opportunities of learning the arts of cooking, sewing, and other work necessary to housekeeping. The boys have given most of their time to agriculture, which, if properly taught, is the most suitable occupation for the Indians of this tribe.

The school acknowledges two very profitable visits during the year by Supervisor House, also one visit by the supervisor of construction, Mr. Charles.

Hearty thanks are also extended to your office for the constant interest shown in the success of the school. Also to the Indian office for its expressed determination to look into the needs of this school and to make a more habitable plant of it.

Very respectfully, yours.

CHARLES H. KOONZ

D. H. GEORGE,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL.

KESHENA, *August 6, 1902.*

SIR: In this my annual report of our industrial boarding school I take pleasure in recording a very successful year's work.

From the opening of school in September until the close in June the attendance was up to the full capacity. Little or no difficulty was had in getting the children in school, and, as stated, nearly all were in at the beginning, thus making it possible to classify properly and arrange for the work at once.

The school work has been of the best and results accomplished gratifying to all concerned. This does not mean that pupils have done more than may rightfully be expected of the average intelligent Indian boy and girl. In the lower classes the little ones, coming from Indian homes and peculiar surroundings, have shown remarkable aptitude in learning the English language, polite manners, games, and simple songs. In the higher classes progress has been steadily noted. The more advanced pupils have been taught to think some for themselves, and, so far as possible or practicable, to make a proper application of knowledge gained in school.

A due observance of legal holidays, a proper respect for the flag, and frequent lessons or talks on current events, especially of national importance, have tended toward making our children feel a pride in citizenship and their country. A few entertainments in which music, drills, speaking, etc., have been exercised have been beneficial to pupils and entertaining to visitors.

In the industrial line all that is possible has been done to teach both boys and girls to work and to form industrial habits that may cling to them when they leave school. The boys have been taught to milk, to care for stock, to detail kinds of work on the farm to raise different kinds of vegetables in the garden, and thus make themselves good farmers. Besides this, some were looking and mending shoes, others were helping and doing carpenter work, and a few made themselves useful in the bakery. The girls for the most part were very promising in their work. They readily learned to sew, to operate the sewing machine, to cut, fit, and make their own and boys' clothing, to make bread, to cook, to work in the laundry, and, in fact, become good housekeepers.

The general health of the school has been enjoyed during the whole year. During the severest weather in midwinter measles broke out in the neighborhood of our school, and also the horrible smallpox was coming to near and threatened to harm us, but happily these diseases did not enter our school.

The number of pupils enrolled during the past year was 188—86 boys and 94 girls. The average attendance was 137.

Our school stock comprises the following: Horses, 3; cows, 6; swine, upward of 30; domestic fowl, upward of 150.

As to crops, our farmer's statement has the following: Hay, 20 to 40 tons; corn, 100 bushels; potatoes, 300 bushels; turnips, 50 bushels; onions, 8 bushels; beans, 5 bushels, besides other vegetables, as cabbage, carrots, parsnips, etc. The land held under cultivation by our school comprises about 50 acres; a small portion of this is used as pasture for the cattle. Our large garden, cultivated by the farmer boys, under the direction of their instructor, is an ornament to our premises and amply repays the care and labor expended upon it.

Acknowledging my appreciation for the courtesy you have shown us all along, I am,

Very respectfully.

BLASE KRAKE,
Superintendent St. Joseph's School.

D. H. GEORGE,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF ONEIDA INDIANS.

ONEIDA INDIAN SCHOOL,
Oneida, Wis., September 1, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report for the Oneida Indian school and reservation.

This reservation contains 65,400 acres lying between the counties of Brown and Outagamie. The quality of land ranges from fair to good. The number of allotments is 1,501 and the number of families living on their allotments is 329. The Oneida are self-supporting and have been so for many years, perhaps always. An annuity of $1,000 for services rendered to the Government over a hundred years ago is the only money paid them.

The population, including those at school or employed in the school service, is as follows:

Males	1,018
Females	929
Males over 18	535
Females over 14	578
Children of school age	535

Farming is the principal occupation, supplemented by labor in the lumber camps off the reservation, and by the sale of dead and down timber from their allotments. The building of a creamery at the Episcopal mission and the market recently made for peas for canning have tended to increase the acreage under cultivation and in pasture. This season has been favorable for farming, and crops of hay, corn, grain, and potatoes are good.

The effect of the law allowing the sale of the allotments of deceased Indians will probably be to improve the roads and ultimately to bring the whole reservation more fully under the State law than it is at present. It will also afford a means of settling the numerous disputes concerning the descent of allotments, which in the past have occasioned this office much annoyance.

The claim of the New York Indians, in which the Oneida have an interest, has required much attention and is still unsettled.

Smallpox was prevalent throughout the State most of the year and on the reservation from December until May. There were about 50 cases on the reservation, with 1 death. Medical attention, medicines, and disinfectants were furnished by direction of the Indian Office. Pupils were kept thoroughly vaccinated and no case developed in the school.

Attendance at the boarding school was 194 for the year, a little smaller than it would have been but for the quarantine necessary to prevent the spread of smallpox. Most of the buildings are substantially built of brick, have been calcimined and otherwise repaired, and are now in good condition. All are heated by steam and have electric lights. Water supply is from an artesian well and is good and abundant. Sewers are in good condition, but may need extending.

There is not yet sufficient room to teach successfully all the household arts provided for in the course of study, and which should be taught in these schools, but instruction is given in all the duties pertaining to farm life, including care of cows, chickens, ducks, and pigs, making garden and planting trees, as well as cooking, sewing, washing, etc. Institution life here does not differ much from home life except that the family is larger and the discipline more strict. Schoolroom work covers the first five grades and includes also instruction in gardening, sewing, and bead and basket work.

There is one day school supported by the Government. This has an average attendance of 20 and it is doing good work.

A day school, with an attendance of 15, is supported by the Episcopal Church.

The Episcopal society supports a hospital and the Methodist Church has a comfortable hall for literary and social entertainments.

With these aids always at hand, and with the increasing number of young men and women returning from the advanced schools, I do not see anything to prevent their soon becoming fully able to look out for themselves and their property interests without Government interference.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH C. HART,
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORT OF AGENT FOR LA POINTE AGENCY.

LA POINTE AGENCY, WIS.,
Ashland, August 31, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fifth annual report of this agency, accompanied by the statistics called for by your office.

The reservations under my jurisdiction are as follows:

	Acres.
Red Cliff, Bayfield County, Wis	14,102
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	92,346
Vermilion Lake (Nett Lake), St. Louis and Itasca counties, Minn.	131,629
Grand Portage, Cook County, Minn	54,840
Total	550,210

Census.—The Indian population is 5,106, the same being based on the census taken June 30, 1902. The following table shows the number in each of the eight bands of Chippewas connected with the La Pointe Agency:

Red Cliff	237
Bad River	833
Lac Courte Oreille	1,145
Lac du Flambeau	755
Fond du Lac	833
Vermilion Lake	773
Grand Portage	339
Rice Lake	191
Total	5,106

There is a net increase of 26 in the population over the census for 1901, a slight decrease in the Lac Courte Oreille, Lac du Flambeau, and Vermilion Lake bands of 26, being offset by a total increase of 52 among the other five tribes of Chippewa of Lake Superior. The popular theory that the Indians are slowly and steadily decreasing from year to year is certainly not sustained by the records of this agency.

The Rice Lake Indians are included in the official census, as they were in 1901. Their status is well known to the Department. They have no reservation, school, or fixed place of abode, but are wanderers on the face of the earth. All efforts of this office to provide for their permanent welfare seem to have failed. These Indians do not properly belong to the La Pointe Agency, but I have been able to afford them some relief during the past year in the distribution of supplies among the aged, sick, and destitute.

Using the last census, I have divided the Indians into the following classes:

Name of band.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	School children between 6 and 16 years.
Red Cliff	71	80	52
Bad River	279	340	170
Lac Courte Oreille	335	401	199
Lac du Flambeau	248	356	177
Fond du Lac	279	285	204
Vermilion Lake	243	252	153
Grand Portage	76	119	88
Rice Lake	49	52	59
Total	1,537	1,915	1,052

Schools.—During the fiscal year of 1902 there were five day schools and four boarding schools connected with the agency. St. Mary's and the Bayfield boarding school received no Government assistance. The other seven schools are supported and controlled by the Department.

I submit the required data concerning these schools, as follows:

Name of school.	Location with reference to reservation.	Average attendance.	Name of teacher.	Salary per annum.
DAY SCHOOLS.				
Normantown and du Lac	Fond du Lac	20	William Denomie	$600
	do	30	Josephine B. Von Feldt	440
			John F. Von Feldt	520
Red Cliff	Red Cliff	24	Sister Angelica Reinbeck	600
			Sister Veronica Schill	520
Grand Portage	Grand Portage	18	Minnie B. Phillips	600
			Hannah B. Phillips	520
Odanah	Bad River	22	Sister Macaria Murphy	600
			Sister Catherine Wiese	480
BOARDING SCHOOLS.				
St. Mary's	Bad River	84	Sister Veronica	[1]
			Sister Celestia	[1]
			Sister Alberta	[1]
Lac du Flambeau	Lac du Flambeau	111	Reuben Perry	1,200
			Mary E. Perry	600
			Cordelia E. Webster	600
			Hattie E. Simmons	520
			Elizabeth Ridley	480
Bayfield	Bayfield, Wis.	58	Sister Anna Miller	[1]
			Sister Clementine	[1]
			Sister Irene	[1]
Hayward	Hayward, Wis.	75	William A. Light	1,200
			Libbie C. Light	600
			Minnie F. Hoover	540

[1] Not Government employees.

No day school was conducted by the Government during the past year on the Lac Courte Oreille Reservation, but the mission school maintained there was allowed to be continued at the expense of the Roman Catholics. Two Franciscan Sisters have been authorized as Government employees for the current fiscal year, and the school is to be reestablished from September 1, 1902.

The Hayward boarding school provides educational advantages for the school population of the Lac Courte Oreille Reservation. This school was first opened in September, 1901, under very unfavorable circumstances. Clothing, subsistence, and equipments for the plant had not reached the school, and it took several months to restore order out of chaos. Being entirely unused to school work or school management, it was not surprising that, hampered by such difficulties, the newly appointed superintendent should not have made a success of the work. He resigned his position the 1st of April, 1902, and the present superintendent, William A. Light, was appointed. Under his efficient administration the school shows marked improvement along all the lines of work, and I look for a very successful year for 1903.

The Hayward school plant is not yet entirely completed. Improvements have been authorized and are now being made. A new barn and warehouse improvements are in process of construction, and the grounds are being graded and put in sightly condition.

The school is at present being ably conducted, during the severe illness of Superintendent Light, by School Supervisor J. Franklin House.

The boarding schools at Bad River Reservation and at Bayfield, Wis., have, as usual, been conducted by the Roman Catholics without expense to the Government, other than $100 in each case paid for the rental of buildings and equipments. A like sum is also paid for rental of the school plant at the Red Cliff Reservation, where two Franciscan Sisters are authorized as Government teachers.

The Lac du Flambeau boarding school has, as usual, had a prosperous and successful year under the able conduct of Supt. Reuben Perry. The year just was the seventh of Superintendent Perry's incumbency. As his report is filed herewith, I make no further comment on matters connected with this school.

There are two day schools located on the Fond du Lac Reservation, both being taught by Indians who are doing good work. The Indian population in the vicinity of the Normantown school consists of but a few families; therefore the school is a small one. At the Fond du Lac day school conditions are more favorable. The Indian village surrounds the school and the children are in regular attendance. Enlargement of the school building is a necessity, and a dwelling for the teacher and housekeeper should be provided. These matters have been presented in a separate communication.

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The Grand Portage day school has been in charge, for two years, of W. B. Phillips and wife as teacher and housekeeper. The reservation is isolated during the winter months and residence there is very undesirable. Employees seldom remain more than one year, and the school has suffered in consequence from a constant succession of teachers. Under Mr. and Mrs. Phillips's management the pupils have made steady progress. The girls have been instructed in needlework and the boys in outdoor work. The display of drawing and kindergarten work which I saw on my last visit to Grand Portage would be a credit to any school.

The Odanah school has the largest attendance of any day school at the agency. New buildings have been added to the plant, and it is hoped that two more teachers may be authorized for the ensuing school year. The increased attendance and the good results obtained at this school warrant the additional expenditure.

The reopening of the day school at the Nett Lake Reservation is at present being considered by the Department. The Indians living there are very hostile to educational work and civilization generally. They are the hardest to control of any of the Chippewa under my charge. They refuse to send their children to the Vermilion Lake boarding school provided for them by the Government, and the advisability of furnishing a day school for them still remains an open question.

Missionary work.—The Roman Catholics still hold the field of religious and philanthropic work on both the Wisconsin and Minnesota reservations. There has been very little effort made on the part of other denominations to sustain services or carry on any religious work during the year. There are churches on all the reservations, and schools on three, which are maintained by the priests and sisters of the Franciscan order.

There is very little morality among the Chippewa. Indian marriages, or the taking of a wife without either a religious or civil ceremony, is the general custom, and the ties thus loosely formed are as easily broken.

Courts, police, and employees.—There are no courts of Indian offenses at this agency. Sixteen Indian policemen are employed on the seven reservations. It has, however, become a difficult matter to obtain policemen who will entirely abstain from the use of intoxicants. Constant removals from the force are made for this cause.

The Indians can everywhere obtain liquor without any difficulty whatever, and the authorities seem powerless to suppress the traffic. Particularly is this so in the case of the Fond du Lac and Grand Portage Indians. About 200 of the last-named band reside at the village of Grand Marias, some 35 miles from their reservation. With the advent of saloons and other evidences of civilization(?) at this place, the Indian population, once a thrifty and peaceable people, are becoming rapidly demoralized. Too stringent measures can not be taken to enforce the laws and prosecute the offenders.

I have no adverse criticism to make relative to the agency employees. My instructions are faithfully carried out and all duties satisfactorily performed.

The position of additional farmer was authorized last fall for the Grand Portage Reservation, and I have filled the same by the appointment of a man competent to superintend the timber industries carried on by the Indians themselves on their own allotments. I must again add that the salary of $60 per month, authorized to be paid to the farmers, is entirely inadequate for the services expected of them, and prevents me from obtaining the best men for the positions.

Roads.—There has been very little road making by the Indians. The tribal money heretofore used by the Bad River Indians for public improvements on their reservation became exhausted, and the building and repairing of roads, sidewalks, sinking of wells, etc., was accordingly discontinued. On the other reservations repairs to roads are necessary, but the Indians refuse to work unless they are paid and fed. The Government makes no appropriation for the highways and thus the work is at a standstill.

Allotment.—A schedule has been furnished by the Department to accompany the 697 patents for the Vermilion Lake Indians, to which I made reference in my last annual report. These patents are now being issued to the Indians. It is contemplated to resurvey the allotments of the Vermilion Lake Indians at the Nett Lake and Deer Creek reservations and to locate the Indians thereon.

Patents were received for five Indians during the year for allotments selected by them on the Bad River Reservation. Allotment schedules for 35 selections to replace allotments on which the timber had been destroyed by fire, and also for lands allotted to 352 married women and minor children of the Bad River Reservation, in accordance with the law recently passed by Congress, have been approved by the Department, but no patents have as yet been issued for the same.

Many of the Indians at the Lac du Flambeau Reservation are desirous of taking allotments, but I have been unable to obtain the consent of the older Indians to the same. Allotment schedules are required to be made in open council, and thus far the frequent attempts made to have the list approved by the Indians have been unsuccessful. There is no reason why the chiefs and headmen of the band should prevent the younger Indians, who are entitled to allotments, from receiving the same, and I have recommended that the list of selected lands be approved without the consent of the Indians. The data following give information relative to allotments made at this agency and for which patents have been issued:

Reservation	Allotments.	Males.	Females.	Acres allotted.
Lac Courte Oreille	702	143	270	51,832.13
Bad River	695	101	383	52,275.17
Fond du Lac	450	278	192	30,296.75
Lac du Flambeau	478	247	211	95,631.32
Red Cliff	205	108	97	14,195.01
Grand Portage	204	147	157	24,191.71
Vermilion Lake	697	351	313	55,767.31
Total	3,183	1,324	1,522	267,933.01

Agriculture.—Farming is a secondary consideration on the Wisconsin reservations. The timber industries are the source from which the Indians derive the greater part of their revenue. When the pine is exhausted the Indians may become tillers of the soil, but being nomadic in their nature, it will be difficult for them to give up their roving life and settle down to work on their own allotments.

The greatest progress in agriculture has been made by the Indians of the Bad River and Red Cliff reservations. Sixty-five acres have been broken, stumped, cleared, and planted by Red Cliff Indians, and 50 acres broken and improved at the Bad River Reservation.

In most cases the Wisconsin Indians have comfortable houses, well furnished, including cookstoves, organs, and sewing machines.

Garden seeds and seed potatoes were issued last spring, and the usual subsistence supplies were purchased and expended for the relief of the aged and destitute to the amount of $1,500.

I have compiled the following statistics, evidencing the farming operations on each of the seven Indian reservations:

Reservation	Oats.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Onions.	Beans.	Other vegetables.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Grand Portage			1,500	300			500
Vermilion Lake		30	300	25			75
Bad River	800	100	5,000	1,000	150		500
Lac du Flambeau		250	3,500	2,000	100	50	500
Red Cliff	1,000	100	4,000	150	210	150	2,200
Fond du Lac		250	1,800	250	100		1,000
Lac Courte Oreille	2,000	1,000	2,000	500			1,000
Total	4,100	2,630	18,100	4,165	560	270	5,775

In addition to the foregoing, the Indians have raised 1,000 melons, 8,800 pumpkins, have cured 2,540 tons hay, made 4,650 pounds of butter, cut 6,150 cords of wood, and own 125 burros, 787 horses, 716 cattle, 460 swine, and 8,400 fowls.

Sanitary condition.—The sanitary condition of the agency might be considered good. The rule enforced two years ago of having back yards and outhouses thoroughly cleaned and renovated each spring has resulted in such benefit to the Indians that last year an order for such work was not necessary, as they did it of their own accord.

The good results from this renovation are evident to the ordinary observer, as many diseases, such as pharyngitis, diphtheria, typhoid fever, cholera morbus, and cholera infantum, which were quite prevalent two or more years ago, especially at Odanah, are now very infrequent.

Tuberculosis, rheumatism, pneumonia, and venereal troubles are the prevailing diseases. While consumption is hereditary in most cases, a great many contract it from exposure and improper living. It is not uncommon in the spring to see Indians walking in slush ice wearing moccasins which absorb the cold water as readily as a

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sponge. Such exposure is bound to bring on colds, bronchitis, and pneumonia, repeated attacks of which render them more prone to consumption and rheumatism than they otherwise would be if they took proper care of themselves.

At the opening of the Flambeau Boarding School last September the agency physician was present and examined all the children that presented themselves for admission, and none but healthy pupils were accepted. This refusal to accept none but the best material, together with the improvements to the school plant in the way of sewers, steam heat, and bathing facilities, has been a great help in keeping the school in a healthful condition. Previously, when children were taken into the school with discharging scrofulous ulcers, it was not uncommon to have many of the scholars afflicted with sore eyes, whereas at present we seldom have a case.

The health of this school has been exceptionally good. Last fall there were a few cases of scarlet fever of a mild form, with no bad results from the same. When a case was discovered the child was immediately isolated and kept in quarantine until recovered, when he was given an antiseptic bath, and all clothing and the room thoroughly disinfected. In addition the dormitories were fumigated twice a week. These measures soon stamped out the disease.

Last April 25 or 30 of the children suffered from an epidemic diagnosed by Dr. Davidson as ptomaine poisoning, contracted possibly from lard put up in tin cans. While some of them were quite ill, fortunately there were no deaths and all seem to have made a good recovery.

Last winter the Lac du Flambeau School hospital was enlarged by an additional ward, a room for the nurse, and a dispensary and dress room. At the same time a substantial stone foundation was placed under the whole building and a steam-heating plant put in, giving hot and cold water for bathing purposes. Last spring electric lights were authorized. I think the hospital will now compare favorably with any in the service. The most urgent need at present is more surgical instruments in order that a set may be on hand for the exclusive use of the hospital.

The Department each year enters into contract with Dr. G. A. Grafton, of Hayward, Wis., to attend to the health and sanitation of the Hayward Boarding School. He is required to visit the school three times each week or oftener if necessary. The health of the school has been very good. No epidemics of a serious nature have occurred. The most serious sickness has been that of Superintendent Light, who has been ill with pneumonia for several weeks, but is slowly recovering at the present time.

On August 12, 1901, the last smallpox patient was dismissed from the pesthouse, and I hoped that the agency was rid of the disease for all time to come, but on October 6 it was discovered in the Franciscan Sisters' School, at the Bad River Reservation, where it undoubtedly had existed for two or three weeks, but under the name of chicken pox. Some of the children had fully recovered when the disease was detected. At the time of the outbreak there were 75 day scholars in attendance. An investigation disclosed the fact that 22 of this number had smallpox, representing 19 *families*.

There was work to be done and plenty of it. The Sisters were kind enough to take the 22 cases discovered outside of the school under their care, and the school and 19 dwellings were then placed under quarantine. The agency physician virtually took up his residence at Odanah and appointed a corps of inspectors, each of whom reported to him several times a day the condition of affairs in his own district. The old pesthouse having been destroyed by fire the winter previous, a new one had to be provided, which was done at once. Soon the disease had assumed such proportions, owing to the number exposed, that at one time there were 40 people in the pesthouse under quarantine. At this time the city of Ashland quarantined itself against Odanah for sixty days, but the quarantine was lifted in about a month.

There were 199 cases among the Bad River Indians—51 in the Sisters' school, 22 placed in the school from families outside, and 123 people cared for in the pesthouse and in their own homes. In addition to the Indian patients many of the white residents of Odanah were afflicted with the disease, and the town of Sanborn was obliged to equip a pesthouse for their accommodation. The mortality was very light, only 3 deaths resulting from 199 cases. The last patient was dismissed December 7, 1901, just two months and two days from the time that smallpox was first discovered.

I desire to record here the faithful and efficient service rendered at this time by Dr. George S. Davidson, agency physician. To him is due the credit of wiping out the disease at the Bad River Reservation in so short a time and at such a comparatively small expense to the Government. Dr. Davidson was ably seconded and supported in all his efforts to care for the Indians and ameliorate their condition by the Government farmer and police of the said reservation.

An Indian by the name of Rising Sun, from the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, visited Odanah during the epidemic of smallpox and on his return home was stricken with the disease on October 17, 1901, exposing his own family, consisting of his wife and daughter. Before they were dismissed from quarantine another Indian who contracted the disease at Woodruff, Wis., came home and exposed three other families. They were all dismissed from quarantine December 16, 1901. Thirteen people were quarantined. Three of that number had smallpox, but no cases resulted fatally.

When I paid their annuities to the Indians at Floodwood, Minn., I was informed that the Prairie Lake band had smallpox. I wrote for the agency physician to go there at once, which he did, and found 4 well-developed cases, one having died November 17, 1901, before Dr. Davidson arrived. The Indians were ordered to stay at home, and no Indians were permitted to visit them. They obeyed my instructions to the letter. On December 5 some provisions were sent to them, and on December 22 they were dismissed from quarantine. Six persons were afflicted with the disease and 1 died.

On January 11, 1902, a Vermilion Lake Indian was put in the county pesthouse at Ely, Minn., suffering with smallpox. He was dismissed February 5, at an expense to the Indian office of $23.90.

On January 1, 1902, an Indian by the name John Quagan, of the Lac Courte Oreille band, contracted smallpox while working on the railroad near Shetac Lake, Wisconsin. He came home and exposed his own family and three others on the reservation, and before they were released from quarantine another Indian came from a logging camp and exposed a number of families. This necessitated the maintenance of a quarantine at Lac Courte Oreille from January 1 to April 15, 1902, when the last person was dismissed. Thirty-one people in all were quarantined. There were 18 cases of smallpox and 2 deaths.

February 8, 1902, smallpox broke out on the Fond du Lac Reservation, Minn. It continued at intervals until April 17, when the last case was dismissed from the pesthouse. Twenty-one persons were quarantined. There were 11 cases and 1 resulted fatally.

On June 25 the agency physician was called to the Red Cliff Reservation and found one case of smallpox in a house occupied by 11 people, representing 4 different families. The house was immediately quarantined and all the necessary steps taken to prevent the spread of the disease. It is under quarantine at the present time.

While successful vaccination is a preventive of smallpox, it is a difficult task to accomplish among the Indians. It is almost impossible in visiting the reservation to locate all the Indians. They are a roving people, constantly leaving their homes looking for work in lumbercamps, fishing, hunting, gathering berries, harvesting wild rice, or making sugar. Again, there are many unsuccessful vaccinations, and finally a majority of the Indians are bitterly opposed to it. They avoid the physician and in some instances force is necessary to accomplish the desired result. If they are obliged to submit to the operation they will remove the vaccine when the physician is out of sight. The schools afford the best opportunities for favorable vaccination, as in case the operation is not successful it can be repeated as often as necessary. Such being the case I would respectfully suggest that vaccination be made compulsory throughout the Indian Service.

Timber industries.—Logging operations were carried on on the Red Cliff, Bad River, and Lac du Flambeau reservations during the past winter with remarkable success. The market is such now that everything in the shape of a log is removed from the ground, increasing the cut from each allotment very materially. I expect that all the timber will be cut from the Red Cliff Reservation this coming winter, and the inhabitants will thereafter have to depend on farming for a living. As the amount paid for labor is about as much as the stumpage it is good policy to keep the mills running as long as possible. The timber remaining on the Lac Courte Oreille Reservation has not been disposed of as yet, but I hope it will before another season passes, as every year some of it goes to waste. My inspectors have given satisfaction to both the Indians and the contractors, and I hope to be able to report as satisfactory a season next year.

The Indian allottees of the Minnesota reservations are not allowed to dispose of their pine timber, but special legislation has permitted them to cut and sell from their individual allotments cedar ties, posts, and piling. Each Indian does the work on his own allotment, hiring additional labor if necessary. The Government has a general supervision of the whole. The work has greatly benefited these Indians and I hope more of them will engage in it during the coming winter.

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The result of the timber industries on the Grand Portage Reservation up to July 31, 1902, is as follows:

16,635 cedar ties manufactured	$4,657.80
4,610 cedar poles manufactured	3,891.57
1,427 feet piling manufactured	71.35
Total	8,620.52

In addition to the foregoing there are about 3,000 cedar poles cut in the woods that are not included in my report. The Indians have received for their work and stumpage of their timber $6,900. The balance of $1,720 has been expended for necessary team work, and outside labor of white men.

Below I give a statement showing the status of logging operations for the season of 1901-2:

Red Cliff Reservation:		
Balance on hand July 1, 1901, and due from contractors	$97,365.59	
Received from sale of timber from July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902	57,521.71	
Received from advance on contracts	651.59	
Received from interest on individual Indian moneys	1,692.57	
Received from miscellaneous receipts	200.00	
		$157,431.46
Paid to Indians on timber accounts	26,413.48	
Paid to contractors on account of advance	4,502.52	
Paid for scaling and other expenses	1,277.50	
Balance on hand June 30, 1902, and due from contractors	125,207.96	
		157,431.46
Bad River Reservation:		
Balance on hand July 1, 1901, and due from contractors	111,505.00	
Received from sale of timber from July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902	126,577.78	
Received from advance on contracts	936.00	
Received from interest on individual Indian moneys	2,729.31	
		241,749.02
Paid to Indians on timber accounts	90,413.46	
Paid to contractors on account of advance	10,586.11	
Paid for scaling and other expenses	3,564.25	
Deposited in bank to credit of Indians	2,308.84	
Balance on hand June 30, 1902, and due from contractors	135,876.36	
		241,749.02
Lac du Flambeau Reservation:		
Balance on hand July 1, 1901, and due from contractors	48,191.08	
Received from sale of timber from July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902	22,351.92	
Received from advance on contracts	750.00	
Received from interest on individual Indian moneys	524.10	
		71,817.10
Paid to Indians on timber accounts	11,220.75	
Paid to contractors on account of advance	3,720.90	
Paid for scaling and other expenses	863.90	
Balance on hand June 30, 1902, and due from contractors	56,002.46	
		71,817.10
Lac Courte Oreille Reservation:		
Balance on hand July 1, 1901	1,412.76	
Received from sale of timber from July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902	1,242.33	
		2,655.09
Paid to Indians on timber accounts	913.70	
Paid for scaling and other expenses	62.62	
Balance on hand June 30, 1902	1,648.77	
		2,655.09
Summary of timber operations 1901-2:		
Balance on hand July 1, 1901	261,475.33	
Received from sale of timber	207,693.74	
Received from advance on contracts	2,337.59	
Received from interest on individual Indian moneys	4,946.01	
Received from miscellaneous receipts	200.00	
		476,652.67

Summary of timber operations 1901-2—Continued.		
Paid on timber accounts to Indians	$129,030.39	
Paid contractors on account of advance	18,869.62	
Paid for scaling and other expenses	5,768.27	
Deposited in bank subject to Indians' check	2,308.84	
Balance on hand June 30, 1902	320,735.55	
		$476,652.67

TIMBER CUT.

	Feet.	Feet.
Red Cliff Reservation:		
White Pine	10,034,560	
Norway	650,130	
Hemlock	1,162,910	
Spruce	500,970	
		12,348,570
Bad River Reservation:		
White pine	26,102,760	
Norway	10,241,080	
Dead and down	148,380	
Shingle timber	610,000	
Hemlock	100,210	
Elm	7,760	
Maple	1,550	
Basswood	1,830	
Ash	950	
Cedar	9,120	
		37,226,640
Lac du Flambeau Reservation:		
White pine	1,199,030	
Norway	1,321,690	
Dead and down	516,500	
Shingle timber	128,960	
Hemlock	2,174,120	
Birch	1,790	
Basswood	42,440	
		8,384,830
Lac Courte Oreille Reservation:		
White pine	369,860	
Norway	209,730	
Dead and down	44,590	
		624,180
Summary:		
White pine	10,706,210	
Norway	12,425,930	
Dead and down	709,470	
Shingle timber	738,960	
Hemlock	3,437,540	
Spruce	500,970	
Birch	1,790	
Elm	7,760	
Maple	1,550	
Basswood	44,270	
Ash	950	
Cedar	9,120	
		58,584,520

In conclusion.—I gratefully acknowledge the cooperation and courteous treatment received from your office during the past year and the faithful service rendered by the employees of this agency.

Very respectfully,

S. W. CAMPBELL,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REF0074772

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LAC DU FLAMBEAU SCHOOL.

LAC DU FLAMBEAU, WIS., *August 19, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my seventh annual report of the affairs of the Lac du Flambeau boarding school.

The plant is situated 3 miles west of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway station on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation. The site is a beautiful peninsula nearly surrounded by three large fresh water lakes, and shaded by many tall pine and shell-bark hickory and poplar trees. The climate is healthful, but quite cold in winter.

Attendance.—During the year there were 105 pupils enrolled, with an average attendance of 104. The average age of pupils is 9.6 years. We have experienced no difficulty in securing the attendance of suitable pupils of school age, and I am pleased to note that the parents are beginning to have a pride in the education of their children and give the school their hearty cooperation. [illegible] We have reached the point where the parent will bring his boy or girl over 6 and place it in school with no solicitation and without any question.

Literary department.—During the first part of the year the work in this department was conducted [illegible] in a kindergarten, but in April a third teacher was appointed who taught in the [illegible] of the day and gave special instruction to the pupils under the [illegible]

[illegible] of the year special attention was given to the [illegible] and [illegible] by [illegible] per [illegible] were [illegible] to meet the [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] A [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

that these people are wards of the Government, paying no taxes, doing nothing for road improvement, etc., and as a consequence are not entitled to support.

The young and strong Indians should be required to pay taxes, assist in road work, etc., and in return the aged and infirm of the tribe will be taken care of by the respective towns in which they live. If this can not be done it is the duty of our great and good country to care for the old and helpless Indians in some other way.

Respectfully submitted.

AXEL JACOBSON,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN WYOMING.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR SHOSHONI AGENCY.

SHOSHONI AGENCY, WYO., *August —, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fifth annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902; also census and statistics accompanying this report on separate forms.

Buildings.—The buildings at this agency and the Arapaho subagency, while old, have been repaired and are serviceable. An additional shed and tool room has been built at this agency.

Agriculture.—By direction of the Department and with the consent of the Indians, sufficient money was expended out of the proceeds of grazing leases to purchase ample supply of wheat and oats for the spring seeding. The Shoshoni tribe, being industrious, have a good stand of grain with a fair prospect of a good crop, equal or better than last year. The Arapaho, with the most seed and better land than the Shoshoni and better irrigating facilities, will, as was the case last year, have almost a total failure in their grain and hay crops. This condition is attributable to two causes—first, their indolent disposition; second, the great number of visitors that they have to entertain.

Allotments.—No allotments have been made during the year, as there has been no allotting agent on this reservation, a fact bitterly complained of by the Indians, as many worthless allotments have been made and most of the corners and lines have been obliterated, causing conflicts and confusion which can be remedied only by an allotting agent.

Education.—The school year just closed has been marked by general improvement all along the line at each school. A larger attendance, with less runaways, is the most noticeable feature. The advancement made in studies is a matter of much satisfaction to all concerned.

The Wind River school, situate one mile from this agency, with a capacity of 180, had an enrollment of 171 and an average attendance of 162 last quarter of school year. The only building done at the school during the year was a frame storehouse for tools and machinery, 24 by 18 feet. The school buildings, while not old, are in a dangerous condition owing to the poor construction, bad material, and defective foundation, causing a settling and cracking of the walls. The boys' building has been temporarily secured by iron rods through the building each way in both first and second story. This, however, is only a temporary makeshift. The main building, used for dining room, kitchen, girls' dormitory, employees' quarters, superintendent's office and quarters, also the school building, are in need of immediate attention, as the walls are parting. (See Supervisor Chalcraft's recent report on these buildings.) The school farm has been successfully and profitably cultivated, and a large amount of vegetables raised for school use.

The Shoshoni Mission school, 1½ miles west of this agency, is conducted by Rev. John Roberts, under the auspices of the Episcopal Church. This school receives no Government aid, but is supported by the Church and the products of the school farm. Only girls are received. It can accommodate 20. Last quarter its enrollment was 17, average attendance 13. Rev. Mr. Roberts is the most conscientious and painstaking man on this reservation, often neglecting self and family in the interest of the Indians.

St. Stephens Mission school, 3 miles from the subagency and 25 miles from this agency, receives no Government aid, is under the control of the Catholic Church, in charge of Rev. Father F. P. Sansone, S. J., assisted by Rev. Father A. Valpolini and seven sisters. It has a capacity of 125, an enrollment of 78, with an average attendance of 69 during the last quarter of school year. The school is supported by the Catholic Church, by charity, and the products of the school farm, is very successful and thorough in the educational and industrial training of its pupils.

Big Wind River day school, 16 miles from this agency, has been taught during the last year by John F. Johnson, a quarter-blood Indian, in a very successful and satisfactory manner. It has a capacity of 21, had an enrollment of 16, with an average attendance of 14. The school has been taught in a log cabin, built by the parents of the pupils without Government help. A suitable building is needed; also a cook or matron to prepare the noonday meals and instruct the pupils in table manners and the girls in household duties.

Missionary work.—Revs. Roberts, Coolidge, Sansone, and Valpolini are zealous in their work of religious and moral instruction, with a perceptible beneficial effect upon the pupils in the schools.

Morality.—Indian and plural marriages, being prohibited, are no longer indulged in. Intoxicants are rarely seen on the reservation; stealing is seldom heard of; crimes or offenses of any kind are few and far between.

Courts.—There being no Indian judge on this reservation, the few controversies are settled by the agent. There have been no cases during the year to take to the civil courts. The police are faithful and industrious, and kept busy all the time.

Roads and ditches.—Fifteen miles of new road have been built during the year, and as most of it was mountain road into timber, much of the work has been heavy and difficult. Thirty miles of road have been repaired, and many small bridges and culverts made. About 10 miles of new irrigating ditches have been constructed, and about 35 miles repaired.

Freighting.—The Indians transported last year about 300,000 pounds of freight, for which they received about $4,500. They put up for the Government and post 400 tons of hay, for which they received about $3,000. They delivered to post, agency, and school 400 cords of wood, for which they received $2,400. They have during the year opened a coal bank on the reservation, 9 miles from this agency. The coal is of good quality, and the agency, school, and post will be supplied with coal by the Indians from this mine.

Sanitary.—The health of the Indians on this reservation during the past year shows an improvement over former years, attributable to the work of the field matron, school training, and less traveling around on passes.

In 1900 the loss was 18; in 1901 it was 12; last year the births were 44, deaths 43, a gain of one—the first gain in many years.

Visiting Indians.—The custom of giving passes is a greater curse to the Indians on this reservation than all other evils combined. I give no passes during the working season, but visiting Indians swarm onto this reservation from surrounding agencies with passes ranging from thirty to one hundred and twenty days. This stops work, and councils, dances, feasts, presents, and clamoring for passes to return visits are in order, and thus the entire working season is wasted. For two years past the Arapaho tribe on this reservation have made no progress, but have retrograded, have lost their crops, and have eaten up their cattle, in consequence of the crowd of visitors they have to entertain and feed. I have been compelled to resort to drastic measures, and with the aid of the Indian police have driven all visitors from the reservation, as I know them to be a pack of bummers, with no disposition to work themselves or permit others to do so. They kill game out of season, and fires in the mountains are breaking out in every direction, supposed to be set by traveling Indians.

Census.—The census completed on June 30, 1902, and submitted herewith shows the Indian population on this reservation to be as follows:

Shoshoni (males, 414; females, 386)	800
Arapaho (males, 412; females, 416)	828
Total	1,628
Number of males above 18 years of age:	
Shoshoni	251
Arapaho	236
Number of females above 14 years of age:	
Shoshoni	236
Arapaho	255
Number of children between the ages of 6 and 16:	
Shoshoni	184
Arapaho	144
Between the ages of 6 and 18:	
Shoshoni (males, 110; females, 87)	197
Arapaho (males, 87; females, 81)	168

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Number of births:		
Shoshoni	23	
Arapahe	21	
		44
Number of deaths:		
Shoshoni	28	
Arapaho	15	
		43

In conclusion I desire to thank the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and his corps of able assistants for their kind forebearance and courteous assistance rendered me during the past year.

H. G. NICKERSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WIND RIVER SCHOOL.

WIND RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL,
Shoshoni Agency, Wyo., August 20, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the annual report of this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

This school is located in the valley of Little Wind River, 14 miles from the agency and about the same distance from Fort Washakie, and 150 miles from Rawlins, the nearest point on the Union Pacific Railroad, from which place we receive daily mail by stage.

The Government owns and operates about 40 miles of telephone line on the reservation, connecting the school with Lander, the seat of this county, and from there the Rocky Mountain Telephone Company has a line running to Casper, 150 miles from the school, the nearest place on the Northwestern Railroad system. From this point all the Indian and school supplies are freighted in by the Indians.

The school farm consists of 620 acres, of which about 120 acres are under cultivation; the balance is in pasture, excepting about 6 acres, which are used for playgrounds, corrals, hog lots, etc. The farm is easily irrigated, and will produce all kinds of grain, grasses, and vegetables that will grow in this altitude, being an elevation of about 6,000 feet and surrounded by mountains covered with snow most of the year.

There are three main buildings, made of brick with stone foundations, all of which are in bad repair, and in my judgment very unsafe to be occupied, especially the boys' building and the school building. I consider them unsafe on account of the foundations giving way, causing the walls in many places to crack from bottom to top. The boys' building has 12 iron rods through it to hold it together, 6 lengthwise and 6 crosswise, and it does appear to me that when a building must be braced to prevent the walls from falling out it is not safe to be occupied by any number of people. Supervisor Chalcraft, who was here the first of last month, made a thorough examination of foundations and walls, inside and outside, and was convinced that the boys' building and school building are unsafe. The material and mechanical work of these three buildings certainly were the poorest that could have been found at that time.

A cottage for employees, the shops, and laundry, which are built of stone, are all good, substantial buildings and in good condition.

The enrollment for the year was 174—98 boys and 76 girls; the average attendance, 153+.

During the year there were 5 deaths—all girls and all of the Shoshoni tribe. Aside from these deaths the health of the pupils and employees was good.

The frequent changes in the position of principal teacher was a great drawback in the literary work with the larger and more advanced pupils, but after the arrival of Prof. O. C. Edwards, who at once took charge, the schoolroom work moved along much more satisfactorily. During the whole year the two lower rooms did good work.

Under the supervision of Mr. Edwards the boys and girls were instructed in garden making, in which a pupil was given a plat of ground 30 by 60 feet. There were 32 of these individual gardens. A complete report of Mr. Edwards's manner of conducting this work was made to the superintendent of Indian schools.

The boys and girls have been taught such industrial work as is usually done in all Indian reservation schools. The girls have been trained to do housework, cooking, and care of kitchen and dining room, care of milk, and churning butter; to do work in sewing room—cutting, making, and mending garments—and to do such work as is usually done in the laundry.

The boys have been taught to do farming—preparing the ground, sowing the seed, and taking care of the grain, making hay, and making dams, ditches, and irrigating the crops, and to care for the horses, cattle, hogs, and chickens. Four boys were detailed to work with the carpenter, and several of them have become quite proficient in doing repair work and in the care of carpenter tools. There was also a detail to the engine room, and one boy especially took such a liking to the work and learned so well that he was frequently left in charge while the engineer would be out doing work in some other place. One of the boys who worked at repairing shoes was very handy with a few of the shoemaker's tools—did his work so well that he was considered a great benefit in that line to the school.

The band instruments, 15 pieces, which were furnished to this school by the Indian Department, have been a source of great delight and pleasure to the whole school, as well as a great educator and civilizer, and a wonderful power in the management of the school. A band was easily organized at the beginning of the school year, but as there was no instructor the boys made very little advancement until Mr. C. D. Wheelock was appointed bandmaster a few months before the close of the school year, and through his untiring efforts and careful instructions the progress of the band was so great that it surprised all who heard it play.

On the whole, the past year was a very pleasant and successful one, and from the present indications the coming year will be more successful and much more good will be done.

With very few exceptions the relations between the employees were very pleasant, and, in conclusion, I desire to thank them all for their cooperation and help in the school work, and especially I wish to thank the agent, Capt. H. G. Nickerson, for his earnest, ever ready, and hearty support and interest taken in the school.

Very respectfully,

G. W. MYERS, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON SHOSHONI RESERVATION.

SHOSHONI AGENCY, *August 14, 1902.*

SIR: This being the first year of field matron's work here, there is not much to report, comparatively speaking, and, judging from figures, very little has been thus far accomplished; but to one who is on the field and can look over the work gratifying signs of progress in various directions present themselves. Among these are: Confidence in the friendship of the field matron and her willingness to help; an increased interest in the homes and a desire to improve them, shown by their attempt at cleaning on the appearance of the matron; by more gentle attention being paid to the sick and helpless, and better care given to children; also some interest is being manifested in bee keeping.

Many of the Indians have brought to the quarters photographs of friends to be framed in passe partout. All of whom, with two exceptions, have assisted in the work of framing their own pictures. Two returned students, young men, during the winter months, framed about 45 pictures with passe partout, which the post traders have kindly consented to sell for us. The young men get a commission for their work and the balance goes toward furnishing the assembly in the field matron's quarters.

Through the courtesy of Rev. John Roberts, of the Episcopal mission, a "mother's meeting" was established at his school, the average attendance of which was 12. I am truly grateful to Rev. Mr. Roberts for his help in many ways. He has shown the true Christian spirit in finding ways for us to assist and introducing us to his people, and, too, by giving us his hearty cooperation in everything we have undertaken. Especially would our Christmas entertainment have been a failure without his generous donation of presents, ornaments, etc., for our Christmas tree, and also making the address of the evening.

One literary entertainment was given during the year, March 28, the literary part of the programme being rendered by Indian young people not in any school. This entertainment was given especially for the half-breeds and Indians, only a few white people being invited; but all joined in pronouncing it a success. Especially does the field matron appreciate the efforts of the young people, many of whom came from 15 to 25 miles to rehearsal. We were fortunate in securing the assistance of the boarding school band for this entertainment. The boys furnished good music and their efforts were highly appreciated by the audience.

A subscription list was started during the winter for the purchase of a musical instrument to be placed in the field matron's quarters, to which we are adding slowly, and we expect to have the means to purchase something of the kind during the coming year without aid from the Government.

We have had grave discouragements also. The superstition of the people makes it an utter impossibility to reach all the sick who are really needy. One woman became ill another friends, thinking her time had come, according to their customs, proceeded to dress her for burial; but later, finding she could not be induced to die they were forced to take off her burial robes. Other sick people are hidden away from those who would furnish nourishing food, given nothing to eat, and many times before the spirit has left the body it is wrapped up and taken to the hills and placed in some cave or deposited among the rocks.

And, too, our supplies for the sick and helpless are not sufficient to meet the demands and needs of the suffering ones we are allowed to care for. But 25 from an interested friend has been spent in the purchase of butter, eggs, milk, and bread for the sick. And, let me add, it would be a great advantage to the work and the people if a room could be furnished expressly for the care of the sick, for which better care and nursing could then be provided.

I find almost all the houses have no floors, and the walls are black by nature or from smoke. On some of these walls I find pictures tacked—evidently the inmates are decorating their home. If they had the facilities for flooring and whitewashing their rooms cleanliness would be more natural to their surroundings and decorating would then seem in place, for while the Perry pictures framed in passe partout are neat enough to look well in richly furnished homes, they are inexpensive enough to look equally well in log houses, provided the log houses are occasionally made acquainted with the cleansing effects of soap and water and lime.

The cooking lessons have necessarily been individual and in Indian homes rather than at the quarters, because of the lack of material for this purpose. It is certainly gratifying to have them come and tell of a certain dish they wish to prepare. And while it takes much longer to do the individual teaching, yet the result is much more beneficial and lasting. They have learned that before I use any cooking utensil or cloth it must be absolutely clean, and therefore they prove to themselves and me the cleanliness of each article we use. And when they are seemingly so pleased to see me coming, even if they must hasten the removal of any meat lying open in the sleeping rooms, straightening of provision box, or a sweeping of their dirt floor or stove, often with a bunch of sticks, I am gratified and encouraged to see they have a desire to please and a wish to reform.

The figures given in the quarterly reports show only a part of the visits to a home and nothing of the time spent, for in many cases the work in one home occupies days to complete and can honestly only be considered one visit. I find a short call at a home is unsatisfactory to the visitor and the visited. In one of my first calls here a woman said, "You always heap hurry." Since then I go in, after rapping and being invited to enter, and at once become interested in their occupation, if it is not gambling. Usually I find bead work, and soon I am as busily engaged in the work as they are, and in some unaccounted way I soon have their confidence—partially, not entirely; for, strange to say, it takes Government employees years if they ever gain the real confidence of Indian people.

Another discouraging feature to a worker here is the overwhelming amount of work she can plan and which should be done at once, but for the want of a helper she is unable to carry out half of it. I have at various times during the year attempted the employment of a helper at my own expense, but I find it quite impossible to furnish means to constantly employ a helper, and I would hereby recommend that, if it is practicable, I be given a helper.

Though there are many things to discourage, there are many more things to encourage one in this work of uplifting humanity, and while we feel that much of our labor is lost, we still believe that "bread cast upon the waters" will not be thrown away. And our prayer is for patience and fortitude to enable us to leave the results entirely to a Higher Power, and that another year's end will see many plans now formed nearing the haven of a separate and real home life for this people.

Very respectfully,

MARY C. RAMSEY, *Field Matron.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS,
Washington, November 12, 1902.

SIR: The twentieth annual report of the superintendent of Indian schools is hereby submitted, together with the proceedings of the department of Indian education at Minneapolis, Minn., in connection with the National Educational Association, and the summer schools at Pine Ridge, S. Dak.; Flandreau, S. Dak.; and Newport, Oreg., and extracts from a number of papers presented and addresses delivered at these meetings.

As heretofore, much of the past year has been spent in the field ascertaining the condition and needs of the Indian. The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs will contain the statistical data relating to the schools, and this report will therefore be confined to such matters only as have come under my observation.

Since assuming the duties of this office schools have been visited and inspected in the following States and Territories: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

SYNOPSIS OF REPORTS OF SCHOOLS VISITED.

Arizona.—*Fort Mojave.*—On account of the climatic conditions slow progress is made in educational matters. The larger pupils should be transferred to Phoenix, where the equipment for industrial training is excellent and the conditions for all kinds of work more favorable.

Havasupai.—This school is situated in an almost inaccessible canyon. Last year a number of pupils were transferred to Rice Station, and the children should be removed from this canyon as rapidly as possible and placed in schools better equipped for industrial training.

Phoenix.—The average attendance for the fiscal year 1902 was 657, the pupils being taken from 28 tribes. The farm consists of 240 acres, 160 being in alfalfa and hay and 80 in orchard and garden. The industries taught the boys are farming, carpentry, shoemaking, and harness making, while the girls are instructed in household duties and tailoring. The outing system furnishes practical training to a large number of pupils and brings them in contact with civilizing influences among the white people.

Pima Agency.—Under the control of Pima Agency are four reservations—Gila River, Salt River, Gila Bend, and St. Xavier—with a total population of between five and six thousand Indians of the Pima,

Maricopa, and Papago tribes. Most of these Indians are self-supporting by means of agriculture. One boarding and three day schools are maintained by the Government, and there is also a day school on the Gila River Reservation, under the control of the Catholic Church.

The Pima boarding school has an enrollment of 225.

Two hundred and fifty Indians from the Gila River Reservation are at work on a railroad in Nevada, receiving each $1.50 a day, and giving excellent satisfaction to their employers.

Rice Station.—During the past year a power house, carpenter shop, and hay barn have been erected. A farm consisting of 50 acres is under cultivation, most of it being seeded to alfalfa, from which enough hay will be cut to supply the school stock. The garden furnished enough vegetables for the pupils. The school is well managed and is doing excellent work for the uplifting of the race.

San Carlos Agency.—The total population of this agency is 2,578. The Indians are industrious, and during the past year large numbers have been employed in the construction of wagon roads and railroads. On account of the lack of water for irrigating purposes, only a small quantity of vegetables can be produced. A small boarding school is located here and is doing the best it can under present conditions.

California.—*Perris.*—The average attendance at Perris for the year was 225. The girls obtained considerable knowledge of housework and kindred matters through the outing system. The boys were instructed in woodwork, shoemaking, and blacksmithing.

Colorado.—*Fort Lewis.*—This school has about 3,000 acres of land, 200 of which are under cultivation. Industrial and literary instruction is given in a satisfactory manner, and the general condition and management of the school are good. Agriculture and stock raising are the principal occupations in this locality, and the Indians readily find employment on the ranches in the vicinity.

Grand Junction.—The literary work is satisfactory, and the industrial facilities have been greatly improved. Farming is carried on by means of irrigation, and stock raising is one of the principal industries. The outing system is used to advantage.

Idaho.—*Fort Hall.*—The average attendance for the school year was 155. The Indians on this reservation have made considerable progress in agriculture and raise good crops of wheat, oats, alfalfa, potatoes, and garden truck. One of the largest and finest gardens in the service is here, and the school has a large herd of cattle. The literary work is satisfactory, but more and better facilities for industrial training are needed.

Indian Territory.—*Seneca.*—The total school population of the seven Indian tribes whose reservations compose the Quapaw Agency is 450. The industrial work of the school consists of farming, gardening, carpentry, and the care of tools and implements, for the boys; and sewing, cooking, domestic work, and gardening for the girls. Stock raising should be given a prominent place among the industries of the school. The Indians of this section are almost ready to take upon themselves the responsibility of their own education, and should be urged to unite with the white settlers and conduct district schools.

Iowa.—*Sac and Fox.*—The majority of the Indians on this reservation are opposed to education, and it has been very difficult to obtain the attendance of pupils, but now that children of other tribes are admitted, the Sac and Fox are more in favor of allowing their chil-

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dren to attend this school, which was established for them. The industrial training is largely agricultural for the boys, and the girls are taught sewing, cooking, and other household duties. The old people during the past year have made marked improvement in the cultivation of their lands.

Kansas.—*Haskell Institute.*—A new building is in course of construction, which will make the industrial facilities more complete. The instruction in cooking is especially good. The literary trainirg also reaches a high standard and the school has a normal department. The attendance during the past year was over 700. Haskell is one of the most completely equipped and best managed of the Indian institutions. Negotiations are in progress for the purchase of an additional tract of land, which, when added to the school farm, will largely increase the facilities for instruction in agriculture and dairying.

Michigan.—*Mount Pleasant.*—This school has a well-cultivated farm of 320 acres, which has a varied soil, making mixed farming profitable. The school garden covers several acres, of which 2 acres are devoted to individual gardens conducted by the pupils. The literary training is satisfactory, and the industrial work shows improvement, but the facilities should be increased.

Minnesota.—*Vermillion Lake.*—The average attendance for the year was 145. The buildings are in good condition and the work generally satisfactory. More land is being cleared each year, and the number of acres cultivated increases correspondingly.

Montana.—*Blackfeet Agency.*—During the year 100 Indians have been employed on an irrigating ditch which will make tillable a tract of land sufficiently large to allow each 160 acres. They are paid wages in lieu of rations. Citizens' dress has been almost exclusively adopted by this tribe. There is need of better buildings. Stock raising is the principal occupation of this section of the country, and careful instruction is given in this pursuit. The school herd is in excellent condition.

Fort Belknap.—The enrollment for the year was 131. Stock and garden are well cared for, with good results. The schoolroom work is satisfactory, and the general management good.

Fort Peck.—The boys' and girls' dormitories are good, but many of the buildings are poor. Much advancement has been made in the industrial departments. The school has a good dairy herd, and the garden produced enough vegetables to supply the school. The institution is well managed.

Nebraska.—*Genoa.*—The school farm contains 300 acres, including an excellent apple orchard of 2,000 trees. The garden has yielded an abundant supply of vegetables. Special attention was given during the year to organizing the industrial work, all the pupils receiving systematic instruction in some department. Agriculture was taught in the class rooms, and in the garden each pupil was given a separate plot to plant and cultivate.

Nevada.—*Carson.*—Preparations are being made for the erection of a number of new buildings. The location is elevated and the climate healthful. In most respects the industrial work is satisfactory. On account of lack of water, farming has been difficult, but it is expected that this will be remedied by irrigation facilities in the near future. The enrollment for the year was nearly 300.

North Dakota.—*Fort Totten.*—Farming and stock raising are the principal industries taught, as this is largely a stock-growing and agricultural section. There are 240 acres of land under cultivation, and from this tract sufficient is produced to maintain the school stock throughout the year. About 500 acres are in pasture, and the stock is in a prosperous condition. The other industries for both boys and girls are receiving proper attention, and the school has good management.

New Mexico.—*Albuquerque.*—The literary instruction is good. Blanket making is taught, and the girls have done creditable work. Several handsome rugs have also been made. The other departments need better facilities. Agriculture is taught by the use of individual gardens for the pupils.

Santa Fe.—The average attendance for the year was about 350. Industrial work is made a prominent feature, the older pupils being assigned to some regular work, either in the shop or on the farm. Thorough instruction is given in iron and wood work. The girls are taught general housekeeping and dressmaking. During the summer vacation both boys and girls secured employment away from the school and have made good records.

Day schools are conducted at Nambe and Tesuque.

North Carolina.—*Cherokee.*—Good work is done in the garden and dairy, and the girls are making progress in the raising of poultry. The planning and preparation of meals is taught, and instruction is given in laundry work and in the sewing room, where the girls make their own garments and repair the boys' clothing. The class-room instruction is well conducted, and the management of the school is progressive.

Oklahoma.—*Chilocco.*—This school shows great improvement. The school farm, which comprises 8,600 acres of excellent land, has received special attention, and the cultivated area has been increased by breaking about 1,500 acres of sod. The superintendent is working energetically to make this a great agricultural school. The dairy herd has been enlarged and improved, a creamery has been installed, and poultry keeping added to the industries of the school. The orchard produced a good crop of cherries, apricots, and peaches, and large quantities of fruit and vegetables have been canned during the season. The instruction in the other industrial branches and in the literary department is satisfactory.

Arapaho.—The entire school farm, consisting of 230 acres, has been cultivated, with the exception of 15 acres used for pasture and school grounds. The school thrashed 81 bushels of rye, 527 bushels of wheat, and 1,786 bushels of oats from 70 acres. Attention has also been given to the raising of cattle and hogs.

Cheyenne.—Good work is done in the literary branches. Agriculture is well taught, and a large number of individual gardens were planted and cared for by the pupils. The girls are taught beadwork to a limited extent in order that they may be kept in touch with the industries which have been practiced by the older women for many generations. This is one of the best managed small schools in the service.

Kaw.—The average attendance for the year was 43. Practical instruction along the several lines of household duties is given the girls. The boys receive training on the farm, in the garden, and with the stock, and have assisted in raising 2,000 bushels of corn and a fine variety of vegetables. Sufficient butter has been produced to supply the demands of the school.

Osage.—The total enrollment for the year was 211. A piece of

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ground of 6 acres was prepared for garden purposes near the school, and a plot was laid off and subdivided to afford individual gardens for each of the pupils, from which a large quantity of vegetables was raised.

Oto.—The pupils at Oto generally are young, and in consequence the work in the industrial departments is of an elementary character. The largest boys are detailed to assist on the farm and care for the stock. The school garden produced an abundance of vegetables. Twenty-three individual gardens were also planted and cultivated with satisfactory results. A number of needed repairs have been made during the year.

Pawnee.—Special attention is given to the teaching of mending, darning, patching, and sewing. The girls have also assisted in the regular cooking, and have cared for the milk and made butter. A number of the larger boys were given plots for individual gardens, in which they raised a variety of vegetables. In addition, a large school garden of several acres is cared for by the boys under the direction of the industrial teacher. The teaching corps is good, and this school has one of the most practical kindergartners in the service.

Ponca.—The enrollment for the year was 111. From the school farm there were raised this year 3,000 bushels of corn and 918 bushels of oats. In addition, 4 acres were devoted to garden, 120 acres to pasture, and a large area to orchards and meadow. The industrial work is good and is rapidly improving, the class-room teachers taking a special interest in teaching the various branches in their school rooms, besides carrying on the literary work.

Seger.—The school farm comprises about 200 acres, of which 95 were sown in wheat. The rest of the land is devoted to varied crops. This school makes industrial work of first importance, and the training given is of the most practical character. Each girl is detailed to the various departments, including the dairy, in order to equip her with skill in all branches of household work; and the boys perform nearly all of the work on the farm. The Indian council is of great assistance in the management of the school. This council consists of five prominent Indians, who form a school committee and visit every department of the school once a month. They admonish the children to study hard and to be obedient to those placed in charge. They also impress the great advantage the pupils have over their parents in preparing for life. These addresses are listened to earnestly, and have a good effect upon the children.

Oregon.—*Grande Ronde.*—The Indians of this agency do not maintain tribal relations, and are in all respects citizens on an equality with the whites. They take an interest in the education of their children, and are anxious to adopt the modern improvements in agriculture and stock raising, which are the chief industries. Special attention has been given to industrial training during the past year. Seventeen individual gardens were laid out and cultivated by the pupils under the direction of the various class-room teachers. The school garden proper and the farm were also cared for by the boys. Forty acres of oats, 5 of potatoes, and 2 of different kinds of vegetables were planted. The girls are instructed in the sewing room, kitchen, and laundry. The management of the institution is excellent.

Klamath.—The principal industries taught are stock raising, farming, and dairying, these being the chief occupations of this locality. The school garden is in excellent condition, and agriculture is taught

in all grades by means of individual gardens. A physical-culture drill is practiced, which has had the effect of improving materially the health of the pupils. The boys have received practice in carpentry by doing a large share of the work of repairing and constructing new buildings. Instruction in poultry raising is given, and the school produces all the eggs required for its own use. The attendance for the year was 109.

Salem.—The enrollment for the year was 752, the largest in the history of the school. The average attendance was 562. The boys receive instruction in the various trades, but the greatest stress is laid upon farming, gardening, fruit growing, dairying, and poultry and stock raising, as these are the occupations upon which the majority of the pupils will have to depend chiefly for their support. The industrial instruction for the girls includes dressmaking, cooking, laundering, and general housekeeping. Tailoring is taught both boys and girls, and the work of this department would be a credit to any first-class tailor shop. The work in the literary departments is good, and the general management of the school is excellent. An industrial building, a dormitory for the large girls, and a laundry building have been erected this year. This school has one of the finest hospitals in the service. This is one of the best-equipped schools in the service, and has excellent facilities for teaching the Indian to become a self-supporting citizen.

Siletz.—Five pupils were sent from here to the Salem school last October, and a class of ten was prepared during the past year for the same institution. Satisfactory work is done in the literary department. Twenty acres of the school farm were sown to oats, the yield being sufficient to supply the school and agency teams, and 40 acres are devoted to meadow. The garden furnishes a large quantity and good variety of vegetables for the use of the school. The institution is well managed.

Umatilla.—The average attendance for the year was 103, being the largest in the history of the school. In the schoolroom the children have made marked improvement, and the industrial work in the various departments is being carried on successfully. The girls are instructed in cooking, sewing, laundering, poultry raising, care of milk, and housekeeping generally. The garden, cultivated by the boys, produced enough early vegetables to supply the school. This school offers good opportunities for the teaching of stock raising and dairying, as it possesses a fine large pasture with a stream of water running through it. The management is excellent.

Yainax.—The school has a fine herd of 123 head of cattle, which affords opportunity for practical instruction in stock raising and dairying. The school farm produced 15 tons of rye hay and 130 tons of wild hay. The school garden is cared for by the boys, and produced enough vegetables this year to supply both school and stock. The schoolroom work is good. Instruction in household duties, butter making, and weaving of rugs is given the girls.

Pennsylvania.—*Carlisle.*—This is the largest Indian school in the United States. It is admirably equipped, and the results obtained in the schoolroom and shops are satisfactory. Practical instruction is also obtained through the outing system, which had its origin with Colonel Pratt, and the demand for pupils far exceeds the number available. This year more than 700 boys and girls were placed in good white families and their earnings amounted to over $31,000. So successful has this system proved that a number of other schools have

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introduced it. The management of the institution is excellent, and the various departments are in charge of a competent corps of instructors.

Virginia.—*Hampton.*—During the past year there have been under instruction at Hampton 140 Indians. The average in education and intelligence of the Indian pupils coming to Hampton shows steady advancement, and last year the improvement was especially marked. The literary and industrial training is well correlated, and both are of the most practical and effective character. All students, of both sexes, are trained in those lines of industry that will likely be useful to them after leaving school. Many of the Indian pupils have chosen to spend the entire day in the shops learning a trade, or in the dairy, or on the farm, obtaining their literary instruction in the evening classes. The native industries are taught and the pupils are making excellent progress. Hampton is one of the best-equipped schools in the United States.

Washington.—*Neah Bay, day.*—The chief industry of the Indians of this agency is fishing. The women make fine baskets which find a ready market. The Neah Bay day school is in charge of two teachers and is doing good work.

Puyallup.—The Indians of Puyallup Reservation dress practically as white people and speak and understand English well enough for ordinary business transactions. They own large tracts of valuable land and are making marked progress toward higher civilization. The literary work of the school is satisfactory.

Chehalis, day.—Twenty-five pupils were enrolled this year, and the attendance has been the best ever secured. The newly appointed teacher has entered into his work with enthusiasm, and the results are satisfactory. The school has 471 acres of pasture land.

Skokomish, day.—This school has been moved to a more accessible point on the reservation, and by this means a larger attendance is obtained.

Tulalip.—The superintendent is energetic in his efforts to better the condition of the Indians, and school and agency affairs are well managed. Early in the school year a fire destroyed the Tulalip boarding school, but an appropriation for the erection of a new plant was made at the last session of Congress. The day school in operation at Port Madison, under Tulalip Agency, has an attendance of 42.

Wisconsin.—*Oneida.*—This reservation contains 65,400 acres, the quality of the land ranging from fair to good. Fifteen hundred allotments have been made. The principal occupations of the Indians are farming, working in the lumber camps, and selling timber from their allotments. The Oneidas have been self-supporting for a number of years. They do beautiful beadwork, and during the long, cold, winter months this is a source of considerable income to them, as their articles find a ready market.

The boarding school is attended by 194 children. The work of the schoolroom is satisfactory and the management excellent.

Wyoming.—*Wind River.*—The school farm comprises 520 acres, of which 120 acres are under cultivation, the remainder being in pasture. The garden is easily irrigated, and all kinds of grains, grasses, and vegetables are produced. Thirty-two individual gardens were cultivated by the pupils under the direction of the teachers. The girls are trained in domestic work, and the boys in farming, making dams and ditches and irrigating. The schoolroom work is good.

In general.—The moral and religious welfare of the children receives care and attention at the various institutions, and too much praise can not be bestowed upon the self-sacrificing missionaries for their untiring efforts to uplift the race.

Besides the schools mentioned, charitable organizations are conducting a number of institutions which are doing commendable work.

Statements in detail concerning the condition, requirements, and defects of the schools inspected have been placed in the hands of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

THE OUTING SYSTEM.

The practice of the outing system continues to produce good results. Additional schools have introduced it successfully, and in those schools where the system was already established the number of pupils enjoying its benefits has been increased.

This system of training was originated by Col. R. H. Pratt, of the Carlisle school. Briefly, it consists in allowing pupils to spend one or more years of their school life away from the school in select white families, under the supervision of the school, receiving reasonable wages for their services and attending the local district school. From their earnings the pupils pay for their clothing and other necessary expenses, and the school makes provision for taking care of their savings. Under this system the Indian pupil is surrounded by all the civilizing influences of a good home; he lives the life of and mingles freely with white children of his own age, imbibes their ideas, and forms similar habits; he takes part in all farm operations (and in the case of the girl, in the work of the home), and learns in the school of experience how to conduct his own. Association with white people is of the utmost importance to the Indian child, for only by this contact can he be taught to think and reason as does the Anglo-Saxon race.

Miss Laura Jackson, girls' manager, Carlisle Indian School, in her paper on the outing system for girls, read at the Minneapolis meeting of Indian teachers, said:

> Since the history of man it has been well known that the association of different nations and peoples made those nations and peoples more alike; that the association of the ignorant and the cultivated, of the lower classes and the higher, has always elevated the ignorant and the lower classes, even if the higher were in such insignificant numbers as to be incorporated with them. A savage nation brought in contact with a civilized one is always elevated by this contact.

The best localities for the operation of this system are those which have a large settled rural population. In the vicinity of many schools this condition does not exist, and hence in those cases its adoption has not been practicable. Wherever the conditions are favorable, however, the schools have been urged to take advantage of the outing system, and it is respectfully recommended that the practice be inaugurated wherever possible, as it is one of the most efficient civilizing agencies.

RETURNED STUDENTS.

While some of the students who return from the schools to their homes seemingly relapse into their old ways, the majority profit by the training they have received. The number of returned students is steadily increasing, and, with the growing capacity of our schools, they will before many years constitute a large part of the Indian population. As their numbers increase, the home prejudices against the white

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man's civilization decrease, and each year the environments of the returned student are becoming more and more favorable to his continued advancement.

Observation of conditions at the agencies and a study of the subject during the past four years forces the conclusion that an active and systematic effort should be made to secure work for all students immediately upon their return from school, whether on vacation or having finished the course of study prescribed. It would be advisable for the Government to provide an employment clerk at each agency where there is a considerable Indian population, to assist the agent in securing positions for students who have been unable to find work for themselves. Appointment to this clerkship might be made a reward of merit for the brightest and most progressive returned students. In the effort to secure openings for the Indians, this clerk should put himself in communication with farmers, stockraisers, dairymen, lumbermen, and business men generally, and thus be enabled to learn of positions to be filled and secure for the Indian youth the first opportunity of obtaining them. He should recommend for these places those who have shown the most ambition and industry in fitting themselves to be useful workers. The very knowledge on the part of the young Indian men and women that a substantial reward in the way of remunerative employment awaits those who prove themselves worthy can not fail to have an excellent moral effect.

The returned students' clubs or associations should cooperate with the clerk in the endeavor to secure employment for the boys and girls. The field matron should also be instructed to act in conjunction with the employment clerk in placing the girls and in putting on the market the many beautiful and useful articles of native manufacture. The girls should be encouraged to do this work, thus preserving those artistic industries which their mothers have practiced for many years, and which may be made the source of an important addition to the revenue of the home.

It is especially important that a strong effort be made to find work for the boys. This clerk could accomplish much good by inducing the young man returned from school to settle upon his allotment or other tract of land and prepare a home for himself. He could also assist the student by advice and suggestions as to the conduct of his farm and the building of his home. It should be the duty of the clerk placing a student in a position to keep a watchful supervision over him and his work. After a few years he should be placed upon his own responsibility.

It is respectfully recommended that wherever possible this system of securing employment for returned students be put into practice.

The following, taken from the annual report of Hampton Institute, Virginia, shows the record of Indian students from that school:

The record of our returned students now living is as follows:

	Girls.	Boys.	Total.
Excellent	67	78	135
Good	112	197	309
Fair	27	118	145
Poor	15	24	39
Bad	6	5	11
Total	217	422	639

We have usually claimed that three-fourths of our students do well, though the figures show a much higher per cent, this year 444 excellent and good against 50 poor and bad.

The following is a statistical table showing the number of Indian students independently employed:

Physicians	2
Lawyers	2
Illustrator	1
Ethnologist	1
Clerks	7
Engineers and machinists	8
Carpenters and blacksmiths	6
Miller	1
Hotel keeper	
Marine	1
Servants and laborers	34
Loggers	6
Miners	2
Shoemaker	1
Tailor	1
U. S. Army and Navy	4
Government surveyors	3
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SYSTEMATIC TRANSFER OF PUPILS.

An obstacle to success in the Indian school service, to which reference has been made in previous reports, is the lack of a proper system of transferring pupils. This should be remedied as soon as possible and some means devised whereby the nonreservation schools can be filled automatically by the promotion of fit pupils from the reservation and day schools. The practice at present is for the various nonreservation schools to send agents to the different reservations for the purpose of collecting pupils to bring their attendance up to the required number. It is not an unusual occurrence to find representatives from several schools on the same reservation vieing with one another in their efforts to secure children for their respective institutions, and in the eagerness to reach the required attendance the fitness of the pupil for work and study is frequently overlooked.

The result is that in many cases there are a number of children at nonreservation schools ranging in years from the kindergarten age to young men and women, some of whom are fitted neither physically nor mentally for the prescribed work. It is not the province of the nonreservation schools to give instruction to kindergarten classes. Children of this age should attend the day schools or the near-by reservation schools until they are old enough to be transferred. Under the present system unnecessary expense is incurred and much valuable time wasted by the various persons who traverse a large territory in their efforts to obtain pupils.

The situation might be helped somewhat if each superintendent were required to send to the Indian Office before the close of the school year a list of pupils recommended for promotion and transfer, stating age, general condition, and ability in any particular line of work. This list could be submitted to the supervisor of the district, who should assign the children to the various schools.

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DAY SCHOOLS.

A branch of the school service of growing importance is that constituted by the day schools. While the Indians were in their uncivilized state and were constantly on the move, day schools were in many cases out of the question, and almost the only way of making any progress was to gather the children into boarding schools, whereby regular attendance was insured and the children removed from the reactionary influences of the roving life of the camp. Now, however, many of the Indians have become comparatively settled, and have been so far influenced by school work and contact with civilization that they look with much more favor upon education, and are generally willing, and in many cases anxious, to send their children to school. Where these conditions prevail, day schools are exceedingly valuable, and more of them should be established, until there is one within easy walking distance of every camp, these schools to be supplanted eventually by district schools as the country becomes settled.

The teacher in the day school has for his pupils not alone those in his schoolroom. He is teaching and uplifting as well the parents at home. Whatever he teaches the children in the school will have a reflex action on the home. If the girl is trained in habits of neatness, the home will show the result; if she is taught to cook, she will naturally practice the lessons at home; if the boy is taught to make a good garden and to farm well, he will be ambitious to show at home what he can do, and the home garden and farm will exhibit the effects. By rendering the child's training of practical value in making the home more comfortable and cheerful, the parents will be interested and brought to appreciate the blessings of civilized life. In brief, the day-school teacher has, through the children, the whole community for his school. He is operating at the very heart of civilization—the home. The day school holds the same relation to the Indian school service that the white district school does to the higher schools in the cities.

The day school is especially valuable for the younger children, for it avoids the objection that a child of tender years should not be separated from its parents, and where such a school is available he can begin at an early age—a very important matter in training Indian children.

The industrial features of the day schools should be emphasized and developed, and the equipment should be generous. The teacher should have a knowledge of farming, stock raising, and dairying. Each school should have a garden, and where possible a farm, and those practical industries should be taught that are suited to the conditions surrounding the pupils. There should be classes in cooking, sewing, and other branches necessary for training girls to be good housekeepers. The teacher should take an active interest in the life of the community where his school is situated, and give the Indians the assistance of his knowledge of agriculture, fruit culture, stock raising, etc.

During the year a circular letter was sent to all day-school teachers urging upon them the importance of industrial instruction.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

The industrial department of the schools has shown a marked advance during the year, and those engaged in the Indian work have it more and more strongly impressed upon their minds that this feature of the training is of prime importance. Literary education is essential, but after the rudiments have been acquired every effort should be directed toward equipping the child with the power to fill a useful place in the world—not only to sustain himself, but to do so in such a way that he may be comfortable and contented. To this end the child must be trained in the "work habit," and given knowledge and skill in those branches of industry most likely to be of advantage after he leaves school.

With this object in view, the various schools are adapting their industrial instruction to the environment of the pupils' homes. In districts having fertile soil and abundant rains, for example, agriculture and its kindred industries receive the most attention; in grazing regions, stock raising and dairying are emphasized, and so on, according to the varying conditions prevailing in different localities. On reservations having a slight rainfall, but a good water supply, instruction in irrigation is given.

Those trades are taught which will be helpful to the boy who settles on his allotment, enabling him to give proper care to his implements, his stock, and his home and farm buildings.

For the girls the instruction is arranged with the purpose of fitting them to become successful homemakers; able to preside over a home so as to make it neat, cheerful, and healthful. It includes cooking, sewing, laundering, and general housekeeping. The motto that "we learn to do by doing" is well exemplified here, and the girls obtain their skill in these departments by doing their own work and assisting in that of the school.

It is through such practical work that the Indian child is prepared to meet life's duties successfully, and to become a self-sustaining and contented citizen.

AGRICULTURE, STOCK RAISING, AND DAIRYING.

An outdoor life is that which is most natural to the Indian, and hence it is the one in which he is most content. And of all the useful occupations which possess this desirable feature, farming, with its kindred industries of stock raising and dairying, is foremost. Furthermore, the Indian's chief and almost only assets are in his lands, and hence it follows that from necessity and from choice a large majority of the Indians must obtain their support through agriculture. This occupation possesses many other features which are of peculiar advantage to the Indian in his present condition. By obliging him to remain in one locality it weans him from his nomadic tendencies, and the performing of his necessary farm labors at the proper seasons makes him systematic and regular in his manner of living and teaches him to give attention to details. To make any lasting progress he must have a home, and a life on a farm is the one which best meets his requirements. In The Indians of To-day, it is said that:

> The school farm of the present reservation boarding schools is education wholly in the right direction, and these farms are perhaps the most useful feature of the schools, but there should be many more of them.

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Superintendents of schools have been urged to better the school farms in every way possible and to enlarge the agricultural work. Attention has been given to inducing the Indians not to lease their allotments, but to settle upon and cultivate them, and where they already have farms, to increase the acreage under cultivation and raise more and better crops. Several of the school farms have been enlarged, and in numerous other cases the acreage under cultivation has been much increased. The workers in the field are lending their cooperation to carry out the Course of Study on this subject with successful results, and improved gardens, in particular, are everywhere noticeable.

Perhaps the most important example of the improvements referred to is found at the Chilocco Agricultural School, Oklahoma. Here a splendid tract of 8,600 acres of excellent land is being transformed into an immense farm, with the purpose of making this the great agricultural school of the service. All work is carried on in a practical and business-like manner, and hundreds of pupils are afforded exceptional opportunities for receiving instruction in farming, dairying, and stock raising, which will be of inestimable value to them in cultivating their allotments after they leave school. During my recent visit to this school the superintendent had a large number of boys at work harvesting. They slept in tents in the fields, were up early in the morning and worked faithfully throughout the day. The girls take care of the milk and butter and are learning practical housework.

There are, however, many localities where general farming is not practicable, but where stock raising can be carried on successfully. In these districts the latter industry becomes of first importance, and children who will return to such regions should attend schools where stock raising is taught. Equally with farming, this occupation is peculiarly adapted to the Indian's tastes and habits. It gives him an active outdoor life, and by nature he loves animals.

As was said by Supt. George W. Nellis, in his paper prepared for the Indian Institute, at Minneapolis:

> The course of instruction need not be extended, but it should be thorough and practical. Pupils should be taught the distinguishing characteristics of the different breeds of cattle, so that they may be able intelligently to select stock suitable to the locality in which they live, and for the purposes for which they are to be used, whether for the dairy or for beef, or for both. The value of cattle as an article of merchandise, in comparison with that of Indian ponies, should be made clear to them. They should be taught the necessity of providing shelter, of putting up sufficient quantities of hay, the proper method of rearing calves, etc.

Reports from the Northwest and Southwest show that many Indians are partly or wholly supporting themselves by cattle raising, and that there are opportunities for more to do likewise.

Sheep raising is a branch of this industry that is receiving increasing attention at the schools. On a number of reservations it is very profitable and especially adapted to the Indians, as it can be entered into with small capital. Among the Navaho, this industry is of inestimable value, the sheep furnishing the wool for the famous blankets woven by these Indians.

Dairying can be carried on in almost all localities, and a number of schools are teaching it successfully. The daily attention required by dairy cattle is very effective in training the Indian to regularity and punctuality in his habits, and the possession of a dairy adds much to the comfort and contentment of his home life. Both boys and girls are taught the feeding and care of cattle, the care of milk, butter making, and the various other ways in which milk may be utilized for food purposes.

Poultry raising is another industry very valuable to the Indian, and should form a part of the industrial training of every school. It is conducted chiefly by girls under the direction of the matron, although the boys also share in the instruction.

The importance of these industries is specially emphasized in the Course of Study recently issued, and superintendents and instructors are urged to bring the work in these branches up to the highest possible standard. Reports received and personal observation show that while the Course of Study has been in operation but a few months, the outline of work given in these departments is being carried out with encouraging results.

NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

One of the most efficient helps in the work of making the Indian independent is the encouraging of the useful native arts. The most important of these are basket making, blanket weaving, beadwork, pottery, and the making of other ornamental and useful articles, such as moccasins, purses, belts, etc. Although there is a large demand for these articles, solely because of their artistic beauty and symbolic designs, they should be adapted to modern uses, in order to create a wider market. The instructors in these subjects are making efforts to accomplish this result.

During the past year much progress has been made in the native industries. The children from tribes especially skilled in artistic native work have been encouraged to learn and preserve the arts of their ancestors, and great interest in this work is manifested at various places. For example, the frames of condemned chairs are used in one school as looms upon which the little ones are faithfully learning the art of blanket weaving as practiced by their parents. In another instance a pupil has gone to her home and learned the intricate weaves used by the old basket makers of her tribe and returned to the school to teach the art to others.

The making of lace of modern designs is another direction in which the great natural skill of the Indian is being utilized. Miss Sybil Carter has organized classes on a number of reservations, and it is found that the Indian women learn readily and produce beautiful work, which finds a ready market and is already proving a source of considerable income to those engaged in it. Last year the Indian women under Miss Carter's direction alone sold over $5,000 worth of lace.

In the Southwest the making of rugs and blankets is being stimulated and revived. On the Pacific coast and in other districts basket making and beadwork are receiving increasing attention, and generally on all the reservations interest in the native industries is awakening, and the outlook for the future is encouraging.

Relative to these industries we quote the following from the Southern Workman, of Hampton, Va.:

> The very general movement on the part of friends of the Indian for developing the native industries of the red man as a means of his own maintenance is supported at Hampton by the introduction of a native teacher, whose presence affords the Indian students special opportunities for learning to make Indian baskets and pottery. Miss Arizona Swayney, of Cherokee, N. C., who graduated from Hampton in 1899, has

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recently spent several months on the reservation fitting herself for this work. She has learned from some of the old Indian women those secrets of their art which are in danger of being lost in the passing away of the older generation. She has become skilled in the double weave, which is one of the most difficult feats in basketry, and has learned how the Cherokee mold and decorate pottery, for which they are justly famous, and how they bake their clay. Having acquired these things from the natives, she comes to Hampton to teach them to classes of young Indian girls. She uses the Indian materials and colors and the native dyes, and it is expected that there will eventually be developed here a special pattern, to be known as the Hampton basket.

Another old-time industry that is being brought to the front at Hampton is weaving with the handloom.

In the training of the hands, which is so essentially a part of the Hampton creed, it is especially fitting that these arts should be practiced here, for the Indians in learning to weave rugs and make baskets are acquiring industries by which they can earn their living in the remote parts of the South and West.

Another point at which the teaching of the native industries is carried on successfully is among the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians in Oklahoma. As illustrating what an important part this work will take in furnishing employment for the Indians, Rev. Walter C. Roe, missionary at Colony, Okla., says:

One of the most successful of the enterprises for preserving the native arts and developing self-supporting and congenial industry is the Mohonk Lodge, situated among the Cheyenne and Arapaho, adjoining the famous Seger Indian School at Colony, Okla. The principal work done is beadwork. The beads, imported from France, are bought wholesale from New York traders. Buckskin is purchased in St. Louis and fancy hides in New York. The most difficult article to provide is the thread, consisting of fibers of the broad, flat sinew which lies along the back of the cow, deer, and other large animals. Heretofore the local supply has been sufficient, but now the work has so increased that an arrangement is being made with one of the great packing companies to supply the necessary material.

These various articles are distributed among the women who are expert in beadwork, and presently come back metamorphosed into moccasins of any design, or pouches and purses of different shapes fit for either the drawing room or the golf links, or beautiful music rolls, photograph cases, or other novelties, adapted, it is true, to the demands of civilized life, but carefully preserving the Indian workmanship and designs. The work is done with awl and sinew, without the use of needle and thread, and the workers are paid by the square inch—2½ cents. An awakened interest is manifest among them, the younger women now trying to perfect themselves so that they can be trusted with the costly materials. The goods produced are finding an ever-widening market.

This work is a source of considerable revenue to the women of this tribe, the amount received by them from sales often reaching $400 a month. The fact that the Indians naturally possess great finger skill should be taken into account whenever we are considering means whereby to help them to become self-supporting. The native arts are the voluntary expressions of the Indian mind in its native state, and the work is most agreeable and pleasant to them, being regarded more in the light of recreation than of labor. Even while they are engaged in other productive work, such as farming or stock raising, they can simultaneously prosecute this industry and make of it an added source of income. The making and selling of baskets teaches the Indian the care and value of money and the wisdom of economy and thrift—lessons vitally important to permanent advancement.

To the Indian woman the native industries are especially valuable, since the work can be done at the home, where she can have supervision over the family. During the long winter months many useful articles can be made, which find a ready market, and produce a good return for the labor expended. The mother is thus made an important breadwinner, in which position she commands more respect and consideration.

The teaching of native industries is carried on at 27 Government boarding schools, as noted on pages 24 to 30, and basketry is taught in the day schools at Mesa Grande and Ukiah, Cal. A number of mission schools have been doing this work for many years. At St. Marys, Wis., lace making has attention. The Course of Study emphasizes the importance of teaching this subject, and it is hoped the instruction will soon become general.

SUMMER INSTITUTES FOR INDIAN TEACHERS.

This year has witnessed the meetings of the most successful series of Indian school institutes in the history of the service. Under authority of the Secretary of the Interior, institutes were held as follows: Pine Ridge, S. Dak., February 20–22 and June 25–27; Flandreau, S. Dak., July 1–5; Department of Indian Education, Minneapolis, Minn., July 7–11; Pacific Coast Institute, Newport, Oreg., August 18–23. Two meetings at Pine Ridge and one at Flandreau, under the direction of Supervisor A. O. Wright, were well attended. Questions bearing on the Indian problem were discussed, from which much good will undoubtedly result. Supt. Charles F. Peirce, of Flandreau, had prepared an excellent exhibit for the Minneapolis meeting, which was displayed at the Flandreau Institute. Institutes were also held at Keams Canyon and Winnebago from which no reports have been received.

The Pacific Coast Institute was participated in by a large number of teachers from the Northwest, the Southwest, and the Coast region, and an exhibit of industrial and class-room work prepared by the pupils of these sections elicited much commendation. The subjects assigned were practical, and the members entered into the discussions with enthusiasm.

The Department of Indian Education was held at Minneapolis, Minn. This meeting was the largest in the history of Indian institutes. The papers and discussions showed research and thought, and dealt with problems relating to the betterment of the condition of the Indian. The keynote of the convention was, "How to make the Indian self-supporting as soon as possible," the subjects being selected by the various superintendents, supervising officers, and instructors in the field, and no one could listen to the discussions without being impressed with the earnestness of the Indian workers. Particular emphasis was laid upon industrial training, especially agriculture, stock raising, dairying, and the trades, the thought being to prepare the children for life.

The superintendents of the various schools have each year requested that men prominent in the educational world be secured for our programme, and in addition to the papers presented by the faithful workers in the service, we were unusually fortunate in having with us some of the most noted educators of the period, among them being Hon. W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president Columbia University; Most Rev. John Ireland, archbishop of St. Paul; Dr. Michael E. Sadler, director of inquiries and reports, education office, London, England; Dr. A. E. Winship, editor Journal of Education, Boston; Hon. Alfred Bayliss, State superintendent of public instruction, Illinois; Hon. Augustus S. Downing,

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principal New York Training School for Teachers; and Hon. Z. X. Snyder, president State Normal School, Greeley, Colo.

The meetings of the department were arranged so that the teachers could attend the sessions of the National Educational Association and listen to lectures and addresses on educational methods by men and women of national reputation. The good accomplished by these annual conferences can not be overestimated, and to the Indian teacher, in many instances isolated from civilization, this opportunity of meeting with fellow-workers in the white and Indian schools and comparing methods of instructing and uplifting the youth of the country, is invaluable.

An added interest attached to the meetings of the department of Indian education because of the excellent exhibit prepared by the pupils of the various Indian schools, and the music furnished by the boys' band and the girls' mandolin club of the Chamberlain School, South Dakota. The band and club furnished music at the department meetings, at the exhibit parlors, and on various other occasions, their rendition of selections being highly praised.

The exhibit was considered the finest collection of this kind ever shown, and to those unacquainted with the progress that has been made through the Government schools was an object lesson and a revelation. Neat and intelligent papers from the class room, exquisite fancywork, baskets and beadwork of native design and manufacture, and wood, iron, and leather articles were shown in abundance. A full set of harness attracted attention by reason of its superior workmanship, and a display of hammers, anvils, horseshoes, pinchers, etc., further attested the practical instruction given at the schools. Nearly all of the schools were represented, and so well was the work done that to particularize would be unjust. Suffice it to say, the exhibit was a credit to teachers and pupils and to your administration.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The Course of Study for the Indian schools of the United States, recently prepared with your approval and valuable assistance, is receiving the cooperation of the workers in the field. Many commendatory letters and notices regarding it have been received from men long and closely associated with the Indians and Indian work, and also from many of the most prominent educators of this country and Canada.

The need of uniformity in methods of instruction has long been felt in the Indian school service, and while it is realized that this Course of Study is far from perfect, it is hoped that, in some measure, the want has been met. Though in use but a few months, the progress made by the teachers in following its directions and the results obtained are exceedingly gratifying.

In the preparation of the work the constant aim has been to outline a course of instruction which, while developing the intellect and character of the child, would also endow him with the ability to do something practical and useful, and to become self-supporting as soon as possible. Realizing the importance of leading the Indian to feel that it is the quality of the man that counts, in all work the endeavor has been to give a training that will equip him with the moral stamina necessary to success. Teachers are urged to study pupils individually, and to present instruction to them from the plane of their experience, their sense perception, and their conceptions; in all work the central thought to be that of rendering service by producing something of value. An earnest endeavor has been made to bring the literary and industrial branches into closer relation, thereby enabling the instructors to do more sympathetic work in their respective departments. For instance, instruction in arithmetic has been correlated with the work of the shops and farm, practical problems from real life forming a large portion of those to be solved.

The Course of Study includes departments devoted to each of the industries and occupations likely to be useful to the student after he or she leaves school. The greatest emphasis is put upon agriculture, gardening, and dairying, as it is through these occupations that most of the pupils will gain their livelihood in the future. The other branches are given either as supplementary to the work in agriculture or stock raising, or to pupils who seem specially adapted to follow them as an occupation. Practical instruction in housekeeping is given the girls.

In brief, the object constantly kept in mind has been to teach the pupil how to work; to use his hands skillfully and intelligently at something that will yield him sufficient returns to maintain himself and family comfortably.

Teachers have been assisted in carrying out the course as outlined by personal supervision and suggestions, and by teaching in the various classrooms. Circulars having a direct bearing upon the work at hand at each season have been issued from time to time, with suggestions to the instructors.

The first edition of the Course of Study being almost exhausted, Congress at its last session authorized the printing of 6,000 copies in a revised form. As revised, the text will not show material change, only such alterations and additions being made as the experience of the past year has proved to be desirable.

The following is a brief synopsis of reports of superintendents showing the progress made in following the Course of Study recently issued:

REPORTS OF PROGRESS MADE IN FOLLOWING COURSE OF STUDY.

Arizona.—*Colorado River Agency.*—The school reports progress in cooking, sewing, and farming. Two acres were planted in garden, and an acre of new ground was cleared.

Fort Apache.—Lessons were given in agriculture. Twelve acres were devoted to the school garden.

Fort Mojave.—Gardens were planted by all the grades, and crops cultivated.

Moqui.—One hundred and seventy individual gardens were cultivated. The Course of Study was followed in the lessons in cooking, sewing, and laundering.

Phoenix.—Gardening, fruit growing, poultry raising, and the trades were studied in the classroom. Twelve gardens were made and cared for by the pupils of the literary department, the gardens being under irrigation.

Pima.—Various kinds of vegetables were grown on plots allotted to each classroom, instruction being given by the teacher. Cooking and sewing classes were conducted according to the Course of Study.

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Truxton Canyon.—About 6 acres were devoted to garden and fruits. The girls have made progress in sewing, cooking, and housekeeping, and have also done much beadwork.

Havasupai.—Reports progress in agriculture.

Western Navaho.—The instruction in blanket weaving was especially good.

California.—*Fort Bidwell.*—The girls received instruction in household duties and dairying. The boys were given agricultural training, including irrigation and practice in dairying, and general repair work.

Fort Yuma.—As much work on agricultural lines was given as local conditions permit. Poultry raising and housekeeping were taught.

Greenville.—Agriculture has been given prominence. Industrial and literary work were correlated.

Hoopa Valley.—Individual gardens were allotted, and agriculture, dairying, fruit raising, and mechanical trades included in the instruction. The girls were given work along domestic lines; basketry was also taught.

Round Valley.—Farming, gardening, stock raising, dairying, and industrial training were given the boys. In addition to household work, the girls gave special attention to basketry.

Colorado.—*Fort Lewis.*—About an acre was planted to individual gardens. The girls received instruction in cooking and sewing and weaving of blankets. The industrial instruction was excellent, especially in ironwork.

Grand Junction.—Individual gardens were planted, and a variety of vegetables raised. Turkey and chicken raising received attention, and household duties, dairying, and basket making were taught the girls. The outing system has been put in operation.

Idaho.—*Fort Hall.*—Instruction in agriculture, including irrigation, was given. A special effort was made in teaching stock raising. Progress was made in beadwork.

Lemhi.—Fifteen individual gardens were cultivated. In all, 45 acres were planted, including eight in garden. Poultry raising was carried on, and the work in the sewing room was satisfactory.

Indian Territory.—*Seneca.*—One hundred and sixty individual gardens were cared for by the pupils and devoted to the raising of vegetables. Practical instruction was given in carpentry.

Iowa.—*Sac and Fox.*—Agriculture and the care of stock and of dairy products were given attention. The girls were instructed in household duties and beadwork.

Kansas.—*Haskell Institute* reports the cultivation of a large farm, besides the pupils' individual gardens. Stock raising and dairying were made prominent features of the school work, and the various useful trades were taught with great success. Special attention was given to the work in the domestic departments, the instruction in cooking being very practical and thorough. Girls were also taught the care of dairy products.

Kickapoo.—Garden, orchard, and field crops were cultivated. The girls received instruction in household work.

Potawatomi.—Gardens were planted by the pupils under the direction of the teachers, the industrial departments given special prominence, and practical problems introduced in the literary branches.

Michigan.—*Mount Pleasant.*—Two acres of ground, divided into 260 gardens, were cultivated, besides 5 acres set aside for the school garden. Domestic duties were taught the girls, and poultry raising practiced; also splint baskets are made.

Minnesota.—*Bena.*—Gardening and caring for stock received the attention of the boys, while the girls were trained in cooking and sewing.

Cass Lake.—Instruction in gardening and household duties was given.

Leech Lake reports progress in gardening and sewing.

Morris.—All of the pupils below the fifth grade and the girls of all grades had their individual gardens. The school garden consisted of about 10 acres.

White Earth.—The larger boys and girls were taught drafting and cutting of simple garments in the schoolroom. Native industries were taught.

Wild Rice River.—Five acres were planted in garden and a fair beginning was made in native work.

Montana.—*Blackfeet Agency.*—Each boy was given a tract of ground to prepare, plant, and cultivate. Work in the sewing room was carried on, and several of the larger girls cut and made dresses for themselves.

Crow.—Gardening, stock raising, and poultry keeping were given prominence and the useful trades taught. Instruction in sewing was given and considerable beadwork done.

Flathead.—Many individual gardens have been cultivated by the boys, and the girls have been taught sewing and cooking.

Fort Peck.—This school reports 22 acres of garden. Good work was done in the various industrial departments.

Fort Shaw.—Each pupil was assigned a plot of ground which was prepared for planting. The girls were given instruction in domestic duties.

Nebraska.—*Genoa.*—Each teacher was given a plot of ground, which was cultivated by the pupils, besides 25 acres used for school garden. Boys and girls were given instruction along industrial lines.

Omaha.—The children of the primary room cultivated gardens after the Hampton plan, while the older boys cared for the school garden. Beadwork was done by the girls.

Santee.—Nearly every child had his individual garden, while the school garden produced abundantly. The work of the cooking class was satisfactory.

Winnebago.—Agriculture and stock raising were given prominence, these industries being especially adapted to the Winnebago tribe. The work of the girls in the sewing room was good.

Nevada.—*Carson* reports a good garden cared for by the boys and satisfactory progress in sewing-room and domestic work generally.

Nevada.—About 15 acres of land were cultivated, the children caring for the garden. The girls were instructed in the making of clothing.

Western Shoshone.—Instruction was given in agriculture, cooking, and carpentry.

New Mexico.—*Albuquerque.*—Each of the teachers was allotted a piece of ground which was planted and cared for by the pupils. The sewing-room work was satisfactory, and blanket weaving and beadwork were done.

Mescalero.—The school garden was cultivated by the children. The manufacture of baskets, plaques, and other native work was stimulated.

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Santa Fe.—Each teacher was given a plot of ground which was cared for by the pupils. The work in the various departments was satisfactory, excellent instruction being given in wood and iron work.

North Carolina.—*Cherokee.*—About 30 acres were cultivated. Stock raising was made a leading feature of the instruction. The girls were trained in household duties and they make baskets and pottery.

North Dakota.—*Agricultural.*—Special attention was given to farming and stock raising. The girls had 50 individual gardens, and the boys had certain sections of the farm allotted to their care. Instruction in household duties, was also given the girls.

Fort Berthold reports a school garden of 20 acres—the best they have ever had—planted mostly to potatoes and onions.

Fort Totten.—Each pupil was given a plot of ground to plant and cultivate. The care of the stock was included in the instruction. Cutting and fitting of clothes were given the girls.

Grand River.—Farming and the care of stock were made of first importance. Practical instruction was given in housekeeping and sewing.

Standing Rock.—Satisfactory results were obtained in the bakery, sewing room, and other departments.

Oklahoma.—*Arapaho.*—The entire school farm of 230 acres was cultivated. Individual gardens were also cared for by the pupils. Extensive work in the sewing room was given the girls and they are making a beginning in beadwork.

Cantonment.—Individual gardens were allotted the pupils. Sewing was taught in the class room, and beadwork was given attention.

Cheyenne.—From 80 to 100 individual plots of ground were cultivated. Lessons in domestic duties were given the girls, who also did excellent beadwork.

Chilocco.—It is the aim of this school to train the Indian youth to make their allotments pay as well as the farms of the white people in the vicinity. Agriculture, husbandry, dairying; the breeding, care, and feeding of stock; the selection and raising of poultry; the fertilization of soils; the selection of seeds; propagation of plants, and the study of markets, prices, values, etc., were taught. Under the direction of the cook, the girls made during the last six months 3,290 pounds of butter, without the aid of a creamery. The work in the sewing room was satisfactory. Classes in lace making have done creditable work and some attention has been given to beadwork. Forty bushels of cherries were canned each day for seven days.

Fort Sill.—A garden of 174 acres was planted. Girls were trained in all branches of housework.

Kaw.—The school had an excellent garden of about 50 acres. Pupils were taught plain sewing and received much practice in darning and patching.

Osage.—Each pupil planted and cultivated his own garden, there being 169 individual plots. The girls' work in the sewing room was satisfactory.

Otoe.—One hundred and fifty acres were devoted to the school farm, and 23 individual gardens were cared for.

Pawnee.—Twenty small children were given individual gardens, and 30 of the larger boys were each allotted an area of 20 feet square. The girls received practical instruction in the care of milk and in household duties.

Ponca.—Each pupil had a plot for a garden. Attention was given to the raising of poultry and care of stock, and instruction in household work was given the girls.

Rainy Mountain.—Besides cultivating the school garden individual plots were assigned each pupil. Basketry and weaving were taught.

Red Moon reports progress in agriculture, care of stock, and domestic work. Moccasins and other beadwork common to the tribe were made by the girls, and knitting and embroidery were taught.

Sac and Fox.—Gardening was done by the pupils as a whole. The larger boys also assisted in the general farm work and the care of stock. Much work was accomplished in the domestic department.

Seger.—Individual gardens and a large school farm were worked by the pupils. Girls were taught household work, nursing, dairying, and poultry keeping, each passing through a course of training in every department. Native work received attention.

Shawnee.—Poultry raising was made an important part of the industrial instruction for girls. About 65 acres were cultivated, and a small garden assigned for supplying each table in the dining room.

Oregon.—*Grande Ronde.*—Seventeen gardens were laid out and cared for by the pupils. The boys did nearly all the farm work, and this year cultivated over 50 acres of oats. They also built a new laundry 40 by 30 feet and constructed about half a mile of fence.

Salem.—The school farm included 40 acres in garden, 40 acres in hay, 30 acres in orchards and small fruits, and 10 acres in oats. Nearly all boys received instruction from the gardener, and the girls were given special training in the domestic science department. Cooking classes were conducted, and this feature of the work was a great success. Poultry keeping was inaugurated this year, and proved of great benefit. The boys' work in tailoring was especially good, and the clothing made compares favorably with the products of white tailors.

Siletz.—Cooking, sewing, laundrying, and dairying have been well taught. Gardens were planted by the children, and the boys assisted in cultivating the farm, which included 40 acres of hay, 20 acres of oats, and 5 acres of potatoes.

Yainax.—Plants were grown in window boxes and transplanted to the school garden. Instruction was given in rug-making, sewing, poultry raising, and dairying.

Pennsylvania.—*Carlisle.*—The schoolroom and shop work shows satisfactory results. Large numbers of boys and girls received practical instruction in farming, gardening, dairying, and the everyday affairs of life by means of the outing system.

South Dakota.—*Crow Creek.*—Agriculture was made a successful part of the school curriculum. Nature study and sewing were taught in the class rooms.

Cheyenne River.—A small cooking class prepared meals for a single table of 8 children each month. All the teachers had window gardens in their schoolrooms, and a school garden of 13 acres was planted.

Grace.—Forty-two individual gardens were cultivated, and the pupils also worked in the general garden. The large girls frequently planned, prepared, and served meals for the entire school without assistance.

Lower Brulé.—The pupils planted and cultivated 15 garden plots and assisted in the care of 5 acres in the school garden. Practical work was given in sewing and poultry raising.

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Pine Ridge.—Nature-study classes were instituted, and window gardens and individual garden plots cultivated. The Course of Study outlined was also successfully followed in the sewing, kitchen, bakery, and laundry classes.

Rapid City.—In addition to the smaller gardens the pupils successfully cultivated three larger ones of 2 acres each. The efforts to teach poultry raising and sewing according to the course of study were successful.

Riggs Institute.—Sewing was taken up in the lower grades and gardening in all the grades, each class being allotted a plot of ground. In the native industries the girls did excellent beadwork. Practical instruction was given in the trades.

Springfield.—Work in agriculture has progressed, and a large quantity of vegetables raised in the individual gardens. The girls were instructed in plain sewing, cutting, and fitting.

Yankton.—One hundred and five pupils each cultivated an individual garden, and a school garden of 6 acres was also cared for. About 60 acres of field crops were planted. Instruction was given in cooking and sewing.

Utah.—*Ouray.*—Thirty-three acres of land were cultivated by the school; work in the domestic departments has progressed.

Shebit.—Knitting and sewing, with the various kinds of household work, have occupied the girls, and basket weaving, which is the only native industry for the women of this tribe, was begun.

Uinta.—Instruction for the boys consisted in the care of stock, irrigation, and gardening. The girls were taught household work.

Washington.—*Fort Spokane.*—Fair success has been had in raising poultry. The work in the sewing room was satisfactory, and in the various domestic departments individual instruction along the lines prescribed was given.

Puyallup.—Each pupil had a garden, and the boys farmed all available land. Sewing and other branches of domestic work were taught. Good baskets were made.

Tulalip.—The work of the girls consisted of sewing, laundering, and baking. The Swinomish day school gave instruction in gardening and the native industries.

Wisconsin.—*Green Bay.*—There were 26 individual gardens maintained by the children; besides these, 100 acres of land were cultivated. Work in the sewing room was creditably performed.

La Pointe.—Progress was made in the care of farm stock and dairy products. Work in the shop, sewing room, kitchen, and laundry has progressed.

Oneida.—Each schoolroom was given a plot of ground for a garden, and lessons in sprouting and transplanting were included. The school reports progress in the sewing room, and basketry and beadwork have been successfully practiced, producing considerable revenue for the Indians.

Tomah.—One hundred acres are under cultivation, besides which all children had individual gardens. The school reports regular classes in sewing, cooking, and laundry work.

Wittenberg.—Individual gardens were planted with good results. Basketry and beadwork have been encouraged, and the sewing-room work was creditable.

Wyoming.—*Shoshoni.*—Forty-five individual gardens were planted, and practical lessons given in irrigation. The girls made butter each week and cared for the poultry. Excellent work has been done in the sewing room.

PROGRESS IN INDIAN SCHOOL WORK.

A brief reference to the development of Indian educational work will be of value in judging its relative present condition and what may reasonably be expected in the future.

Small appropriations for the education of the Indian were made at various times, commencing with 1775, but not until 1870, when $100,000 was appropriated, and 1877, when $20,000 began the series of regular annual appropriations for the support of Indian schools, was a serious movement begun looking to the civilization of the Indian through an adequate system of education. Each succeeding year the amount has been increased, the sum set apart by Congress last year being $3,531,220. During the fiscal year 1877 there were enrolled in the Indian schools, including the contract schools and those of the New York Indians, 3,578 pupils. The past year the enrollment in all schools was 28,610.

Not only in the number in attendance has a great advance been made, but in the methods of instruction, character of school plants, and facilities for industrial training a vast change for the better has taken place. Where twenty-five years ago the education was principally confined to the literary branches, and schools were conducted in buildings converted from other uses, the visitor to-day finds home-like, comfortable buildings, surrounded by well-kept grounds, productive gardens and farms, dairies and herds of cattle, and shops for teaching the useful trades. He is impressed, too, with the fact that the greatest stress is now being laid on the mastering of those pursuits which will be of practical, everyday value in enabling the Indian man and woman to live independently and happily in comfortable homes. The aim and object sought in the Indian institutions is to make the school fill the place of both a school and a home, and to fit the pupil for life in the environment in which he will be thrown, each school adapting its kind of training to the probable needs of the child after he leaves school.

The Indian school system is now a quarter of a century old. While there have been disappointments, drawbacks, and apparent failures in particular cases, the condition of the Indians, both old and young, is better than at the beginning of this period, and gives good reason for confidence in the future. An especially encouraging feature is the great change that has gradually come over the older Indians in their attitude toward the education of their children and the white man's civilization generally. The best evidence, however, of the value of the educational work is to be found in the condition of the Indians at their homes. Here is much that is encouraging. A few years ago practically no land was cultivated; now there are few Indian communities in which some attempt at farming is not made, and the number of good farms is large. Careful, industrious farming is, it is true, not so general as we would wish, but beginnings have been made, and compared with former conditions the progress is very noticeable. In stock raising and dairying the Indians are also succeeding. All through the Indian country, but especially in the northern reservations, individuals own herds ranging in size from a dozen to hundreds, and in some cases several thousand head of cattle.

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Another gratifying feature is the gradual disappearance of what is known as the "blanket Indian." Many of the old superstitions and habits are closely associated with the native dress, and consequently its discarding and the adoption of more modern apparel is of great advantage in the work of weaning the Indians from their former mode of living and inculcating in them a proper appreciation of the blessings of civilized life. In the Indians of To-day, the comment on the condition and prospects of Indian education concludes as follows:

Looking back over the years, one sees in the Indian Service generally a wonderful change for the better; a greater interest and intelligence displayed, and a stronger effort put forth for good, both in the field and in Washington. The growth of Indian education is like the growth of any organic thing. Watch a sapling from day to day; it does not seem to us to change; yet if we go away and return after a lapse of ten years, the sapling has become a tree. So with the education of any tribe of Indians. From day to day the work is hard and discouraging, and no progress seems to be made, but if we look back five, ten, or twenty years, and compare the conditions to-day with those of the past, we may find satisfaction and encouragement to continued effort in the vast improvement which has taken place.

In the past the schools have been obliged to carry on their work for the uplifting of the race handicapped by the adverse influence and dead weight of that major portion of the Indian youth who were growing up in ignorance. In a short time this obstacle will disappear, and the schools as a systematic and harmonious whole will be able to do much more effective work and hasten the time when the Indian will no longer be considered a ward of the nation, but a self-supporting citizen of the Republic.

In conclusion, I wish to express my heartfelt thanks for the ever-ready sympathy and strong support you have given me in my work.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ESTELLE REEL.
Superintendent of Indian Schools.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

APPENDIX.

BRIEFS OF PROCEEDINGS, PAPERS, AND DISCUSSIONS AT SUMMER SCHOOLS.

PINE RIDGE INSTITUTE, PINE RIDGE, S. DAK., FEBRUARY 20–22.

Thursday.—Adresses of welcome by J. R. Brennan, United States Indian agent, and A. O. Wright, supervisor of Indian schools; responses by J. J. Duncan, day-school inspector; William C. Garrett, president Pine Ridge Institute, and C. C. Covey, secretary of the Pine Ridge Institute. President Garrett read a paper on "Pioneer work in day schools."

Friday.—Kindergarten exercise by Miss Mary F. Elder, with five boys and five girls from the Oglala boarding school; discussion followed by Supervisor Wright, Inspector Duncan, and Messrs. Jackson, Truitt, Allen, and Barten as to whether it is possible to carry on kindergarten work in day schools; also on the subject that all kindergarten work should be correlated with language and number work.

Paper by Mrs. E. D. Green on "Teaching English based on industrial work." The speaker suggested placing a little girl with a larger one to do the cooking and other details, thus compelling them to talk to each other, as well as to the housekeeper, in English, and that the same method be followed with the boys; also examining the pupils while engaged in work and making them reply in English.

A paper by Mr. Edward Truman on "Illustrating lessons by objects" was read. He favored supplementing the pictures on the reading charts by bringing in real objects.

Inspector Duncan conducted a round table discussion on "How to prevent Indian talk during school hours." It was suggested as a plan that worked well, that two or three of the boys be appointed as policemen to see that the rule on this subject is observed.

Class exercise by William C. Garrett on "Original work in arithmetic." The pupils were each given a different sum of money to be used in purchasing articles, and told to make out bills to themselves by the storekeeper for the money spent.

Mr. C. C. Covey presented a paper on "Practical work in geography," and stated that in teaching the subject we should proceed from the known to the unknown, beginning at the home and broadening out to the world at large.

Then followed an inspection of the exhibit of children's work, and a vote of the institute to determine the best collective exhibit resulted in favor of Day School No. 6, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Robbins. The special feature of the exhibit was a model cottage of 4 rooms, made by one of the pupils. The cottage was filled with furniture and dolls, each article being made by a different pupil, completely illustrating the suggestion made in the new Course of Study.

In the exhibit of literary work, first choice was awarded to Day School No. 21, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Barten.

Supervisor Wright conducted a round table on "The best feature of my day school."

Evening session.—Mr. George W. Nellis read a paper on "Stock raising and dairying" (see page 49). In the discussion of this paper it was suggested that one of the greatest incentives toward interesting the Indians in dairying is to cultivate among them a taste for butter and milk; that most of the day-school teachers have cows and at times an abundance of milk, which they could give the children, and thus further a liking for it.

A paper on "The housekeeper as a field matron" was presented by Mrs. W. E. Gleason. She showed the value of learning the Indian tongue in order to talk with the older people, and urged that they be taught to make bread and other simple foods.

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Mr. T. J. Jackson read a paper on "Teaching adult Indians gardening." He referred to the advantages of irrigation, and presented a plan with a diagram for a wheel with buckets for raising water.

Saturday.—"Class exercise in rug making," by Mrs. Truitt. The director had one of her pupils making rugs, the work being done on gunny sacks with pieces saved from dressmaking and colored with home-made dyes. Supervisor Wright stated that the main advantage was that the rugs were made from pieces which would otherwise be thrown away. He referred to the industry of the Navaho tribe in blanket weaving, describing the manner in which they work.

"Teaching little children housekeeping with dolls as suggested by the new Course of Study" was the subject of a paper by Mrs. Mollie H. Robbins. (See page 53.)

"Class exercise in industrial work," by Mr. William A. Root. In this six children carried on a conversation in English, beginning with their industrial work at school and ending in what they intended doing when they grow up.

Mr. Duncan conducted a round table on the subject, "Original work in English." In a class exercise in "Conversational exercise in English," Mr. J. W. Lewis placed many words on the blackboard, and a class of pupils contested with one another to see which could use the most words, no word being used twice.

Mr. E. M. Keith presented a paper on "Gardening in day schools," and emphasized the value of a school garden as an object lesson. In a paper on "Manual training in the day school," Mr. S. T. Sherry described a plan for laying out the school grounds in allotments, the pupil selecting his own farm and building his own house and stables.

The committee on the new Course of Study reported that substantially everything in the course that is appropriate to the age and grade of the pupils can be used in the day schools.

PINE RIDGE INSTITUTE, PINE RIDGE, S. DAK., JUNE 24-27.

EXTRACTS FROM PAPERS AND DISCUSSIONS.

The Sand Table and its Uses.

[Miss Mary F. Elder, kindergartner.]

The aim of the sand table is training in dexterity, accuracy, development of creative ability, and expression. Through story work, number, language, form, history, and geography can be introduced very early. This is exceedingly good for the Indian child coming to school with little knowledge of English, as it enables the teacher to explain his language vividly as in no other way. It is also an aid to the child in giving back his thought. Material may be used that will best bring out the thought.

The Necessity for More and Better Equipped Day Schools.

[Mr. Samuel W. Pugh, teacher.]

Each of the three classes of schools has its particular work to do. The day school is particularly advantageous for children of tender age, as it obviates the necessity of removing them from their parents. While their progress may be somewhat slower than in the boarding school it is more permanent, for the child is at home and both the parents and the home surroundings adjust themselves to the child's advancing condition and gradually improve with him.

The health, too, of most children is much aided by their being allowed to remain at home and in the open air while very young. The example of the everyday life of the day-school teacher also has a good effect upon the old Indians, and unconsciously they begin to improve their habits and live in a more civilized manner.

The Need of Home Societies for the Encouragement and Protection of Indian Young Men and Women.

[Mr. J. H. Holland, teacher.]

A society is needed having an intelligence bureau off the reservation, the function of which would be to find suitable homes or employment among white people for boys and girls who were trustworthy, capable, and willing, and a branch society on the reservation, composed of intelligent natives, traders, and other white residents, through which the nonreservation society might transact business. In this way an avenue for usefulness, self-support, and independence might be opened to large numbers of deserving boys and girls who are anxious to make their way in the world.

How to Teach Indian Boys and Girls to Become Home Makers, Especially from an Agricultural Standpoint.

[Mr. J. M. Corbin, teacher.]

Girls as well as boys must be taught the care of a garden. They must learn the value of work and have knowledge of the money value in planting and raising such things as are suitable to the climate in which they live. Go with the pupils into all work and into their homes. Show the little girl how to do this or make that and she will readily respond to your efforts. Have boys help with the work in the garden, repair fences, and build and arrange stabling for stock, and inspire them with a desire to have and build up a home of their own.

Teaching Agriculture with Reference to Future Employment.

[Mr. S. A. Young, teacher.]

Stock raising is profitable, and hence with children from this locality instruction in farming is not enough, and stock raising should be emphasized. The Indians should do some farming, or at least gardening. Most of these gardens would have to be irrigated, and as his knowledge increased the owner could extend his irrigated area until it might include a very respectable farm.

FLANDREAU INSTITUTE, FLANDREAU, S. DAK., JULY 1-5.

July 1.—The literary teachers were formed into details to visit the various schoolrooms for observation work, the class exercises being conducted by the teachers of the school. The domestic employees were detailed to visit the industrial departments. In the afternoon class exercises were conducted by Mrs. Matthews, teacher at Winnebago, Nebr., and Miss A. S. Hultman, superintendent of Grace school, South Dakota, with classes from the Flandreau school. The former's subject was arithmetic, the latter's, language. Discussion followed both subjects. A paper embodying extracts of criticisms made by the teachers in their observation work was read by Superintendent Hall, of Crow Creek, S. Dak., and a similar paper on domestic work was read by Miss Blanchard, matron at Crow Creek. In the evening the pupils of the Flandreau school gave an entertainment. Dr. A. L. Riggs, superintendent of Santee Normal Training School noted the change in the Indian's opinion of education to-day as compared with his ideas seventy years ago. He spoke of the greater need of the teacher's preparation for her work if she were teaching Indians, and called the attention of the teachers to the fact that character building should be their aim.

July 2.—Wednesday morning was devoted to observation work, class exercises being given for this purpose by the Flandreau teachers. In the afternoon a class exercise in teaching music by scale was conducted by Miss Ella C. King, teacher at Pierre, S. Dak. This was followed by a class exercise in language by Miss Luetta Russell, principal teacher at Chamberlain, S. Dak. Miss Florence Horner, teacher at Chamberlain, demonstrated by means of a model class of primary pupils that language, form, and number work may be taught in connection with sewing in the class room. This exercise was followed by a round-table discussion, which brought out many expressions as to the practicability of correlating industrial with literary work.

The girl graduates of the class of 1902, Riggs Institute, attired in their graduating dresses, then came before the institute for inspection of the work on these dresses. As the dainty, elaborate white costumes were cut and made by the girls themselves, the object of the exhibition was to demonstrate what Indian girls can be taught to do in the way of sewing.

Mr. J. J. Duncan read the condensed abstracts of criticisms made during the morning's observation work, after which a question box was opened. Questions as to whether superintendents have a right to restrict employees as to leaving school grounds, and to detail teachers to domestic departments, were answered by Supervisor Wright in the affirmative. A paper on "Teaching agriculture," prepared by Miss Anna D. Burr, teacher, Genoa, Nebr., named some of the necessities for teaching agriculture and outlines of study to be pursued, and followed the Course of Study closely. In the discussion which followed, Supervisor Wright drew the contrast between technical teaching and the old apprentice system, showing the advantages of the former. Superintendent Peirce said that the best results will be obtained only when the schools shall be supplied with graduates of agricultural schools as teachers

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of agriculture. Mrs. Mary Matthews, of Winnebago, Nebr., read a paper on the subject, "For the elimination of communism from the Indian school." Her idea was to divide the Indian school into families, the head earning by his work school coin to be exchanged for supplies of the school and each family doing its own work.

July 3.—The morning was devoted to class exercises conducted by the teachers of the school and observation work by the visitors. In the afternoon a class exercise in language was conducted by Mr. C. C. Covey, of Pine Ridge. Mr. William Garrett, teacher, Pine Ridge, held a class recitation in geography, his subject being "Volcanoes." In the evening Mr. Henry Green, of Pine Ridge, exhibited volcanic action in miniature by means of chemicals. Miss Etta O. Hines, teacher, Pipestone, Minn., conducted a Fourth of July recitation, the children illustrating the story by free-hand drawing. Dr. Riggs's pamphlet on "Discipline" was discussed by Superintendent Hall, Supervisor Wright, and others. Mr. O. C. Green, of Pine Ridge, prepared and read the criticisms on the morning's work, after which the question box for the day was opened. At the evening session Mr. J. J. Duncan stated that he considered the day school of incalculable benefit to the Indian child, correlating, as it does, the school with the family life. Rt. Rev. Bishop Hare, of the diocese of South Dakota, a missionary for many years among the Sioux, expressed himself as heartily interested in the development of the Indian and paid a tribute to the self-sacrificing and devoted day-school teacher.

July 4.—The subject of "Evening exercises," according to the Course of Study, was discussed by Superintendent Hall, Miss Hilton, Miss Rummell, and Supervisor Wright. "The doll house" was the subject of a paper by Miss Mollie J. Robbins, of Pine Ridge. She showed how this could be used for lessons in language, industrial work, number work, etc., and give the Indian child a vocabulary of more than six hundred words, illustrating this with an actual doll house, well furnished, made by the pupils of her school. The question box was in charge of Mr. J. J. Duncan. The value of institutes was discussed, and they were unanimously declared beneficial. The question on how to teach honesty was answered, "By example," and whether teachers attempt too much was answered that in general they do. Supervisor Wright conducted a round table on teaching arithmetic in the several grades, bringing out that in the lower grades there should be more thorough drill on rapidity and accuracy in combining numbers, and that in the more advanced grades work should be placed on the blackboard in such a way that each problem shall tell its own story.

July 5.—Miss Blanchard presented a full report of the result of the observation work of the industrial departments in Riggs Institute by herself and other industrial employees present. Supervisor Wright conducted a round table on teaching reading, taking each grade separately. The institute then closed, and the members generally took the train for Minneapolis to attend the general institute the following week.

Great credit is due for the success of the institute to Superintendent Peirce and the teachers of Riggs Institute, who did their utmost to make the stay of the visiting teachers interesting and profitable. All morning class exercises were conducted by Riggs Institute teachers, and the pupils were held in school until the second week in July in order to keep classes intact for this observation work.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN EDUCATION, MINNEAPOLIS, JULY 7-11.

The program was as follows:

Monday, July 7.—Addresses of welcome: Hon. David P. Jones, president city council; Hon. T. M. Schultz, Minneapolis; Hon. Thomas F. Quimby, president board of education; Hon. C. M. Jordan, city superintendent of schools.

Responses: Mr. S. M. McCowan, superintendent Chilocco School, Oklahoma, and president Department of Indian Education; Miss Mary C. Collins, missionary Standing Rock Agency, S. Dak.; E. C. Nardin, superintendent Mount Pleasant School, Michigan; Miss Estelle Reel, superintendent Indian schools, Washington, D. C.

President's address: Duty of Indian Workers, Mr. S. M. McCowan, superintendent Chilocco School, Oklahoma.

The teaching of agriculture with reference to future employment. Mr. L. M. Compton, superintendent Tomah School, Wisconsin.

Drawbacks to Indian civilization and citizenship. Mr. H. G. Wilson, superintendent San Carlos School, Arizona.

How to teach the Indian boys and girls to become homemakers, especially from an agricultural standpoint. Mr. R. D. Shutt, industrial teacher, Tulalip School, Washington.

The value of the outing system for girls. Miss Laura Jackson, girls' manager, Carlisle School, Pennsylvania.

Tuesday, July 8.—How the newspapers should be used in the education of the Indian. Hon. W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.

Relation of the school to the home. Hon. Nicholas Murray Butler, president Columbia University, New York.

Essentials of Indian education. Most Rev. John Ireland, archbishop of St. Paul.

Training for citizenship. Hon. Alfred Bayliss, State superintendent public instruction, Illinois.

The need of home societies for the encouragement and protection of Indian young men and women. Mr. J. C. Hart, superintendent Oneida School, Wisconsin.

Tuberculosis. Dr. J. S. Perkins, superintendent Truxon Cañon School, Arizona.

Opportunity and judicious direction for the Indian. Mr. C. W. Crouse, agent Fort Apache, Ariz.

Classroom work as outlined in the course of study. Mrs. J. C. Hart, principal teacher Oneida School, Wisconsin.

Wednesday, July 9.—Self-support on the reservation. Hon. Augustus S. Downing, principal Training School for Teachers, New York City.

What should be taught the Indian. Hon. Z. X. Snyder, president State Normal School, Greeley, Colo.

Training the pupils to be better Indians. Miss Alice Robertson, school supervisor, Creek Nation, Indian Territory.

The value of a large agricultural school to the Indian Service. Mr. S. M. McCowan, superintendent Chilocco School, Oklahoma.

Correlation of schoolroom and farm work. Mr. E. C. Nardin, superintendent Mount Pleasant School, Michigan.

What is our aim? Mr. E. A. Allen, assistant superintendent Carlisle School, Pennsylvania.

Advisability of having schools of moderate size in order that pupils may receive more individual training. Mr. H. M. Noble, superintendent Grand River School, North Dakota.

Thursday, July 10.—Test of good education. Dr. A. E. Winship, Editor Journal of Education, Boston.

Industrial training. Dr. Michael E. Sadler, Director of Inquiries and Reports, London, England.

Needed changes in Indian schools. Mr. A. O. Wright, supervisor of Indian schools.

Best method of affecting transfers of pupils. Mr. A. J. Standing, Carlisle, Pa.

To what extent do agents and superintendents read the rules and regulations? Mr. Thomas W. Potter, superintendent Salem School, Oregon.

How to bring tuberculosis under control. Dr. J. G. Bulloch, Cherokee School, North Carolina.

The value of day schools. Mr. James J. Duncan, day school inspector, Pine Ridge, S. Dak.

The necessity of books especially adapted to Indian children. Mr. Claude C. Covey, teacher, Pine Ridge, S. Dak.

Closing addresses:

Mr. S. M. McCowan, superintendent Chilocco School, Oklahoma.
Mr. John Flinn, superintendent Chamberlain School, South Dakota.
Mr. Joseph C. Hart, superintendent Oneida School, Wisconsin.
Mr. A. O. Wright, supervisor of Indian schools.
Miss Estelle Reel, superintendent of Indian schools.

SUPERINTENDENTS' ROUND TABLE.

Chairman, Mr. E. A. Allen, assistant superintendent, Carlisle, Pa.

Tuesday, July 8.—How to impress upon the Indian the use and value of money. Mr. James Staley, superintendent, Yankton School, South Dakota.

The present system of employing Indians in the service simply because they are Indians, and upon non-competitive examinations, is unwise. Mr. Calvin Asbury, superintendent Western Shoshone School, Nevada.

The place of athletics in Indian schools. Dr. W. H. Winslow, superintendent Genoa School, Nebraska.

Wednesday, July 9.—Industrial departments should be conducted upon principles of economy and thrift. Mr. Gaspar Edwards, superintendent Ponca School, Oklahoma.

The necessity of more and better equipped day schools. Mr. Charles E. Burton, superintendent Moqui Training School, Arizona.

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The need of better equipped and more experienced industrial employees to teach the various branches of work. Mr. Charles L. Davis, superintendent Fort Totten School, North Dakota.

Thursday, July 10.—The advisability of more practical training for the Indian. Mr. W. H. Cox, superintendent Pierre School, South Dakota.

Best method of training Indian children to speak English. Mr. M. M. Murphy, teacher, Kingman Day School, Arizona.

Stock raising and dairying. Mr. George W. Nellis, superintendent Pine Ridge School, South Dakota.

MATRON'S ROUND TABLE.

Chairman, Mrs. S. M. McCowan, matron, Chilocco School, Oklahoma.

Tuesday, July 8.—How to make details for instruction in cooking classes. Mrs. S. M. McCowan, matron, Chilocco School, Oklahoma.

Means whereby a certain amount of work will be made equivalent in value to the articles issued from the wareroom. Miss Bertha Macey, matron, Oneida School, Wisconsin.

Cooking for the Indian girl. Mrs. Emma Duclos, teacher, Phoenix School, Arizona.

Wednesday, July 8.—In what way may returned students render their services valuable to themselves and to their people? Miss M. E. Blanchard, matron, Crow Creek School, South Dakota.

Productive industries for Indians.—Lace making. Miss Pauline Colby, Leech Lake Agency, Minn.

The physical, moral, and spiritual development of Indian children. Mrs. Nannie Sheddan, matron, Riverside School, Oklahoma.

How to teach pupils to plan and go ahead without being told. Miss Della Meriwether, matron, Red Moon School, Oklahoma.

How the rudiments of cooking may be taught in a few months. Mrs. Emily L. Johnson, housekeeper, Haskell Institute, Kansas.

TEACHERS' ROUND TABLE.

Chairman, Miss Allie B. Busby, teacher, Crow Creek School, South Dakota.

Tuesday, July 8.—How may the schoolroom exercises inculcate habits of thrift and economy? Miss Carrie A. Walker, teacher, White Earth School, Minnesota.

How may the training of the Indian boy and girl be made such that they can directly take advantage of it on the reservation after leaving school? Mrs. Laura H. Ratliff, teacher, Omaha School, Nebraska.

Teachers in the Indian service should keep abreast of the times in their methods of instruction and management. Mrs. Tama M. Wilson, teacher, Cantonment School, Oklahoma.

The practical advantage of more oral and less written work on the part of older pupils. Miss Lydia E. Raup, principal teacher, Mount Pleasant School, Michigan.

Wednesday, July 9.—How can we impress Indian students with the thought that industry and economy are necessary to their future existence? Miss Allie B. Busby, teacher, Crow Creek School, South Dakota.

More practical and less mechanical work in the grades. Miss Ella H. Gilmore, teacher, Cheyenne River School, South Dakota.

How to make the Indian see the importance of industry and economy. Miss Clara McAdam, Pipestone School, Minnesota.

Teaching little children housekeeping with dolls, as suggested in the Course of Study. Miss Jessie Mattoon, teacher, Oneida School, Wisconsin; Mrs. Mollie J. Robbins, teacher, Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota.

How may the social, moral, and religious training in an Indian school be made equal to that of a good home? Sister M. Catharine Buckley, teacher, St. Marys School, Wisconsin.

EXTRACTS FROM PAPERS AND DISCUSSIONS.

DUTY OF THE INDIAN WORKERS.

[S. M. McCOWAN, superintendent Chilocco School, Oklahoma.]

The Indians can not understand our civilization in a minute or a generation. And not understanding it, they can not appreciate it and will not follow it. And why should we wonder at this condition? If we, the actual workers among the Indians, will perform our duty to the best of our knowledge we need not mind the criticisms of those whose mission it seems to be to taunt and denounce. The hardships and toils of the pioneer must be irksome always. And this is very true of civilization's pioneers. But by following the policy now in practice of educating the younger generation of our red brothers in industrial pursuits the fruitage of our toil will be large and comforting. The only danger to this policy is the inclination of some to idolize and idealize the Indian. The danger is real and present. It is a danger I can not understand, because I can see nothing in him to idolize or idealize. To me he is simply a crude bit of humanity, intensely human, intolerant of restraint, leisure-loving, passive, and nonprogressive. And our mission, it seems to me, is to take this crude bit of humanity and by our counsel and example to help make it better and happier.

THE TEACHING OF AGRICULTURE WITH REFERENCE TO FUTURE EMPLOYMENT.

[L. M. COMPTON, superintendent Tomah School, Wisconsin.]

There should be a course of study and a systematic arrangement of work on the farm, the same as in any other department of the school. This should not only be adapted to the particular locality in which the school is situated, but broadened, that the boys may apply the knowledge gained on any land they may happen to own. Instruction can be given at the same time in regard to clearing, draining, and fertilizing land, which will be of inestimable value to them in the future in this kind of work. What we must do is to teach our pupils to think and plan for themselves.

DRAWBACKS TO CIVILIZATION AND CITIZENSHIP.

[H. G. WILSON, superintendent San Carlos School, Arizona.]

One of the greatest drawbacks to the civilization and citizenship of the Indian has been, and will continue to be, the segregation on reservations apart from association and experience in civilization. If the reservation system is to be continued, day schools should be provided for the smaller children. A day school properly managed is an object lesson for the older Indians.

The ration system is another drawback. As long as the Indians are fed they will not see the necessity of work. Another is making too much of an Indian who has a smattering of an education; the remedy is, "Don't!" We allow Indians to secure and hold positions solely because they are Indians, and we thereby wrong them and the Government. We should forget that they belong to any particular race and judge them by their work.

Other drawbacks are the opposition of the old Indians to progress; the practice of giving away so much of their property; dancing and kindred ceremonies. The application of natural laws to the Indian, forcing him to live among whites and to suffer the usual penalty for indolence, improvidence, and carelessness will in time undo the damage our paternalism has done.

HOW TO TEACH THE INDIAN BOYS AND GIRLS TO BECOME HOMEMAKERS, ESPECIALLY FROM AN AGRICULTURAL STANDPOINT.

[R. D. SHUTT, industrial teacher, Tulalip School, Washington, formerly of Fort Hall.]

An Indian school should be fashioned after a well-regulated farm with some additions, but with no subtractions. After he has secured a good piece of land, the keynote to a farmer's success is intelligent work, work, work, and then a little more work.

Talks help materially in getting cheerful work from the boys. I usually have the girls, as well as the boys, help take care of the hotbeds. At Fort Hall one evening after supper I took 15 boys, ranging in age from 6 to 12 years, and set out 800 cabbage plants, and not one plant died from being improperly set out. I have had my boys in the garden before sunrise digging out worms from around cabbage plants, and I have had them in the garden at sundown taking advantage of the cool evening either to irrigate or to transplant some tender plants which could not be planted with safety in the heat of the day. I find that a great inducement to get work from boys is to give each a few of the seeds for himself. I did this more at Fort Hall than at any other place, and in consequence there were dozens of miniature gardens in almost every conceivable place. The garden should not be so large that it can not be kept free from weeds, for then the work is tedious and tiresome.

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How the Newspaper Should be Used in the Education of the Indian.

[Hon. W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education.]

The use of the printed page has a great educational object. The child who learns how to read has made himself independent of a personal teacher or of his parents. On the printed page he can find anything he wishes. If he wishes a bit of information he has but to look it up in the encyclopedia or the library. A book is one's best friend, and it is a friend that will always wait for you. By saving a little money we can get the nucleus of a library. In reading the printed page one becomes "eye minded" as well as "ear minded," so that he imagines in his mind the story he is reading and understands it better. The newspaper brings one into a greater world of public opinion than ever before, and it brings one into the habit of adjusting one's self to a view of the world. It is a wonderful education to be able to think sympathetically on great human events.

How do you educate the heart? By getting all persons interested in their fellowmen. The newspapers give one a reflection of the sympathy of others which may be of a different kind. The individual becomes great by reenforcing his mind with the ideas of all other people. The newspaper does this for him.

Every Indian school should have newspapers. The pupil should read first that which interests him. He will go from that to the widest events of the world. The pictorial newspapers are a great help to those coming up from a tribal form to the individual. They interest the child. Before the newspapers came into life there was the village gossip, even in the best families. Let the Indian child read the newspapers. He works from day to day from a consensus of opinion of the Anglo-Saxon race and then comes to see how the other races think. By presentation by picture and by word great events can reach all classes. Get newspapers, the best, if you can, but by all means get them. Try experiments in changing and give your pupils the great magazines and journals.

Relation of the School to the Home.

[Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president Columbia University.]

It is a pleasure to come before you to testify in a public fashion to my profound personal interest and that of the university students and teachers in the interesting and significant work covered by the efforts of this department. Your work has for us an interest both pathetic and inspiring. Pathetic, because of the many things we should have done, and the many things we should have done differently. Inspiring, because you are applying the most modern educational methods to the uplifting of the descendants of the aborigines.

I would like to emphasize just one fact in relation to this work which appears in yours and mine. Every professionally minded person in our modern life is prone to exaggerate the importance of his own work and that portion of the field into which he himself is called to labor. He is likely to treat the school as an end in itself and to make it bear the entire burden of the educational process.

My view is that the function of the school in education is rather restricted and definite and that it must depend for the completion of its work upon the educational influences of those great human institutions which are a part of it and which work in alliance with it—the church, civil life, and the family. The child who comes to school to be educated, whether Indian, Teuton, or Anglo-Saxon, is not thereby taken out of all his natural and inevitable relationships and made a new unit in a new mass. He carries with him his family relationships. All of these relationships are educational in the highest sense and we only get a sound and scientific view of the educational profession if we cooperate our efforts with the school and assist the school in the performance of its functions. We are likely to err in overloading the school with nonscholastic duties and thinking that if the school does not do a thing it will not be done. It is of the highest importance not to kill off the influences of other educational influences. We must increase the efficiency of the school not by interfering with the activities of other forces, but by promoting the common good of all.

Essentials of Indian Education.

[Most Rev. John Ireland, archbishop of St. Paul.]

I have always believed that the general intention of the National Government was for fair-mindedness and for justice, but in the rush of population westward the Government was not always able to see that its kindly intentions were carried out.

Today the American people seem to have, as at no previous time, the consciousness of their duty to the Indians. The intentions of the people at large and of the Government are excellent, and we are willing to spend the money necessary to give every encouragement, and consequently we look forward as we never did before during the past century to fruits and success from our dealings with the Indians. I honor you, ladies and gentlemen, teachers in the Indian schools, because you are engaged in a great and noble work. The future of a whole population is in your hands.

The Indian needs a practical education. It is well for him to know that he must live as a white man, and consequently he must learn to work. He must be taught industry. The love of work is the basis of all civilization. Tell me how much a people love work and I will tell you how high they are. The great thing is to teach the Indian to love work, and then to love the work that is before him, and to learn how to do it, and with that you have a sense of self-reliance.

Teach the boys a trade of some kind, and teach them farming, which is, of course, the most important of all. Teach the girls the ordinary industries for which they are fitted and which they must practice, and I believe it will do much more for the elevation of the race than teaching the boys. Let the spirit of the home be what it should be, and the father and brother and son will be all right. Teach the girls to take care of their homes and make them attractive. Teach them cooking, teach them neatness, teach them responsibility. Teach the girls to milk and then how to take care of and make butter; teach them to have a vegetable garden and some poultry; and teach them how to serve a nice appetizing meal for the family; do this and I tell you you have solved the whole question of Indian civilization.

Training for Citizenship.

[Hon. Alfred Bayliss, superintendent of public instruction of Illinois.]

"If you know how, teach the boys to be good workers," pleaded an eloquent Indian orator addressing an assembly of teachers. "One typical thing in the modern school movement is that which passes under the name of manual training," says Mr. Dewey.

Teach the Indians to become good citizens. Home making, cleanliness, beauty of person and surroundings, cooking, sewing, sawing, driving nails, industry, economy, accumulation of capital, are elements in good citizenship. The young Indians should be trained in these, and somehow be made to feel that they are citizens of this country, and as such have duties as well as rights under the law which, as mere wards to the Government, they did not have. Because home is the fundamental condition of good citizenship, I would impress them very strongly with the idea that when lands are allotted to them in severalty they should hold fast to their titles. Teach them that the "finest country in the West," as the young orator I have referred to termed Indian Territory, should be held by the people to whom it belongs. I would saturate them with that idea, for quarter sections of good land will never be so cheap again.

The significance of the elementary branches as ordinarily taught need not be lost sight of. There, as elsewhere, they are keys and instruments, indispensable to efficient participation in civilization. Like every school, the Indian school should have its library; but, more than others, it should have its garden, shop, tools, textile industries, and kitchen.

The Need of Home Societies for the Encouragement and Protection of Indian Young Men and Women.

[Jos. C. Hart, superintendent Oneida School, Wisconsin.]

It is at the time when they have begun to think and act for themselves that the young people need societies for mutual improvement, assistance, and protection. They have become accustomed to a different life from that of their parents, and they will still need encouragement to continue the new manner of life. They still need to keep in touch with the advancing civilization with which it is the aim of the schools to acquaint them. It is easy to see that an association of students, by a little friendly cooperation, may share the results of their training and each benefit by the knowledge of the others with a very small expenditure of time, which will be more than repaid by the increased efficiency of each, to say nothing of the intellectual advantage of the opportunity for meeting with a common purpose of reviving and perpetuating the influences under which such training was received. With such societies it will also be easy for those interested in these young people and anxious to encourage and assist them to meet them and keep up the enthusiasm for better things.

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Education is not the end sought to be attained in our schools, but only the means to secure self-support and independence of the pupil, and the opportunities for learning are not lost when school days are over. Every day may add something to a man's knowledge, something that he may, if he will, share with his fellows, and while helping himself help them also. This very act of helping his fellows will broaden his own character and make him so much nearer the ideal American citizen, the goal to which all our labor tends.

Tuberculosis—Its Cause and Prevention.

[Dr. James S. Perkins, Truxton Canyon School, Arizona.]

I believe all agree that the tubercle bacillus is the sole exciting cause of tuberculosis and that the disease is contagious, and therefore preventable. It attacks human beings and lower animals alike and may exist in any tissue of the body, but most frequently involves the lungs and in this locality is known as consumption.

I said the sole exciting cause is the tubercle bacillus. There is, however, another cause, namely, that peculiarity of constitution known in scientific circles as the tuberculous diathesis, which predisposes the tissues to this kind of infection. These two causes must go together in order to produce the disease. When the bacilli becomes anchored in the body of a susceptible animal they congregate in large numbers and form small new growths called tubercles, which feel under the fingers like small shot. These small ones coalesce as the disease advances and form larger ones filled with a cheesy substance, which is coughed up, containing the bacilli, often in enormous numbers.

They do not multiply outside the living body except under favorable artificial conditions. I have proved in the laboratory to my entire satisfaction that they are destroyed in two hours by the direct action of the solar rays. I would like to emphasize this important fact, that sunlight is the arch enemy of these bacilli, and conversely they live in darkness and dampness and retain their virulence for an indefinite period.

When the sputum containing the bacilli dries, powders, and blows in the air as dust, it becomes the most prolific source of infection, and we see how easily the air of a room occupied by a consumptive patient may become contaminated, unless the sputum has been destroyed. The best way to destroy it is by fire.

As a rule I do not believe that children inherit the disease itself, but they do inherit the tuberculous diathesis, which predisposes them to tuberculous infection, and then they contract it.

This diathesis may be inherited or acquired. How is it acquired? By unhealthy occupations, requiring long confinement indoors in a vitiated atmosphere, without sunshine and exercise, and the lack of proper food; a prolonged existence in a low, damp country, with a damp soil; bronchial and pulmonary inflammation, and all agents which lower the tone of tissue building too much. All these act as important factors in the production of the tuberculous diathesis.

An abundance of proof may be brought forward to show that the disease is rare among those who live an outdoor life. I append below a table which I specially commend to the serious consideration of all persons in authority in the school service. It is accurate and reliable:

Out of 1,000 deaths among—	From consumption.
Farmers	103
Fishermen	108
Gardeners	121
Agricultural laborers	122
Grocers	167
Shoemakers	240
Tailors	290
Drapers	301
Printers and compositors	461
Cornish miners	600

Indians are especially liable to consumption. I have studied it among them in all of its varied manifestations with the microscope and without. People in authority in the school service should heed the fact that the indoor life is an exceedingly bad thing for many Indians and always consult the physician before one is detailed to the shoe shop or tailor shop or printing office, and you will save many from this cruel scourge.

What Steps Should be Taken to Bring Tuberculosis under Control.

[Dr. J. G. Bulloch, Cherokee School, North Carolina.]

In a general way it is recommended that for all those affected sanitariums be established on each reservation, where the afflicted ones can be comfortably housed and well fed. They should be under a competent nurse, who will force them to go into the fresh air at suitable times, also take appropriate exercise, and in every way arouse them from that lethargic condition so prone to seize hold upon them. Nurses should go among the Indians with power to enforce cleanliness, sunning of bedclothes, and whitewashing of premises, and some one should see that the teepees are well built, extra rooms being built for kitchen and storeroom.

Every school should have a hospital and trained nurse, for otherwise it is impossible to give patients proper food and care. More attention should be paid to the feeding of the children, for, though the Government gives enough, it is not prepared in sufficient variety. Floors should always be sprinkled to prevent the danger from dust. Stables and pens should be a considerable disatnce from the dormitories and kept clean. Cattle should be examined for tuberculosis. Water-closets in the dormitories are a most pernicious evil.

Opportunity and Judicious Direction for the Indian.

[C. W. Crouse, United States Indian agent, Whiteriver, Ariz.]

Opportunity for the Indian is a suitable combination of conditions from which he may succeed. Ninety per cent is a fair estimate of the Indians who must find an opportunity to earn a living by farming and herding.

Judicious direction means sound judgment and, in this case, its cultivation in the Indian. When applied to farming it means to direct and lead him in how to prepare the soil of the seed bed; what, when, and how to plant; how and when to cultivate and irrigate, and why. In herding, it means to point out in detail the natural advantages he possesses, such as grass, water, and sheltering canyons in the mountains, and the necessary shade and windbreaks on the plains; it means to show him what stock is most profitable for him, how he may realize by his own exertion the necessary funds with which to buy, when to begin, and how he may take care of such property so that it may increase in number and value or quality.

The Advantages to the Pupil of Class-Room Work as Outlined in the Course of Study.

[Mrs. Lucy P. Hart, teacher, Oneida School, Wisconsin.]

The great advantage of having the industrial work taught in the class room and with the class-room work is that both parents and children soon get the idea that to be a good cook, laundress, or seamstress requires study and preparation. The idea is given that to become a good cook or to do any kind of domestic work well requires study and thought as well as to become a teacher or a clerk. In this way the child gradually loses the idea that domestic work is degrading and not to be learned if it can be helped. The literary and industrial work go hand in hand and soon lead the child to see that it is quite as important that she learns to cook, wash, and iron as that she learns to read, write, and work in arithmetic.

Self-Support on the Reservation.

[Hon. Augustus S. Downing, principal Training School for Teachers, New York City.]

In discussing the Indian question we must use positive and definite information in regard to what is being done. The question in my mind is whether or not, in the successful attempt that is being made to civilize the Indian, we are trying to make a white man of him instead of developing in him as an Indian that which is best. I can not see any reason why an Indian should not be proud that he is an Indian. I believe in work, I believe in teaching the Indian to work, and I believe in teaching him to work in and with his own people within the surroundings that he has. Don't undertake to take the Indian out of the reservation and put him into some civilized community. Leave him where he is and give him a chance to be a great big man, a great Indian among his people, rather than a great politician among the white people. Let the Indian woman endeavor not to be the highest society lady among the whites,

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or the most beautiful dancer, but the most graceful, loving Indian wife, or Indian sister, or Indian mother on the reservation.

In studying the Indian question I have read both sides of it. One says the Government is doing too much—giving him land and schools and making him a lazy man. The Government is only doing too much for the Indian when it undertakes to put upon him the peculiar civilization of the white man. I thank God that it was the good fortune of the Indians to have placed in charge of Indian education a woman who believes in regard to the Indian that he should be taught those things which will make him more useful as a worker among his own people, that will enable him to contribute some to the wealth of his particular nation—not necessarily wealth of money, but wealth of life. If the Indian boy can be taught to do something in the right way, so that his life will be richer and the life of his nation will be richer for his having lived, a great work has been accomplished for him.

What Should be Taught the Indian.

[Hon. Z. X. Snyder, president State Normal School, Greeley, Colo.]

In determining a course of education for the Indian it is necessary to study him from the historic and comparative standpoints. It is necessary to study him from the historic standpoint in that it will find his place in the evolution of the races—humanity. And it is necessary to study him from the comparative standpoint, as it enables the similarities to and differences from other races to be considered. The Indian is living largely in the nomadic and military periods of his life, and self-preservation is fundamental and very persistent in his nature. Between soul and intelligence there is a difference. The soul of the Indian is different from that of the Caucasian, and a generation can not change it. A generation can not change the soul of any person much; it may change his intelligence, but it takes generations to work intelligence up to soul. The fundamental impulses in a human being—the Indian as well as any other—are self-preservation, activity, wonder, ownership, knowledge, and sympathy. In the training of the Indian his nature should be considered—not only the nature of his soul, but the nature of his impulses. Industrial education should be the central notion in his training, and should include the useful trades, the native handicrafts, farming, and nature study. In the training of the intellectual nature the industrial work is very important, in conjunction with such literature as touches his sympathies; while in the training of his social nature give him a chance to do the things that he likes that are helpful to others, and have him plan with others.

One who attempts to teach an Indian should be filled with the spirit and love of humanity, and be able to merge his life into that of the Indian. He must live with the Indian, and must be an Indian in spirit, that the true process may go on. The Government should establish normal schools especially organized to prepare teachers for the Indian service.

Training the Pupils to be Better Indians.

[Miss Alice Robertson, school supervisor Creek Nation, Indian Territory.]

We should not try to make the Indian too much of a white man. Instead of tearing up the native plant by the roots and planting entirely anew, we should endeavor to take it as it is and graft upon it a new life that shall blossom and bear rich fruit. Endeavor to make the children appreciate the opportunities they are being given in the schools. Too many of them consider their education as a right to which they are naturally entitled from the Government.

Again, be careful not to lead the Indians to despise or be ashamed of their race, but rather encourage them to take pride and glory in the prowess of their race, that they may be inspired to do themselves and their race credit in the future. They will be the best citizens who are proud of the blood that courses through their veins.

As every Indian will be a landowner, it is to farming, stock raising, dairying, and their supplementary industries, such as carpentry, that we should give most attention in training them for happy, successful futures.

The Value of a Large Agricultural School in the Indian Service.

[S. M. McCowan, superintendent Chilocco School, Oklahoma.]

Childhood is a condition of human clay thoroughly moldable or marable. If we mold aright, we will follow, as nearly as possible, the child's natural desires and

inclinations as to his future vocation and develop along simply evolutionary lines. Here, then, is where a large agricultural school is valuable. If properly conducted, such a school can and will inculcate habits of thrift, awaken ambition, put the spurs of energy to the lagging will, purify the passions, enthuse the mind, and banish sloth.

The Indian is successful as a farmer, and his success is largely due to his wisdom (the fruit of long experience) in the selection of soils. Soon, however, the Indian will settle on his allotment, and it is here where more scientific knowledge than he naturally possesses will become essential to success.

An agricultural school should stimulate and enthuse the Indian's natural inclination and desire to raise grain and stock, and prepare him to realize the most from his labor of hands and brain. You can not chain the Indian child to books and graduate a successful farmer, but daily practice at hand labor, intelligently directed, will not only produce a skillful workman, but will develop and profit his mind as well. It will change a pauper into a producer.

Of all occupations, the tilling of the soil, the cultivation of crops, and the raising of stock bring the child closest to nature, nearest to nature's heart, and consequently farthest from the wiles and tinseled savagery common among herded humanity.

The school that does the best for the Indian is the one that cuts away all educational millinery, that discourages an easy life, that compels hard manual labor, and holds out the promise of competency to those who toil.

Correlation of Schoolroom and Farm Work.

[E. O. Nardin, superintendent Mount Pleasant School, Michigan.]

When the farm and schoolroom are correlated the first work of assigning to each pupil a garden plot is one of number. The pupil counts the plants on a unit area of his hotbed and computes the number of plants in the whole. The drawing of tools and mapping out of garden plots and fields make the meaning of form clear. Writing in the schoolroom is a mechanical exercise, unless the pupil is recording facts of value, which he puts into writing for preservation or to convey to others. The discoveries which the pupil makes in the study of farming are precisely of this valuable nature, requiring careful record that they may not be lost. The introduction of the practical side of everyday life into the schoolroom work will result in material prosperity, which is one of the conditions for securing leisure for intellectual enjoyments.

What is Our Aim?

[E. A. Allen, assistant superintendent Carlisle School, Pennsylvania.]

The red man is an American; let us put him where the American should be placed for his training—into our public school system, where he may, nay, must sit at the feet of the same teachers, and in the same environment learn the lessons that have made men of our race; out of the public schools into our industrial life, doing work—any work that an honest person can do, and by its fruits earning his bread. He must meet our industrial conditions. Let him learn how to take the waves and rise with them from those who know how. He can not live on the memory of what he once had. A decayed aristocracy endeavoring to subsist on the proceeds of a farm rented to a white man, with the certain prospect that his children will have nothing to rent, is a condition that should move us to positive action, heedless of the dreamer's talk of an artistic life. The best artist is he who weaves an honest life out of the opportunities all have, and who can paint in his own countenance the likeness of a steady, conscientious, self-supporting member of society. All that is worth preserving of the native American will endure and gather strength, and the rest will quickly perish from the earth it cumbers.

The Value of the Outing System for Girls.

[Miss Laura Jackson, girls' manager, Carlisle School, Pennsylvania.]

At present Carlisle has 331 girls and 375 boys scattered about in families over eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, and a few other States. The families into which these children are sent are very carefully selected, each new applicant being obliged to furnish three good references, unless he is known to the school, and it is understood that these boys and girls are sent out as students to be trained in right ways of living, as well as right ways of working.

The girls are usually found happy in their country homes, and some prefer to remain out rather than to return to the school. On their return they are almost inva-

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riably in better health than when they went out. Their manners also are changed, and we can judge a good deal of the families from the manners of the girls who have lived with them. While absent from the school at Carlisle, students are required to attend the public school at least 100 consecutive days in the year, and many of them go the whole school year.

There is another important benefit arising from the system. The girls are earning wages that vary from board and car fare to $16 a month, according to age and ability. Of their earnings, they are at present required to save one-half, while they are allowed to spend, under the supervision of the school, the other half. In this way many of them have quite a sum of money to take with them when they leave school.

The Advisability of Having Schools of Moderate Size in Order that Pupils may Receive More Individual Training.

[H. M. Noble, superintendent Grand River School, North Dakota.]

Indian children require more individual attention than white children, both in and out of the schoolroom, owing to ignorance of the language and the larger need of soul culture. The day school teacher and his wife gathering their little brood of from 20 to 25 about them every day, and instilling into them the elements of a new civilization, create a mutual bond of sympathy between the pale face and the red. This is the individual training that counts, and it is the proper method of establishing a right understanding of the true relationship which should exist between the Indian parent and the child and the civilizing agencies which the white man thrusts upon him. Thus the parents come to understand the aims and purposes of the school; they grasp small scraps of civilization, and the transition to the small boarding school in proximity to the home is made naturally and easily.

The Test of Good Education.

[Dr. A. E. Winship, editor Journal of Education, Boston.]

The test of any school life that is systematic is the preparation that it gives the child for the school of life that is not systematic. The test of the work a boy does in the city schools is the way the boys behave when they get on the street. You can not have good schools and bad boys on the street at the same time. There is no good, systematic training that is not a preparation for the school of life. And it is just as true whether you are teaching in the country, city, or Indian school. The test of the Indian work among the Indians must always be what the Indians are, and the results will be determined by the way in which they learn the lessons of life as they meet them out in the world. In training the Indian, both the teachers and all who work with the Indian must have faith in him, and he can be made an honorable and honored citizen of the country.

Industrial Training.

[Dr. Michael E. Sadler, director of inquiries and reports, Education Office, London, England.]

The very problem the solution of which the Indian educators have come together to promote is all over the world the question to which statesmen and educators are giving their closest thoughts. The Indian must be educated not only through books, but by doing things with the hand—by industrial training. And not only is industrial training important for Indians, but it is also equally essential to the best results among white people. Working with the hands develops character and mental strength. Several centuries ago the villagers of England were skillful and artistic smiths and artisans, and made all their implements. During that period they also produced the mental giants of their age.

Needed Changes in Indian Schools.

[A. O. Wright, supervisor of Indian schools.]

When Indian schools began to be organized in earnest, it was perfectly plain that the Indian children should be taught how to work as well as how to read, and the effort has been made to furnish in the schools the industrial training and the home life which the white farmer boy or girl gets out of school hours. Habits of industry and cleanliness have been taught, and new wants for better clothing, food, and housing have been created, which are the beginning of a deep desire for civilized life.

Many of the younger children can be educated in the day schools at their homes. In some few cases these are public schools in which white and Indian children meet; in others such schools might be organized with little trouble. A large number of the Indian children under 12 years old could now be sent to day schools. At the age of 12 or thereabouts children have reached the stage where they can take up industrial work and instruction. These can best be taught in large schools. Enough industrial work should be given to fit the pupils for farmers and housekeepers. The nonreservation schools should not receive any little children, except where there are no day or reservation schools, and it would be wise to have a general rule forbidding nonreservation schools to receive any children under 12 except as specially authorized by the commissioner. Properly all transfers from reservation to nonreservation schools should be in the nature of promotions.

Transfer of Pupils.

[A. J. Standing, Carlisle, Pa.]

From first entering school the prospect of a future chance at a higher grade of school should be presented as something desirable and honorable, to be accomplished when a certain age or degree of advancement has been reached. There should be a proper understanding as to who shall be eligible for transfer and who not, as to health, age, blood, and grade, but with some latitude to meet special cases. A register of eligibles for transfer should be kept at each agency or school, parents' consent obtained, and the desired school designated.

Reservation schools should transfer to training schools those who give promise of using to advantage the greater opportunities when they have finished their term of course at each school. No better method at present appears than cooperation between agents of nonreservation schools and local agents and superintendents, the visiting agent proceeding only on authorized lines and using discretion.

To what Extent do Agents and Superintendents Read the Rules and Regulations?

[Thos. W. Potter, superintendent Salem School, Oregon.]

When we consider the great variety and magnitude of business which the Indian Office must control, the large number of employees with more or less business ability and good judgment who are trusted to do this work at long range, and the different conditions and requirements that must be met in different reservations and localities, we are forced to see the wisdom and necessity for every rule made.

All that is expected of us is to obey orders, comply with the rules and regulations, carry out the splendid practical suggestions contained in the Course of Study recently instituted by the Superintendent of Indian Schools, and do the very best we can with the means at our disposal. We all know that without established rules there would be no system; without system, no success. The successful operation and management of Government work in our branch of the service or any other requires to even a greater extent thorough compliance with every rule and regulation adopted. To carry out these rules it is of course necessary that we read and study them carefully and diligently, determined to master them fully and understandingly.

The Value of Day Schools.

[James J. Duncan, day school inspector, Pineridge, S. Dak.]

The day school is, I think, the most powerful factor in Indian civilization. The Indian learns, by visiting the school and the teacher's house, to love the beautiful and appreciate the orderly arrangement of things and the value of promptness. His children put in practice what they have learned at school in the way of home decorations and arrangements in keeping the home neat and clean. The schools reach the home and affect everything there, doing it so quietly and unobtrusively that the parents and older members, who would resist active influences, yield and find themselves leading a better life without being conscious of the change.

The Necessity for Books Especially Adapted to Indian Children.

[Claude C. Covey, teacher, Pineridge, S. Dak.]

After careful study and observation the Superintendent of Indian Schools has prepared a Course of Study especially adapted to Indian education, which is indorsed by

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the best educators. Since, then, we need and have a special Course of Study for Indian schools, it follows that we should have text-books in line with this course and especially adapted to Indian children. Many books prepared for use in white schools may meet the requirements of the Indian school. The first essential is simplicity in style, in language, and in subject-matter. Another is interesting subject-matter and presentation. This is a requisite of all texts, but what interests the white child is often dull to the Indian and vice versa.

In the Indian school, especially the lower grades, some of the best results are obtained from home-made text-books—that is, lessons worked out by the teacher and pupils. This gives an opportunity to learn words that actually occur in the every-day life of the child.

How to Impress upon the Indian the Use and Value of Money.

[James Staley, superintendent Yankton School, South Dakota.]

No tribe or group of people has ever acquired habits of thrift while given a gratuitous support. The colonies established by Baron Rothschild, in Palestine, where homes and money were furnished the settlers, and by Montifiore, in North Dakota, where there was tillable land in abundance, and money furnished to aid in building houses, both ended in failure. Contrast these with the Salvation Army colony established by Booth Tucker, in Colorado, where each man was required to pay interest on all money borrowed, and the principal to be paid back in ten years. At the end of three years many had paid for their homes. Why this difference? Because in the latter case the people knew that their future welfare depended on their own efforts and not upon the munificence of others. The pursuance of the policy adopted by the Office of Indian Affairs during the past year has been productive of more good than all the theories that have been advanced during the last century. The man who shovels gravel all day to earn a dollar and a quarter needs no instruction as to the "value of a dollar or the use of money."

The Present System of Employing Indians in the Service Simply Because They are Indians and upon Noncompetitive Examinations is Unwise.

[Calvin Asbury, superintendent Western Shoshone School, Nevada.]

In our treatment of the Indian it is our duty to do for him what will tend most to the development of his independence and courage to meet the difficulties of life as he finds them, and I hold that this can never be done so long as he is treated differently from other men by reason of his being an Indian. A position in the Indian service is the goal to which many young Indians, men and women, have looked while going through school, and this position they expect to secure by their blood rather than by their preparation. To any such an irreparable injury has been done by diverting them from the noble end of striving to meet the world as men and women and not as favored Indians. A mistaken policy has been pursued of putting them into various positions with too little regard for their fitness. The standard and requirements for positions in the service should be the same for white as for Indians. The employee should be chosen and retained solely with a view to his ability and inclination to render efficient service.

The Place of Athletics in Indian Schools.

[Dr. W. H. Winslow, superintendent Genoa School, Nebraska.]

Physical health aids in mental and moral health. The first requirement is to develop bone and muscle; to develop sound, strong lungs that will purify a large blood supply; to secure a healthy stomach; to train a heart that is regular and strong enough to supply every cell with pure blood. This is needed as a basis upon which to build manhood and womanhood that will stand hard work. Small lung capacity seems a too general defect among the Indians, and small heart force is a necessary sequence. A well-graded system of exercises will do a great deal to correct this. Girls should be given the training equally with the boys.

Running, jumping, vaulting, etc., should be a part of the regular training; but the school should direct them all, and none of them should be allowed to assume control of the institution. Too great ambition to meet those of an entirely different class should be carefully curbed. Games in the school should be of prime importance, and the best games for our purpose are those which put the greatest number in training.

Indian boys are too liable to get a wrong idea of the importance of games. The applause of a good play in baseball or football is taken for more than it means. Again, games as at present very largely conducted do not serve their proper purpose. Only the physically perfect, the strongest, can hope to win a place. Of necessity, the boy that needs the training worst must be left out.

Industrial Departments should be Conducted upon Principles of Economy and Thrift.

[Gaspar Edwards, superintendent Ponca School, Oklahoma.]

Farming and stock raising are the all-important subjects to the Indian. All of his property is land and live stock, and he should be expected to utilize his own property first. The work as laid down in the Course of Study can be supplemented in reservation schools profitably. Why not send the boy direct to his own farm? If this is too far, rent it and lease land near the school. This will give him some returns for his labor. After a pupil's labor is worth more than his board and clothes he should be paid for it. Keep them at school, furnish employment, drop them from the gratis roll, compel them to work, and let them bear their own expenses. That would be real training in economy.

To secure economy and thrift let there be furnished competent industrial employees; let the superintendent hold them responsible for all waste, inspect them closely on this point, require an account kept in each industrial department—account for materials used, salaries, allowance for pupils' services, tools, etc. Set against that the output of that industry. Close the account at the end of each quarter. If the account shows a loss for the entire year, without good cause, it is time something should be done.

The Necessity for More and Better Equipped Day Schools.

[Chas. E. Burton, superintendent Moqui School, Arizona.]

The Indian day school is like the common public school of the white people. It touches the pulse of the Indian village and uplifts, to a greater or less extent, the public conscience and public pride of the adult Indian.

The Indian mother gets lessons of thrift and cleanliness from the teacher and his family. The father gains ideas from the teacher which benefit him along the lines of better farming, better stock raising, better clothing, better living. I believe that a man and wife should preside over a day school. The man reaches the men of the village, and his wife reaches the women.

In every camp or village where as many as 12 children can be gotten together, there should be a day school. When the children can talk English and read fairly well, those who can be spared should be transferred to the reservation boarding school, and from thence, when qualified, to the nonreservation school.

The Need of Better Equipped and More Experienced Industrial Employees.

[Chas. L. Davis, superintendent Fort Totten School, North Dakota.]

When the Indian child enters school it is necessary to instill habits of industry, to impart skill and readiness in work and the use of appliances, and oftentimes to break down native prejudices which a child may bring with him as to doing certain kinds of work. To accomplish the desired result requires employees of the utmost patience and of ample skill. I would not recommend that the schools seek the services of professors, but they should be thoroughly skilled workmen in their particular line of work and be able to teach others.

To promulgate any rule by which to select suitable employees would be quite impossible. But when we meet with an industrial instructor who, within a few months, enables his pupils to do with their own hands work such as he does himself, and can tell why they do it so and so, then we know success has been obtained.

The Advisability of More Practical Training for the Indian.

[Wilson H. Cox, superintendent Pierre School, South Dakota.]

Each pupil should be taught at school that he has duties of his own to perform which are necessary to his own success. Teach this so practically that the lesson will be carried into home life. It is wise to give as much training as is possible that

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will tend to enlarge the opportunities or possibilities for self-support, due care being given that the Indian boy receive such instruction in the department of agriculture as will enable him to meet the conditions as an agriculturalist of the locality in which he will probably reside upon leaving school.

We watch with interest the results of the excellent move made by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to discontinue the issue of rations to able-bodied Indians of a reservation and furnish them employment instead at a reasonable compensation. We believe this to be a move in the right direction.

The Best Way to Teach English to Indian Children.

[Matthew M. Murphy, teacher, Maricopa Day School, Arizona.]

I would divide every agency into communities of a few hundred each. In each community I would place a day school, to correspond with the white district school. Then I would begin the teaching of English. It would be to the interest of every family to learn English, as discrimination would be made in favor of those speaking English. Returned students would be welcomed into the house and would be looked up to. This is the plan, on a smaller scale, that I have employed in my school since I have been in the service, and I have met with sufficient encouragement to warrant its continuance. In the Kingman Day School I encouraged my pupils to teach the little children at home in the camp. The result was that all the new pupils, the second year, could speak English so as to be understood and could understand what was said to them. A general knowledge of English would go a long way toward making the Indians self-supporting by opening avenues of employment that are now closed to them.

Stock Raising and Dairying.

[George W. Nellis, superintendent Pine Ridge School, South Dakota.]

Farm life, and particularly that part of it which pertains to stock raising, is the ideal life for the Indian. His chances of success are much greater in such work than in the professions or trades. Pupils should be taught the distinguishing characteristics of different breeds of cattle and to select stock intelligently suitable to the localities in which they live and for the purposes for which they are to be used. The value of cattle in comparison with that of Indian ponies should be made clear to them. Many of the reservations are peculiarly adapted to sheep raising, and it is a desirable occupation, because it can be entered into without any great amount of capital. Sheep require close attention in order to prevent loss by straying and from wild animals, and it should be urged upon them as a means of inducing them to establish permanent homes.

Poultry raising should be a part of the industrial training of every school. It should be carried on by the girls under the direction of the matron.

To get the Indian interested in dairying will go very far toward the solution of the home question. He can raise cattle for beef purposes and still do a great deal of roving about, but he can not keep cows for dairy purposes without remaining quite closely at home. A herd of milch cows, with suitable buildings for their care and protection, and with facilities for the proper care of the milk and the making of butter and cheese, should form a part of the equipment of every school. The twin industries of stock raising and dairying relate very closely to the welfare of the great body of our Indians. They are the only industries that offer an opportunity for self-support on many of the reservations, and no effort should be spared to create an active interest in them on the part of the school children.

Cooking for the Indian Girl.

[Mrs. Emma E. Duclos, Phoenix School, Arizona.]

The planning, cooking, and serving of two regular meals each day (dinner and supper) by a detail of five of the girls, six pupils from the outside being invited to each meal, contributes materially to the homelike character of the work. The menu includes as large a variety of dishes as possible during the year. The need that has appealed to me most forcibly is that of adapting the Course of Study to the future needs and present capacity of the pupil. To attempt too much is to fail. The time of training is short; let first things come first. Good bread is a necessity, and every girl should learn to make it. Then give lessons in mixing and baking of biscuit, gems, rolls, etc., some of which, however, with the cooking of meats and potatoes and other vegetables, are included in the daily preparation of dinner and supper.

I should like to emphasize the need of teaching economy. The likelihood of a necessity for close economy in the future, when the struggle for civilized existence may be bitter indeed, should impress the teacher with a feeling of responsibility in this matter. Attention should also be given to the details of neatness and cleanliness in all work.

How to Make Details for Instruction in Cooking Classes.

[Mrs. S. M. McCowan, matron Chilocco School, Oklahoma.]

Every girl of 12 years and upward should spend some time each week in a modern cooking class. In these classes pupils should learn cooking, setting the table and the making and care of table linen and other dainty things that go to make home cheerful and attractive. From eight to twelve students should be placed in each class. Details for these classes should be taken from each department, so as not to interfere with the regular work of any department. Each class should have a whole day for a lesson. Especially is this true when they have completed the elementary work and undertake the actual preparation of meals, cooking meats, and making bread. It is not wise to have one class set the yeast, another knead the dough, and still another bake the bread. Every girl in every class should do all this work and do it often. All of the work of preparing meals should be practiced so often and thoroughly that the work becomes natural and easy. Much care should also be given to washing dishes, scouring knives and silverware, and the disposition of table linen. At least one lesson a week should be given until a complete practical course is finished, and each lesson should occupy a whole day.

How the Rudiments of Cooking may be Taught in a Few Months.

[Mrs. Emily L. Johnson, Haskell Institute, Kansas.]

If you can not do as you would, do as you can. One of the happiest faculties of woman is the ability to adjust herself to her surroundings, and we find cookery taught in a variety of ways, according to the conditions and materials available. The lesson is brought before the pupil by an outline placed on the board, and dishes illustrating the subject are prepared. This method is now in use in Haskell, and pupils are detailed for two months, thereby getting forty consecutive lessons. To learn responsibility, the girls plan and prepare meals for sixteen pupils who come from the general dining room where the meal is served. Many a girl has come into the class with a positive dislike for housework, and has gone out with a liking and respect for its duties that have ennobled both the duty and the doer. She has felt it a privilege to go into families and do housework to put into practice what she has learned and to observe and compare methods from a student's point of view.

Means Whereby a Certain Amount of Work will be made Equivalent in Value to the Articles Issued from the Wareroom.

[Miss Bertha Macey, matron Oneida School, Wisconsin.]

Just what plan would be best to adopt in bringing about the needed reform I am not at present prepared to state. It might be wise to place the older children on the pay roll, paying them for the work performed for the school, and then require them to buy their clothing or such material as they would use in manufacturing it. Any such plan we might devise would be preferable to the present system of dealing out every article gratis, thus making our young people feel that there is no responsibility for them to assume in providing for themselves.

In addition to the monthly stipend, there would be many little ways in which pupils could add to their income by rendering service to employees, such as the care of their rooms, laundry work, or sewing. Let us give the boys and girls a chance to use more independence in providing for themselves, but let them have the watchful care of an older head as to the best use to make of their money until such time as they will have more mature judgment. The best way to help our young people is to give them a chance to help themselves.

In What Way may Returned Students Render their Services Valuable to Themselves and to Their People.

[Miss M. E. Blanchard, matron Crow Creek School, S. Dak.]

The returned student's earliest service may be the encouragement and example of industry. He has the ability to be of real service to the boys, and the interest he

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can take in their work will increase its importance to them. Where several students are returning to the same reservation each might make a special study of some industry and do his best to cultivate it. They might have an occasional meeting, to which others could be invited, and where an exchange of ideas could give all the benefit of the experience of each.

Productive Industries for Indians—Lace Making.

[Miss Pauline Colby, Leech Lake Agency, Minn.]

Among the various productive industries which civilization has brought to the Indian that of lace making has been among the most successful. The lace has always found a ready market, and the demand is steadily increasing. A woman can sit in her own home and keep a general supervision of her family while doing this work, which is an undoubted advantage over the work which takes her abroad continually. The articles made include caps, collars, boleros, centerpieces, edgings, table covers, handkerchiefs, etc., and they compare favorably with work of the same kind done elsewhere. Judging from the improvement the Indian women have made in their homes and dress, and from the greater docility with which they receive corrections and suggestions about their work, the time and money used in this attempt to help in the general uplifting of the Indian has been well spent.

The Physical, Moral, and Spiritual Development of Indian Children.

[Mrs. Nannie E. Speddan, matron Riverside School, Oklahoma.]

Our instruction must be first by example, then by precept. Cleanliness and exercise will not only keep the child in good health, but will often remedy inherited and acquired defects. Train the children in good habits, habits of self-respect, self-help, industry, integrity, decision, and perseverance. Teach them the dignity of labor and that success comes to those who are thoroughly in earnest.

How to Teach Children to go Ahead without Being Told.

[Miss Della Meriwether, matron Red Moon School, Oklahoma.]

The matron must be industrious, firm, and kind, and she must be a mother to the pupils if she expects them to love and obey her. Do not tell the children what to do and do not talk too much. Endeavor to let them discover what is needed to be done and tell you. Impress upon your pupils the importance of industry and cleanliness in housekeeping.

How Schoolroom Exercises may Inculcate Habits of Thrift and Economy.

[Miss Carrie A. Walker, principal teacher, Wild Rice River School, Minnesota.]

The underlying principles of thrift and economy are a place for everything, a time for everything, cleanliness, and thoroughness. Beginning with the lowest grades, see to it that each task is done to the best of the child's ability. Follow this plan in all grades, and a habit will be formed that will prove a benefit to the child always. Show that a piece of work, no matter how trivial, if well done is in itself a recommendation for the doer. All excellence depends upon thoroughness. Commend all good work; a word of praise or a look of approval costs little and is worth much to the pupil. In the sewing lessons economy in cutting should be clearly demonstrated. Small pieces left over are just what are needed by the thrifty little people who are making quilts, rugs, or carpets for the doll's house. In all schoolroom exercises the teacher must be the living pattern which the child unconsciously imitates.

How may the Teaching of the Indian Boy and Girl be made such that they can Directly take Advantage of it on the Reservation after Leaving School?

[Mrs. Laura H. Ratliff, Omaha School, Nebraska.]

When the pupil goes home he goes from superior to inferior surroundings and conditions; he goes from the preparation for a task to the task itself. The teacher should consider first the home, the surroundings, influences, conditions, and appliances to which the pupils return, and then consider how to prepare them to approach these conditions to the best advantage. As habits form the greatest bulwark against

adverse influences, we should give our earnest attention to cultivating right and strong ones in our Indian pupils. Those which he will need most are habits of industry, forethought, and character, and when he has fully acquired these the pupil will be well fitted to lead a successful life on his allotment.

Teachers in the Indian Service should keep Abreast of the Times in their Methods of Instruction and Management.

[Miss Tama M. Wilson, Cantonment School, Oklahoma.]

We ought not to be content with fair or even good results, but ever watchful for the very best. Observation and habits of industry should be cultivated; good books and educational journals should be read and studied, with an endeavor to pick something out of the thoughts and experiences of other educators that we can make our own, to the advantage of the Indian boys and girls intrusted to our care. The employment of some of our leisure time in original thinking and planning would add much to the usefulness and practicalness of our work.

The Practical Advantage of more Oral and less Written Work with Older Pupils.

[Miss Lydia E. Kaup, principal teacher, Mount Pleasant School, Michigan.]

Oral work is necessary to teach language correctly. Being of a quiet disposition, Indian pupils are quite contented to work for hours on a written discussion of some subject, which, when finished, will have some words poorly arranged, unnecessary words added, and many necessary ones omitted. The fault lies in the fact that they do not understand the English well enough to arrange the words in a correct manner and to give pleasing expression. Oral work also creates self-confidence, which the Indian pupils need so much. By constant, patient effort the whispered answer will be given audibly in a complete sentence, but this can not be accomplished by written work. A valuable means by which oral expression can be secured from the older pupils is discussion of historical and current events.

How can we Impress Indian Students with the Thought that Industry and Economy are Necessary to their Future Existence?

[Miss Allie B. Busby, principal teacher, Industrial Boarding School, South Dakota.]

Industry should be the watchword in every department of the school, but as industry without economy avails but little in the struggle for existence, the Indian boy and girl must learn economy in the school. I would teach the pupils that the value of anything depends on the benefit derived from it. Require both pupils and Indian assistants to save a portion of the money they earn, and, though it may be very little, the habit will eventually be formed. Discourage waste in every department. Encourage the girls to make rugs and cut carpet rags from old clothing. The boy should be taught economy in the care of implements used on the farm, in not allowing any of the produce to be wasted, and in the care of their clothing and other things they use.

In brief, let it be the earnest endeavor of all employees to fit the pupil to earn an honest livelihood on the land he already owns.

More Practical and Less Mechanical Work in the Grades.

[Miss Ella H. Gilmore, teacher, Cheyenne Agency, S. Dak.]

Practical everyday problems should be taught throughout the grades. Girls should learn to measure cloth and estimate the cost of a dress or other article of clothing; to measure milk, vinegar, and other liquids, finding the cost by the pint and quart. Boys should measure corn, beans, potatoes, and other farm products, and ascertain the cost at the market price. In language the work should be about those things with which the pupil is most familiar.

Let us endeavor, so far as lies in our power, to make the work of the school a direct preparation for that which the pupils have to follow when they leave it.

How to Make the Indian See the Importance of Industry and Economy.

[Miss Clara C. McAdam, Mount Pleasant, Iowa.]

There is strength in the union of industrial and class-room instruction. As it is our duty to teach economy for individual well being, the advisability of having cooking classes is apparent. Pupils can thus learn frugal management for the family and to

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avoid useless expenditure. Pupils should be taught to plan meals and be allowed to carry out their plans, and thus learn by experience that method economizes labor; that punctuality, system, and order economize time. When possible, girls should be taken to the grocery and meat market and taught to buy economically. Above all things, we should keep in mind that we are, or should be, making home-makers. The idea should be impressed upon boys and girls that they should avoid going into debt, that present pleasure should be sacrificed to future good, and also the good old proverb, "Who goes a borrowing goes a sorrowing."

Teaching Little Children Housekeeping with Dolls, as Suggested in the Course of Study.

[Miss Jessie Mattoon, teacher, Oneida School, Wisconsin.]

No part of an undertaking is ever more important than the beginning; hence when we teach little children housekeeping or homekeeping, though it is with dolls and done in the play spirit, we are teaching them to work.

The dolls' clothes give opportunity for instructive as well as interesting lessons in sewing. Teach them to cut out clothes by accurate patterns of dolls' clothes, to lay the pattern the right way of the cloth, and how to twist and turn the different parts to cut in the most economical manner from the least material. Teach neatness, which is order. Also teach the little housekeeper to wash her doll's clothes properly.

[Mrs. Mollie J. Robbins, teacher, Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.]

Children must learn by doing, and the best device I know of with which to teach housekeeping is the doll house. Through this medium may be given lessons in all of the common branches. The house and furnishings might be made on the scale of 1 inch to a foot, and this will give the children many lessons in measuring. Have written on the board a list of articles needed for the house; then let them first be made from paper by folding and cutting, and afterwards made substantially from wood, tin, or other suitable material. I would appoint each week two of the younger girls to keep the house in order, systematically doing the round of work each day. In this way the children become familiar with every article in the house and learn a great deal about home making. The work for each day is well planned in our new Course of Study.

How may the Social, Moral, and Religious Training in our Indian Schools be made Equal to that of a Good Home?

[Sister Catharine Buckley, superintendent St. Mary's School, Wisconsin.]

Let us meet the difficulties to be overcome with the two prime factors of a good home training—a mother's love and a mother's watchful eye. To be found wanting in this regard, whatever other qualifications an employee may possess, is to lack an essential; and no child discovers the sincerity or falsity of an affection more quickly than do our Indian youth. This genuine affection consists chiefly in the desire to do good, lasting good, to our pupils; all other affections are worse than useless. The conscientious teacher seizes every opportunity for inculcating every civil, moral, and domestic virtue, and for this occasions are not rare. Almost every lesson may be brought to bear, not only upon the pupil's mind, but upon his character as well.

Employees should act as good parents, who must habitually economize in order to meet all the demands upon their purses, and each one should take a personal interest in all that pertains to the school, such as he would were he the actual possessor of the property. Teach generosity, certainly, and for this very reason inculcate the spirit of saving, that they may be able to assist the unfortunate and aid good enterprises.

PACIFIC COAST INSTITUTE, NEWPORT, OREG., AUGUST 18-23.

EXTRACTS FROM PAPERS AND DISCUSSIONS.

Progress in Indian Schools.

[Hon. P. L. Campbell, President University of Oregon.]

I wish to make a confession of the surprise, not to say astonishment, which I experienced when I had the opportunity last fall of visiting the Indian schools at Yainax and Klamath. The combination of industrial work with academic training, a dream of mine for many years, here I found more fully and satisfactorily carried out than in any school I had ever visited. The work of the boys in the shops and of the girls in the housekeeping and dressmaking rooms was real work, with clearly valuable, immediate results. I am confident that our public schools will eventually have to learn the important lesson of the combination of industrial training with schoolroom instruction from the Indian school service.

Why Are We Here?

[Miss Julia E. Hyde, teacher, Grande Ronde School, Oregon.]

We are at the institute to gain new ideas and new enthusiasm. Ten or eleven months of school life such as most of us lead are not calculated to freshen the mind and spirit, and often at the end of the time the question comes, "What is the use?" But we know there is a use or we would not be there. And so, by hearing of the successes and failures of others, by the interchange of plans and methods, we are strengthened for the coming year's work.

What the Programme Should not Contain.

[Calvin Asbury, Superintendent Western Shoshone School, Nevada.]

Nothing should have a place on the programme unless it is of value and calculated to help the service and those in the service over the difficulties daily met, and enable them to improve their work. I have heard many long accounts of "My school" which were of no interest or benefit to anyone except the one talking. In our isolation we are apt to get the idea that we can get help only from each other, and that everyone is hungering to hear from us of all our petty trials.

The Indian as a Self-Supporting Citizen.

[Chas. F. Werner, principal teacher, Flathead School, Montana.]

Training for any object in life is more advantageous if begun while the child is young. A girl must be able to prepare a good common meal, and she ought to be able to make her own clothes. A boy should be able to use tools enough to repair the woodwork of his wagons, sleighs, and farming implements, build his cottage, and repair his fences.

As the agricultural and dairy colleges are necessary to the white man in order that his farm may be more profitable to him, so the industrial schools must continue to make the ranch more profitable to the Indian. The Indian is an apt learner, and there is reason to believe that he will soon be all we wish him to be.

The Evening Hour.

[Chas. F. Werner, principal teacher, Flathead School, Montana.]

Much of the success achieved at our school is due to the work done during the evening hour. Our class room is also our boys' and girls' sitting room, and during the long evening hours some one of the employees had to be with them all the time. The little children were sent to bed at 7 o'clock, consequently the part of the programme that would interest them took place before that hour. We also had fifteen minutes of study. Ours is a small school, with only five employees, each of whom fills two or more positions, but we never failed to have interesting material for the evening talks. Our cook is an Indian, and she used the time to advantage in giving the boys and girls recipes, which they copied in notebooks, and then explaining them. The girls afterwards made excellent use of these recipes.

The following was our programme:
Monday, teachers' night, calisthenics.
Tuesday, industrial night, reading music.
Wednesday, matron's night, phonic exercises.
Thursday, cook's night, oral drills in arithmetic.
Friday, children's literary night, choir practice.
Saturday, all employees entertain children in games.
Sunday, all employees present to sing hymns, etc.

Holidays.

[Edwin L. Chalcraft, Supervisor of Indian Schools.]

There is a sentiment attached to every one of our holidays which it was intended they should renew and develop and leave an impress on our national character. The celebration of the 22d of February, for example, annually calls the attention of every

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citizen to those qualities that combined to make up the greatness of Washington. Memorial Day points to the inspiring example of the nation's martyrs. Independence Day should bring to mind the principles upon which our nation is built, and the great price at which our liberties were purchased. Christmas commemorates history's crowning event, which took place when the shepherds heard the hosts of heaven singing the anthem of peace and good will. Should not our conduct in commemoration of this event be distinguished by simple, earnest, loving devotion? And so it is with all of our holidays; each one stands for something which should be emphasized and meditated upon, for that was the object of their institution. Yet too often we see these days given up to dissipation and excesses.

The Semiannual Efficiency Report.

[W. E. Meagley, Superintendent Fort Peck School, Montana.]

On the 1st of April and the 1st of December every superintendent in the service makes a report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on the efficiency of the individual employees of his school. It is a strictly confidential report, in the making of which he is urged to lay aside all personal feeling and judge without fear or favor. For the conscientious superintendent this is an unpleasant and difficult task. As a guide to introspection it behooves every employee to keep a copy of this blank, and at least twice a year apply the scale to himself in a strictly impartial manner.

The Indian School and the Public School.

[Hon. Frank Davey, Salem, Oreg.]

The great object of education in a civilized country is the making of the best possible citizenship, and the public school is liberally supported through self-imposed public taxation to accomplish this purpose. Similar schools have been established for the Indians and are supported at the expense of the white man's government with his consent, in order that the Indian child may have the same advantages as his own. The aim of the public school is to equip the pupil for an active, useful, self-sustaining existence; also to have each person fully understand that he is a part of the great citizenship of which the Government is formed and that he owes duties to it. The aim of the Indian school is precisely the same.

Poultry Raising.

[Anton F. Overman, Salem School, Oregon.]

Statistics show that the poultry industry amounts to over $300,000,000 annually. Over one-half of this amount comes from eggs alone, and $135,000,000 is derived from the sale of dressed poultry. Close application and attention to details are essential, and as the work is not laborious, women as well as men have an equal chance of success. Fresh eggs are always acceptable in trade for groceries and other commodities at a country store.

Environment an Obstacle in Indian Education.

[W. P. Campbell, Assistant Superintendent Salem School, Oregon.]

The Indian should be induced to leave his reservation and take advantage of every opportunity which presents itself for so doing. The schools have largely been the means of pushing him out into civilized communities. It is true that civilization latterly has gone in among his people in some instances, and that has helped, but still it has been the province of the schools to be the principal factor. Granted that their environment would be better in a public school, then why should not our brightest full-blood pupils be placed in these environments? Every opportunity which presents itself should be taken advantage of to place our Indian youth in the public schools of the country.

Tribal clannishness must be broken up, and the Indian must be immersed in or absorbed by the environs of our American civilization before we can hope for his emancipation.

How Much Government Money should be Expended on an Individual Indian, and how to Recompense the Government.

[Charles E. Shell, superintendent Greenville School, California.]

Much depends upon the individual Indian. No fixed sum can be written as the amount that should be expended upon an individual. It should be enough to render him not only able to care for his bodily necessities and comforts, but to make him respectable as well. The expense of providing for the Indian's wants, both temporal and intellectual, will decrease proportionately as his independence increases. A brighter day has dawned for the aborigine of America. He is to be made a producer of more than he consumes. Whether he likes it or not he must earn his bread by the sweat of his face.

Domestic Science.

[Mrs. Mary E. Theisz, matron Salem School, Oregon.]

Domestic science, according to my understanding, is a scientific and practical knowledge that tends to the betterment of the home. The girls do the cooking, washing, ironing, housekeeping, and milking, and make clothing for the inmates of the cottage. The boys are detailed to the fields, the orchard, the shops, the garden, and perform regular chores. Every employee in the domestic departments of every school should make the work the very best possible with the means at her disposal, and who can estimate the amount of good that might be accomplished.

Industrial Teaching.

[Morris W. Cooper, Industrial teacher Puyallup School, Washington.]

The Indian boy needs the strengthening that comes from carrying tasks to completion. He needs the joy of seeing that he can do something to lift him over to the desire to do something more. Work also has its moral value. The worker's skill means not only a better working mind but better, truer, more forceful living. Manual training is the bond between the school and the home. Forethought, accuracy, persistency, orderly habits, neatness, deftness of the hands, all these fit wonderfully well into the home life.

Compulsory Education.

[D. D. McArthur, superintendent Siletz School, Oregon.]

So long as it is necessary to maintain our present system of Government schools for Indians, so long should the placing of children in these schools depend upon no precarious conditions, or make necessary undue solicitation. Where people can not or will not give their children a chance to become reasonably well educated there can be no question that carefully constructed compulsory school laws, both State and national, properly enforced, are for the good of all concerned, and such legislation sould be forthcoming.

Sunday-School Work in Indian Schools.

[Hattie M. McDowell, teacher, Umatilla School, Oregon.]

The great work of the Indian school is character building, and all the rocks for this building are found in the Bible. Morals, good principles, or strong points in our lives are the teachings taken from the Bible. The study of this book with the help of God will make us strong in the right and strong to resist evil. The Sabbath school should be made interesting. It should be graded as the week-day school, and classes should be small. By maps and illustrations the pupils should be interested in the lesson. A few remarks made before the class impress the teachings of the lesson. Present object lessons, sing appropriate songs, see that children remember golden texts, stories of lessons, the Ten Commandments. Endeavor to teach that this cultivation of the spiritual nature not only develops the spiritual being, but awakens one to a desire for a better mental and physical body.

[Rev. W. R. Winans, Salem, Oreg.]

Place value upon the Sunday school. In order to have a pupil feel that you mean what you say, present the lesson in an intelligent manner. Make the teaching practical and fit the lesson to the boy. Do not lecture or preach, but talk and ask questions.

The Best Means to Employ to Fill the Indian Schools.

[Allen A. Bartow, teacher, Port Madison, Wash.]

The day school is the logical foundation of the system, and it is of great importance that a determined effort be made to include all available pupils of the locality in their

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enrollment. Once enrolled in the schools, the work of passing the pupils along the line is not nearly so difficult if the proper spirit of cooperation is maintained between the teachers of the day and the reservation and nonreservation schools. Where a good boarding school is maintained at the agency headquarters it needs only a little energy and determination on the part of the day-school teachers and the superintendent to induce the children who are fitted by age and training for promotion to go to the reservation boarding school.

How to Teach Sewing in Indian Schools.

[Bessie McKinzie, Klamath School, Oregon.]

The class-room method, as laid down in the Course of Study, if put into effect in the schools would bring about a very millenium in the sewing room. Necessarily darning comes first, and what is darning but weaving. Buttonholing is the most desirable practice of all in sewing. It adorns a garment and is indispensable, and it is the most important lesson in embroidery. Lessons in correct measurements, proportionate lines, cutting, and fitting can be successfully taught without even the use of a tape measure. Teach them whatever way is best adapted to their individual needs, and needlework being a favorite craft with them, they will not fail to make good use of the instruction.

Engineering—its Field of Usefulness in Indian Education.

[W. W. Cochrane, engineer, Shoshoni School, Wyoming.]

The Indian's mode of life for ages past has developed skill in the use of the eye, ear, and hand. These are good points in the making of engineers. The twentieth century engineer must not only be a natural mechanic, coupled with experience, but a man of broad training, but nothing beyond the capacity and training of any bright Indian boy who has a natural aptitude for the work.

Language and Reading.

[John F. Mackay, principal teacher Lemhi School, Idaho.]

As outlined in the Course of Study, the work for the first year should be of the kindergarten kind. Oral rather than written work should be the aim in language, and the pupils should be trained in conversation with the teacher and with each other. As to a choice of methods of teaching the first elements of reading, the sentence method is to be preferred.

Manual Training in the Day Schools.

[John H. Wilson, teacher, Jamestown School, Washington.]

The Indians as a race must become farmers, and I would have most of the manual training directed to the various branches of farming. Go into the fields where one of your boys is plowing. You will probably find that his plow is not set right to do the best work. Show him how it should be, and why it should be so. Perhaps the harness has been broken, and then mended with strings or wires; or possibly it does not fit the horses. Call his attention to it in a tactful way, and tell him you will show him how to wax a thread and sew leather if he will come to you when he has time.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT SUMMER SCHOOLS.

Department of Indian Education.

Resolved, That we strongly indorse the firm stand on Indian matters taken by the President in his annual message, in which he stated that we should treat the Indian as an individual, not as a member of a tribe; that the reservation and ration systems are barriers to progress and should be abolished, and that we should preserve the Indian from the evils of the liquor traffic.

Resolved, That we commend the Secretary of the Interior for his hearty advocacy of industrial training and for his efforts to make the Indian self-supporting through practical means.

Resolved, That we indorse the broad-minded, economical, business administration of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and commend the Superintendent of Indian Schools for making personal visits to the schools, and for her helpful suggestions tending to better the condition of the Indian.

Resolved, That all employees in the Indian service should be subject to civil-service rules.

Resolved, That we extend our thanks to the city, school, and State officials for their kindness and courtesy, to all who have so ably assisted in making our meetings a success, to the citizens of Minneapolis for their hospitality, and to the press for their reports of our department.

Pacific Coast Institute.

Resolved, That the Pacific Coast Institute for 1903 be held at such place and time as may be decided upon by the committee to be appointed by the president.

Resolved, That the institute is unanimous in the expression of its appreciation of the work done by the Salem Indian school in contributing in such a large measure to the success of the institute, in the arrangement of details, in the furnishing of music by its excellent band, and for the invaluable and indefatigable services rendered by Mr. W. P. Campbell, assistant superintendent, to make the institute a success.

Resolved, That this institute extends its sincere thanks to Hon. J. H. Ackerman, State superintendent of public instruction of Oregon, for his masterly address; to President Campbell, of the Oregon State University, for his able remarks; to Miss Estelle Reel, superintendent of Indian schools, for her presence and hearty cooperation; to Mr. Edwin L. Chalcraft, supervisor of Indian schools, for his presence and active interest in the meetings; to Hon. Frank Davey, Professor Horner, ex-Special Agent Litchfield, Rev. Mr. Winans, and others, for interesting addresses; to Mr. Edwin Stone, manager of the C. and E. Railroad, for courtesies in transportation; also to Dr. Davis and Mr. Irwin for courtesies extended; to the citizens and visitors at Newport summer resort for their cordiality, and to all others who have contributed their time, energy, and talent in making the institute a success.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this body that a law should be enacted by Congress taking out of the hands of the ignorant Indian parents the decision as to whether or not their children shall receive an education. We therefore recommend that a law be enacted requiring Indian children to attend some school approved by the Indian Office for a reasonable length of time during each year, and that, where necessary, police officers be provided to enforce such law.

Resolved, That Indians who are thoroughly capable of managing their own affairs and not requiring Federal supervision in the future be recognized in every respect as citizens under the entire control of the States in which they reside; and that all

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Indians not found capable be required to remain under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, administered through the Secretary of the Interior and the Indian Office.

Resolved, That we are heartily in accord with the advanced ideas in Indian education contained in the Course of Study issued from the office of Miss Estelle Reel, superintendent of Indian schools, and take this opportunity of assuring her of our loyalty to her and of our hearty support in applying the Course of Study to our work.

Resolved, That these meetings of the employees and officers of Indian schools are productive of great benefit professionally and socially, enlarging our knowledge of our work, and bringing ourselves under a bond of mutual sympathy. We therefore urge all who are connected with these schools to make every effort to attend each annual meeting.

Resolved, That the thanks of the institute be extended to Dr. Charles M. Buchanan for the able manner in which he has presided over the affairs of this assembly.

SYNOPSIS OF REPORTS OF SPECIAL INDIAN AGENTS AND SUPERVISORS.

DANIEL W. MANCHESTER, United States special Indian agent:

Grand Ronde, Oreg.—There are a large number of small children in this school, and they require much more care, watching, time, and attention than if they were older.

Fort Belknap, Mont.—The Indians of this reservation are not in a very civilized state, but the superintendent is an experienced teacher and is doing efficient work.

Greenville, Cal.—On account of the lack of school facilities in this locality in the past, many of the children are not far advanced, but steady progress is being made.

Neah Bay, Wash.—The higher grade pupils are in charge of a male instructor, and the primary pupils are in charge of a female Indian teacher. The former are in a neat frame building and are doing well, but the latter are but poorly provided for.

Puyallup, Wash.—The location is pleasant, and the children see much of refined life and civilization, being but a short distance from and in sight of the city of Tacoma.

Santee, Nebr.—Good progress has been made, and results are satisfactory. The school has an excellent garden, which furnishes an ample supply of vegetables for the table and will also provide much for winter use.

Siletz, Oreg.—The pupils are fully up to the average of those elsewhere met. Many have been sent from here to Carlisle, Chemawa, and other schools.

Tulalip, Wash.—This was for many years a mission school, and the old site and buildings are still used. This should be abandoned and a new plant built at the agency, where there is an excellent water supply. The number of pupils could be greatly increased were there adequate facilities for accommodating them.

Umatilla, Oreg.—The school has a high standing in the midst of an intelligent community, and the public evinces a warm interest in it. The employees, as a rule, are of a high degree of efficiency.

Warm Spring, Oreg.—The grounds and surroundings are pleasant and the buildings well arranged and in good condition. It is evident that good work has been done in the past, and a high standard is maintained.

In general.—If we are to educate and Christianize the Indian youth, the place to do it is in the school. The home influences are hostile, and but little can be expected from that source. So the teacher and the school must stand in the place of parent and home, and it is not enough that teachers and employees be capable instructors, or that they set a good moral example even; there should be training along the religious side of life.

EDWIN L. CHALCRAFT, supervisor of Indian schools:

I have the honor to report that during the fiscal year 1902 I visited the schools at Leech Lake Agency and Morris, Minn., in the fifth district, and the greater number of agencies and schools in the fourth district. The following is a brief statement of my observations:

Morris, Minn.—The nonreservation school at this place has a capacity of 150 pupils and is well located near the town. The principal buildings are in good condition, with the exception of a two-story frame used for dining room, kitchen, and employees' quarters, which needed repairs. Pupils are received from the reservations in Minnesota.

Leech Lake Agency, Minn.—At this agency are five Government boarding schools, having a combined capacity of 270 pupils. The buildings are all new and very well equipped, but more land for farming purposes should be cleared at each of the schools.

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Fort Peck Agency, Mont.—Better buildings are needed. The school is filled beyond its capacity, and a large number of children from this reservation are attending nonreservation schools. The general condition and management of the school is excellent.

Fort Belknap, Mont.—The buildings need repairs. The attendance was 106.

Fort Shaw, Mont.—This school has 5,000 acres of land, a part of which is irrigated. Industrial instruction is given in the shops principally. The enrollment was 331.

Blackfeet, Mont.—The removal of the Blackfeet school to Cut Bank River, 4 miles northeast of the agency, has been recommended by various officials. The present site is an undesirable one.

Colville, Wash.—The buildings are frame, and with some remodeling will be adequate to accommodate all the pupils available. The attendance was 213.

Tulalip, Wash.—The largest buildings of this plant were burned last winter, since which time there has been no school on the Tulalip Reservation. There is an appropriation for the erection of new buildings. The Indians of this agency are self-supporting.

Neah Bay, Wash.—The Indians depend upon fishing for a living and are self-supporting. Two day schools, having a combined capacity of 98 pupils, are supported by the Government.

Puyallup, Wash.—The Puyallups are self-supporting. They have the most valuable lands of any Indians in the State. The boarding school has been reduced in size by restricting the attendance to pupils from the reservations of the agency only. There are two public schools on the Puyallup Reservation attended by Indians and whites. Two of the directors of one of these schools are Indians.

Nez Percé, Idaho.—This school has a good farm, and the climatic conditions are favorable for agriculture and stock raising.

Lemhi, Idaho.—The Lemhi boarding school is a small one. An Episcopal mission station has lately been established.

Crow, Mont.—The Crow Indians are progressive and take an active interest in agricultural pursuits. First-class irrigation ditches are being constructed, making their reservation a valuable one. The boarding school has a farm of 160 acres, all under irrigation and fenced. The school has an attendance of 165, is well managed, and in excellent condition. A new school is under construction at Pryor, on the western part of the reservation.

Tongue River, Mont.—There are two schools on this reservation—a day school, having a capacity of 32 pupils, supported by the Government, and a Catholic mission school, having a capacity of 50 pupils.

Flathead, Mont.—The Government has no school buildings on this reservation, but conducts a small school in rented buildings. The Jesuit fathers have a large school plant on the reservation.

Fort Hall, Idaho.—The school is now 18 miles from the agency, but is to be removed to a place near the agency at Rossfork.

Yakima, Wash.—This school has a capacity of 150 pupils. Thirty-six pupils attended public schools on the reservation this year and 30 are at nonreservation schools. These Indians have lands that produce large crops when supplied with water.

Shoshoni, Wyo.—These Indians are so isolated that it is a slow, difficult matter to bring them under control of civilizing influences. The school has a capacity of 150 pupils. There are one day school and two mission schools on the reservation.

The general condition and success of the schools visited during the past year are satisfactory. A commendable effort has been made by the employees to bring the literary work into closer relationship with the industrial training, as contemplated in the new Course of Study. Where the intent of this plan has been fully comprehended and put into practice the results are gratifying.

J. FRANKLIN HOUSE, supervisor of Indian schools:

This district comprises the territory east of the Missouri River, except the school at Pipestone, Minn., and the schools lying east of the river in South Dakota. There are within the district 26 Government boarding schools, 18 day schools, and 7 mission boarding schools, with a total enrollment of 5,144. The buildings in most instances are good and well equipped and are kept in good condition. The work of the schools is, in general, satisfactory. The industrial branch of the work is not all that it should be, but good is being accomplished through details of pupils to assist with the work of the various departments and through classes in industrial work organized as contemplated in the Course of Study. Many of the day schools are doing excellent work, but at others not much is being accomplished. There should be thorough and systematic supervision of day schools, and where practicable I would recommend that they be placed under the care of the superintendents of the

reservation boarding schools. I am of the opinion that much good can be accomplished through the day schools.

One factor which is undoubtedly detrimental to the best interests of the boarding schools is the too frequent change of employees. More effort should be made to make and keep employees efficient rather than to transfer them, and employees should be willing to give their best efforts for the good of the school in which they are employed.

In conclusion, I would state that while I can see room for improvement in the schools of this district, it is very gratifying to be able to say that I have found many competent and earnest employees in the schools, and, with few exceptions, all are working harmoniously together for the good of the Indians.

A. O. WRIGHT, supervisor of Indian schools:

During the past year, in addition to visiting nearly all the schools in the third supervisor's district (Nebraska and South Dakota), I have had special work which has given me an opportunity to inspect the schools on the Moqui and Western Navaho reservations in Arizona, the Fort Lapwai school in Idaho, and the schools at Albuquerque and Santa Fe.

New Course of Study.—The new Course of Study is based on the central thought of industrial education, and embodies the best results of all the experiments in that line in Indian schools as well as in schools for whites. A considerable part of my work has been in introducing it into actual use as fast as possible in the schools. To facilitate this I issued a circular early in the fall to the teachers in my district, and held teachers' institutes with the Course of Study as an important item of the work. The effects of this Course of Study are very apparent in a large number of schools. Window gardens in winter and school gardens in the spring have been introduced, carrying with them much nature study. In several schools sewing is now taught to the younger grades of both sexes by the literary teachers, and in all the grading has been established on language and number work on the grades laid down in the Course of Study.

Institutes.—During the year I have conducted four teachers' institutes: At Keams Canyon, at the Winnebago school, at Pineridge, and at Flandreau, besides attending the general institute at Minneapolis. The institutes at Keams Canyon and at Winnebago were conducted along the usual lines. The institute at Pineridge was composed largely of day-school teachers and was shaped to meet their needs.

Industrial instruction.—The statements in my last annual report in regard to the general superiority of the literary instruction and the general inferiority of the industrial instruction in Indian schools only need modification this year to say that more attention seems to be paid to teaching hand sewing to little girls and cutting and fitting to the more advanced girls, and that in a considerable number of schools cooking classes have been formed. The school at Genoa has regular classes in domestic economy with a special teacher.

There are a number of important mission schools in this district, all doing good work.

Rations.—The effect of cutting off the rations of able-bodied Indians and giving them work instead has been very wholesome and must react on the school life of the pupils in greater independence of character and more industry and economy. I personally saw two policemen resign their positions in order to become laborers at $1.25 per day, which showed that Indians will work when they have incentives.

Public day schools.—On the Omaha Reservation there are several public schools attended by both Indian and white children and officered by men and women of both races. Over 50 Indian children are now attending these schools. After full consultation with the agent, it appears that within two years many schools can be organized all over this reservation, which the younger children can attend, and we agree that the Omaha schools should be closed in two years in favor of public schools. The older children may still go to nonreservation schools, but the younger children should be brought up in public day schools with white children. The Omahas are well advanced in civilization and are prepared for this step.

On the Yankton Reservation a public school was organized some time ago. Last winter the superintendent in charge of the agency visited this school and encouraged its teacher, a graduate of Santee normal, and its officers to go on with it, taking care that the children in the school district should either attend this school or the agency boarding school. Meanwhile the reservation boarding school and the mission school will receive those who do not go to public day schools.

At Flandreau the Indian children had not been attending any school generally, but this year, since the superintendent of Riggs Institute has been made agent for

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the Flandreau Indians, the children have all been brought into school. In my opinion many of these children should be encouraged to attend the public schools already existing and open for them.

The Winnebagos and the Western Sioux are not yet far enough advanced for the public schools.

Pineridge and Rosebud day schools.—The Pine Ridge Reservation has the best organized school system I have yet seen. There are day schools well equipped, and a boarding school and a mission school, both well organized. All pupils in good health, 5 years old, are required to attend the day schools, except those who live at too great a distance. Those at 6, who live too far from a day school, are required to attend the boarding school or the mission school. Pupils who attain the fourth grade, or who are 14 years old, are promoted to the boarding school or the mission school. If arrangements could be made for daily transportation, every pupil could begin in a day school. Those who reach the sixth grade, or 16 years old, are encouraged to be transferred to a nonreservation school. Under this system every Indian child in good health is given a fair education. I requested the day-school teachers to visit the parents, and the day-school inspector is going with them on such visits, thus creating an interest in education, and inducing the parents to take steps toward civilization with their children. One housekeeper has organized what I may call a "women's club," with a log house built especially for a club room, and regular meetings for sewing and cultivating a vegetable garden. These women strongly resisted the efforts of the men to get up an outbreak this spring against the order cutting off rations.

Small children and nonreservation schools.—The two large nonreservation schools at Flandreau and Genoa now receive ordinarily only pupils of 12 or over. These they can generally secure from the reservation schools. The other smaller nonreservation schools in my district, Chamberlain, Pierre, Rapid City, and Pipestone, have too low an average age, and ought to refuse to receive children under 12. But in the competition for pupils it has not been possible for them to enforce such a rule. Many of their pupils are brought to them by the parents themselves, and it is hard to turn them away. It will be for the best interests of these schools as soon as possible to have all their pupils capable of industrial work and industrial instruction. The additional buildings for three of these schools will make room for more pupils, and will give them better facilities. These should be used for pupils capable of taking advantage of such facilities.

White Indians and Mexicans.—The order of the Commissioner to send home all pupils having less than a prescribed fraction of Indian blood has been obeyed in all the schools. I wish to call attention, however, to the difficulty in determining the exact fraction of Indian blood. I have seen several "full bloods" who had blue eyes and fair hair, and it is usual for all mixed bloods to call themselves "half-breeds." Many of these have much less than half Indian blood. As they are not able to tell much about their grandparents, to say nothing about earlier ancestors, it is easy to call a child a half-breed or quarter-blood who shows little or no trace of Indian blood physically.

School attendance.—In this district the school attendance is quite good. A very large part of the children of school age are in school somewhere. No further increase in school accommodations will be needed in this district, and on the other hand it will be wise to abandon boarding schools in a few years among the more civilized Indians, and merge the education of these civilized citizen Indians in the public school system.

M. F. HOLLAND, supervisor of Indian schools.

Navaho: Buildings are in fair condition, but many repairs are needed.

Little Water: The general tone of the school is fair.

Hoopa Valley: The general tone and condition are good.

Round Valley: This school is in a satisfactory condition.

Klamath: The management and general tone are good.

Yainax: The buildings are old and incommodious; the school is in fair condition.

Fort Bidwell: There is a good plant here, but the conditions prevent it being attended to its full capacity.

Carson: The general condition and management of this school are good. The water and lighting systems should be improved.

Fort Mojave: A new dormitory for the girls and a shop building are needed. The management is good and the plant is in fair condition.

Colorado River: This school should have an improved water system and better industrial instruction.

Phoenix: This institution was found to be in good condition in all departments.

Perris: The general conditions at this school are good.

Riverside: When this plant was visited the buildings were nearing completion, and the work was being done in a satisfactory manner.

Saboba Day: The building is good and commodious, but the attendance is less than it should be.

Fort Apache: Contracts have been let for new buildings. More cattle should be kept and more attention paid to industrial training.

Oraibi Day: This school is flourishing, with an attendance beyond its capacity. New buildings are in course of erection.

Western Navaho: The plant should be abandoned and a new one erected at Tuba City.

REF0074804

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT MOHAVE, ARIZ.

FORT MOHAVE, ARIZ., *July 1, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor herein to transmit my annual report of the Fort Mohave Indian Industrial School for fiscal year 1902.

The school opened under the most favorable circumstances. It has closed, as it opened, very happily and pleasantly.

The schoolroom work has been very satisfactory. More literary progress has been made than last year.

Industrial work.—Much practical industrial work has been done by the shop and industrial details. The old barbed-wire fence has been removed; a neat and substantial picket fence has been built around the school premises and painted white, which adds much to the appearance of the school grounds; the debris from ruins of girls' building has been removed and school grounds graded with refuse of adobes; with the assistance of some irregular Indian laborers adobes have been made and the walls of a nice shop building 25 by 72 feet built. I regret that this building was not finished, because no carpenter could be engaged to do the woodwork. I hope to have it completed and in successful operation early in the next fiscal year. The boys' home and bath house have been neatly repainted, the bath house repaired, and a solid concrete floor put in. In addition, the regular repair work has been kept up.

The blacksmith and plumbing details have made very commendable progress. The engineer details have done remarkably well. Not an accident with the machinery has occurred in this department. All the machinery, including irrigating and fresh-water plants, is in perfect repair and doing excellent work.

The farm, garden, and stock are in prime condition. I have never seen the farm and garden look better. Three crops of alfalfa have been harvested, and the fourth is nearly ready to cut.

The children have had an abundance of vegetables and milk for their table. The fruit, consisting of apricots, grapes, and figs, is doing well. I desire to plant some more of these varieties and also some pear and plum trees, which I think can be raised successfully in this climate. I shall apply for authority to purchase these trees in the near future.

The sewing room has been very successful. Many of the larger girls have been taught to draft patterns, cut and fit dresses, and to do many other kinds of plain and fancy sewing.

The class in domestic science has made very commendable progress. Some of the creamy, white loaves of bread made by this class would be a credit to any first-class baker.

Besides the regular laundry work for the school, details in the laundry have been taught to do family washing by hand. They have taken great interest in the work and are justly proud of their success.

Attendance and deportment.—The attendance has maintained its former excellent standard.

The deportment of the pupils has been all that could be desired. They have been kind, courteous, obedient, and affectionate. They are beginning to understand and appreciate the moral teachings they have received. By patient, continuous, and sensible teaching I think these children may be reclaimed and that a hopeful future awaits them. They have good minds and good hearts, the indispensable essentials for the upbuilding of good and true manhood. I regard the change in character of the pupils the greatest good accomplished at this school or that can be accomplished at any school.

Health.—The health of the pupils has been very good. One has died at the school and one at the camp. There is a decided increase in the tendency toward consumption among the camp Indians, due to their mode of life. The physician has treated all with skill, good judgment, and untiring fidelity.

Music—Athletics.—The classes taking piano lessons have done well. The band and orchestra have made excellent progress. They now play good music with taste and expression. I regard the Mohave, as a tribe, the most talented in this line of any full-blood Indians I have ever met.

The athletic sports and military drill have been kept up during the year. They have been great features in developing the pupils, making their school life bright, and attaching them to their school.

Outing.—Seven pupils have been placed in families at various times during the year. All have given good satisfaction. Many more are wanted. All are reported to me as very trustworthy and very efficient.

Course of study.—The new school course has been followed as closely as possible. It has been considered quite helpful to pupils and employees.

Improvements to be erected.—The girls' home and a school building are to be erected during the next fiscal year and the shop building finished. These improvements are badly needed and will greatly increase the facilities for teaching; also add much to the comfort of pupils and employees.

Improvements needed.—A children's kitchen with modern equipments and a dining room are badly needed. I would earnestly urge that $25,000 be inserted in the next Indian appropriation bill for this purpose.

Needs of the Indians.—Something should be done for these Indians. This year the Colorado River has failed to overflow. They can not raise gardens without water. Starvation stares them in the face. As before stated, irrigation and small allotments would enable these Indians to support themselves; without it they must go very hungry. I would earnestly urge that their condition receive your early attention.

Thanking you for your courtesies and kindnesses 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 PHOENIX, ARIZ.

PHOENIX, ARIZ., *September 1, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the twelfth annual report of Phoenix Indian School.

The school is beautifully located 3 miles north of Phoenix on Central avenue, the popular Phoenix driveway, and an electric car line runs from the city to the entrance. The extensive grounds are well laid out and beautifully kept, the school being an attractive point for numerous visitors.

The school farm consists of a quarter section lying under the Grand Canal, about 60 acres of which are in alfalfa and 60 acres are uncultivated on account of lack of water. Steps are being taken to increase the water for irrigation by pumping from wells. An additional 80 acres has lately been purchased for $4,300 under a special appropriation. This includes a water right in the Arizona Canal, although 10 acres of it lie under the Grand Canal also. It is one mile east of the school, and the soil is better adapted than that of the old farm for raising fruit and vegetables; but the water supply in the canals is so limited that it must be developed from wells for irrigating this tract to secure the full value of the land to the school. When the water supply is assured the amount of stock raised can be largely increased, and gardening and fruit raising will receive the attention they deserve.

During the year an assembly hall of brick was completed, at a cost of $7,313, and a brick addition to the girls' home, for bathrooms and lavatories, at a cost of $4,573. A cottage was moved and enlarged by the school force and much repair work done. The product of the wagon and harness shops was taken by the Indians as fast as turned out. A considerable amount of lumber and other building material has now been purchased for making the necessary repairs to the buildings in accordance with the excellent suggestion of Supervisor Charles, who inspected the buildings in March and April. New buildings are authorized, and plans have been submitted for an addition to the large boys' dormitory, an addition to the dining hall, a new hospital, and a dairy barn.

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The average attendance for the fiscal year 1902 was 657, taken from 28 tribes. The appropriation for 1903 provides for 700 pupils, an increase of 100. About 100 Mexican mixed bloods have been returned to their homes and their places filled with pupils from the reservations.

Four boys and two girls graduated with honor from the common-school department, while no other pupils were found to have completed the industrial courses. The new Course of Study has been put into full operation, and the industrial work is given the prominence it deserves.

The school was favored with pleasant visits from several officials. Miss Reel, superintendent of Indian schools, made this her headquarters for about six weeks during the winter and assisted the teachers in introducing the Course of Study. Inspector A. M. Tinker made a thorough inspection in April, and Supervisors Charles and Holland each took up his special work. Special Agent Frank M. Conser made an unofficial visit, and to all we are indebted for helpful suggestions and hearty commendations. In February Major-General MacArthur, in company with Governor Murphy and prominent citizens of Phoenix, reviewed the battalions of pupils and addressed the school, leaving most pleasant memories.

I desire to express to the officers and teachers of the school my appreciation of their hearty cooperation and support, and to the Indian Office my thanks for prompt compliance with requests and most courteous treatment and kindly assistance generally ever since I have been connected with the service, and especially since I took charge of this school, January 8, 1902.

Very respectfully, C. W. GOODMAN, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF RICE STATION SCHOOL.

RICE STATION BOARDING SCHOOL,
Talklai, Ariz., August 15, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of Rice Station Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

School opened on September 1 with 175 pupils, and the balance came the following day. The parents of the children were notified by the agency police that the pupils were to be returned promptly on the 1st of September, and without a single exception they were all here either on the first or second day; therefore the enrollment and average attendance were practically the same, which will be seen by the following statement:

	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
First quarter	213	213
Second quarter	215	215
Third quarter	211	208
Fourth quarter	209	208

The children all seemed well contented and happy, and we rarely had occasion to punish them. Respect for authority is a leading trait of the Apache Indian.

New buildings.—A power house, 28 by 35 feet, constructed of white stone, attached to the ice plant; carpenter shop, 30 by 40 feet, constructed of the same material, and a hay barn and cattle shed, 40 by 60 feet, constructed of lumber obtained from the Government sawmill, have been erected during the year. The new ice plant, with a capacity of 2 tons per day, has been a great benefit to the school, furnishing sufficient ice for the school, as well as the San Carlos school and agency, and cold storage for beef, potatoes, etc.

Farm.—This department I consider the most important connected with the school, as it is a teacher for the old Indians as well as the pupils. It required a great deal of hard work to open a farm here, as the mesquite and cat-claw bushes were very thick, and as they have exceptionally large roots it was very difficult to remove them. It also required a great deal of work to cut down the hill sand, fill the holes where adobe bricks were made, and get the ground in proper condition for irrigation. I feel, though, that the time and labor were well spent, as we have been complimented several times by visiting officials on the condition of the farm and grounds.

There are about 50 acres under cultivation, of which the greater part is seeded to alfalfa, and we will cut enough hay this year to supply the school stock. Ten acres of young orchard were put out in February, which is in a healthy growing condition. The garden has furnished an abundant supply of summer vegetables for the pupils.

Schoolroom.—The result attained in this department has been encouraging, although very little progress was made outside the primary work. The pupils were taught to form sentences of English words and to read readily the charts and primers used in the school. They took a special interest in vocal music and showed a preference for the national songs, and have made wonderful progress in this line. The pupils are all full-blood Indians, and could not speak a word of English when the school was opened, less than two years ago. They have applied themselves to the English language with a zeal that shows that they appreciate the hard work of the teachers during the year and try in every manner possible to please them.

Sanitary.—Owing to the excellent water and sewerage system installed at the school and the perfect drainage, the health of the pupils has been good. Two little girls were found to be in poor health and were allowed to go to their homes upon the recommendation of the physician, where they died in a short time. Both were returned to the school by their parents for burial. It is a lamentable fact that there was no provision made for sick pupils when these buildings were erected; therefore when pupils become seriously ill we have to send them to their homes.

In conclusion, I desire to thank your office for the many courtesies shown me during the year, and for whatever good has been accomplished due credit should be given to the able corps of assistants at the school.

Very respectfully, ROBERT A. COCHRAN, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT BIDWELL, CAL.

FORT BIDWELL, CAL., *August 23, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the fifth annual report of the Fort Bidwell School, being the report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Attendance.—The enrollment reached 56, with an average attendance for the year of 44½. The low average was caused by the pupils not coming in until late in the fall; many of them were out with their parents hunting and visiting, and did not return until the snow came and drove them to the towns for shelter. Of the number enrolled 20 were Pit Rivers, that being the largest number of this tribe that has ever attended.

Health.—The health of the pupils during the year was exceptionally good. Smallpox was prevalent in the surrounding country, but by care and watchfulness it was kept out of the school.

Class room.—The work in this department was very satisfactory, considering the many grades in charge of one teacher. Four creditable entertainments were given during the year.

Industrial.—Practical instruction in cooking, sewing, laundering, dairying, and general housekeeping has been given the girls. The boys have had practical training in farming, gardening, stock raising, irrigation, etc.

Farm and garden.—The yield of grain hay was not as great as was expected, considerable damage being done to this crop by ground squirrels. The garden also suffered from their frequent visits. The oat crop, which was cut for hay, amounted to 40 tons. The first crop of alfalfa amounted to 5 tons, and the second cutting will be about the same. The potatoes will probably amount to 250 bushels. There were also raised rhubard, lettuce, radishes, pease, beans, onions, carrots, beets, cabbage, squash, cucumbers, and tomatoes.

The flower garden has furnished a good supply of bouquets. Pansies and sweet pease are the best producers, pansies being in blossom nearly all of the year. Geraniums, carnations, nasturtiums, cosmos, and all of the hardier plants do well here.

The Indians.—The Paiute living in this vicinity are good workers for about two months of each year. During that time they are employed in the hay harvest as stackers, for which they receive $2 per day and subsistence. The balance of the year they do odd jobs when they can not live without it, but as long as they can manage to get a meager living without work they do so. They are inveterate gamblers, and spend most of their time playing cards or the hand game. They bet everything they possess, even their clothing. They have been allotted lands which are of practically no

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benefit to them. They can do nothing without water, and the available supply has been appropriated by the white settlers.

The Pit River Indians are more progressive. A few of them have improved their allotments and are trying to make homes. They are good workers, and are employed by the ranch owners the greater part of the year. They are also very fond of gambling. Many of the younger men of both tribes are good horsemen, and are employed to break the range horses raised in this country. Some of them own a number of horses themselves, and have sold several head for use in the cavalry.

Special Allotting Agent W. E. Casson, with two surveyors and assistants, has examined, surveyed, and set the corners on nearly all of the allotments in the Susanville land district. This has been of great benefit, as the Indian has been shown his allotment and all disputes in regard to boundary lines have been permanently settled. Mr. Casson is greatly interested in the advancement of the Indian, and has done much to encourage them in sending their children to school both here and at Greenville.

Conclusion.—Supervisor M. F. Holland's official visit was pleasant and beneficial. The employees have been earnest and faithful in their work during the year. Thanking you for favorable consideration during the year, I am,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORTON H. MILLER,
Industrial Teacher and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF RIVERSIDE AND PERRIS SCHOOLS, CALIFORNIA.

AUGUST 15, 1902.

DEAR SIR: Complying with usual instructions, I have the honor to submit my report for the year, as follows:

The average attendance at Perris for the year was 225, with an enrollment of 293. As has been the case for a number of years, the buildings were very much overcrowded. While the instruction from an industrial standpoint was very poor, yet the girls obtained considerable knowledge in housework and kindred matters through the outing system and otherwise. The boys received considerable information in woodwork, shoemaking, and some blacksmithing. Farming, gardening, horticulture, etc., were not taught, it being impossible to do so with worthless soil and no irrigating water. As a whole, however, the pupils did very well considering conditions, yet I can not say the school did the work it should, all owing to improper location and the utter impossibility to teach Indian pupils the art of self-support in a neighborhood where the most energetic of the American people failed to make a livelihood and were forced to leave for other fields. Homes were abandoned, houses moved away, and desolation reigns.

The beautiful structures designed for the Riverside School are completed, 11 in all, of the mission type. The corner stone of the main school building was laid on July 18, 1901, with a concourse of people present estimated at 10,000. Many prominent men of this and other States were present. Since that time great interest has been centered upon the Riverside School, known as the Sherman Institute, and many are the visitors from various parts of our country who have visited the site. At this time pupils are flocking in, and by September 1 the school no doubt will be filled to overflowing.

The school farm of 103 acres is one of the finest bodies of land in California. It lies under the most ample and largest irrigating system in the southern part of this State. The garden is furnishing in abundance everything that is needed. Up to the present 600 one-half gallon cans filled with tomatoes and about the same of plums have been put up, and were it not for the great amount of work necessary at this time in making ready to open school on September 1 the canning would be continued. It is intended that pupils be instructed here to the end that the Indian of California may occupy a higher plane in social affairs and finally become a part of the body politic and swallowed up therein, so that Indians as a distinctive people may finally be lost, and the future generation will not be known as Indians, but all classed as American citizens.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HARWOOD HALL,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GREENVILLE, CAL.

GREENVILLE, CAL., *July 1, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the Greenville Indian Industrial School, located at Greenville, Cal., 55 miles northwest of Beckwith and 87 miles northeast of Oroville and Chico, these being our nearest railroad points. The year just closed has been one of advancement along all lines. The attendance has increased, we have a better class of pupils, and the discipline has been so nearly perfect that the little exceptions are not worth mentioning.

Industrial departments.—Besides keeping up the repairs, the industrial teacher during the year, with the assistance of the boys, has built retaining bins in the commissary and pantry, raised a most excellent garden, cleaned out the underbrush from among the shade trees, built a furnace in the laundry, and cut about 50 cords of wood.

The seamstress and girls detailed for her department have manufactured all clothing necessary for the pupils, besides the mending, and found time, mostly outside of regular hours, for teaching the older girls embroidery. The laundry department has been without criticism. This is in charge of a full-blood Digger Indian woman, and no change is desired.

Literary department.—The schoolroom work up to the 15th of February was not satisfactory. Up to that date one teacher did all the work in the eight grades, with 72 pupils. She was earnest in her efforts, and did all that it was possible to do under the circumstances, but with meager results. At the date before mentioned Miss Pope, our former kindergartner, was returned, and the congested condition of Mrs. Paine's work was thus relieved. Since that time much has been accomplished, and more will be done next year.

Attendance.—There has been an increase in attendance for the last three quarters of about 12 per cent over the same period of the previous year. The girls' dormitory was filled, and we had to give out the word that we could take no more girls. We already have more applications of girls for admission the coming year than we can accommodate. Boys are harder to get, but we have a good prospect of filling up that side of the building during the coming year.

Health.—There have been two deaths during the year, both dying at home of tuberculosis. When it becomes evident that these children are doomed, the parents want them to come home to die. It is sadly pathetic. After they have gone home we exercise such care over them as can be done in sending them food, clothing, and medicines and furnishing them respectable burial.

Last fall I requested the Department to send us some vaccine matter. It proved to be very poor, producing varioloid in nearly every case. About the same time smallpox broke out at Janesville and Beckwith, finally getting into the vicinity of the school, and was very fatal among the Indians. These facts, together with the fact that the varioloid produced eruptions, gave rise to the report that the disease originated at the school and caused some feeling against it. I am glad to say that this feeling has almost entirely disappeared, and has given place to a feeling among many of its former enemies that the school is doing a good work among the Indians and making better workers of them.

Needs.—The main building was erected in 1897. The floors and stairs were made of soft pine. After five years of service these are very much worn. They must be replaced during the coming year, and I advise that they be laid with maple, or some other very hard flooring. This will cost considerable in the beginning, but will be cheaper in the end.

There are three rough board buildings, which were erected temporarily after the fire a few years ago. These have never been painted and are not things of beauty. I had intended having them whitewashed, but now think it advisable to work the material into a two-story building, properly built and finished; this building to be used as a storehouse.

Closets in the dormitories should replace the disease-spreading "cans." No more remains to be said in regard to lighting and heating than was said in my report last year, other than that we have escaped a fire thus far.

I acknowledge a visit from Special Agent D. W. Manchester, who came on a special matter in April. His visit was pleasant to us and very helpful. Not because it is supposed to be the thing to do, but because we owe it, we desire to thank that office for making things as pleasant for us as possible during the year and for many courtesies in many things.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES E. SHELL,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT LEWIS, COLO.

FORT LEWIS SCHOOL,
Breen, Colo., August 30, 1902.

SIR: Below I have the honor to submit report of this school for fiscal year 1902:

Attendance. The average would have been over 300, but in carrying out instructions regarding the elimination of pupils not having the required degree of Indian blood it was reduced to a fraction over 265. For the quarter ending June 30, 1902, the average was but 180, this being the quarter in which the directions concerning "White Indians" were put into force. At that time there yet remained a number not entitled to be present, but who could not be returned to their homes until transportation funds for the year 1903 were available. There were no deaths during the year.

Capacity.—This has been held at 300, but since the great decrease in attendance the new dining room, built for 150 pupils, has been put to the purpose of its construction and the old dining room utilized as a boys' dormitory. Until the capacity of the dining room is increased the capacity of the school must be considered as being 150.

Water.—For several years there has been a great scarcity of this, owing to successive seasons of drought, and the limited supply afforded by the La Plata River, which furnished us, having been appropriated by ranchmen in the vicinity. Had it not been for some fine springs on its grounds the school would have had to be abandoned several years ago, for the river bed was dry all during the summer months. Besides these springs on the grounds there are others about a quarter of a mile north of the plaza, on the school land. Before the period of droughts set in these springs produced a large amount of water running to waste. To utilize it a terra-cotta sewer pipe, 8 inches in diameter, was laid at a depth of 2½ feet, running from the springs to a cistern built on the river bank, close to the pump house, but the repeated dry years have so decreased the flow of the springs that but little water is obtained from this source.

The storage reservoir recently constructed a mile north of the school should assure us a sufficient supply of water for domestic purposes, provided the priority rights of the school be established. Without such rights we will not be able to secure water enough at any season to fill the reservoir, for ranchmen are realizing that storage reservoirs, even on a small scale, and built on their own lands, are necessary for their future protection, these reservoirs to be filled at the very season when we expect to fill ours, but we, having no rights fixed by the court, can be shut off until the reservoirs of all those having "rights" are filled.

Repairs.—The storeroom and guardhouse, both stone buildings, have been reshingled. A number of rooms have been replastered, almost entire, and afterwards kalsomined. Wainscoting of sitting room in girls' dormitory and of halls of brick building used as hospital has been done, all by labor of school carpenter and pupils.

General.—The new course of study was followed as closely as conditions would allow. Each teacher's pupils prepared, planted, and cultivated a plot of land, and as a sale of vegetables that might be raised was assured to the pupils, the proceeds to go to them, the failure of their crops, after their promising appearance in the early summer months, through want of water, must have been comparatively as disappointing to them as was the failure of their crops through the same means to the farmers in the neighborhood. As an object lesson as to how indispensable irrigation is to farming in this section it was invaluable.

Employees.—With but one exception the school officers have been efficient, zealous, and loyal, and excepting a short period, for which but one employee was responsible, the harmony and peace for which the school is known has obtained.

Needs.—A class-room building, an extension of dining room, if capacity of school is to be over 150; a lighting plant, electric or gas.

Very respectfully,

THOS. H. BREEN,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO., *August 31, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit my twelfth annual report of the Grand Junction Indian Training School, it being the report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

General.—Since my last annual report the hospital, schoolhouse, and assembly hall have been moved to more desirable locations, and a handsome new dormitory of pressed brick, two stories and basement, capable of accommodating 65 girls, and a one-story pressed brick warehouse have been erected. As arranged to-day we have the prettiest planned plant I have seen in the service. When our lawns have had the time necessary to the growth of trees, shrubbery, and grass the place will certainly be one of beauty. Between twelve and fourteen hundred loads of gravel have been placed on the walks and drives, and yard ditches for irrigating the lawn are almost complete. Lawn hydrants will assist and be of value, but will not supply water fast enough, without making them too numerous for good appearance, to secure a stand and establish a sod.

Industrial work.—There has been considerable improvement over last year. In some of the industrial work the employees in charge have done the work well as tasks, and while this makes a good appearance a vital principle is left out. Not left out because of an intention to omit or desire to shirk, but because the employee does not apprehend or apply the pedagogical principles that should underly and give tenor and direction to the work. It is not a fault, but a lack in the employee that necessarily produces a low grade of work and an equally low grade in the standing of the employee.

The Wednesday evening classes were again worked along the lines of object lessons as classes instead of as a mass. As classes they were taken where objects could be studied when this was more convenient than taking the objects to the class.

Literary work.—Though this work was fairly well done as a whole it suffered some because of necessary interruptions and changes. The changes required to put the work in line with the course of study, while not radical to a degree, caused a deviation from the course and plans in view, and I feel lessened enthusiasm of teachers, not because of lack of willingness, but because the pupils were slightly adrift in their expectations and less energetic in their work.

The indoor gardening, comprising seed testing as to percentage of germination, as well as watching the effects of graded planting, were equally interesting to pupils, teachers, and occasional visitors.

Water and sewerage.—The inefficiency of the water system has been rendered yet more trying during the year by the breaking of the city reservoir and later by the giving out of the pump. It is greatly annoying to have our water supply cut off without notice with a meal half prepared. With notice we can draw enough water to complete and get through a meal. Frequently during the past year we have found the supply was cut off in the city and the whole school disarranged, out of patience, and waiting an indefinite convenience. I have been frequently impressed with the belief that it was a mistake to cut out of the contract with the city the clause requiring them to notify us when our supply was to be cut off. There is no remedy for this annoyance but an independent water plant belonging to the school. If the present appropriation will install such a plant, we would not only have more satisfactory service, but certainly at less cost.

Improvements needed.—Mess hall for pupils. This should contain a dining room capable of seating comfortably 250 pupils; china closet and linen closet; a kitchen of capacity equal to that of the dining room, with closets for kitchen furniture and baking utensils; storeroom capable of holding two weeks' supplies of subsistence; bread room for two days' supply. In front of the dining room should be halls or vestibules large enough to hold the outer clothing of all the dining room will accommodate, and in some part of the building should be a room for the cook.

Shops building—This should be a two-story building, with carpenter shop, paint shop, and blacksmith shop below, and shoe shop and harness shop, tailor shop, printing office, and broom factory above.

Superintendent's cottage—Three thousand dollars; for accommodation of superintendent and family.

Heating, except in the new building, is by ordinary soft-coal stoves, and should be changed for the sake of better economy, better sanitation, and greater safety to buildings and other property, and, too, it should be changed because of the fact that other schools of the same size are equipped with the machinery for better methods and greater comfort, and as these things become known pupils naturally seek the better conditions and make the keeping of the school filled a much more difficult matter. These facts do not end it. With all the evils and dangers of coal stoves, we are left with cold halls and passageways; children are too frequently forced to dress standing on cold floors because the fire did not burn; and when it does burn employees are forced to give time to looking after the stoves needed elsewhere, lest such conditions are brought about as will endanger the health of children passing from an overheated room into the cold, and, too, to see that a conflagration is not started that in a very few minutes would destroy more property than several times the cost of a more efficient and less expensive method for apparatus and cost of construction necessary to make a change.

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Fire escapes.—This should include means of fighting fire. At the large boys' dormitory is a permanent wooden ladder and the building has stairways, so there is a minimum of danger. The girls' dormitory has iron ladders where needed, but both hospital and small boys' dormitory have stairs at central hall and in second story at the back of the building. An iron ladder should be placed on the front porch of each of these buildings to give outlet at the front as well as the back of the building. In addition, at least two light portable extension ladders and a hose cart carrying 600 feet of 2½-inch hose and 3 nozzles should be kept in readiness, provided the plan recently submitted by Engineer Pringle is carried out. So long as we are without water pressure to reach the ceiling of the second story we are not in need of fire ladders, hose, or hose cart.

School products during the year have been as follows:

Sewing room:		Sewing room—Continued:	
Aprons, check	343	Waists, boys'	8
Aprons, white	25	Carpenter shop:	
Aprons, blue denim	5	Frames, hay	3
Cases, pillow	357	Leveler	1
Cloths, table	25	Lighting plant	1
Curtains, window	27	Roller	1
Curtains, blue denim	9	Screens, window	45
Curtains, oilcloth	6	Table	1
Dresses, apron check	10	Wagon bed	1
Dresses, C. B. white	4	Farm and garden:	
Dresses, gingham	27	Eggs ....dozen..	2161
Dresses, duck, printed	58	Hay ....tons..	16
Dresses, gray flannel	27	Shoe shop:	
Dresses, basket ball	10	Shoes, boys'	259
Dresses, night	72	Shoes, girls'	127
Pants, boys'	8	Shoes, mens'	166
Sheets, unbleached	101	Suspenders	75
Skirts, flannel	24	Dairy:	
Skirts, white	43	Beef ....pounds..	4,402
Suits, union, boys'	38	Butter....do....	373
Suits, underwear	227	Hides	5
Suits, union	118	Milk ....gallons..	8,866
Towels	559		

Very respectfully,

THEO. G. LEMMON, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANS.

HASKELL INSTITUTE,
Lawrence, Kans., August 15, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, as the nineteenth annual report of Haskell Institute, the report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Each year Congress appropriates for the support and education of Indian youth at Haskell Institute a large sum, allowing $167 per year for each individual. The following individual expense account of an average pupil at Haskell Institute shows how this money has been expended during the past year.

Transportation	$13.06
Clothing	19.33
Subsistence	30.50
Light	2.90
Fuel	13.99
Water	2.16
Class-room supplies	2.00
Shop and miscellaneous supplies	8.11
Instructors	57.57

That the money appropriated each year is being advantageously expended is certainly shown by this statement and by further account of what is offered in the way of instruction. The boys have regular instruction in farming, gardening, dairying, carpentry, stone masonry, brick masonry, plastering, blacksmithing, wagon making, painting, harness making, shoe making, baking, printing, and in mechanical drawing, joinery, and forging. The girls receive regular class instruction in sewing, cooking, laundering, and general housekeeping. All pupils receive regular class-room instruction in grades from the kindergarten through the grammar school grades. A commercial course, a normal course, and a kindergarten training course are offered the few who may be prepared and show special aptitude for such training.

In addition to all these opportunities for hand and head training, careful attention is given to heart training. Students are offered regular courses of instruction in Bible study. Gospel services are held each week, and many lectures are provided which tend to lift the students onto a higher plane of thought and life. Physical training is carefully encouraged and directed. The social features of the school life are fostered. Thus it will be seen that each individual has a very unusual number of opportunities offered him.

During the year 1902 an average of 689 pupils have had these advantages at Haskell Institute. Sixty-six instructors, 40 white and 20 Indian, have been employed during the year. Although an unusual number of changes have taken place among the employees during the year, the work has been done well and the students have made satisfactory progress.

Although at times the results of the work do not satisfy the on-lookers, to those who are in the work and therefore have opportunities to observe the gradual development of individuals there is more and more of encouragement and satisfaction. The following report of graduates previous to the classes of 1902 is given as one of the proofs of the permanent good results of the training:

Normal graduates:		Commercial graduates—Continued:	
Teachers	16	Stenographers	7
Housekeepers	8	Industrial teachers	2
Engineers	2	Cattleman	1
Clerks	2	Clerk in store	1
Seamstresses	2	Printer	1
Matrons	2	Township assessor	1
Graduate students	3	Occupations unknown	3
Bookkeepers	2	Industrial graduates:	
Bank cashier	1	Tailor	1
Farmer	1	Steam fitter and plumber	1
Bandmaster	1	Wagon maker	1
Occupations unknown	2	Painter	1
Domestic graduates:		Blacksmith	1
Housekeepers	2	Steam engineer	1
Seamstresses	3	Shoemaker	1
Laundress	1	Printer	1
Students	9	Farmers and stock growers	4
Commercial graduates:		Graduate student	1
Clerks	8		

Of these 95 graduates, it is positively known that 77 are at work earning their own living, and in many instances contributing toward the help of needy parents or supporting in a respectable way a little family of their own.

Of the 41 graduates of the classes of 1902, there is not one but who is qualified to make a record equal to those made by graduates of the earlier classes. While this record deals only with graduates, observation proves that a good percentage of undergraduates are also making excellent records. True, the percentage of successes among undergraduates is not as large as among graduates. This fact is a strong argument in favor of the continuation of thorough educational work.

Such proofs as the above record of the effectiveness of thorough educational work and an ever-increasing demand from among the Indian population for enrollment at this school have led to demands for larger accommodations and better facilities. Therefore during the past year many improvements have been made, the principal one being the erection of a domestic building, providing commodious quarters for all lines of domestic training. This building will be occupied September 1, and will make it possible to give the girls of the institution still better advantages. In fact, the conditions for domestic training will be ideal. The institution is justly proud of its facilities for domestic training, and of the fact that the girls are now to have advantages for domestic training equal to those the boys have had for industrial training.

A large, well-built barn, with capacity for 24 horses, the farm tools, grain raised on farm, and 100 tons of hay, was built by the boys during the fall of 1901. During the past spring and present summer five employees' cottages have been built by the boys. Stone and brick work, carpenter work, painting, plumbing and electric work,

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and the plastering, all have been largely done by boys under the direction of school mechanics. This work has given an excellent opportunity for mechanical instruction, and considerable money has been saved. There was an appropriation of $3,000 for the barn. The lowest bid received, after twenty-one days' advertisement, was $3,500. This was rejected, and the barn was built by student labor for $2,700. The appropriation for employees' cottages was $5,000. The lowest bid was $7,500. By building with student labor, quarters with greater capacity than was proposed by the plans on which the $7,500 bid was made have been built within an expenditure of $5,000.

I give these facts not merely to show that it is not always wise to build under contract, but also to show that the Indian students have capacity for mechanical work, and that the students do perform a very great amount of hard labor. The facts are that the boys and girls, as well as employees, in this school work very hard. There is no time for idleness. Every hour has its duty, and that duty is cheerfully performed. This insures contentment while in the school and develops industrious boys and girls to go out into the world when the school life is completed.

The summer season of 1901 was exceptionally hot and dry and as a result the agricultural work was almost in vain. Almost no corn, oats, or grain of any kind was raised. The early vegetable crop was good and the tables were well supplied with vegetables. Late table vegetables were very scarce but an unusually large crop of sugar beets and turnips was raised. From a little less than 1 acre were gathered 1,000 bushels of sugar beets. These were fed to the cattle during the winter instead of grain and the results were very satisfactory. The flow of milk kept up well and the cows came out of the winter fat and sleek.

The present farming season has been unusually good and, except on low land where crops have been drowned out, the yield will be heavy. Vegetables of all kinds are plentiful. In fact, there has not been a season during my connection of sixteen years with the institution when there has been such a variety and abundance of vegetables. Pupils' tables have been abundantly supplied with lettuce, radishes, onions, peas, beans, beets, cucumbers, squash, sweet corn, tomatoes, cabbage, potatoes, cauliflower, carrots, parsnips, etc. A 10-acre tomato field gives promise now of yielding enough tomatoes to last the family of 750 children throughout the entire year after paying the expenses of canning. The corn crop will be very good. The hay is exceptionally heavy, and the yield will aggregate approximately 600 tons. The farm and garden work has been especially heavy during the past year and the boys as well as employees deserve commendation for the interest shown and the work accomplished.

The trade departments have also accomplished a very great deal in the way of manufacturing besides keeping up the legitimate work of giving systematic instruction. About 60 wagons were made in the wagon, blacksmith, and paint shops, 150 sets of harness in the harness shop, 1,200 pairs of shoes in the shoe shop, 1,200 suits in the tailor shop, other industries a proportionate amount of work required in their respective departments.

The academic work was conducted on much the same lines as during former years. An unusually large number of changes took place in the teaching force, and this was cause for some irregularities, but as classes were moved into the beautiful new school building new interest and greater enthusiasm was aroused and thus any discouragements that there may have been were forgotten.

The academic course of study now provides for one year's kindergarten work, for the eight grades, a preparatory year and two years following in either the normal or the commercial course. Grades I to III, inclusive, form the model school, in charge of the critic teacher and four Indian assistants, graduates from the previous year's normal class. The kindergarten, the normal, the commercial, and the music classes are each in charge of special teachers. The commercial class is becoming so popular that another teacher is needed.

Vocal music is given to all classes but the commercial, and instrumental music to about 30 pupils. Besides the regular class work in vocal and instrumental music, there have been a choir of 16 members, a mixed chorus of 24, a girls' chorus of 16, a male orchestra of 14, and a band of 40. These different organizations furnish music for the Sunday services and all other public exercises.

The work in all grades from the seventh up is arranged upon departmental lines.

All holidays were commemorated by public school exercises. Many other entertainments by classes and societies were given, of which the most noteworthy were the preparatory, the normal, and the commercial class-day programmes given at the end of the school year.

Four literary societies have been maintained during the year, holding their sessions two Friday evenings of each month. The Sarah A. Brown and the Montezuma

societies consist of all the young women above the fifth grade. The Lincoln and the Invincible societies of the corresponding young men. The lower grades meet in their respective class rooms on the same evenings to discuss current events, sing, and listen to carefully selected stories read by the teachers in charge. Each society is governed by officers of its own choosing from among its own members. Parliamentary usage is followed. A teacher or critic is in charge of each society, but the management is left very largely to the pupils, to inculcate in them a feeling of self-responsibility.

One Friday evening of each month has been devoted to the monthly social, held either in the gymnasium or in the corridors of the school building. The fourth Friday evening of each month has been devoted to a public entertainment of some kind.

On June 25 there were graduated 9 from the normal course, 8 from the commercial, and 2 from the kindergarten training. Three of the normal graduates will remain as assistant teachers next year, under the supervision of the critic teacher.

The enrollment during the year has been 576 boys and 377 girls, making a total of 953. The average attendance was 689, there being 60 tribes represented.

The addition to the school building which was completed last fall gives commodious quarters for the school work. In the addition there are 12 large, well-lighted and well-ventilated rooms, besides two corridors that are used as class rooms. The building is heated and ventilated by the gravity system and lighted by electricity.

The greatest need at present is for a larger room for the library. This is in charge of a regular librarian, and is open all day and every evening besides a few hours on Sunday, and is often crowded with pupils. During the year a carefully selected list of 380 books and 43 periodicals was added to the library. The books, besides those for general reading, include 4 for the tailor's department, 6 for the painter's, 3 for the shoemaker's, 6 for the blacksmith's, 2 for the engineer's, 3 for the carpenter's, 4 for the gardener's, 4 for the mason's, 29 for the farmer's, 9 for the domestic science, 15 for the commercial, and 4 for the medical. The periodicals include 25 monthly magazines, 13 weekly papers, and 5 dailies.

Special notice should be made of the change in policy with reference to religious training in Indian schools. Early in the fall of 1901 a request was received from Charles S. Lusk for the privilege of having the Catholic priest of St. John's Church, of Lawrence, visit the school for the purpose of giving the Catholic children religious instruction. As it has always been the policy of the Indian Bureau studiously to avoid any sectarian religious training, the request was denied. An appeal was then made, with the result that the honorable Secretary of the Interior directed that any denomination that might make the request should be allowed not to exceed three hours per week for the religious instruction of students of the school of their respective denominations. Although this gives any denomination an opportunity to do home missionary work, but one denomination has begun work, viz, the one that made the request to be allowed to do so.

All young people, and especially Indians, who are a special mark for all kinds of temptation as they go out into the world for themselves, should have most careful Christian training, and although it is to be regretted that this training must come through denominational religious instruction, it is at the same time cause for rejoicing that three hours per week may now be given to Christian work without fear of criticism or disapproval. Since the ruling referred to was made, employees have felt free to do active Christian work and there have been excellent results in Bible classes and in the voluntary Christian organizations.

The Young Women's Christian Association has had a membership of about 125 girls, the Junior Young Women's Christian Association a membership of 75, the Young Men's Christian Association about 100, and the Junior Young Men's Association about 50. Many boys and girls have been greatly helped by meeting together in these associations and through the inspiration of heart-to-heart talks have begun to live really consistent, thoughtful, Christian lives.

Certainly the well organized industrial training school, with its wide-awake academic teachers and its skillful industrial teachers, a majority of whom are willing Christian workers, is an ideal institution for developing the all-sided useful citizen. Such is the object of the work at Haskell Institute, and the work of the year of 1902 has been conscientiously contributed toward that end.

I desire to mention publicly conditions that have largely contributed toward a successful year. The appropriation was liberal, supplies were delivered more promptly than usual and the quality was very satisfactory. Authorities have been promptly and liberally granted, and the hearty cooperation of your office in all undertakings for the institution has encouraged best effort.

Very respectfully,

H. B. Peairs, *Superintendent.*

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

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REPORT OF SCHOOL AT MOUNT PLEASANT, MICH.

MOUNT PLEASANT, MICH., *August 23, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

The average attendance for the year has been 243.

The schoolroom work has been modified to conform very nearly to the requirements of the new Course of Study, and the interest of pupils has been increased thereby.

Industrial work has been generally satisfactory, except as to class work in the different departments, which was not reached last year owing chiefly to lack of suitable accommodations, epidemics of measles, etc., having caused the occupation of several rooms for isolation and detention which were needed for class work.

Omitting any enumeration of articles manufactured, the general improvements are: An additional boiler for steam heat; a heater and oil separator for using exhaust steam; a silo; addition of eight cows to the school herd; the addition of plum and apple trees to the stock on hand; the removal of the unsightly troughs from the old dormitory and substitution of tile below the surface and incidentally the provision of a good supply of rain water for washing pupils' hands; setting shade trees; completion of the terracing of the front lawn to make the parts symmetrical; securing a supply of water adequate to the needs of the school; strengthening the foundations of the ells of the old dormitory to prevent the ashlar work from separating from the rest of the stone wall, and other less important betterments, not the least of which is the making of butter for the school.

There has been earnest, faithful work on the part of employees, and ideals and standards of excellence are in no wise lowered. The year has been a prosperous one, in spite of the severe epidemics.

I desire to express my sincere thanks to you for generous support and valuable suggestions.

Very respectfully, E. C. NARDIN, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOL AT MORRIS, MINN.

INDIAN SCHOOL, *Morris, Minn., July 9, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Morris Indian Industrial School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

The Morris Indian Industrial School has been conducted under Government supervision since 1897, at which time it was purchased from the Catholic Mission Board. The present superintendent took charge October 1 last, receipting for property to Supervisor Chalcraft, then temporarily in charge.

Attendance.—The school then had an attendance of 102. The capacity is rated at 160, and the appropriation is for 150. As soon as funds were available the attendance was increased to 175 and remained near that figure for the remainder of the year, making the average slightly above the number appropriated for. Efforts to fill the school were hindered considerably by the prevalence of smallpox among the reservations of Minnesota and by the fact that the more desirable pupils have been transferred to other schools.

Health and sanitation.—The school physician reports the general health better than in previous years. There was one death from consumption and one from heart disease. The former had no home to which he could be sent. The body of the latter was sent to her home for interment. In addition to these, three pupils showing strongly marked tendencies to consumption were sent to their homes.

Improvements.—The girls' old dormitory has been reroofed, and the building formerly used as a boys' dormitory has been repaired and converted into shops, a gymnasium, and a band room. There were constructed 160 individual wardrobes for pupils, and the basements in the dormitories were rearranged to allow rooms for coarse clothing. Besides these, many minor repairs were made to the plumbing and to buildings. Three thousand forest-tree seedlings of elm, ash, box elder, and soft maple have been planted and are being cared for.

Employees.—The position of laborer was discontinued and that of clerk established January 6. The force of employees was of average efficiency and it is believed has been decidedly improved during the year. There were six resignations, and with possibly one exception the new employees were improvements over the former ones. The position of disciplinarian is to be replaced by that of engineer for the ensuing year. Those on duty at the end of the year are, with but few exceptions, interested in the general welfare of the school and willing to work for its upbuilding, even though it be in lines without their regular duties.

Discipline.—There has been no dungeon, no guardhouse, and no room in which pupils were locked up in lieu of a guardhouse. The behavior of the pupils at the school and in the town has been exceptionally good. No cases of drunkenness or drinking of intoxicants are known to have occurred, and the use of tobacco by pupils has ceased. There have been four runaways, and two of them voluntarily returned. Two boys have been expelled. The withholding of privileges has been the most effective mode of punishment.

Industrial.—Excellent training has been given the boys in the care of stock and general farm and garden work, and much useful experience was afforded a detail of four boys in carpentry. An interesting and thus far successful experiment is being made with two boys who are apprenticed in the town of Morris, one to a printer and the other to a blacksmith. After six months both employers report excellent work and conduct. It is hoped that events may justify the extension of the idea so as to include a large number of pupils.

The girls have done well in general housework and in the laundry, also in institutional cooking, but have made little progress in such cooking as is of use in homes, owing to the lack of an employee having both time and other qualifications for such instruction. The sewing room had no competent instructor until the last quarter of the year, and then the pressure of accumulated work was such as seriously to handicap the instructor.

Literary.—There are three teachers, one carried as principal teacher and another as kindergartner. All teach a full day, and the kindergartner is the music teacher. The class-room instruction has not been up to date in method, although it has been conscientiously done and has proceeded without interruption or change of teachers. A class of nine has completed the seventh-grade work and it is hoped will complete the course of eight grades next year. There were no graduates and no baccalaureate addresses this year.

The pupils have maintained The William Morris Literary Society, and their programmes would do credit to many more pretentious institutions. Membership has been voluntary, but has included nearly all of those of suitable advancement.

A band of 12 pieces has practiced regularly and with fair results. Their playing is rated at much more than "fair," but their progress has not been so marked as would be desired. The band is in general demand for public occasions in Morris and adjoining towns. Piano lessons have been given to four girls throughout the year, and their advancement has been quite satisfactory. The singing of the pupils as a whole is exceptionally good.

Inspecting officials.—To Supervisor Edwin L. Chalcraft the school is indebted for much in the way of reorganization before its being turned over to the present superintendent. In May Supervisor J. Franklin House paid an appreciated visit of four days and in June Supervisor Charles gave much needed advice concerning the repair and remodeling of buildings.

The school is in need of a new laundry, steam heat for the large frame building, an addition to the school building for an assembly hall, and a superintendent's cottage. It is impossible in this climate to heat large buildings comfortably with stoves or to do satisfactory laundry work without a good building and modern machinery. The completion rather than the enlargement of the school is desired and urged.

While the year's work has been attended by many difficulties, the support from my associates in the school and from your office has enabled satisfactory progress to be made. The location is healthful and beautiful, the relations with the people of the village cordial, and the attitude of the pupils and employees loyal.

Very respectfully,

JNO. B. BROWN, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT VERMILION LAKE, MINN.

VERMILION LAKE SCHOOL,
Tower, Minn., August 26, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this the fourth annual report of the Vermilion Lake School.

The average attendance for the year was 145. The number of pupils from the Nett Lake band of Indians remained the same. Most of the pupils were from Fond du Lac,

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White Earth, and other reservations in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Runaways were infrequent. The conduct and progress of the pupils has been more nearly satisfactory than ever before.

The health of the school has been good. There were no cases of any contagious or infectious disease.

The school garden, which is slowly being brought into a productive condition, furnished an abundance of "green stuff" during the summer and potatoes enough to last through the year. A little more land has been cleared. This summer we have for the first time cut some hay. While clearing land in this country is a slow and exceedingly laborious process, we will in a few years have as much hay land as we need.

Several changes in the corps of teachers disturbed to some extent the literary work, yet the pupils showed unusual interest. This is due in part at least to the encouragement received from friendly visitors, who have inspired both pupils and employees. We are particularly indebted to Mr. T. F. Cole, of Duluth, who is sending seventeen copies of current magazines to our reading rooms. The success of the reading rooms—and they are a success, because the pupils read—is in no small measure due to Mr. Cole. I would like to mention all the friends of progress and civilization who have in any way aided or encouraged us. Sufficient to say, though, that both pupils and employees are benefited by the knowledge that there are people outside of our little school who are interested in and look with favor upon our work.

Religious exercises have been conducted at the school by Father Buh and Rev. Mr. Ellis.

An effort has been made to conduct the work in all the departments along the lines indicated in the Course of Study, which we consider the best manual ever placed in the hands of employees in the Indian service; yet in many instances, owing to unavoidable conditions and limited ability of employees, we are not as near the indicated lines as we would like to be.

Thanking your office for continued courteous treatment, I am,

Very respectfully,

OLIVER H. GATES, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT SHAW, MONT.

FORT SHAW, MONT., *August 27, 1902.*

SIR: I respectfully submit the tenth annual report of this school.

There is little to report out of the ordinary routine of the school. The school was filled to its capacity September 23, which was the earliest date in its history. The attendance was maintained without difficulty, the fourth quarter of the school having an average attendance almost equaling the enrollment, with no runaways. The cooperation of several of the Indian agents in discouraging runaway pupils in the second and third quarters of the school year made running away very unpopular, so that the fourth quarter left us with a clean record in this matter. The indications are at this writing that the school will be filled and the attendance maintained with equal success the ensuing year.

The school was without a gardener and dairyman from August 11, 1901, to July 14, 1902, and four different persons have had the farm work in charge during the year. This has been somewhat disorganizing to this department of the school. However, at this time we have both of these positions regularly filled, and a favorable closing of the season is anticipated.

We have found the Course of Study very helpful, and expect it will be much more so the ensuing year. The course of study with reference to individual gardens was carried out on a small scale, and preparations are now being made to carry it out more extensively each ensuing year. The average age of the pupils of the school is 12 years. It will be the policy of the school in its future selections of pupils to increase the average age so as to have as large a percentage as possible competent to take up the individual garden and farm work.

It seems to me that in the training of children of this section agriculture by means of irrigation, stock raising, and everything pertaining thereto should be given first importance. The Government and individual Indians on the various reservations from which this school draws have been giving this matter much attention. It will be the object of the school to supplement this work in every way possible in order that when these pupils will have returned to their reservations they will be able to take up the work understandingly.

Sun River, a beautiful mountain stream, passes through the middle of the reservation, which consists of 35,000 acres of land. Aside from this, the reservation is supplied with a number of very valuable springs, supplying an abundance of water for stock. We have at present about 400 cattle and 37 horses. While we have been able to handle this amount of stock heretofore on 5,000 acres, we find that the rapid increase of stock demands more land, on account of which we added, on the west end of the original school site, about 3,000 acres of bottom land that has been used as common range for sheep, cattle, and horses—mostly sheep. It will require a few years of easy pasturage in order that this land may recuperate. It is the intention to add an additional amount of similar land to the east end of the present farm this fall, which will give us under fence about 12,000 acres of land. Our cattle are rapidly increasing, and by the time this land is in condition for pasturage we will have sufficient stock to graze it.

There is a small ditch taken out of Sun River about 9 miles above the school site. This was taken out by the soldiers for the purpose of supplying the campus and trees, and during a dry season it more than taxes its capacity to do this. There are extensive irrigation systems being taken out of this river, and in order to insure a priority of right and to secure sufficient water for the eventual use of this school a ditch should be taken out at an early date. This ditch would irrigate about 3,000 acres of bottom or first bench land, also about 2,000 acres of upper bench land that is at present of very little value, but when irrigated produces the best of alfalfa, blue-joint, and, in fact, grasses and grains of all varieties indigenous to this climate and locality.

With an adequate irrigation system, this school can produce its own meat, flour, and vegetables, besides placing articles of this nature upon the market, thereby helping largely in the support of the school. The entire reservation, properly irrigated, will accommodate about 2,500 head of cattle and horses, sufficient to carry on the work of an institution of this size.

There have been few improvements in the school plant. Considerable material and labor have been expended to keep buildings in repair, it not being considered advisable to make extensive expenditures upon buildings that must necessarily be replaced shortly.

Very respectfully,

F. C. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GENOA, NEBR.

GENOA INDIAN SCHOOL,
Genoa, Nebr., September 16, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Special attention was given during the year to organizing the industrial work. All pupils in the school received systematic instruction in some line of work. Boys who were too small to learn a trade or do farming or dairying were given lessons in woodwork and in the use of needle and thread—sewing on buttons and mending rents in their garments.

The girls too small to engage in regular work were given lessons in sewing, darning, mending, etc. Cooking and sewing classes were taught throughout the year. All boys not learning trades in shops were given lessons in the use of tools in the carpenter shop.

A course in agriculture was taught in the schoolrooms, taking the work in nature study and agriculture as outlined in Course of Study. Boxes were in all schoolrooms, where seeds were planted and carefully watched. In the spring each teacher was given a plot of ground 40 by 100 feet and a list of seeds for a family garden. These plots were laid off in beds and planted and cultivated as schoolroom exercises, so that every pupil had some training in this work. Many of the older ones have learned to care for a garden. What they are studying in agriculture we are trying to make practical in the farm and garden of the school. The new course of study has been a very great aid in better organizing the industrial work.

We will go into the new school building the first of the year. It is certainly a well-planned building.

The carpenter force built a new dairy barn with stalls for 30 cows, feed and milk rooms, and space for 50 tons of hay. A neat five-room cottage was also constructed out of an old frame. A good many old shacks have been destroyed, greatly improving the appearance of the grounds. A contract is let for material for a new hospital, which the school force will build.

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The garden has yielded an abundance. The farm is making a splendid crop. An estimate of hay, grain, etc., can not now be given. The orchard contains a quantity of fine apples.

The greatest need of the school now is some more land. The farm contains 300 acres. This includes school grounds, barn lots, and orchard. A very limited number of domestic animals can be kept. We have not enough land to do anything in stock raising except to keep a few calves for the dairy and raise a few pigs.

Very respectfully,

W. H. WINSLOW, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT TOTTEN, N. DAK.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Fort Totten, N. Dak., August 12, 1902.

SIR: The annual report of this school for the fiscal year 1902 is respectfully submitted.

The school is located on the south shore of Devils Lake, a beautiful inland body of water with about 200 miles of shore line. The city of Devils Lake is situated on the opposite side of the lake about 13 miles north, on the Great Northern Railroad, and Oberon is 12 miles west on the Northern Pacific.

The school is conducted in two departments, the headquarters being at the fort, (old Fort Totten), and the Sisters' department (Grey Nuns of Montreal) being about one mile north of the fort, with the Devils Lake Agency between.

Attendance.—The aggregate attendance for the year has been very satisfactory, the average being 265½, while the appropriation was for 250 pupils. The average at the fort was 164½, and at the Sisters' 101½. This attendance came mostly from the Turtle Mountain tribe and those related thereto. The attendance from the Devils Lake Sioux on this reservation averaged about 90 or 95 pupils, not being as much as was desired. They were given preference in filling the school, and every possible inducement offered, but the attendance was not regular and the average considerably below the enrollment. No reason can be assigned for this except the customary aversion to schools manifested by many Indians, and no adequate means of enforcing attendance. The attendance was much more regular than for some years previous, and if equal improvement can be made another year the difficulty will be largely overcome. On the other hand, the number of pupils offered by the Turtle Mountain Indians was more than the school could receive.

The appropriation for this year has been raised to 300 pupils, and the number of applications received up to date indicate that the school will be filled as full as the fund will maintain.

Health.—The health of the school has been exceptionally good, with the exception of eye and throat troubles during the first half of the year, and the appearance of chorea among the girls in March and April, in what seemed to be an epidemic form. The locality seems to be exceptionally healthful, and with the changes and improvements being made in dormitories and schoolrooms I can see nothing of particular danger for the coming year.

Literary.—The schoolroom work was much disturbed by changes in the corps of teachers, but withal was quite satisfactory. Interest was generally very good, but organization was at times lacking. For want of assembly room no general sessions had been held in the school for some years back, and centralization of effort and purpose was lacking. I improvised a room that was made to serve the purpose, and while the arrangement was imperfect, the result in additional interest and harmonizing the efforts of different departments fully justified the change. The pupils never tired of the general exercises, either sacred or literary, and the character of the work done by them was good. A large assembly hall is now under way of construction at the Fort, which will serve the school for all needs of this kind in an excellent manner.

The literary work at the sisters' department showed excellent work for the class of children kept in the school. The Sioux tongue was made to articulate clearly and forcibly. The enunciation of little children one year from camp was almost perfect.

Deportment.—The improvement in the deportment of the pupils during the year has been very marked and most satisfactory. Such spirit has been instilled among them that many of them are controlled by appealing to their honor instead of resorting to punishments. In fact punitive measures have largely been discarded as a means of controlling many evils common to school work.

A very happy and contented spirit prevailed during most all the year, especially among the Turtle Mountain pupils. There were many cases of desertion among the Sioux living near, but it was more from force of habit and the knowledge that they would be welcomed at home than from discontent with the school.

Industries.—The school has for several years been provided with various industrial establishments for the training of the boys, in fact it seemed to me too much so for the number of boys carried by the school, and I therefore discontinued the manufacture of harness. Farming, carpentering, engineering, tailoring, and shoemaking, are maintained as regular industries in which the boys work and are trained.

The industrial training of the girls for some years past had not been given the consideration to which they are of right entitled. They had been detailed to sewing room, laundry, and housework only; the kitchen, dining room, and bakery all being provided with details of boys. This was changed to the extent that girls were detailed to kitchen and dining-room work, but the number of girls carried has not admitted of putting them in the bakery.

Domestic training.—One of the most urgent needs of the school now is a department of domestic training, with an employee whose duty it is to teach such industries as girls need to know, and such as the employees at the heads of such departments are unable to teach for want of time. The cook, seamstress, laundress, and baker, all have as much as they can do to keep up their departments, and the girls can not be given the instructions to which they are rightfully entitled. This matter is now pending before the Indian Office, and if approved the girls can be taught many things that will be of value to them in home life. The demand for domestic work in the homes of this State is the greatest I have ever known, and the girl who has good training can make more money in that calling than in schoolroom work. Most of the girls here are very bright, and, more to the point, are willing to accept employment as soon as they are competent to hold such positions. I earnestly plead their cause.

Farm and stock.—The most extensive industrial feature of the school is farming and stock raising, for which the school is excellently equipped. The farm at the fort comprises about 240 acres under cultivation, about 500 acres fenced for pasture, and extensive meadows. The soil is good and the yield the last two seasons has been good. I now have about 1,000 bushels of feed left over from last year's crop, and over 300 bushels of wheat. The yield now being thrashed will aggregate about 5,000 bushels—wheat, oats, barley, and flax—worth at least $2,500. This will make feed enough for two years should the next crop be a failure, and about 600 bushels of wheat for the mill.

The school is well supplied with live stock, all grown at the school or purchased from the proceeds of the farm. The dairy herd is being managed to good success, and will soon be large enough to admit of culling out all but the best milkers. This department is a matter of a paramount interest to the boys, for many of them will depend on such work for their future maintenance. Farm wages are usually high in this State, and many young men from the reservations go out on the farms each year.

Buildings.—The buildings at the fort are for the most part brick buildings, erected by the military nearly thirty years ago. Some of the foundations are very inferior, and much of the brickwork was not properly bonded. All this now necessitates a great deal of repairing. Then in remodeling the plant for school purposes the floor space was divided into very small compartments, requiring about double work to keep the plant in order. It also makes it almost impossible properly to light, heat, and ventilate the children's quarters. Very extensive repairs are now under way, however, and before the school is filled again I hope to have all the quarters for pupils and the schoolrooms in good condition. No new buildings are now being planned for except the completion of the assembly hall, it being considered more advisable to put the ones now in use in good repair.

The buildings at the Sisters' department are frame, have been in use over twenty years, but are in a good state of repair. All departments there are collected in one aggregation except the laundry and a small barn. This makes it somewhat dangerous in case of fire. The children's quarters, however, are pretty well provided with means of escape should fires occur.

Sanitation.—Much has been done in the last year to improve the sanitation by removing and repairing outbuildings and by letting in a flood of light and air into some of the children's quarters, but it is yet bad enough. Neither plant has any regular sewer system, the sewage being discharged into sinks, cesspools, or open ditches. The schools seem not to have suffered much from this neglect in the past, but it certainly is not wise to tempt fate much longer. There is now sufficient appropriation standing to put in a system of mains which will doubtless be entirely adequate. As soon as this can be done relief can be obtained.

The water supply is ample and of good quality.

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Improvements.—The improvements specifically provided for by the last appropriation bill are systems for heating and electric lighting and sewers. The former appropriations made for these purposes were inadequate and all had to be increased or renewed. Each of these systems is badly needed and it is hoped they will be completed during the next summer, it being now too late to accomplish such work before winter.

As a part of the system of repairs now being made I hope soon to repair and remodel one of the double cottages now in use by employees to be used for a general hospital.

It is seldom one has cause to complain of the times being too good, but I have been seriously embarrassed in carrying on the work of improvements and repairs for the last twelve months from such cause. It has been almost impossible to secure competent workmen, and sometimes none of any class could be had.

General.—The year's work in general has been very satisfactory. The rights of the pupils have been fully established, and their advancement morally and in literary and industrial departments has been very marked. The harmony of the general interests has been maintained, and very little has transpired to mar the peace and prosperity of the institution. The attendance from among the Sioux was not what I should have liked, though it was greater than for a few years past. The interest manifested by the other patrons of the school is most gratifying, and gives promise of a full school for the coming year.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. L. DAVIS,
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHILOCCO, OKLA.

CHILOCCO AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL,
Chilocco, Okla., August 26, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith annual report for Chilocco Agricultural School for the year ending June 30, 1902.

The year closed with the school filled to its utmost capacity, the average attendance for the fourth quarter being 480. The average for the year was 428. It is expected to enroll not less than 600 for the next fiscal year.

The health of the pupils during the past year was exceptionally good.

Building improvements during the year consisted of two large wings to the school building, giving four additional schoolrooms, and a two-story stone office building of eight rooms, the latter being erected in open market by the school force. Congress has made a liberal appropriation for the enlargement and improvement of the school plant during the ensuing fiscal year.

Special attention has been given to the development and improvement of the school farm. It is expected to make agriculture and stock raising, gardening, dairying, and horticulture the chief features of the school. The school possesses a magnificent farm of 13½ sections, the market value of which is not less than $275,000. As the majority of our Indian youth are possessors of allotments and farms, and as they have for generations lived an outdoor life, nothing could seem more appropriate or right than to foster in them a love for farm life and work. This is the one door that will be always open for them, and about the only vocation they can follow after graduation and live among their own people. Indian youth taught trades have seldom been known to go out and work at them in competition with the white race. If love for their farm homes and pride in caring for them can be instilled into the Indian youth, rapid advancement will be made in uplifting the Indian race. To this end the resources of the Chilocco school will be consecrated

Some improvements on the school farm have already been inaugurated. The cultivated area has been increased by breaking out some 1,500 acres of sod; about 15 miles of wire fencing has been constructed, the dairy herd has been enlarged and improved, and a complete creamery has been installed, a start has been made in the chicken business, suitable houses and yards having been constructed and a number of good varieties of chickens, turkeys, and ducks purchased; a new orchard of 30 acres has been set out, and some new implements have been purchased, chief among which were mowers, rakes, and balers, with which the school hay crop of several thousand acres will be harvested by school force.

The past season, while favorable for most crops, was not a favorable one for the wheat, and much of it was plowed up in the spring and planted to oats. The yield

of oats was about 7,000 bushels. Most of the remaining cultivated area and much of the sod breaking was planted to kaffir corn and cane, with the result that we will have thousands of tons of good forage feed.

Our work in gardening was highly successful, the yield of small vegetables of all kinds being greater than could be used; our crop of potatoes, 16 acres, produced not less than 3,200 bushels, and a large yield of tomatoes are also expected.

The orchard produced a large crop of cherries, apricots, and peaches, and large quantities of fruits and vegetables have been canned during the season.

The shop work at Chilocco, while not the emphasized feature, is of the best. The following work is carried on for the benefit of the school and for the instruction of students: Carpentering, wagon making, blacksmithing, tailoring, shoemaking, harness making, broom making, painting, printing, masonry, dressmaking, sewing, fancy work, cooking, baking, canning of fruits, laundering, and housekeeping, while our engineering department gives the best instruction in practical work in the care and management of our steam heat, waterworks, electric light, and ice plants.

The class room and literary work for the past year was good and the results satisfactory. A class of 16 students was graduated. Literary societies were organized and much interest manifested by pupils. The large school library is much appreciated and made good use of.

A mandolin club and an orchestra were organized during the year, and the school band was brought up to a high degree of efficiency by the close of the term. A few concerts given in Oklahoma cities elicited much praise from the public and flattering press notices. Special efforts were made to develop the social nature of pupils, which resulted in much good feeling and a livelier interest in the "white man's life."

My thanks are due the honorable Commissioner and the Department for the hearty good will and support accorded me in behalf of Chilocco, also to my very efficient corps of employees for the loyalty, industry, and fidelity with which they have performed their work.

Very respectfully,

S. M. MCCOWAN,
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHEMAWA, OREGON.

INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Chemawa, Oreg., August 13, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my seventh annual report of the Salem Indian School, in compliance with your instructions.

Origin.—In the year 1880 Maj. M. C. Wilkinson established this school at Forest Grove, Oreg., starting in with 25 pupils and two small frame buildings. In 1885 it was moved to its present location in order that the necessary amount of farming land could be obtained.

Location.—The Salem Indian School or Harrison Institute is located 3 miles north of Salem and 47 miles south of Portland, on the main line of the Southern Pacific. The name Chemawa (Che-may-wah) is the Indian name given to the school and the post-office established here, and means a happy camping place. The Indians used to camp here many years ago when they hunted deer, bear, and antelope and fished in the beautiful waters of Lake Labish, a lake which is now no more, having been changed by the white man into fields and vegetable gardens. The location of the school is picturesque, healthy, and very desirable from every standpoint. Being in the heart of the beautiful Willamette Valley, which is 100 miles long by 15 to 25 miles wide and thickly settled with a class of energetic, progressive, and well-to-do farmers, the pupils of this school receive the full benefits of a rural life and the best type of American civilization.

Attendance.—The attendance at the school last year exceeded all former years, there having been enrolled 752 pupils. The average attendance of the year was 562. Pupils come to Chemawa without canvassing or solicitation. The agents and superintendents of this district in most cases have taken a very active interest in transferring pupils here from their respective schools. A large number of our pupils come from remote settlements, off reservations, where Indians are fishing, hunting, or working for their living, independent of the Government.

Improvements.—During the year a brick dormitory for large girls, a brick industrial building, and a brick laundry have been built, costing $31,000. The steam heating

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and electric lighting plants are also enlarged, so that now all the principal buildings are included in the same. Plans and specifications are now being made to build a brick dormitory for large boys and extend the sewer system of the school.

Industrial work.—This important branch of our work has been pushed along as thoroughly and energetically as possible. Boys and girls have had it impressed upon them that they must learn how to do some kind of work and do it well, so that they can earn their living by doing that work when they leave school. Special attention has been given to farming, gardening, fruit growing, poultry raising, stock raising, bee culture, and dairying, being important for Indian boys to learn, as the majority will depend more on what they can raise from their allotments than from trades acquired. Boys have also been instructed in the various trades, such as blacksmithing, wagon making, painting, carpentering, harness and saddle making, plumbing, engineering, tailoring, baking, and cooking.

Girls have been taught laundering, cooking, nursing, ladies tailoring, dressmaking, and general housekeeping.

This school is fortunate in having a very efficient corps of industrial instructors, many of whom are experts at their trades and possess the necessary ability of successfully imparting instruction to their apprentices as well as being able to do the work in a first-class manner themselves.

Literary work.—The work of this department has been in the main satisfactory. A large and interesting class of pupils graduated from the grammar-school grade, some of whom also completed their trades, being thus doubly well equipped for life's work. Only where pupils show unmistakable evidence of special ability to acquire an advanced literary education have they been encouraged in this line.

We have discouraged the idea of pupils expecting Government positions in Indian schools after they graduate or complete their course, as I have found out that it is much better for the Indian youth to launch out for himself and rustle, rather than hang on to some little position in an Indian school.

Health of school.—Considering the large number of pupils who were in attendance here last year, many of whom we were unable to have medically examined, as they did not live on any reservation or near a resident physician, we feel thankful to have to record but four deaths. In former years, before the sewerage and drainage systems of Chemawa were perfected and buildings were constructed with proper ventilation, considerable sickness prevailed here, which seems to have made an everlasting impression on some of the older Indians on certain reservations, who still refuse to send their children or grandchildren here because of deaths that occurred fifteen years ago. Out of 30 or more pupils sent here from the Yakima Reservation in Washington, the altitude of which is considerably higher than this, only one death has occurred in three years, and that was not attributed to the school or school life, the boy having died of scrofula a few months after going to his home.

Religious exercises.—Ministers of the different Christian denominations preach to the pupils on Sundays. Sunday school and song service are also conducted by the teachers. A flourishing Young Men's Christian Association and Young Woman's Christian Association among our young men and women are doing a good work and extend a Christian influence over the whole school.

Amusements.—A school without entertainment and amusement for its pupils would soon be looked upon as a prison and fail in accomplishing the desired results. We have endeavored to give our pupils a sufficient amount of healthy and innocent amusement out of work and study hours to keep them contented, happy, and in proper spirit for doing good work. Baseball, tennis, football, basketball, band concerts, sociables, entertainments, etc., form the chief ways and means in this direction.

The Chautauqua.—Each year for two weeks, in July, our students are invited to attend the Willamette Valley Chautauqua at Gladstone Park, Oregon City, Oreg., and camp with the several thousand of Oregon's best citizens, from all parts of the State. The school band has furnished music for this association for the last six years, while the baseball team has captured three silver cups in tournaments played there. The pupils are given "Indian morning" for rendering a programme, which attracts 4,000 people to the large auditorium. The pupils receive great benefit at these gatherings in many ways, and by their excellent and courteous behavior won the respect and confidence of the thousands of Chautauquans. This has done a great deal toward educating the white people to understand the Indian, his nature and capabilities, which is just as necessary as educating the Indian youth. It has also been the means of destroying a great deal of the race prejudice existing against the Indians, as is evidenced by the fact that six years ago objections were made against the Indians camping at Chautauqua and taking part in the programme. To-day a genuine William Penn, Bucks County welcome is extended to the

Indians. Many learn to like and trust them, and through acquaintances formed there an open door was made to operate successfully the outing system in this State. The whites of the Western States, who learned to hate the red men and look upon them as worthless and treacherous, are becoming educated to know and trust the younger generations of Indians who have been trained in the Government and mission schools. But it takes time and patience to accomplish it. I am glad to say that the attendance of 100 or more of the Indian pupils of this school at the Chautauqua each year is accomplishing quick and satisfactory results, besides being very helpful to the school and pupils.

Official visitors.—During the year this school has been visited by Inspector Jenkins, Supervisor Chalcraft, Supervisor Charles, and Superintendent Reel, who have rendered me much valuable assistance by their wise, practical suggestions and advice.

In conclusion, I desire sincerely to thank my assistant, Mr. W. P. Campbell, and the employees of this school for their loyal and faithful service; also the Indian Office for the cordial support and valuable assistance given me in the management of this school.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

T. W. Potter, *Superintendent.*

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CARLISLE, PA.

Carlisle, Pa., *November 8, 1902.*

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902:

Attendance.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Enrolled July 1, 1901	556	451	1,007
Admitted during year	139	88	227
Enrolled during year from 88 tribes	695	539	1,234
Discharged during year	159	93	252
Deaths during year	.....	1	1
Remaining on rolls June 30, 1902	536	445	981
Highest number in attendance, one time	593	480	1,073
Graduated Feb. 6, 1902	19	22	41

Of the number remaining on the rolls at the close of the year 80 per cent, on coming to us, entered the fourth grade and below, as follows:

Entering:	
First grade	191
Second grade	217
Third grade	169
Fourth grade	203
Fifth grade	93
Sixth grade	56
Seventh grade	30
Eighth grade	9
Ninth grade	5
Tenth grade	...
For higher education	3
Total entering all grades	981

Outings:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Average during vacation	315	300	615
Average during winter with school	165	196	361
Total during year	480	439	928
Earned during year	$20,245 77	$11,373.39	$31,619.16
Total savings at interest	$19,136.80	$13,200.99	$32,337.79

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The varied industrial training heretofore reported was continued to both boys and girls. All boys were instructed in farming and also in one of the industries, carpentry, blacksmithing, wagon and carriage making, harness making, tinning, painting, shoemaking, tailoring, printing, steam fitting, baking, or dairying, and all girls received instruction in sewing, laundering, cooking, and housekeeping.

The schoolroom work shows increasingly satisfactory results in the advance in standard of scholarship and improvement in articulation and English. The department for bringing up backward and unevenly advanced new pupils, under a special teacher, continued with their classes a very considerable number who otherwise would have fallen behind. Nature study has special interest for the nature-loving Indian pupil, and was taken up with more system and larger results. Music, vocal and instrumental, drawing, and sloyd, besides varying the tension of study, added much to the capability of individual students and to the pleasure of all.

Very respectfully,

R. H. PRATT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifteenth Cavalry, Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHAMBERLAIN, S. DAK.

INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Chamberlain, S. Dak., September 1, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the sixth annual report of the Indian Training School at Chamberlain, S. Dak.

Attendance.—The total enrollment for the year was 114. The following table shows attendance by quarters:

Quarter ending—	
September 30, 1901	82
December 31, 1901	101
March 31, 1902	114
June 30, 1902	112
Average attendance for the year	102¼

Literary.—There are but two schoolrooms, and as there are eight grades besides the kindergarten pupils, the work is entirely too much for two teachers to do and do it right. However, the teachers have worked faithfully and have accomplished good results.

Miss Florence Horner had charge of the primary room. Miss Horner is a faithful worker. The report from her room shows the following promotions by grades: Kindergarten to first grade, 5; first to second grade, 6; second to third grade, 10; third to fourth B grade, 1; fourth B to fourth A grade, 5.

The intermediate room was in charge of Miss Luetta Rummel, principal teacher. Miss Rummel is an earnest, enthusiastic teacher. The report from her room shows the following promotions by grades: Fourth A to fifth grade, 17; fifth to sixth grade, 17; sixth to seventh grade, 13; seventh to eighth grade, 11.

The course of study now embraces eight grades. Our aim is to give the pupil a thorough knowledge of the common branches without any frills or trimmings. When the pupils have completed this course they will be entitled to a diploma. We hope to have a graduating class this year.

Industrial work.—We are still hampered in this work by lack of suitable shop room and tillable land. However, we have done more and better work during the past year than in any previous year.

We are fortunate in having an excellent carpenter, Mr. Asksen. Ever since this school was established I have planned to have several large boys learn the carpenter's trade, but could not carry out this plan because I never had a competent carpenter until last year. Now that I have a good man, one who could easily command $3.50 per day outside the service, I am fearful of losing him because of the poor salary allowed for carpenters. I have tried to have his salary increased, but failed. Besides keeping up the necessary repairs, the carpenter and his detail have painted the interior (both walls and woodwork) and exterior of our brick dormitory, all the roofs of our buildings, and all new buildings erected during the year, using 1,500 pounds of white lead and 75 gallons of oil in this work. They have erected a lumber shed, 20 by 24, with shingle roof; an addition to the shoe shop, 16 by 20; roofed and completed the band stand and weatherboarded and completed the wagon shed, 24 by 50; constructed a double set of bins and counter for use in the warehouse and a fine flagstaff. They are now building a 40 by 40 cow and hay barn.

From July 1 to January 6 we were without a shoemaker. On the 7th of January Mr. Breuninger resumed charge of the shoe shop. During the third and fourth quarters he and his detail of boys repaired 475 pairs of shoes and put up 23 pairs of new shoes.

As soon as we can get another room built on to this shop, I will start harness making.

Mr. J. W. Tyndall, industrial teacher, took charge of the general industrial work on September 1, 1901. Mr. Tyndall is a full-blood Omaha, and he has made an excellent record here. Our horses and cattle are in fine condition as the result of his watchful care.

Last year was not a good year for crops in general, as the schedule below will show. This season has been much better, and our products for this year will greatly exceed that of last year. The following table shows what was produced during the year ended June 30, 1902:

Beans, green	bushels	5	Milk	gallons	3,741
Butter	pounds	219	Peas, green	bushels	5
Beef	do	600	Pickles	gallons	60
Cabbage	number	300	Potatoes	bushels	255
Cucumbers	bushels	8	Pork	pounds	888
Eggs	dozen	158	Sweet corn	bushels	25
Melons, musk	number	500	Veal	pounds	196
Melons, water	do	400			

The increase in stock was 5 cows, 10 calves, 5 heifers, 6 hogs, and 4 pigs; in poultry only 12 chickens. I want to get an incubator this year and then, if we can kill off a colony of skunks, I think that we will do better in the poultry line. The industrial teacher and his boys constructed 320 rods of new fence, inclosing the 40 acres on the east side of the Crow Creek road. A large dam was then built across a ravine in this field to hold water for the cattle. Our school land is all fenced now. We put up 175 tons of ice.

We need more land. I have not enough pasture for our cattle. Stockmen in this locality say that each cow should have at least 25 acres for pasture. Our herd numbers 18 head. If the above is correct, we should have 450 acres for pasture alone. We have only 120 acres of pasture including the gumbo hills which are entirely bare. We have, therefore, to feed our cattle ground feed during the entire year. Our pasture is cropped down to the roots. I have estimated for the purchase of 550 acres of land and I hope that it will be allowed.

Domestic work.—The work in the different departments has been done as well as it is possible to do such work without proper facilities and sufficient help.

The matron, cook, seamstress, laundress, and assistant matron have been faithful in the performance of their duties. The girls have been instructed in general housework, cooking, baking, dressmaking, and general sewing. Because of lack of room and help, it is not possible for us to teach our girls the art of cooking as it should be taught. They can learn how to cook by wholesale, but not how to cook for a small family. When our new buildings are erected and I am allowed sufficient help, I hope to have our girls instructed in domestic work in such a way that they can apply their knowledge to advantage when they leave the school.

The following articles were made in the sewing room during the year:

Aprons	number	226	Pants	pairs	23
Baseball pants	pairs	12	Shirt waists	number	7
Bags, sewing	number	63	Skirts	do	20
Curtains	do	2	Shirts, baseball	do	12
Dresses	do	108	Sheets, ironing	do	5
Drawers	pairs	25	Towels	do	40
Garters	do	165	Table covers	do	12
Night shirts	number	38	Tablecloths	do	16
Night dresses	do	14	Union suits	do	94
Napkins, sanitary	do	54	Waists	do	20

Stock.—On June 30, 1902, the school stock consisted of 3 calves, 14 cows, 2 heifers, 4 hogs, 4 horses, 1 boar, and 14 pigs; poultry, 57 chickens. During the year we sold 18 calves, 8 hogs, 3 old sows, and 1 old boar. We butchered 1 heifer, 1 cow, 4 hogs, and 2 pigs.

Health of pupils.—We have been fortunate again in not having any epidemics. Smallpox has prevailed all around us, but we did not have a case. The general

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health of the pupils has been good. Three pupils were sent home who were afflicted with tuberculosis. They died at home. Our physician, R. H. Goodrich, has been attentive and faithful to his duties. We are pleased to have him with us for another year.

Music.—Our brass band was reorganized in January under the leadership of Prof. G. A. Breuninger. Our boys wanted to furnish the music for the National Educational Association's convention to be held at Minneapolis, Minn., July 7–11, 1902. They practiced of evenings twice a week to such good advantage that I felt safe in taking them to Minneapolis. Our mandolin and guitar club, under Mr. Breuninger's instruction, worked hard with the same purpose in view. The local committee of Minneapolis furnished us with a special car and paid all expenses for our party of 30, consisting of our band, mandolin club, and employees in charge. We in return furnished the music for the convention and the Indian teachers' institute. The total expense was $450, but the committee and the people were well pleased, and the girls and boys were greatly benefited by the trip.

Athletics.—I encourage all sensible, healthful sports. As a result we had the best baseball team in this locality last year, if not the best amateur team in the State. This fall we will organize a football team and a girls' basketball team.

Evening sessions.—While school is in session we have an evening session of one hour each evening of the week. The programme for these evening sessions is different for each evening. The pupils are not required to study by gaslight, as I do not think it best for their eyes. The following programme is given to show the character of our night sessions:

Monday: General exercises, primary teacher.
Tuesday: General exercises, principal teacher.
Wednesday: Vocal music and learning new songs, three employees in charge.
Thursday: General exercises, primary teacher.
Friday: Literary exercises, teachers in charge.
Saturday: Social, all employees present.
Sunday: Devotional exercises, all employees present.

For the general exercises the teacher in charge reads or discusses the current events, history, or any interesting subject. Some evenings the pupils assist in the reading and talks. Our debating society debates leading questions every third Friday night.

All the pupils are required to attend their respective churches in Chamberlain on Sunday. If they are not church members, they go to some one of the churches anyhow. A nonsectarian Sunday school is held at the school every Sunday afternoon.

Official visits.—Supervisor A. O. Wright, Supervisor of Construction John Charles, and Supervisor of Engineering Robert M. Pringle made official visits to the school during the year. Their presence with us resulted in much good to the school.

It was necessary to recommend the removal from this school of one employee during the year. Since the above removal was made there has been perfect harmony among the employees, and the dove of peace once more resides with us.

In conclusion, I thank the employees of this school who have performed their duties faithfully and who have not measured their services by the clock. I have no use for mere timeservers and salary drawers. I also thank the officials of the Indian Office for the courteous treatment shown us during the past year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN FLINN, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PIERRE, S. DAK.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Pierre, S. Dak., August 8, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Pierre Indian Industrial School for the year ending June 30, 1902:

This school is located in the Missouri River Valley about 2½ miles east from Pierre and about 1 mile from the East Pierre railroad station on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

Attendance.—The attendance at this school during the past year has been very satisfactory. The total enrollment for the year was 185. The average attendance by quarters was as follows: First quarter, 101.4; second quarter, 153.5; third quarter, 160.9; fourth quarter 152, making an average attendance for the year of 142. The estimated capacity of the school is 150.

Buildings.—This school plant comprises 21 buildings, the most of which, when painted (which is now being done), will be in reasonably good repair. The main building is of brick, and is so built as to furnish quarters for the whole school. While this is not the most desirable in very many respects, it makes a very compact arrangement.

Water supply and sewerage.—Water for general use is purchased from the city of Pierre. An appropriation was made by the last Congress for a water system of our own, which is very much needed.

There is an artesian well upon the school premises, the water from which has not been utilized for any purpose for some time. We are completing a sewer system into which we shall turn the water from this well. This will be of very great service, inasmuch as it will afford a constant flush for the sewer.

Health.—The health of the pupils during the past year has been very good.

Literary work.—The progress made in the literary department has been in most respects highly satisfactory. Much attention was given to nature study during the year. Special effort has been made to have the work of the literary department correlate with that of the industrial. The teachers all did very earnest and faithful work throughout the year, and consequent results have been satisfying.

Industrial work.—The industrial work of the school has been much more satisfactory during the past year than formerly, because of the fact that we have been able to give the pupils a training which carries with it a realization of having learned something of practical value.

Religious training.—This school is under many obligations to the local ministers of the city for the interest manifested in the spiritual welfare of the pupils. The pupils are welcomed into the various churches of the city when conditions are such that they can attend. We have been favored with preaching service twice each month at the school. A Sunday school is organized and maintained at the school.

Official visitors.—I desire to acknowledge the official visits of Special Agent Charles S. McNichols and Supervisor A. O. Wright during the year. These visits were helpful to the school. In addition to the official visits made, we have had many of the citizens of the town bring visiting friends to the school, thus manifesting an interest which has been encouraging and helpful to the school as a whole.

In conclusion, I desire to express my sincere thanks to all who have in any way assisted me in the work in which I am engaged.

WILSON H. COX, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT SPRINGFIELD, SOUTH DAKOTA.

INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Springfield, S. Dak., August 29, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of this school.

The school was originally a mission school of the Protestant Episcopal Church, organized in the year 1878. It continued as such until 1895, when the property was leased by the United States Government, the furnishings being purchased outright. It was then run as a Government school. In 1900 the buildings and grounds were purchased by the Government at a cost of $7,500. From July 1, 1895, to April 1, 1902, the school was attached to the Santee Agency and was under the supervision of the agent thereof. On April 1, 1902, the school was segregated from the agency and placed in charge of a bonded superintendent. Since it became a Government school the pupils have been drawn exclusively from the neighboring reservations, viz, Santee Agency, Nebr.; Ponca Subagency, Nebr., and Yankton Agency, S. Dak., usually about three-fourths of them from the last-named reservation.

During the fiscal year 1902 school was maintained for a fraction over forty weeks. The total enrollment of pupils in attendance at least one month was 58, all girls. The average attendance for the year was 51½; average age, 10½ years; average of Indian blood, 74½ per cent.

The health of the pupils during the year was, generally speaking, good. One developed tuberculosis in the knee-joint, which had been injured years before. She was sent home. No epidemic visited the school during the year. The chief ailment requiring medical attendance was eye trouble, some cases being very obstinate.

The literary work of the school was carried on under the superintendent and the teacher, Miss Hilton. The course of study was largely modified, to conform to that put forth by the superintendent of Indian schools. The progress of the pupils in

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learning the English language was encouraging. The literary work corresponds to that of the reservation boarding schools, and carries the pupil through six grades. About a dozen of the more advanced pupils received instruction in playing accompaniments on the organ. All pupils above the second grade received instruction in singing by note.

The industrial work of the school was carried on in the usual lines of domestic work. A monthly change of detail assured to each pupil an opportunity to gain experience in each department of the work. In the most arduous department—the laundry—the detail calls for each eligible pupil a half day only each week, thus avoiding the danger of overtasking their strength. A very large share of the work in each department is actually done by the pupils.

A new feature during the year was the establishing of a small mess, consisting of four to six pupils, presided over by one of the more experienced of them who was required to do all the work of preparing, cooking, and serving the food for her little family. The pupils were greatly interested in this departure and showed great zeal in doing their best to make it a success.

In the spring 38 little gardens were laid out by the pupils, each plot being 5 by 10 feet—one for each of the larger girls and one for each two of the little ones. Early and late vegetables were planted and well cared for by the girls, so that their tables were well supplied from the middle of May with the products of their own toil. At the beginning of the season it was quite dry for a time and they found it necessary to water their plants, and that gave them a very striking idea of the necessity of plenty of water to the quick growth of vegetation, for there was a striking contrast between their gardens and the neighboring fields that were not watered.

The school garden has been carefully looked after, and we expect it to produce all the vegetables we shall need for the school this winter.

Very respectfully,

WALTER J. WICKS,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT ST. GEORGE, UTAH.

INDIAN SCHOOL, SOUTHERN UTAH,
St. George, Utah, June 30, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report, including census rolls, for the fiscal year 1902.

For the Shivwits Indians, the only ones now under my charge, I am glad to report a quite prosperous year in many respects. As there was more water than had been in several years before the crop of beans—the money crop—was exceptionally good, except in a few low fields which were covered and destroyed by a flood. The pine nuts were also plentiful, and there was abundance of the various grasses whose seeds are used for food, this being the first year of grass since my coming here.

Except the transportation of our supplies I have had no work for them this year, nor have I purchased anything of the Indians beyond the wood required for fuel and a very small amount of hay. Their farms being so small they are unable to raise much lucern, and for the little they can spare they realize more by feeding the teams of campers than by selling to me; besides, I have no means of weighing it satisfactorily. They have had, however, considerable work at fairly good wages in the surrounding neighborhood—riding after cattle and working on farms being the principal occupations of the younger men, while the older ones cut and haul to St. George large quantities of wood for fuel and some green cedar for posts.

The women are somewhat better paid for their washing than formerly, and have made over $100 worth of baskets in the past year. They show great interest in this industry and for a while brought them in much faster than I could dispose of them; but Hampton Institute now offers a market for quite a variety, and I think another year there will be no trouble in making sale of all kinds and sizes. Only a few of our women make the fine water-tight "Moapa" weave, and as they use squaw bush, they can not be made so fine as those made on the Muddy by the Moapa themselves, but they find ready sale, and are very nice, while the true Shivwits weaves are coarser and not well finished, some of them very crude.

One of the Moapa women who lives here is instructing the school girls in this art.

These Indians have never, since my knowledge of them, been blanket Indians, as they wore citizens' clothes entirely, only adding the blanket for extra warmth in winter. Only a few of the old men wore long hair, but that has now disappeared.

I note progress also in other particulars; they have but one dance, the "cry" or mourning dance, a modification of the ghost dance. The first summer I was here there was a dance on the hill above the schoolhouse which I watched as closely as possible with my limited knowledge of the Indian at that time I saw nothing objectionable while on the ground, but once or twice was invited home because "boys dance now," and I know that the last night was spent in gambling, and that some of the visitors indulged in a drunken orgie on their way home, while at least one match was made during the time.

Last spring a "cry" was proposed in honor of Old William, the good old Kaibab chief who was one of Major Powell's guides, and who died in January, and all the headmen came to assure me that they would cry for two days only; that only old people would go, the school children must stay in school; that there would be no drinking, swearing, or play gambling, because William was a good man who did not like those things, and it was not right to have them in crying for him; that they knew that the Government did not like them, and therefore they would "just cr-ry two nights, that's all." On their return they reported the programme as having been carried out, and from all I can learn there was actually no drinking, swearing, or gambling during their stay. One who did not know Indians could not imagine what the growth of such a sentiment means to them.

This renewed moral sense reaches into other matters, such as the marriage relation, which was lightly taken up and as lightly "thrown away," though there was no polygamy among the Shivwits, and which required severe treatment in the withholding of supplies in a few cases to create a wholesome sentiment against such looseness, and in a new self-respect which will not allow stealing or begging, but insists on each one earning what he gets and paying up his debts, and despises those who fail in these particulars. There is also progress in the methods of work and in perseverance at work, and in the pride which is manifested by some in the neat appearance of their farms and gardens.

This moral growth, and the demand and hunger for religious teaching, seem to me the most promising signs of progress in these Indians, and I sincerely trust that the missionary promised them by the Women's Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church may be on the ground soon, and be wise to plant the ground already broken up with the seeds of a better life.

We have no police nor court of Indian offenses, but all matters are brought to the agent, who, with the chief and his henchman, arbitrate all difficulties.

The Indians are very anxious to have their pasture fenced, and have repeatedly expressed their willingness to furnish posts and build the fence if wire be given for the purpose. I therefore recommend that in 1903 sufficient money be appropriated to purchase the wire on the above condition, in lieu of furnishing any other goods or supplies unless it be a small amount of subsistence for the aged and sick. This would shut out the range cattle and give the Indians good pasturage for all the horses and cattle which they could keep on their small farms.

For the Southern Utah school, what shall I say? Run into the ground by a false and intriguing teacher, and with nothing approaching comfort for either pupils or employees in its start as a boarding school, it was by dint of a whole year's hard work, in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties, that the superintendent, with one little Indian girl as assistant, managed to bring the average up to 25, a feat the difficulty of which appears, in the light of our accommodations, or, rather, lack of them—no boys' quarters but all outdoors, a tent for girls and employees, and one room for school and dining room which ought to accommodate 20.

We are very happy in the children now in the Carlisle school, but one or two who wished to go this summer have met with so great opposition from their parents and friends that Shem says: "Miss Work, you no more send 'em school; you make 'em school here, no more send 'em; die, papa, mamma, brother, cousin, then send 'em."

If we could by any means have room, we could fill up our school out of other bands and scattered families; one woman in Manti, whose husband was a full-blood Indian, is anxious to send her three youngest children, and as they understand English, they would be a great help in making a start. But with no room for those already here, how can I bring in others?

If the school is located, beyond change, at Panguitch, I should strongly recommend immediate removal there, and renting the Haycock farm and buildings for use pending the settlement of all the difficulties now in the way of the purchase, thus making possible the establishment of the school away from the camps, with fair quarters for all, and facilities for better and more varied work, and on the ground where we are expected to do our work. We certainly must have more room somehow, somewhere, before undertaking another year's work; it is too hard on all concerned to work under the conditions of last year, and I would neither undertake it myself nor require it of an employee again.

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We have no facilities for work, but have done all we could, the boys doing the outdoor work and most of the dish washing, and the girls, all small, a little sewing, knitting, and basket weaving.

Very respectfully,

LAURA B. WORK, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT TOMAH, WIS.

TOMAH, WIS., *September 8, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the fifth annual report for this school. The year has been one of very fair progress in all departments, none having had too much attention at the expense of others. The average attendance for the year was something over two hundred.

Buildings, water, and sewer systems.—The school plant now consists of five brick buildings, one frame hospital, one frame superintendent's residence and office, besides warehouse, shop, ice house, barns, and smaller buildings. Most of the buildings are new, and all are in good condition except the barns and these are to be replaced by a new structure soon.

We have an abundance of good, pure water and a good steam pump, though the tank is not quite high enough. The sewer system has given satisfaction since the new one was laid.

Buildings and grounds are lighted throughout by electricity. Current is furnished by the Goodyear Company, of this city, and it has been perfectly satisfactory.

Literary work.—Satisfactory progress has been made by pupils in most cases. It has been the aim of the teachers to correlate the industrial with the literary work, and results have been excellent.

Three literary societies have been well sustained and thoroughly enjoyed by the members. Each has given several entertainments which have been highly satisfactory. Besides these, appropriate exercises were given on Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, Washington's Birthday, and Memorial Day.

The schoolroom gardens have been a success and a source of much pride and pleasure to the children, and I think the time spent on them has been profitably employed.

Industrial work.—The farm has been fairly well managed, though as much has not been done as might be expected. More land is to be purchased this year and the farm work will be made a special feature of the industrial work of the school.

The domestic science work has been well directed and much has been accomplished. Several girls have learned to cut and fit by chart, bake bread, cook a palatable meal, do good laundry work, sweep a floor, and make a bed. They have also learned other little things about housekeeping which go to make that science a success, and I feel that they are able to take care of a home very well.

Amusements.—The usual baseball and football games have been kept up, and social and literary entertainments have been given regularly. We have had a good brass band all year and there has been enough life and amusement to make school work interesting for the pupils.

Employees.—Most of the employees have been loyal and interested in their work, and my thanks are due to them for the success of the work.

I desire to thank the Indian office for its prompt and courteous treatment.

Very respectfully,

L. M. COMPTON, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE, HAMPTON, VA.

JUNE 30, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor of reporting to you that we have had under instruction at Hampton during the past fiscal year 140 Indians. Since July 1, 1901, 32 have been dropped from the list—17 boys and 15 girls. Of these, 1 boy was drowned, 1 girl was transferred to Carlisle, 2 boys went North to work for themselves, 1 girl was sent to take a position in a Western school, and 27 were sent back to the reservations. Of these, 17 (4 of whom had a bad record) were sent home for expiration of time. Five others went on account of poor health or imperfect eyesight, 2 for misdemeanors, and 3 for other reasons.

The number enrolled April 1, 1902, was 108—58 boys and 50 girls. Of this number, 6 boys and 4 girls are at the North. Twenty-two tribes are represented, as follows: Oneida (Wisconsin), 33; Sioux, 26; Winnebago, 6; Navaho, 6; Cherokee, Seneca, Shawnee, and Chippewa, each 4; Arickara and Apache, each 3; Pueblo, Caddo, and Onondaga, each 2, and Creek, Hopi, Pima, Tuscarora, Mohave, Stockbridge, Papago, Ponca, and Cheyenne, each 1. Two children of former students are now in attendance.

Forty-one new Indians, included in the above enumeration, were admitted when the fall session opened. Of these, 29 had filled out application papers, and in the future we propose to admit only those who can do this satisfactorily. Thirteen Indians entered our junior class and 12 the grade below this. No one thing speaks more strongly of the advance among the Indians than the change that is noticeable in the groups of children that come to us from the reservations. The improvement in their studies, dress, language, manners, and power of application gives evidence of great progress among their people.

Our Indian girls especially are most promising. The character of our upper-class girls has been a great help to us in matters of discipline. They have been much respected by the younger students. Considerable responsibility has been thrown upon them and they seem to be more and more equal to it. Once or twice they have stood strongly opposed to the boys when certain steps were taken of which they did not approve.

Agriculture.—As the years pass the work of the Hampton Institute centers more and more about agriculture. Simple class-room experiments were given in the spring months to help the students understand the conditions necessary for germination, and, as far as possible, they were provided with individual window boxes, in which they raised cabbage, lettuce, tomatoes, and flowering plants for transplanting into the garden later in the spring. No student is allowed to graduate from the school without receiving some training in the care of the soil and of plants and animals. In addition to the class-room work given to the girls last year they were allowed some opportunity to do work in the dairy and in the garden. Still more has been done this year along this line. The new poultry houses are giving increased facilities for instruction in poultry raising. A larger number of students have had practice in caring for the dairy herd—feeding, milking, and caring for the cows, cleaning the barn, weighing and sampling the milk of each cow to ascertain her productive capacity, and testing the milk for butter fat. Training is given both at the Hemenway farm and at the Home farm in butter making.

Home life and domestic science.—General Armstrong felt that little can be accomplished in the education of a race until proper homes are created. This year added emphasis has been placed upon the preparation of teachers of decent living. The addition of Cleveland Hall has made it possible for us to take a larger number of girls than in previous years, to give them much better quarters, and to train them more carefully in right ways of living. Our resident physician has done excellent work by giving them, individually and in classes, careful instruction in regard to the duties of home life and the proper care of their bodies. Our teacher of physical culture has cooperated with the instructors and the matrons to give the girls thorough discipline in the things that have to do with their personal habits. The work in domestic science has been more satisfactory than in any former year, largely because it is more closely related to the real needs of the pupils and the people they represent. There is much more correlation between the lessons given in the class room and the practical work done by the girls outside.

Considerable progres has been made toward giving the girls industries that can be practiced in their homes and that will help toward self-support. Some of the more advanced Indian pupils have done beautiful lace work. The exhibit sent to the Charleston Exposition was most creditable. There is greater interest in basketry than ever before. New styles of baskets in different materials are being introduced, and palm-leaf hats are being made by the girls of the graduating classes.

One of the Hampton girls from the Cherokee Reservation in North Carolina went back to her people after graduating and learned from some of the old women of the tribe the secret of the "double weave" used in the beautiful Cherokee baskets, thus preserving an art well nigh lost. She also learned from the old people their method of making and burning the Cherokee pottery. Both of these arts she is preparing to teach to the Indian girls. Similar plans are under consideration for perpetuating other native Indian industries.

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Much progress has also been made in the weaving department. A Hampton rug has been placed on the market, and the supply is not nearly equal to the demand. The girls have also woven some beautiful green and white hangings, the first of which are to be used in the girls' model bedroom in Domestic Science Building. It is hoped that others will soon be placed on sale at the store. It is interesting to note that the girls are using pure vegetable dyes of their own manufacture, instead of the aniline colors to be found in the market. They have demonstrated their ability to make a successful indigo kettle, producing a clear, beautiful blue. They have also obtained a good, fast yellow from the broom sedge which grows all about Hampton, and a red from the root of the madder plant. With the blue and the yellow they can produce a soft, handsome green. They have thus a good range of colors which are soft and pleasant to the eye and almost entirely unfading.

Trades.—A large number of our boys, after spending a year in productive industry, working all day and attending night school in the evening, take the next three years in the trade school, working in the shops during the day and having the evening in the schoolroom. During the last year of their course they are given more academic work. Another class of boys, after their first year of productive industry, go directly into the academic department, taking manual training twice a week, and thus securing some skill at tools, but not mastering any one trade.

We have watched with interest the results of these two kinds of training, and while it is yet too early to speak definitely, we incline to the opinion that our trade-school boys who set out in their second year to master some particular branch of industry are stronger mentally and morally than those who take the regular academic course. It may be said that the object of the school life is not to make carpenters, but to make men. While this is true, the making of a good carpenter goes far toward the making of a good man. The effect upon these young people of feeling that they are able to produce something valuable for which the world is willing to pay is most helpful. The director of the trade school has worked out careful courses which give to the students the technical training that they need, while at the same time they are taught to work on materials which will have a market value. While we believe that industrial training is useful to the young people of any race, it is especially helpful to Indian youth, whose value to the community is often questioned, and who need the outward evidence of inward power which a well-made marketable product gives.

It is clear that emphasis ought to be laid in our trade teaching upon those trades that have to do with country life. While, as I have already explained, we need to send out a certain number of teachers of particular trades, the large number of graduates ought to combine farming and the teaching of a country public school with the practice of a trade—carpentry, blacksmithing, wheelwrighting, painting, or a combination of two or more of these. Some knowledge of bricklaying, tinning, and harness making is also desirable.

The director of this department reports 7 Indians taking regular trades and 23 taking special courses. He says that a decided improvement over former years is noticeable, both as regards their mental force and their moral earnestness.

Following is the classification of Indian young men by trades:

Carpenters	12	Wheelwright	1
Blacksmiths	7	Harnessmaker	1
Tailors	3	Steam engineers	2
Painters	3	Machinist	1
Business	3	Dairyman	1

All the pupils of the trade school receive instruction in mechanical or free-hand drawing, in physics, and in the ordinary English branches. In their senior year they take up the study of literature, political economy, and civil government. In common with all the other students of the school they also receive careful instruction in the Bible and practical training in the principles of agriculture. This is by no means a narrow curriculum and its results have thus far seemed satisfactory. Those students who show more than ordinary ability are urged to take one of the post-graduate courses, which fits them for special work.

While the school lays emphasis upon industrial rather than manual training, the work done in manual training has been of great value to those students who are unable to take up trade training. In the earlier days of the school many boys and girls were graduated who, while they caught the general thought of the school as regards the value of the labor of the hand, yet left without any systematic instruction in such work. Now manual training is given to every boy and girl who passes through the school, work in wood, iron, and tin being given to all our boys, and cooking, lace making, basketry, and woodwork to our Indian girls.

Academic department.—Progress is constantly being made in bringing our academic department into closer relation with other departments. This year the instruction in arithmetic has been carefully correlated with the work in the shops and on the farm, a large part of the problems given the students coming from real life. The teaching in geography is related to the work in agriculture, and the history is made to have a direct bearing upon the problems that these young people meet in their daily lives.

Many difficulties engage the attention of those who have the training of Hampton students. In the few years that they are under the care of the institute their instructors are obliged to do much more than the ordinary teacher has to do. Most of our young people come from homes where they have received little training of the proper sort. Instruction in school should always supplement home training, and Hampton has a disproportionate amount of supplementary work to do. To take it for granted that the youth of the two races represented here have had in their earlier life what comes as a matter of course in the ordinary experience of a New England child is to fail deplorably. "We must first of all try to fill their lives with the ordinary experiences which have been left out of them before we can build up along academic lines." Through the whole course it is necessary for the teacher to bear in mind the fact that the student under his care has come from a world with very marked limitations.

Inasmuch as most of the students are to live in the country and teach in rural schools, great prominence is given to nature study throughout the whole course. The students are taken out to study trees and plants and animals. Their language lessons center largely about the things which they have seen with their own eyes. Their studies in literature have a tendency to make them love the country.

The mastery of the English language on the part of the students who come to us at 17 years of age with many incorrect habits to be overcome is no easy matter. That our teachers succeed as well as they do is a matter of congratulation.

Much prominence is given to free-hand drawing as helping them to careful observation and to correct expression of thought. The teacher of drawing is from the School of Industrial Art in Philadelphia. He keeps himself in relation with the workshops, the school of domestic science, and the academic class rooms, and is of real service to the teachers in these departments. He is helping to open blind eyes and is developing in his pupils a love of the things about them.

A bureau for the study of the conditions from which our students come and for the keeping of records showing their standing in school and their career after leaving school, has been established. We have felt for some time that in order to do our best work we need more careful information as to the heredity and home life of our students. Careful physical measurements of the new boys and girls are taken at the same time that they are thoroughly examined as to their mental and moral status. As far as possible, their courses of study and work are adapted to their particular needs and to those of the communities in which they are likely to labor. During the year the principal meets groups of students coming from different parts of the South and West. They are questioned as to the conditions that prevail, and an endeavor is made to interest them in their own people, and they are encouraged to take up such courses of study and work as will be of the greatest help to their communities. So far as possible their mental, moral, and physical training is adapted to their individual needs.

Post-graduate department.—Seven Indians have been taking the post-graduate courses in order to prepare themselves for special work as industrial and domestic science teachers. The following studies have been given the first-year students: Psychology, general methods of teaching, library methods, English, reading, arithmetic, gymnastics, cooking, sewing, basketry, singing, blackboard drawing, and writing. In the second year, history of education, agriculture, including practical work in garden making with the training school, physics, geography, English, drawing, manual training, cooking, and sewing. In both years observation and practice are given.

Some of these post-graduate students are fitting themselves to be teachers of trades. The greater part of their time is given to the shops, but they also have instruction in the principles of teaching. They are given, as far as possible, positions of trust and responsibility upon the school grounds in order to teach them how to control men. They are also receiving instruction in English, mathematics, and other academic branches, with the object of giving them broader knowledge at the same time that they receive instruction as to how to use that knowledge in the schoolroom. Some of the best work done the present year by our post-graduates has been done by the young women who are fitting themselves to be teachers of sewing, cooking, and general housework. They have acted as student teachers in our domestic science department, and have helped the girls in their social and religious gatherings, taking,

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at different times, positions suitable for both teachers and students, thus gaining practical experience at the same time that they learn the theory of the work.

Moral and religious life.—There is a growing feeling in the country that more moral and religious training ought to be given in our schools. Hampton's undenominational religious work lies at the bottom of all that is done here. The missionary idea was the central one in the founding of the school and still remains so. The thought that what these young people gain they are to give out to others is continually dwelt upon. Catholics and Protestants, people of every denomination, contribute to the school, belong to its corps of workers, and unite loyally in its work. No person who places his sectarianism first and his Christianity second remains long at Hampton. The school's chaplain, with his associate, have worked in entire harmony with the Episcopal rector, the Catholic priest, and other clergymen of different denominations in Hampton and vicinity. The central truths of Christianity have been emphasized and the nonessentials placed in the background.

The commandant of cadets and his assistant have cooperated with the chaplains and the teachers, and the result has been a careful study of each individual student from many points of view. With the care that has been exercised in admitting new students and the thought that has been given to their individual needs, discipline has been reduced to a minimum. The King's Daughters circles have brought the girls into close relation with the teachers and with one another, and the same has been accomplished for the boys by the Young Men's Christian Association. The reverence and attention shown at the afternoon service on Sunday have occasioned frequent remark. The evening service is largely devoted to the singing of plantation melodies and to the discussion by the principal of practical problems that come up in the school life of the students.

The Bible study, which is carried on in the day school as well as on the Sabbath, is each year more systematic and satisfactory. Dr. Sanders, dean of the divinity school of Yale University, has been of great assistance to both students and teachers by giving for several years a course of lectures on Bible study. He has done much to create an enthusiasm for this subject.

The residence of the commandant and his assistant in the boys' dormitories has been of great value, though each year more responsibility is placed upon the students themselves and self-government more fully developed. The influence of the post-graduate students has been of great value in the military, social, and religious work. Our advanced students have been most loyal to the school's ideas, and the clear advance that the school has made in its morals and manners is largely due to their presence. For the last two years the guardhouses have been almost without occupants. There has been a distinct advance in the relations of the boys and girls within the last year. They have met at meals and occasionally on social occasions, but both boys and girls have had a pleasant social life of their own and have not seemed dependent upon the opposite sex. The battalion has been entirely uniformed for the first time in the school's history, and the general appearance of the students has greatly improved.

Sanitation and health.—One physician has had charge of the girls and another of the boys during the past year. There have been several cases of typhoid fever, but the source of infection was not traceable. In one case at least the disease was known to have been contracted while the student was at home on vacation. The school drinking water was thoroughly tested at the William Pepper Chemical Laboratory, in Philadelphia, and no contamination was discovered. The recommendation made by one of the trustees that only distilled water be used for drinking on the school grounds, and that the necessary apparatus be provided, seems to me worthy of consideration. There have been several cases of pneumonia. The last party of Indians gave evidence of not having been thoroughly examined before leaving the reservation, and a number of them have been sent home during the year. German measles and la grippe have made somewhat serious inroads into the school, but on the whole the health record has been good. We have lost no Indian by death since school opened in October.

Returned students.—The record of our returned students now living is as follows:

	Girls.	Boys.	Total.
Excellent	57	78	135
Good	112	197	309
Fair	27	118	145
Poor	15	24	39
Bad	6	5	11
Total	217	422	639

We have usually claimed that three-fourths of our students do well, though the figures show a much higher per cent. This year it is 444 excellent and good against 50 poor and bad.

These returned students have been employed this year as follows:

Boys regularly engaged in farming	144
Boys stock raising, having over 100 head of cattle	25
Girls well married and making good homes	106
Girls unmarried and living at home	36
Pupils in other schools	33

School employees:	
Teaching camp schools	10
District schools	1
Boarding schools	5
Industrial teachers, band and drill masters	23
Nurses	2
Boarding-school superintendent	1
Total	42
Mission employees:	
Episcopal catechists and deacons	18
Other denominational workers	7
Total	25
Independently employed:	
Physicians	2
Lawyers	2
Illustrator	1
Ethnologist	1
Clerks	7
Engineers and machinists	8
Carpenters and blacksmiths	6
Miller	1
Hotel keeper	1

Independently employed—Continued.	
Marine	1
Servants and laborers	34
Loggers	6
Miners	2
Shoemaker	1
Tailor	1
Total	85
U. S. Army and Navy	4
Government surveyors	3
Total	7
Agency employees:	
Interpreters	7
Clerks and stenographers	7
Agency farmer	1
Police	12
Trade shops	24
Miller	1
Laborers	3
Field matrons	2
Total	57

Respectfully submitted.

H. B. FRISSELL.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REF0074821

INDIAN LEGISLATION PASSED DURING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

February 28, 1902.
Vol. 32, p. 43.

CHAP. 134. An act to grant the right of way through the Oklahoma Territory and the Indian Territory to the Enid and Anadarko Railway Company, 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 Enid and Anadarko Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Oklahoma, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Territory of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, beginning at a point on its railway between Anadarko and Watonga, in the Territory of Oklahoma, thence in an easterly direction by the most practicable route to a point on the eastern boundary of the Indian Territory near Fort Smith, in the State of Arkansas, together with such branch lines to be built from any point on the line above described to any other point in the Indian Territory as said railway company may at any time hereafter decide to construct, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, sidings, and extensions as said company may deem it to its interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds hereby granted.

Enid and Anadarko Railway Company.

Right of way to, through Oklahoma and Indian Territories.

Location.

Construction.

Width.

SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a railway, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Oklahoma Territory and said Indian Territory, and to take and use a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a length of two thousand feet, in addition to right of way, for stations, for every eight miles of road, with the right to use such additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the roadbed, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railway, telegraph, and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

Stations, etc.

Proviso. Limit.

Reversion for nonuser.

Damages to individuals.

Appraisals. Referees.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian nations or tribes through which it may be constructed, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of three disinterested referees, to be appointed, one (who shall act as chairman) by the Secretary of the Interior, one by the chief of the nation to which said occupant belongs, and one by said railway company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe, before a district judge, clerk of a district court, or United States commissioner, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oath,

duly certified, shall be returned with their award to and filed with the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof; and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a member, after due notice. And upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the Secretary of the Interior, the vacancy shall be filled by a judge of the United States court for the Indian Territory upon the application of the other party. The chairman of said board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings within the nation to which said occupant belongs. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of said nations. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by such railway company. In case the referees can not agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the United States court for the Indian Territory, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition, according to the laws of the Territory in which the same shall be heard provided for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes. If upon the hearing of said appeal the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the referees, the cost of said appeal shall be adjudged against the railway company. If the judgment of the court shall be for the same sum as the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the appellant. If the judgment of the court shall be for a smaller sum than the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the party claiming damages. When proceedings have been commenced in court, the railway company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railway.

Substitution on failure to appoint.

Hearings.

Compensation, etc.

Award.

Appeal.

Costs on appeal.

Work may begin on paying double award.

SEC. 4. That said railway company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the Territory of Oklahoma for services or transportation of the same kind: *Provided*, That passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines until a State government or governments shall exist in said Territory within the limits of which said railway, or a part thereof, shall be located; and then such State government or governments shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freights within their respective limits by said railway; but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railway or said company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State: *Provided, however*, That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or interstate, shall not exceed the rate above expressed: *And provided further*, That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide; and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

Freight charges.

Proviso. Passenger rates.

Regulations.

Maximum rates.

Mails.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nations or tribes through whose lands said main line and branches may be located, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to compensation provided for in this act for property taken and damages done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway, for each mile of railway that it may construct in said Territory, said payments to be made in installments of five hundred dollars as each ten miles of road is graded: *Provided*, That if the general council of said nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located or the principal executive officer of the tribe

Payment to tribes.

Proviso. Appeal by general council, etc.

REF0074822

If the general council be not in session shall, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location, as set forth in section six of this act, dissent from the allowances provided for in this section, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupant of lands, with the right of appeal to the courts upon the same terms, conditions, and requirements as therein provided: *Provided further*, That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said railway company for said dissenting nation or tribe shall be in lieu of the compensation that said nation or tribe would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provisions. Said company shall also pay, so long as said Territory is owned and occupied by the Indians in their tribal relations, to the Secretary of the Interior the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in said Territory. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned by him in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force between the United States and said nations or tribes, according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed by said railway company through their lands: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nation or tribe, to impose such additional taxes upon said railway as it may deem just and proper for their benefit; and any Territory or State hereafter formed through which said railway shall have been established may exercise the like power as to such part of said railway as may lie within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.

Award and lien of compensation.

Annual rental.

Apportionment.

Taxation.

Survey, etc.

Maps to be filed.

Sec. 6. That said company shall cause maps, showing the route of its located line through said Territory, to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chief of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located, and after the filing of said maps no claim for a subsequent settlement and improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: *Provided*, That when a map showing any portion of said railway company's located line is filed as herein provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within six months thereafter, or such location shall be void; and said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior in sections of twenty-five miles before construction of any such section shall be begun.

Proviso.

Grading to begin on filing of map.

Employees may reside on right of way.

Sec. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon such right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws, and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said intercourse laws.

Litigation.

Sec. 8. That the United States court for the Indian Territory and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress shall have, without reference to the amount in controversy, concurrent jurisdiction over all controversies arising between the said Enid and Anadarko Railway Company and the nation and tribe through whose territory said railway shall be constructed. Said courts shall have like jurisdiction, without reference to the amount in controversy, over all controversies arising between the inhabitants of said nation or tribe and said railway company; and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Territory, without distinction as to citizenship of the parties, so far as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Time of construction.

Sec. 9. That said railway company shall build at least one-tenth of its railway in said Territory within one year after the passage of this act, and complete its road within three years after the approval of its map of location by the Secretary of the Interior or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; that said railway company shall construct and maintain continually all road and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said

roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

Sec. 10. That the said Enid and Anadarko Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors, and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking toward the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian nation any further grant of land, or its occupancy, than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

Condition of acceptance.

Proviso.

Forfeiture.

Sec. 11. That all mortgages executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railway, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian Territory, shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights, franchises, and property of said company as therein expressed.

Record of mortgages.

Sec. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act; and the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any form whatever prior to the construction and completion of the road, except as to mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.

Amendment. No assignment before construction.

Sec. 13. That the right to locate, construct, own, equip, operate, use, and maintain a railway and telegraph and telephone line or lines into, in, or through the Indian Territory, together with the right to take and condemn lands for right of way, depot grounds, terminals, and other railway purposes, in or through any lands held by any Indian tribe or nation, person, individual, or municipality in said Territory, or in or through any lands in said Territory which have been or may hereafter be allotted in severalty to any individual Indian or other person under any law or treaty, whether the same have or have not been conveyed to the allottee, with full power of alienation, is hereby granted to any railway company organized under the laws of the United States, or of any State or Territory, which shall comply with this act.

General right of way to railroads through Indian Territory.

Sec. 14. That the right of way of any railway company shall not exceed one hundred feet in width except where there are heavy cuts and fills, when one hundred feet additional may be taken on each side of said right of way; but lands additional and adjacent to said right of way may be taken and condemned by any railway company for station grounds, buildings, depots, side tracks, turnouts, or other railroad purposes not exceeding two hundred feet in width by a length of two thousand feet. That additional lands not exceeding forty acres at any one place may be taken by any railway company when necessary for yards, roundhouses, turntables, machine shops, water stations, and other railroad purposes. And when necessary for a good and sufficient water supply in the operation of any railroad, any such railway company shall have the right to take and condemn additional lands for reservoirs for water stations, and for such purposes shall have the right to impound surface water or build dams across any creek, draw, canyon, or stream, and shall have the right to connect the same by pipe line with the railroad and take the necessary grounds for such purposes; and any railway company shall have the right to change or straighten its line, reduce its grades or curves, and locate new stations and to take the lands and right of way necessary therefor under the provisions of this act.

Width.

Stations, etc.

Yards, etc.

Water supply.

Changes.

Sec. 15. That before any railroad shall be constructed or any lands taken or condemned for any of the purposes set forth in the preceding section, full compensation for such right of way and all land taken and all damage done or to be done by the construction of the railroad, or the taking of any lands for railroad purposes, shall be made to the individual owner, occupant, or allottee of such lands, and to the tribe or nation through or in which the same is situated: *Provided*, That correct maps of the said line of railroad in sections of twenty-five miles each, and of any lands taken under this act, shall be filed in the Department of the Interior, and shall also be filed with the United States

Damages to individuals, etc.

Proviso.

Maps to be filed.

REF0074823

Indian agent for Indian Territory, and with the principal chief or governor of any tribe or nation through which the lines of railroad may be located or in which said lines are situated.

Appraisement by referees on failure of amicable settlement.

In case of the failure of any railway company to make amicable settlement with any individual owner, occupant, allottee, tribe, or nation for any right of way or lands or improvements sought to be appropriated or condemned under this act, all compensation and damages to be paid to the dissenting individual owner, occupant, allottee, tribe, or nation by reason of the appropriation and condemnation of said right of way, lands, or improvements shall be determined by the appraisement of three disinterested referees, to be appointed by the judge of the United States court, or other court of jurisdiction in the district where such lands are situated, on application of the corporation or other person or party in interest. Such referees, before entering upon

Oath.

the duties of their appointment, shall each take and subscribe, before competent authority, an oath that he will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of his appointment, which oaths, duly certified,

Award.

shall be returned with the award of the referees to the clerk of the court by which they were appointed. The referees shall also find in their report the names of the person and persons, tribe, or nation to whom the damages are payable and the interest of each person, tribe, or nation in the award of damages. Before such referees shall proceed with the assessment of damages for any right of way or other lands

Publication

condemned under this act, twenty days' notice of the time when the same shall be condemned shall be given to all persons interested, by publication in some newspaper in general circulation nearest said property in the district where said right of way or said lands are situated, or by ten days' personal notice to each person owning or having

Proviso.

any interest in said lands or right of way: *Provided*, That such notice

Notification.

to any tribe or nation may be served on the principal chief or governor of the tribe. If the referees can not agree, then any two of them are

Appeal.

authorized to and shall make the award. Any party to the proceedings who is dissatisfied with the award of the referees shall have the right, within ten days after the making of the award, to appeal, by original petition, to the United States court, or other court of competent jurisdiction, sitting at the place nearest and most convenient to the property sought to be taken, where the question of the damages occasioned by the taking of the lands in controversy shall be tried de novo, and the judgment rendered by the court shall be final and conclusive, subject, however, to appeal as in other cases.

Work to begin on deposit of award.

When the award of damages is filed with the clerk of the court by the referees, the railway company shall deposit the amount of such award with the clerk of the court, to abide the judgment thereof, and shall then have the right to enter upon and take possession of the property sought to be condemned: *Provided*, That when the said rail-

Proviso. Abandonment of right of way.

way company is not satisfied with the award, it shall have the right, before commencing construction, to abandon any portion of said right of way and adopt a new location, subject, however, as to such new

Pay of referees.

location, to all the provisions of this act. Each of the referees shall receive for his compensation the sum of four dollars per day while actually engaged in the appraisement of the property and the hearing

Witness fees.

of any matter submitted to them under this act. Witnesses shall receive the fees and mileage allowed by law to witness in courts of record within the districts where such lands are located. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made part of the

Proviso. Costs on appeal.

award or judgment and be paid by the railway company: *Provided*, That if any party or person other than the railway company shall appeal from any award, and the judgment of the court does not award such appealing party or person more than the referees awarded, all costs occasioned by such appeal shall be paid by such appealing party or person.

Annual rental.

SEC. 16. That where a railroad is constructed under the provisions of this act there shall be paid by the railway company to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular tribe or nation through whose lands any such railroad may be constructed, an annual charge of fifteen dollars per mile for each mile of road constructed, the same to be paid so long as said lands shall be owned and occupied by such

nation or tribe, which payment shall be in addition to the compensation otherwise provided herein; and the grants herein are made upon the condition that Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railways and messages on all telegraph and telephone lines until a State government or governments shall exist in said Territory within the limits of which any railway shall be located; and then such State government or governments shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freights within their respective limits by such railways; but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railways whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State; and that the railway companies shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide; and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

Regulation of freight and other charges.

Interstate transportation.

Mails.

Crossings, etc.

SEC. 17. That any railway company authorized to construct, own, or operate a railroad in said Territory desiring to cross or unite its tracks with any other railroad upon the grounds of such other railway company shall, after fifteen days' notice in writing to such other railroad company, make application in writing to the judge of the United States court for the district in which it is proposed to make such crossing or connection for the appointment of three disinterested referees to determine the necessity, place, manner, and time of such crossing or connection. The provisions of section three of this act with respect to the condemnation of right of way through tribal or individual lands shall, except as in this section otherwise provided, apply to proceedings to acquire the right to cross or connect with another railroad. Upon the hearing of any such application to cross or connect with any other railroad, either party or the referees may call and examine witnesses in regard to the matter, and said referees shall have the same power to administer oaths to witnesses that is now possessed by United States commissioners in said Territory, and said referees shall, after such hearing and a personal examination of the locality where a crossing or connection is desired, determine whether there is a necessity for such crossing or not, and if so, the place thereof, whether it shall be over or under the existing railroad, or at grade, and in other respects the manner of such crossing and the terms upon which the same shall be made and maintained: *Provided*, That no crossing shall be made through the yards or over the switches or side tracks of any existing railroad if a crossing can be effected at any other place that is practicable. If either party shall be dissatisfied with the terms of the order made by said referees it may appeal to the United States court of the Indian Territory for the district wherein such crossing or connection is sought to be made in the same manner as appeals are allowed from a judgment of a United States commissioner to said court, and said appeal and all subsequent proceedings shall only affect the amount of compensation, if any, and other terms of crossing fixed by said referees, but shall not delay the making of said crossing or connection: *Provided*, That the corporation desiring such crossing or connection shall deposit with the clerk of the court the amount of compensation, if any is fixed by said referees, and shall execute and file with said clerk a bond of sufficient security, to be approved by the court or a judge thereof in vacation, to pay all damages and comply with all terms that may be adjudged by the court. Any railway company which shall violate or evade any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit for every such offense, to the person, company, or corporation injured thereby, three times the actual damages sustained by the party aggrieved.

Referees.

Condemnation proceedings. *Ante*, p. 11.

Provisos. Limitations.

Appeal.

Deposit of compensation.

Bond for damages.

Forfeiture.

SEC. 18. That when in any case two or more railroads crossing each other at a common grade shall, by a system of interlocking or automatic signals, or by any works or fixtures to be erected by them, render it safe for engines and trains to pass over such crossing without stopping, and such interlocking or automatic signals or works or fixtures shall be approved by the Interstate Commerce Commissioners, then, in that case, it is hereby made lawful for the engines and trains of such railroad or railroads to pass over such crossing without stopping, any law or the provisions of any law to the contrary notwith-

Automatic signals at crossings.

Approval by Interstate Commerce Commissioners.

REF0074824

Common grade crossing.

standing; and when two or more railroads cross each other at a common grade, either of such roads may apply to the Interstate Commerce Commissioners for permission to introduce upon both of said railroads some system of interlocking or automatic signals or works or fixtures rendering it safe for engines and trains to pass over such crossings without stopping, and it shall be the duty of said Interstate Commerce Commissioners, if the system of works and fixtures which it is proposed to erect by said company are, in the opinion of the Commission, sufficient and proper, to grant such permission.

Notice of intent to use signals at crossings.

SEC. 19. That any railroad company which has obtained permission to introduce a system of interlocking or automatic signals at its crossing at a common grade with any other railroad, as provided in the last section, may, after thirty days' notice, in writing, to such other railroad company, introduce and erect such interlocking or automatic signals or fixtures; and if such railroad company, after such notification, refuses to join with the railroad company giving such notice in the construction of such works or fixtures, it shall be lawful for said company to enter upon the right of way and tracks of such second company, in such manner as to not unnecessarily impede the operation of such road, and erect such works and fixtures, and may recover in any action at law from such second company one-half of the total cost of erecting and maintaining such interlocking or automatic signals or works or fixtures on both of said roads.

Division of cost.

Mortgages.

SEC. 20. That all mortgages executed by any railway company conveying any portion of its railway, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian Territory, shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights, franchises, and property of said company as therein expressed.

Amendment.

SEC. 21. That Congress hereby reserves the right at any time to alter, amend, or repeal this act, or any portion thereof.

General extension of privileges.

SEC. 22. That any railway company which has heretofore acquired, or may hereafter acquire, under any other act of Congress, a railroad right of way in Indian Territory may, in the manner herein prescribed, obtain any or all of the benefits and advantages of this act, and in such event shall become subject to all the requirements and responsibilities imposed by this act upon railroad companies acquiring a right

Extension of time.

of way hereunder. And where the time for the completion of a railroad in Indian Territory under any act granting a right of way therefor has expired, or shall hereafter expire, in advance of the construction of such railroad, or of any part thereof, the Secretary of the Interior may, upon good cause shown, extend the time for the completion of such railroad, or of any part thereof, for a time not exceeding two years from the date of such extension.

Rights of way through Indian lands.

SEC. 23. That an act entitled "An act to provide for the acquiring of rights of way by railroad companies through Indian reservations, Indian lands, and Indian allotments, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, so far as it applies to the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, and all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That such repeal shall not affect any railroad company whose railroad is now actually being constructed, or any rights which have already accrued; but such railroads may be completed and such rights enforced in the manner provided by the laws under which such construction was commenced or under which such rights accrued: *And provided further*, That the provisions of this act shall apply also to the Osages' Reservation and other Indian reservations and allotted Indian lands in the Territory of Oklahoma, and all judicial proceedings herein authorized, may be commenced and prosecuted in the courts of said Oklahoma Territory which may now or hereafter exercise jurisdiction within said reservations or allotted lands.

Vol. 30, p. 990.

Repeal as to Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

Provisos.

Prior rights not affected.

Osages' and other Indian reservations.

Judicial proceedings.

Approved, February 28, 1902.

CHAP. 180. An act providing for the commutation for town-site purposes of homestead entries in certain portions of Oklahoma.

March 11, 1902.

Vol. 32, p. 68.

Oklahoma Territory.

Lands ceded by Wichita, etc., Indians open to commutation town-site entries.

Vol. 26, p. 91.

Vol. 28, p. 894.
Vol. 31, p. 676.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That that portion of section twenty-two of the Act approved May second, eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled "An Act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Oklahoma, to enlarge the jurisdiction of the United States court in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," providing for the commutation for town-site purposes of homestead entries in certain instances, be, and the same is hereby, made applicable to the lands in the Territory of Oklahoma ceded to the United States by the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians and the Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache tribes of Indians, under agreements, respectively, ratified by the Acts of Congress of March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and June sixth, nineteen hundred.

Approved, March 11, 1902.

CHAP. 276. An act to change the boundaries between the southern and central judicial districts of the Indian Territory.

March 24, 1902.

Vol. 32, p. 90.

Indian Territory judicial districts.

Change of boundaries between southern and central districts.

Vol. 28, p. 694.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that portion of the Chickasaw Nation east of the Washita River, from the junction of Island Bayou and the Red River, up the Red River to the mouth of the Washita River, and up said river to the mouth of Butcherpen Creek, and north up said Butcherpen Creek to the township line between townships four and five south, in range seven east, thence along said township line to the boundary line between the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, in range eight east, shall be added to the central judicial district of the Indian Territory.

Central district.

Jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. That the United States court for the central judicial district of the Indian Territory shall have jurisdiction over all cases, civil and criminal, arising within the said described boundaries after the passage of this act.

Additional commissioner.

SEC. 3. That the judge of the United States court in the Indian Territory presiding in the central judicial district thereof is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint an additional United States commissioner within said district, who shall be permanently located at Durant, in the Choctaw Nation, and to prescribe by metes and bounds the portion of the district for which such commissioner is appointed.

Approved, March 24, 1902.

CHAP. 639. An act providing for a monument to mark the site of the Fort Phil. Kearny massacre.

April 29, 1902.

Vol. 32, p. 175.

Fort Phil. Kearny massacre.

Monument to mark site of.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to mark the site of the Fort Phil. Kearny massacre, that occurred on the twenty-first of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, by erecting on said site a monument of rough masonry and an historical tablet: *Provided*, That the site of the proposed monument, of not less than one-fourth of an acre in area, situated upon the most sightly portion of Massacre Hill, shall be donated to the United States.

Proviso.
Site.

Appropriation.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of carrying this Act into effect the sum of five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any public moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under direction of the Secretary of War.

Approved, April 29, 1902.

REF0074825

April 23, 1902.
Vol. 32, p. 177.

CHAP. 642. An act for the relief of certain indigent Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, upon the request of the Secretary of the Interior, to deposit in the United States subtreasury at Saint Louis, Missouri, to the credit of the treasurer of the Choctaw Nation, the sum of twenty thousand dollars of the fund now in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, derived from sale of town lots under an Act approved June 28, 1898, being "An Act for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," the said sum to be used for certain destitute Choctaw Indians in the manner hereinafter provided and charged against the proportionate share of said fund due to each Choctaw Indian receiving relief under the provisions hereof.

Fund for relief of indigent Choctaws.
Vol. 30, p. 509.

Commission to supply food, etc., to destitute Choctaws.

SEC. 2. That Gilbert W. Dukes, principal chief of the Choctaw Nation, George W. Scott, treasurer of the Choctaw Nation, and Green McCurtain, ex-principal chief of the Choctaw Nation, are hereby constituted a commission, with authority to investigate and determine what Choctaw citizens are destitute and in absolute need of help; and they are hereby authorized and empowered to supply to said destitute Choctaws such food as may be necessary for their maintenance as they may determine to be right and proper, the same to be paid for out of the aforesaid twenty thousand dollars, but not exceeding to any beneficiary the amount he is entitled to receive from said fund as his distributive share.

Restrictions.

Fund for relief of indigent Chickasaws.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, upon the request of the Secretary of the Interior, to deposit in the United States subtreasury at Saint Louis, Missouri, to the credit of the treasurer of the Chickasaw Nation, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, ten thousand dollars of which shall be taken from the balance of the arrears of interest of five hundred and fifty-eight thousand five hundred and twenty dollars and fifty-four cents excluding the incompetent fund appropriated by the Act of Congress approved June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight (Thirtieth Statutes, Four hundred and ninety-five), and ten thousand dollars out of the Chickasaw national fund of sixty thousand dollars placed upon the books of the Treasury of the United States by the Indian appropriation Act of March third, nineteen hundred and one, to the credit of the Chickasaw tribe.

Post, p. 262.
Vol. 30, p. 513.
Vol. 31, p. 1062.

Commission to supply food, etc., to destitute Chickasaws.

SEC. 4. That D. H. Johnson, governor of the Chickasaw Nation, W. T. Ward, treasurer of said nation, and P. S. Mosly, ex-governor of said nation, are hereby constituted a commission with authority to investigate and determine what Chickasaw citizens are destitute and in absolute need of help, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to supply said destitute Chickasaws with such food as may be necessary for their maintenance as they may determine to be right and proper. Said commission is also authorized to reimburse the governor of the Chickasaw Nation for the actual expenses heretofore incurred by him in supplying indigent Chickasaws with necessary food and raiment, payment to be made from said fund: *Provided*, That the members of said Choctaw and Chickasaw commissions shall not be allowed any compensation for their services except the actual necessary expenses while engaged in said work: *Provided further*, That each commission shall make full report to the legislative body of its respective nation, giving the names of the persons receiving aid and the amount expended for each person, together with an itemized account of the expenses incurred by each commission.

Reimbursement of governor of Chickasaw Nation.

Provisos.
Only necessary expenses allowed.
Report.

Approved, April 29, 1902.

April 30, 1902.
Vol. 32, p. 183.

CHAP. 673. An act to amend an act entitled "An act granting the right to the Omaha Northern Railway Company to construct a railway across, and establish stations on, the Omaha and Winnebago Reservation, in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes," by extending the time for the construction of said railway.

Omaha and Winnebago Reservation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time prescribed by an Act of Congress approved the twenty-sixth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, entitled "An Act granting the right to the Omaha Northern Railway Company to construct a railway across, and establish stations on, the Omaha and Winnebago Reservation, in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes," for the construction of said railway be, and the same is hereby, extended for a period of three years from the twenty-sixth day of March, nineteen hundred and one.

Right of way to Omaha Northern Railway Company extended.
Vol. 30, p. 345.

SEC. 2. That all other provisions of said Act are hereby continued in full force and effect.

Approved, April 30, 1902.

May 14, 1902.
Vol. 32, p. 198.

CHAP. 788. An act to amend an act entitled "An act granting to the Clearwater Valley Railroad Company a right of way through the Nez Perces Indian land in Idaho."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section five of an act approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, entitled "An act granting to the Clearwater Valley Railroad Company a right of way through the Nez Perces Indian lands in Idaho," be, and the same is hereby, amended so that the time for constructing said railroad through the Nez Perces Indian Reservation in the State of Idaho, and also through the lands formerly embraced within said reservation, but now allotted to individual members of the Nez Perces tribe of Indians, shall be extended to the twenty-eighth day of February, nineteen hundred and five.

Clearwater Valley Railroad Company.
Time extended for building road through Nez Perces lands, Idaho.
Vol. 30, p. 908.
Extended to February 28, 1905.

Approved, May 14, 1902.

May 19, 1902.
Vol. 32, p. 200.

CHAP. 816. An act for the protection of cities and towns in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any incorporated city or town in the Indian Territory having a population of two thousand or more is hereby authorized to issue bonds and borrow money thereon, to be used for the construction of sewers and waterworks and the building of schoolhouses, such bonds not to exceed an amount the interest on which at five per centum per annum would be liquidated by a tax of five mills upon the dollar of the valuation of the taxable property in such city or town, to be ascertained by the last assessment for purposes of taxation; that before such bonds shall be issued the same shall be authorized by a two-thirds majority of the qualified voters of such city or town voting at an election held for that purpose, notice of which shall be published for four consecutive weeks prior thereto in a newspaper of general circulation published in such municipality: *Provided*, That such bonds shall not be issued until it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the judge of the United States court for the judicial district in which such municipality is located, by petition of the mayor and council thereof, that all the requirements of this section have been complied with, who shall thereupon cause to be entered upon the minutes of his court a judgment or decree reciting the facts as he finds them to be: *Provided, however*, That before any election shall be held for the purposes therein named a census shall be taken and the population of said municipality ascertained by some suitable person or persons appointed for that purpose by the said judge of the district court, who shall make a sworn return to said judge showing the number of inhabitants thereof, and that the judgment or decree shall set forth the population and taxable wealth of the municipality, and said order or decree shall be printed on said bond and made a part thereof, and shall be final and conclusive against said municipality in any litigation on said bonds.

Indian Territory.
Certain towns authorized to issue bonds, etc., for public improvements.
Limit of issue.
Assent of two-thirds of voters required.
Provisos.
Restrictions.
Census to be taken before election.

SEC. 2. That such bonds shall contain all necessary and usual provisions expressing the contract, shall be signed by the mayor, and

Bonds.

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counterſigned by the treaſurer of ſuch municipality, who ſhall keep a proper record of ſuch bonds. Said bonds ſhall not bear a rate of intereſt exceeding five per centum per annum, payable ſemiannually, and none of ſaid bonds ſhall be ſold at leſs than their par value.

Interest.

Annual tax.

SEC. 3. That any municipality incurring any indebtedneſs for the purpoſes provided for in this act ſhall, by ordinance which ſhall be irrepealable, provide for the collection of an annual tax ſufficient to pay the intereſt on ſuch bonds, as the ſame falls due, and alſo to pay and diſcharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the date of contracting the ſame: *Provided*, That if any municipality ſhall have the authority under any ſpecial act to iſſue its bonds, the amount of the bonds iſſued under the ſpecial act ſhall be firſt deducted, and there ſhall only be iſſued under this act ſuch additional bonds as ſhall not exceed the limit provided in this act.

Proviso.

Limit of additional bonds.

Approved, May 19, 1902.

May 27, 1902.

Vol. 32, p. 245.

CHAP. 888. 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 three, and for other purpoſes.

Indian Department appropriations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress aſſembled, That the following ſums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treaſury not otherwiſe appropriated, for the current and contingent expenſes of the Indian Department and in full compenſation for all offices the ſalaries for which are ſpecially provided for herein, for the ſervice of the fiſcal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three, and fulfilling treaty ſtipulations for the various Indian tribes, namely:

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Vol. 32, p. 258.

Commission to Five Civilized Tribes.

Vol. 27, p. 645.

Vol. 29, p. 939.

Provisos.

Powers continued.

Children added to Creek roll.

Vol. 31, p. 870.

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 ſaid commiſſion ſhall exerciſe all the powers heretofore conferred upon it by Congreſs: *Provided further*, That all children born to duly enrolled and recognized citizens of the Creek Nation up to and including the twenty-fifth day of May, nineteen hundred and one, and then living, ſhall be added to the rolls of citizenſhip of ſaid nation made under the proviſions of an act entitled "An act to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Muſcogee or Creek tribe of Indians, and for other purpoſes," approved March firſt, nineteen hundred and one, and if any ſuch child has died ſince the twenty-fifth day of May, nineteen hundred and one, or may hereafter die, before receiving his allotment of land and diſtributive ſhare of the funds of the tribe, the lands and moneys to which he would be entitled if living ſhall deſcend to his heirs and be allotted and diſtributed to them accordingly: *And provided further*, That the act entitled "An act to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Muſcogee or Creek tribe of Indians, and for other purpoſes," approved March firſt, nineteen hundred and one, in ſo far as it provides for deſcent and diſtribution according to the laws of the Creek Nation, is hereby repealed, and the deſcent and diſtribution of lands and moneys provided for in ſaid act ſhall be in accordance with the proviſions of chapter forty-nine of Manſfield's Digeſt of the Statutes of Arkanſas in force in Indian Territory.

Rules for deſcent, etc.

Vol. 31, p. 861, amended.

Post, p. 501.

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Vol. 32, p. 259.

Survey, etc., of town sites, Indian Territory.

Vol. 30, pp. 500, 505; vol. 31, p. 237.

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, and all acts amendatory thereof or ſupplemental thereto, fifty thouſand dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter the Secretary of the Interior may, whenever the chief executive of the Choctaw or Chickaſaw nations fails or refuſes to appoint a town-ſite commiſſioner for any town, or to fill any vacancy cauſed by the neglect or refuſal of the town-ſite commiſſioner, appointed by the chief executive of the Choctaw or Chickaſaw nations to qualify or act, in his diſcretion, appoint a commiſſioner to fill the vacancy thus created: *Provided further*, That the limits of ſuch towns in the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickaſaw nations having a population of leſs than two hundred people, as in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior ſhould be eſtabliſhed, ſhall be defined as early as practicable by the Secretary of the Interior in the ſame manner as provided for towns having over two hundred people under exiſting law, and the ſame ſhall not be ſubject to allotment. That the land ſo ſegregated and reſerved from allotment ſhall be diſpoſed of, in ſuch manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, by a town-ſite commiſſion, one member to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior and one by the executive of the nation in which ſuch land is located; proceeds ariſing from the diſpoſition of ſuch lands to be applied in like manner as the proceeds of other lands in town ſites.

Provisos.

Appointment of commissioner on failure of Indian appointee, etc.

Definition of limits of small towns.

For the purpoſe of removing intruders and placing allottees in unreſtricted poſſeſſion of their allotments, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and to be immediately available, fifteen thouſand dollars; in all, one hundred and ſixty thouſand dollars: *Provided, however*, That it ſhall hereafter be unlawful to remove or deport any perſon from the Indian Territory who is in lawful poſſeſſion of any lots or parcels of land in any town or city in the Indian Territory which has been designated as a town ſite under exiſting laws and treaties, and no part of this appropriation ſhall be uſed for the deportation or removal of any ſuch perſon from Indian Territory: *Provided*, That the juſt and reaſonable ſhare of each member of the Chickaſaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Cherokee nations of Indians, in the lands belonging to the ſaid tribes, which each member is entitled to hold in his poſſeſſion until allotments are made, as provided in the 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, be, and the ſame is hereby, declared to be three hundred and twenty acres for each member of the Chickaſaw Nation, three hundred and twenty acres for each member of the Choctaw Nation, one hundred and ſixty acres for each member of the Creek Nation, and one hundred acres for each member of the Cherokee Nation.

Removing intruders, etc.

Proviso.

Lawful poſſeſſors of town sites.

Allotment to members of civilized tribes.

Vol. 30, p. 497.

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Vol. 32, p. 260.

Wenatchi, Removal to Colville Reſervation.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to remove certain Indians now reſiding in the vicinity of Miſſion and Wenatchee, in the State of Waſhington, known as Wenatchi, to the Colville Indian Reſervation, and to properly eſtabliſh and temporarily maintain them, the ſum of twelve thouſand dollars, or ſo much thereof as may be neceſſary, to be immediately available.

Klamath Reſervation, Oreg.

Allotment to children.

Vol. 21, p. 388.

Vol. 26, p. 794.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cauſe to be allotted, under the proviſions of the act of Congreſs approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-ſeven, entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in ſeverality to Indians on various reſervations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purpoſes," as amended by the act approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, to each and every child born of a recognized member of any of the tribes of Indians located on the Klamath Reſervation in Oregon ſince the completion of allotments to ſaid tribes, eighty acres of agricultural or one hundred and ſixty acres of grazing land within the reſervation of ſaid tribes.

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Vol. 32, p. 260.

Walker River Reservation, Nev.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to allot from the land on the Walker River Reſervation in Nevada ſuſceptible of irrigation by the preſent ditches or extenſions thereof,

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Allotment of irrigable land. *Post*, p. 744.

twenty acres to each head of a family residing on said reservation, the remainder of such irrigable land to be allotted to such Indians on said reservation as the Secretary of the Interior may designate, not exceeding twenty acres each; and when a majority of the heads of families on said reservation shall have accepted such allotments and consented to the relinquishment of the right of occupancy to land on said reservation which can not be irrigated from existing ditches and extensions thereof, and land which is not necessary for dwellings, school buildings, or habitations for the members of said tribe, such allottees who are heads of families shall receive the sum of three hundred dollars each to enable them to commence the business of agriculture, to be paid in such manner and at such times as may be agreed upon between said allottees and the Secretary of the Interior. And when such allotments shall have been made, and the consent of the Indians obtained as aforesaid, the President shall, by proclamation, open the land so relinquished to settlement, to be disposed of under existing laws. And the money necessary to pay said Indians is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Payment for lands relinquished.

Relinquished lands to be open to settlement.

Red Lake Reservation, Minn. Allotments to certain Indians. Vol. 24, p. 388.

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to allot Nay may puck, Ka ka keese, and Ka kee ka kee sick lands in severalty on the ceded portion of the Red Lake Reservation, Minnesota, not to exceed one hundred acres each, such allotments to conform to the public surveys and to be subject to the provisions of the act of Congress of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven (Twenty-fourth Statutes, page three hundred and eighty-eight).

Onah Ogamaybeck. Allotment to. Vol. 24, p. 388.

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to allot Onah Ogamaybeck, a Red Lake Chippewa Indian woman, an allotment of unappropriated lands on the ceded portion of the Red Lake Reservation, Minnesota, not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres, such allotment to conform to the public surveys and to be subject to the provisions of the act of Congress of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven (Twenty-fourth Statutes, page three hundred and eighty-eight).

Nora G. Hazlett. Patent in fee to. *Proviso.* *Proof.*

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue a patent in fee to Nora G. Hazlett, a Caddo Indian, for not to exceed eighty acres of the one hundred and sixty acres of land heretofore allotted to her in the Territory of Oklahoma, and all restrictions as to the sale, incumbrance, or taxation of said land are hereby removed: *Provided*, That it shall appear that such tract of land has been duly allotted to said Nora G. Hazlett.

John T. Hill. Patent in fee to.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue a patent in fee to John T. Hill for the northeast quarter of section four, in township six north, range eighteen west, of the Indian meridian, in Oklahoma, the same having been allotted to him under act of June sixth, nineteen hundred.

Elizabeth McKinney. Patent in fee to. Vol. 17, p. 159.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue a fee-simple patent to Elizabeth McKinney, a citizen Pottawatomie Indian, for the land purchased by the said Elizabeth McKinney from the United States under the act of May twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and located in Cleveland County, Oklahoma Territory, and described as follows, to wit: Lot numbered four, and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section one, and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section two, all in township five north, of range one east, Indian meridian, containing one hundred and fifty-seven and forty one-hundredths acres.

Mary Keith and Benny Keith. Patents in fee to.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to issue patents in fee to Mary Keith and Benny Keith, Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, for the lands heretofore allotted to them in the Territory of Oklahoma, to wit, the northeast quarter of section eleven, township twelve north, range six west, and the east half of the northwest quarter and lots five and six of section eight, township twelve north, range seven west, of the Indian meridian; and all restrictions as to the sale, incumbrance, or taxation of said lands are hereby removed.

* * * * * * *

That the following sums, placed upon the books of the Treasury by the Indian appropriation act of March third, nineteen hundred and one (Thirty-first Statutes at Large, pages one thousand and sixty-two and one thousand and sixty-eight), to the credit of the tribes named, being in full for permanent annuities guaranteed by treaties to said tribes, shall draw interest at the rate of five per centum per annum from the following dates, namely: Chickasaw national fund, sixty thousand dollars, from July first, nineteen hundred and one; Seneca fund, seventy-three thousand eight hundred dollars, from July first, nineteen hundred and two; Eastern Shawnee fund, twenty thousand six hundred dollars, from July first, nineteen hundred and two: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to pay, per capita, immediately upon the passage of this act, to the members of the Eastern Shawnee and Seneca tribes of Indians entitled thereto, all moneys placed to the credit of said tribes upon the books of the Treasury and all trust funds held for said tribes by the Government in lieu of investments: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place in the sub-treasury at Saint Louis, Missouri, to the credit of the national treasurer of the Chickasaw Nation the balance of the said Chickasaw national fund after deducting the ten thousand dollars appropriated out of said fund for the aid of certain indigent Chickasaws. And the act of the councils of the Eastern Shawnee and of the Seneca nations, or tribes of the Indian Territory "Providing for the allotment of lands to certain minor children, and for other purposes," passed, respectively, on the second day of December, nineteen hundred and one, and the eighth day of January, nineteen hundred and two, are hereby ratified and approved.

Vol. 32, p. 262. Chickasaw, Seneca, and Eastern Shawnee annuities. Transferred to tribal funds. Vol. 31, pp. 1062, 1068. Interest. *Portion.* Per capita payments to Eastern Shawnees and Senecas. Balances to Chickasaws. Deduction. *Ante*, p. 178. Acts of Eastern Shawnees and Senecas ratified.

That so much of the Act approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of land in severalty to United Peorias and Miamies in Indian Territory, and for other purposes," which inhibits the sale of their surplus lands for twenty-five years from said date, be, and the same is hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That before any distribution per capita shall be made of the proceeds of any sale thereof among said Western Miami Indians, there shall first be paid such sum or sums as the Secretary of the Interior may determine to be due for services rendered or expenses incurred by any of the delegates or officers of said Western Miami tribe since the thirty-first day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety.

United Peorias and Miamies Ind. Ter. Sale of surplus lands. Vol. 25, p. 1014. *Proviso.* Payment for services.

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That the Secretary of the Interior, with the consent thereto of the majority of the adult male Indians of the Uintah and the White River tribes of Ute Indians, to be ascertained as soon as practicable by an Inspector, shall cause to be allotted to each head of a family eighty acres of agricultural land which can be irrigated and forty acres of such land to each other member of said tribes, said allotments to be made prior to October first, nineteen hundred and three, on which date all the unallotted lands within said reservation shall be restored to the public domain: *Provided*, That persons entering any of said land under the homestead law shall pay therefor at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre: *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall impair the rights of any mineral lease which has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, or any permit heretofore issued by direction of the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with said Indians for a mineral lease; but any person or company having so obtained such approved mineral lease or such permit to negotiate with said Indians for a mineral lease on said reservation, pending such time and up to thirty days before said lands are restored to the public domain as aforesaid, shall have in lieu of such lease or permit the preferential right to locate under the mining laws not to exceed six hundred and forty acres of contiguous mineral land, except the Raven Mining Company, which may in lieu of its lease locate one hundred mining claims of the character of mineral mentioned in its lease; and the proceeds of the sale of the lands so restored to the public domain shall be applied, first, to the reimbursement of the United States for any moneys advanced to said Indians to carry

[Vol. 32, p. 263.] Uintah and White River Utes. Allotment of irrigable land. *Post*, p. 744. Unallotted lands restored to public domain. *Provisos.* Homestead entries. Mineral leases. Raven Mining Company. Application of proceeds from sales.

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into effect the foregoing provisions; and the remainder, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be used for the benefit of said Indians. And the sum of seventy thousand and sixty-four dollars and forty-eight cents is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid to the Uintah and the White River tribes of Ute Indians, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, whenever a majority of the adult male Indians of said tribes shall have consented to the allotment of lands and the restoration of the unallotted lands within said reservation as herein provided.

Post, p. 715.

Payments to Indians.
Vol. 30, p. 87.
Post, 771.

Said item of seventy thousand and sixty-four dollars and forty-eight cents to be paid to the Uintah and White River Utes covers claims which these Indians have made on account of the allotment of lands on the Uintah Reservation to Uncompahgre Indians and for which the Government has received from said Uncompahgre Indians money aggregating sixty thousand and sixty-four dollars and forty-eight cents; and the remaining ten thousand dollars claimed by the Indians under an Act of Congress detaching a small part of the reservation on the east and under which Act the proceeds of the sale of the lands were to be applied for the benefit of the Indians.

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[Vol. 32, p. 981]
Navajo Reservation, Ariz.
Payment for rights, etc., of settlers.

For the purchase of the right, title, and improvements of certain settlers within the external boundaries of the Navajo Indian Reservation in Arizona, as set out in the communication of the Secretary of the Interior to the President, dated January fifth, nineteen hundred, and printed in Senate Document Numbered Sixty-eight, of date of January tenth, nineteen hundred, forty-eight thousand dollars, to be used and expended under the direction and within the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior. And the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and empowered to purchase the right, title, and improvements separately of each and every one of the said persons named in the said communication of the Secretary of the Interior, at the prices separately agreed upon with the settlers therein named. And when so purchased the improvements and the lands upon which they are situated, in and near Tulsa City, are hereby set apart for school or public purposes, as may be hereafter decided upon by the Secretary of the Interior, and until required to be used for such public or school purposes shall be used by the Indians under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the appraisement of Earnest A. Lee's property shall be three thousand seven hundred dollars: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall make no payment for any of said right, title, and improvements unless in his judgment the valuation thereof is fair and just.

Reservation for schools, etc.

Proviso.
Earnest A. Lee.
Valuation.

* * * * * * *

[Vol. 32, p. 265.]
Otoes and Missourias, Okla.
Payment for Nebraska land.
Vol. 31, p. 59.

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to pay to the Otoe and Missouria tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, immediately upon the passage of this Act, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, out of any money to their credit in the Treasury of the United States, under such regulations as he may prescribe, in the settlement of their claim for lands sold for them in the State of Nebraska.

Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr.
Bridges, etc.

For the construction and repair of bridges and approaches thereto on the Omaha and Winnebago Agency, in the State of Nebraska, ten thousand dollars, to be paid out of the funds in the Treasury of the United States belonging to the Omaha and Winnebago Indians.

Devils Lake, N. Dak.
Bridge permitted.

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to permit the construction of a free bridge to span the narrows of Devils Lake, in the State of North Dakota, at a point on the south shore of Devils Lake sixty-six chains and seventy links due north and thirty-three chains and thirty links due west of the southeast corner of section twenty-three in township one hundred and fifty-two north of range sixty-three west of the fifth principal meridian. If said bridge shall abut on an Indian allotment, the consent of the allottee shall first be obtained. The Secretary may also authorize the taking of stone from the shores of the lake on the reservation side in the construction of the said bridge.

Pottowatomie Reservation, Kans.
Bridges.

For the construction of two bridges, one over Big Soldier Creek and one over Little Soldier Creek, on the Pottowatomie Indian Reservation, in Jackson County, Kansas, three thousand dollars.

Oneida, Wis.
Purchase of land for Indian school.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase additional land from an Oneida Indian allottee or allottees of Wisconsin for the use of the Oneida Indian school, one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be paid to said allottee or allottees; and the allottee or allottees from whom said land may be purchased are hereby authorized and empowered to sell and convey the same to the United States for said purpose.

Sioux Indians, Lower Brule band.
Claims for property losses.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to investigate the claims of the members of the Lower Brule band of Sioux Indians for loss of property resulting from their forcible removal from their homes south of White River, in South Dakota, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and to determine what amounts they may be justly and equitably entitled to for the loss of such property, and to certify the same to the Secretary of the Treasury; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay such sums so certified to him by the Secretary of the Interior to members of the Lower Brule band of Indians as aforesaid. And the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for this purpose.

Payment.

Crow Indians.
Distribution of cattle.

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, with the consent of the tribe, to distribute the cattle belonging to the Crow tribe, known as the "common herd" and held as such under the ninth article of the agreement with said tribe of December eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety, ratified by the Act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one (Twenty-sixth Statutes, ten hundred and forty-one), among the members of said tribe, to be held by them as individuals in the same manner as their other individual stock is held, after which the common herd shall cease to exist. The Secretary of the Interior is also authorized to distribute among the tribe per capita all of the money due or to become due said Indians from sales from the common herd, known as the "Crow herd fund": *Provided*, That the distribution of the cattle and payment of the money shall be made at such time and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior in his discretion may prescribe. That the funds now in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Crow Indians in Montana, or any portion of it, may, with the consent of the tribe, be used by the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, in the purchase of stock cattle to be distributed among the members of the tribe under such regulations as he may prescribe.

Vol. 26, p. 1011.

Distribution of "Crow herd fund."

Proviso.
Regulations.

Purchase of stock cattle.

Southern Utes, Colo.
Right of way, irrigation ditches.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered, under general regulations to be fixed by him, to permit the use of the right of way through the allotted lands of the Southern Ute Indians in Colorado for irrigating ditches to the extent of the ground occupied by the water in said ditches and such number of feet on each side of the marginal limits thereof as may be necessary in maintaining and operating the ditches: *Provided*, That no application for such right of way shall be granted unless accompanied by the consent, in writing, of the allottee or allottees whose land may be affected thereby.

Proviso.
Consent of Indians.

Southern Ute Reservation, Colo.
Irrigation contract authorized.

That the Secretary of the Interior shall make investigation as to the practicability of providing a water supply for irrigation purposes to be used on a portion of the reservation of the Southern Utes in Colorado, and he is authorized, in his discretion, to contract for and to expend from the funds of said Southern Utes in the purchase of perpetual water rights sufficient to irrigate not exceeding ten thousand acres on the western part of the Southern Ute Reservation and for annual charges for maintenance of such water thereon such amount and upon such terms and conditions as to him may seem just and reasonable, not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the purchase of such perpetual water rights and not exceeding a maximum of fifty cents per acre per annum for the maintenance of water upon the land to be irrigated: *Provided*, That after such an investigation he shall find all the essential conditions relative to the water supply and to the

Proviso.
Conditions.

REF0074829

perpetuity of its availability for use upon said lands such as in his judgment will justify a contract for its perpetual use: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior, upon making all such contracts, shall require from the person or persons entering upon such contract a bond of indemnity, to be approved by him, for the faithful and continuous execution of such contract as provided therein.

Bond required.

Spokane Reservation, Wash. Only mineral lands subject to entry.

That the mineral lands only in the Spokane Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington, shall be subject to entry under the laws of the United States in relation to the entry of mineral lands: *Provided*, That lands allotted to the Indians or used by the Government for any purpose or by any school shall not be subject to entry under this provision.

Proviso. Lands excepted.

Post, pp. 712, 711.

Josef Stainer. Payment to.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the claim of Josef Stainer for labor and material used in making repairs to school buildings numbered one, two, and three, at Cheyenne River Indian Agency, South Dakota, damaged by windstorm and cyclone on night of July nineteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, as approved by the Secretary of the Interior, two hundred and seventy-eight dollars and thirty-seven cents, to be paid from unexpended balance of appropriation "Education, Sioux Nation."

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[Vol. 32, p. 267.] Wichita etc., Indians. Payment to attorneys.

For payment to the attorneys who, under a contract approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior, represented the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians in the Court of Claims and the Supreme Court of the United States in the litigation provided for by act of Congress to determine the title of the said Indians to the lands of the former Wichita Reservation, in the Territory of Oklahoma, six per centum of the value of said land as decreed by the Court of Claims, the sum of forty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-two dollars and ninety-three cents, or so much thereof as

Vol. 28, p. 898.

Proviso. Reimbursement.

may be necessary, to be immediately available: *Provided*, That the said sum shall be reimbursed to the United States out of the proceeds of the sale of the said lands.

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[Vol. 32, p. 268.] Round Valley Reservation, Cal. Payment for private improvements.

For payment to the several persons and firms herein named, their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, the several sums mentioned herein, the same being in full for, and the receipt of the same to be taken and accepted in each case as a full and final discharge of, their several claims for private improvements on the Round Valley Indian Reservation, in Mendocino County, California, on March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, when said lands were reserved for Indian purposes; and being the several amounts as appropriated and allowed by the Honorables Jed Lake, Arthur A. Smith, and Arthur Twineham, commissioners appointed by the President of the United States on December thirteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, to appraise the value of Round Valley Indian Reservation lands and the

Vol. 17, p. 634.

Vol. 26, p. 658.

private improvements made thereon and existing on March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the reduction of the Round Valley Indian Reservation in the State of California, and for other purposes," approved October first, eighteen hundred and ninety, as follows: To J. N. Rea and D. T. Johnson, eight hundred dollars; to estate of Fred Bourne and estate of D. T. Johnson, one hundred and fifty dollars; to estate of D. T. Johnson, Fred C. Handy, and Percy W. Handy, five hundred dollars; to Martin Corbitt and Whitcomb Henley, eight hundred and twenty-five dollars; to Charles H. Hurt, one thousand and twenty-five dollars; to Henry Marks, four thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

* * * * * * *

[Vol. 23, p. 268.] Mille Lac Reservation, Minn. Payment to Indians removing.

For payment to the Indians occupying the Mille Lac Indian Reservation, in the State of Minnesota, the sum of forty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay said Indians for improvements made by them, or any of them, upon lands occupied by them on said Mille Lac Indian Reservation, said payment to be made upon investigation, examination, and appraisement by the Secretary

Vol. 23, p. 642.

of the Interior, upon condition of said Indians removing from said Mille Lac Reservation: *Provided*, That any Indian who has leased or purchased any Government subdivision of land within said Mille Lac Reservation from or through a person having title to said land from the Government of the United States shall not be required to move from said reservation, but shall be entitled to the benefits of said appropriation to all intents and purposes as though they had removed from said reservation: *And provided further*, That this appropriation shall be paid only after said Indians shall, by proper council proceedings, have accepted the provisions hereof and declared the manner in which they wish the money disbursed; and said Indians upon removing from said Mille Lac Reservation shall be permitted to take up their residence and obtain allotments in severalty either on the White Earth Reservation or on any of the ceded Indian reservations in the State of Minnesota on which allotments are made to Indians.

Provisos. Indians permitted to remain.

Action by council of Indians.

Net Lake Reservation, Minn. Surveying and allotting.

For paying the expenses of surveying and locating allotments heretofore made upon Net Lake Reservation, in the State of Minnesota, the sum of one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

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[Vol. 32, p. 271.] Lawrence, Kans.

For support and education of seven hundred and fifty Indian pupils at the Indian school, Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas, * * * for the purchase of three hundred and twenty-eight acres of improved land, more or less, adjoining land now belonging to the United States, thirty thousand dollars, to be immediately available; * * *

Morris, Minn.

For the support and education of one hundred and fifty Indian pupils at the Indian school at Morris, Minnesota; * * * and for the purchase of six acres of land, more or less, for use of said school, five hundred and fifty dollars, to replace six acres of land, more or less, belonging to the United States and used for said school which the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to sell. * * *

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[Vol. 32, p. 273.] Tomah, Wis.

For the support and education of two hundred and twenty-five Indian pupils at the Indian school, Tomah, Wisconsin, thirty-seven thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars; * * * for purchase of land, six thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary. * * *

* * * * * * *

[Vol. 32, p. 275.] Lands inherited from Indians may be conveyed in fee.

Minors.

Taxation.

Proviso. Restriction.

Indian Territory western judicial district created.

Vol. 28, p. 693. Boundaries.

Sec. 7. That the adult heirs of any deceased Indian to whom a trust or other patent containing restrictions upon alienation has been or shall be issued for lands allotted to him may sell and convey the lands inherited from such decedent, but in case of minor heirs their interests shall be sold only by a guardian duly appointed by the proper court upon the order of such court, made upon petition filed by the guardian, but all such conveyances shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and when so approved shall convey a full title to the purchaser, the same as if a final patent without restriction upon the alienation had been issued to the allottee. All allotted land so alienated by the heirs of an Indian allottee and all land so patented to a white allottee shall thereupon be subject to taxation under the laws of the State or Territory where the same is situate: *Provided*, That the sale herein provided for shall not apply to the homestead during the life of the father, mother, or the minority of any child or children.

Sec. 8. That the part of the northern district of the Indian Territory consisting of the Creek country, the Seminole country, and all that portion of the Cherokee and Choctaw nations included in the following-described boundaries, to wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of the Creek Nation and running east on the line between townships nineteen and twenty, to its intersection with the dividing line between ranges twenty and twenty-one east, thence south on said line to its intersection with the Arkansas River, thence down the Arkansas River to its intersection with the Canadian River, thence up the Canadian River to its intersection with the dividing line between ranges twenty and twenty-one east, thence south to the intersecting line between townships seven and eight, thence west on the intersect-

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Terms.

Judge.
Vol. 30, p. 84.

ing line between townships seven and eight to the Creek Nation, be, and the same is hereby, made the western district in said Territory, and the places of holding courts in said western district shall be Muscogee, Wagoner, Sapulpa, Wewoka, Eufaula and Okmulgee. The judge appointed under the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," approved June seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, shall be the judge of said western district, and he is hereby authorized to appoint a clerk who shall reside and keep his office at one of the places of holding court in said western district.

Commissioners and constables.

That each of the three commissioners with headquarters at Muscogee, Eufaula, and Wewoka, respectively, shall be United States commissioners for said western district for a period of four years from the date of their appointment and until their respective successors shall be appointed and qualified, and the two constables now in office whose headquarters are at Muscogee and Eufaula, respectively, shall be constables in said western district until their successors shall be appointed and qualified; and said judge may appoint a constable for the commissioner at Wewoka, and the said judge may appoint an additional commissioner to be located at Checotah, and an additional constable for said commissioner's court. Each of the United States commissioners and each of the four constables now located in the northern district as constituted by this act shall continue to be United States commissioners and constables, respectively, for said district until their successors shall be appointed and qualified.

Recorder's office, northern district.
Vol. 29, p. 339.

That the clerk's office at Vinita shall also be the recorder's office for the northern district, except that the clerk's office at Miami shall continue to be the recording office for the Quapaw Indian Agency as now provided by law.

Marshal's and district attorney.

The United States marshal of the present northern district shall be marshal of the western district, and there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a district attorney for said western district, and a United States marshal for the northern district. The said officers shall be appointed and shall hold office for the period of four years, and shall receive the same salary and fees and discharge like duties as other similar officers in said Territory.

Pending causes.

The cases now pending in that part of the northern district which is hereby made the western district shall be tried the same as if brought in said western district.

Terms northern district.
Vol. 28, p. 692.

Terms of court shall continue to be held within the territory remaining in said northern district at the places now provided by law for the holding of courts therein, and in addition thereto at the towns of Sallisaw, Claremore, Nowata, and Pryor Creek, in the Cherokee country. All laws now applicable to the existing judicial districts in the Indian Territory, and to attorneys, marshals, clerks, and their assistants or deputies therein, not inconsistent herewith, are hereby made applicable to the western district.

Terms southern and central districts.

In addition to the places now provided by law for holding courts in the southern and central districts, courts in the southern district shall also be held at Tishomingo and Ada, and in the central district at Durant.

Constable, Durant.

The United States judge for the central district of the Indian Territory, after the approval of this Act, may appoint a constable for the commissioner located at Durant.

Jails.
Vol. 30, p. 679.

To enable the Attorney-General to carry out the provisions of the act approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, for the erection of three jails in the Indian Territory, and also to erect one additional United States jail in said Territory, forty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General, to be immediately available, and to remain available until expended.

United States jails.
Muscogee.
South McAlester.
Vinita.

And the Attorney-General is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be erected a United States jail at each of the three places already formally designated by him, namely, at Muscogee in the western district, at South McAlester in the central district, and at Ardmore in the southern district, and one additional United States jail at Vinita in the northern district, at a total cost not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars.

Referees to condemn jail sites.

That for the purpose of acquiring sites for United States jails as provided herein in the Indian Territory, there shall be appointed by the judge of the United States court in the district where such land is situated, on application of the United States by petition describing the land sought to be condemned, three disinterested referees, who shall determine the compensation and damage to be paid any owner, occupant, tribe, or nation by reason of the appropriation and condemnation of such land for the use and benefit of the United States for a jail at any of the places hereinbefore mentioned. Such referees, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall each take and subscribe before the clerk of the said United States court an oath that he will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of his appointment, which oaths, duly certified, shall be returned with the award of the referees to the clerk of the court by which they were appointed.

Assessment of damages.

Before such referees shall proceed with the assessment of damages for any lands sought to be condemned under this act, ten days' personal notice of said hearing shall be given to all persons interested, and service may be had upon each tribe or nation in which said land may be located by service upon the principal chief thereof, and in case personal service can not be had upon any person interested, twenty days' notice of the time when the same shall be condemned shall be given, by publication, in some newspaper in general circulation nearest said property in the district where said land is situated.

Award.

Appeal from referees.

If the referees can not agree, then any two of them are authorized to and shall make the award. Any party to the proceedings who is dissatisfied with the award of the referees shall have the right, within ten days after the filing of the award in the court by which said referees were appointed, to appeal by original petition to the United States court sitting at the place nearest and most convenient to the property sought to be taken, where the question of the damages occasioned by the taking of the land in controversy shall be tried de novo, and the judgment rendered by the court shall be final and conclusive. And upon the payment into court of the amount or amounts awarded as damages, fee simple title to said tract of land shall vest in the United States. If such appeal is not taken as hereinbefore set forth, the award shall be conclusive and final, and shall have the same force and effect as a judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction, and upon the payment of the sum or sums so found due into the court, a fee simple title to said land shall vest in the United States.

Pay of referees.

Each of said referees shall receive for his compensation the sum of five dollars per day while actually engaged in the appraisement of the property and the hearing of any matter submitted to them under this act.

Costs on appeal.

That if any party or person other than the United States shall appeal from any award, and the judgment of the court does not award such appealing party or person more than the referees awarded, all costs occasioned by such appeal shall be paid by such appealing party or person. It shall be the duty of the United States court in each district to promptly hear and determine the rights of all parties if any appeal shall be taken under this act.

Approved, May 27, 1902.

CHAP. 946. An act providing that the statute of limitations of the several States shall apply as a defense to actions brought in the United States courts for the recovery of lands patented in severalty to members of any tribe of Indians under any treaty between it and the United States of America.

May 31, 1902.
Vol. 32, p. 284.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all actions brought in any State court or United States court by any patentee, his heirs, grantees, or any person claiming under such patentee, for the possession or rents or profits of lands patented in severalty to the members of any tribe of Indians under any treaty between it and the United States of America, where a deed has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior to the land sought to be recovered, the statutes of limitations of the States in which said land is situate shall be held to

Lands in severalty to Indians.

State statutes of limitations applicable in suits against.

REF0074831

apply, and it shall be a complete defense to such action that the same has not been brought within the time prescribed by the statutes of said State the same as if such action had been brought for the recovery of land patented to others than members of any tribe of Indians.

Limitation

SEC. 2. That this act shall not apply to any suits brought within one year from and after its passage.

Approved, May 31, 1902.

June 13, 1902.
Vol. 32, p. 384.

CHAP. 1050. An act providing for free homesteads in the Ute Indian Reservation in Colorado.

Ute Indian Reservation, Colo.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the homestead laws be, and are hereby, extended over and shall apply to the lands included within the limits of the former Ute Indian Reservation in Colorado not included in any forest reservation, in addition to the provisions of existing laws relating to cash entries thereon: *Provided*, That no selection or entry of lands in lieu of land included within a forest reservation or of soldiers' or sailors' additional homesteads shall be allowed within said limits.

Homestead laws extended over former.

Proviso.
Entries prohibited.

Reimbursement of Ute Indians.

SEC. 2. That all sums of money that may be lost to the Ute Indian fund by reason of the passage of this Act shall be paid into the fund by the United States, and all moneys received by reason of the commutation of any homestead entry shall be credited to said Ute Indian fund.

Government improved lands excepted.

SEC. 3. That no lands shall be included in any location or settlement under the provisions of this Act on which the United States Government has valuable improvements.

Approved, June 13, 1902.

June 21, 1902.
Vol. 32, p. 395.

CHAP. 1137. An act to fix the fees of United States marshals in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in felony cases before United States commissioners for preliminary examination, and in all cases in the district courts, whether arising under the laws of the United States or under the statutes of Arkansas, as made applicable to the Indian Territory, section eight hundred and twenty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall be applicable to the services rendered by United States marshals and their respective deputies in said Territory, and all deductions and disallowances made by the accounting officers under the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States shall be allowed, except so far as the marshals have been reimbursed for the amounts of such deductions and disallowances; but before any item of such deductions or disallowances shall be allowed, proof satisfactory to the Auditor for the State and other Departments shall be made that the amount of such item has not been reimbursed to the marshal.

Indian Territory.

Fees of marshals and deputies.

R. S., sec. 829, p. 155.

Deductions, etc., allowed.

Submission of proof.

Witnesses' fees.

SEC. 2. That all witnesses in felony cases before United States commissioners, and all witnesses in civil and criminal cases in the district courts of said Territory, shall be entitled to the fees provided in section eight hundred and forty-eight of the Revised Statutes of the United States, except that clerks and other officers of the United States shall be entitled to the compensation provided in section eight hundred and fifty of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

R. S., sec. 848, p. 160.

R. S., sec. 850, p. 160.

Repeal.

SEC. 3. That all Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved, June 21, 1902.

CHAP. 1156. An act to extend the provisions, limitations, and benefits of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars of eighteen hundred and thirty-two to eighteen hundred and forty-two, inclusive, known as the Black Hawk war, Creek war, Cherokee disturbances, and the Seminole war," approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-two.

June 27, 1902.
Vol. 32, p. 399.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions, limitations, and benefits of the Act entitled "An Act granting pensions to survivors of the Indian wars of eighteen hundred and thirty-two to eighteen hundred and forty-two, inclusive, known as the Black Hawk war, Creek war, Cherokee disturbances, and the Seminole war," approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, be, and the same are hereby, extended, from the date of the passage of this Act, to the surviving officers and enlisted men, including marines, militia, and volunteers of the military and naval service of the United States who served for thirty days or more and were honorably discharged under the United States military, State, Territorial, or provisional authorities in the Florida and Georgia Seminole Indian war of eighteen hundred and seventeen and eighteen hundred and eighteen; the Fevre River Indian war of Illinois of eighteen hundred and twenty-seven; the Sac and Fox Indian war of eighteen hundred and thirty-one; the Sabine Indian disturbances of eighteen hundred and thirty-six and eighteen hundred and thirty-seven; the Cayuse Indian war of eighteen hundred and forty-seven and eighteen hundred and forty-eight, on the Pacific coast; the Florida wars with the Seminole Indians, from eighteen hundred and forty-two to eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, inclusive; the Texas and New Mexico Indian war of eighteen hundred and forty-nine to eighteen hundred and fifty-six; the California Indian disturbances of eighteen hundred and fifty-one and eighteen hundred and fifty-two; the Utah Indian disturbances of eighteen hundred and fifty to eighteen hundred and fifty-three, inclusive, and the Oregon and Washington Territory Indian wars from eighteen hundred and fifty-one to eighteen hundred and fifty-six, inclusive; and also to include the surviving widows of such officers and enlisted men: *Provided*, That such widows have not remarried: *And provided further*, That where there is no record of enlistment or muster into the service of the United States in any of the wars mentioned in this Act the record of pay by the United States shall be accepted as full and satisfactory proof of such enlistment and service: *And provided further*, That all contracts heretofore made between the beneficiaries under this Act and pension attorneys and claim agents are hereby declared null and void.

Pensions, Indian war service, extended.
Vol. 27, p. 281.

Provisos.
Remarriage of widows.
Proof of service.
Contract.

Approved, June 27, 1902.

CHAP. 1157. An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," approved January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

June 27, 1902.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section four of an act entitled "An Act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," approved January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

Vol. 32, p. 400.
Chippewa Indians of Minnesota.
Relief and civilization of.
Vol. 25, p. 643.

"SEC. 4. That as soon as the cession and relinquishment of said Indian title has been obtained and approved as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to cause the land so ceded to the United States to be surveyed in the manner provided by law for the survey of public lands, and as soon as practicable after such survey has been made and the report, field notes, and plats thereof filed in the General Land Office and duly approved by the Commissioner thereof, the said Secretary of the Interior, upon notice of the completion of such surveys, shall appoint a sufficient number of competent and experienced examiners, in order that the work may be done within a reasonable time, who shall go upon said lands thus surveyed and personally make a careful, complete, and thorough examination of the same by forty-acre lots, for the purpose of ascertaining

Survey of ceded lands.

REF0074832

Subdivision into forty-acre lots.

"Pine lands."

Lists to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Duplicate lists, etc.

Copies of lists.

Maximum per diem compensation.

"Agricultural lands."

Vol. 25, p. 641.

Sale of pine timber.

Provisos. Sealed bids.

Bids in groups.

Minimum price.

Secretary of the Interior may increase price.

Erection of sawmill.

on which lots or tracts there is standing or growing pine timber, which tracts on which pine timber is standing or growing for the purposes of this act shall be termed 'pine lands,' the minutes of such examination to be at the time entered in books provided for that purpose, showing which of such lands are pine lands and which are agricultural lands, as hereinafter designated, which reports of all such examinations shall be filed with the Commissioner of the General Land Office as a part of the permanent records thereof, and thereupon that officer shall cause to be made lists of all such pine lands and agricultural lands, describing each forty-acre lot or tract thereof separately, and thereupon such lists of land shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for approval, modification, or rejection, as he may deem proper. If the lists thus made are rejected as a whole, then the Secretary of the Interior shall substitute new lists, and the same or original lists as approved or modified shall be filed with the Commissioner of the General Land Office as the lists of said lands. Duplicate lists of said lands, together with copies of the field notes, surveys, and minutes of examination, shall be filed and kept in the office of the register of the land office of the district within which said lands may be situated, and copies of said lists shall be furnished to any person desiring the same upon application to the Commissioner of the General Land Office or to the register of said local land office.

"The compensation of the examiners so provided for in this section shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, but in no event shall exceed the sum of eight dollars per day for each person so employed, including all expenses.

"All other lands acquired from the said Indians on said reservations, other than pine lands, are for the purposes of this act termed 'agricultural lands.'"

SEC. 2. That section five of said act be amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. That whenever, and as often as the survey, examination, and lists of one hundred thousand acres of said pine lands, or of a less quantity, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and he made and approved, the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to sell, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, and at such times and places as he may designate, to be sealed under Scribner's rules in the log after being cut, all the merchantable pine timber, whether the same be green or dead, standing or fallen, now on such pine lands, with the exception of five per centum of said timber on certain reservations as hereinafter provided, to be paid for when the timber is cut, banked, and scaled in the manner herein provided for: *Provided*, That said pine timber shall be advertised for sale in Government sections or parts of sections, and shall be sold only by separate sealed bids for the pine timber on each section, and the Secretary of the Interior shall reserve the right to reject any or all of said bids: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may also receive bids in groups of not exceeding ten sections in any one bid, which bids may be in addition to the separate bids by sections on the same lands. The parties bidding shall accompany each of said sealed bids with cash or certified check for twenty per centum of the amount of the bid for the pine timber on any particular section or groups, according to the highest value as shown by the Government estimate as hereinbefore provided for; and said cash or certified check shall be retained and credited as part payment of the purchase price should the bid be accepted, but should the bid be rejected said cash or certified check shall be immediately returned to the bidder: *Provided further*, That said timber shall not be sold at a price less than four dollars per thousand feet board measure for Norway pine and five dollars per thousand feet board measure for white pine: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior may increase said minimum price on portions of said timber as he may deem just and proper: *Provided further*, That said Secretary may, if he shall deem it best, permit the purchaser of the timber on any Government section or group to erect a mill of a capacity of not less than forty thousand feet board measure of lumber per day, and to manufacture thereat the timber on said Government sections or groups, said mill to be located on

said section or group, or at such place in the immediate vicinity as may be designated by said Secretary; and the said Secretary is authorized to lease to such purchaser not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres of land for mill purposes, for any one purchase, at an annual rental to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, for a renewable term not exceeding ten years, said term to end, in any event, so soon as the timber purchased shall have been sawed and removed; said lease of land to be exclusive of the timber thereon, which timber shall be disposed of as herein provided for other timber: *And provided further*, That prior to any sale the Secretary of the Interior shall cause notices of said sale to be inserted once in each week, for four successive weeks, in one newspaper of general circulation, published in each of the following cities, namely: Minneapolis, Saint Paul, Duluth, Winona, and Crookston, Minnesota; Chicago, Illinois; Milwaukee, La Crosse, Ashland, Wausau, and Marinette, Wisconsin; Detroit, Saginaw, Menominee, and Bay City, Michigan; Philadelphia and Williamsport, Pennsylvania; Boston, Massachusetts; New Orleans, Louisiana; Saint Louis, Missouri; Albany, New York; and Dubuque, Davenport, and Burlington, Iowa, and in the following trade journals, to wit: The Northwestern Lumberman, of Chicago, Illinois, and the Mississippi Valley Lumberman, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, of the sale of said timber as herein provided to the highest bidder, with the right to reject any and all bids, the first publication of said notices to be at least six calendar months prior to said sale, said notices to state the time and place and the terms of such sale, and to contain a general description of the lands from which the timber is to be sold, and shall refer intending bidders to the printed lists to be obtained from the Commissioner of the General Land Office or register of the local land office, as provided in section four of this act. Said notices shall also state in what tracts or parcels the timber is to be sold: *Provided*, That one additional notice calling attention particularly to the date of the sale shall be published thirty days prior to the day fixed for the sale in the first advertisement: *Provided further*, That in cutting the timber on two hundred thousand acres of pine lands, to be selected as soon as practicable by the Forester of the Department of Agriculture, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, on the following reservations, to wit, Chippewas of the Mississippi, Leech Lake, Cass Lake, and Winnebigoshish, which said lands so selected shall be known and hereinafter described as 'forestry lands,' the purchaser shall be required to leave standing five per centum of the pine timber thereon for the purpose of reforestation, as hereinafter provided, said five per centum to be selected and reserved in such manner and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Forester of the Department of Agriculture and approved by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further*, That there shall be reserved from sale or settlement the timber and land on the islands in Cass Lake and in Leech Lake, and not less than one hundred and sixty acres at the extremity of Sugar Point, on Leech Lake, and the peninsula known as Pine Point, on which the new Leech Lake Agency is now located, which peninsula approximates seven thousand acres, and in addition thereto ten sections in area on said reservations last aforesaid, to be selected by the Forester of the Department of Agriculture, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, in lots not less than three hundred and twenty acres each in contiguous areas; and nothing herein contained shall interfere with the allotments to the Indians heretofore and hereafter made. The islands in Cass and Leech lakes and the land reserved at Sugar Point and Pine Point Peninsula shall remain as Indian land under the control of the Department of the Interior.

Lease of land limited.

Publication of notice of sale.

Time of publication.

Provisos. Additional notice of date of sale.

Forestry reservation.

Additional reservations.

Allotment to Indians not affected.

"Each and every purchaser of timber hereunder shall be required and shall enter into an agreement to cut clean and remove all the merchantable pine timber, whether green or dead, standing or fallen, on each tract, subdivision, or lot covered by his purchase, except on the forestry lands as hereinbefore provided, within such time as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, and to cut no timber other than pine, except such as may be absolutely necessary in the economical conduct of the logging operations, and to burn or remove a sufficient amount of the tops and

Terms of agreements.

REF0074833

refuse to prevent danger from fire to the timber left standing, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and, when practicable, to employ Indian labor in the cutting, handling, and manufacture of said timber. And each and every purchaser shall be required to give a bond in a sufficient penalty, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, for the faithful performance of said agreement and for the observance of the regulations of the Secretary of the Interior concerning the sale, cutting, and removal of such timber: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall, upon application, furnish to any persons who may expect to bid, not more than ninety days prior to the date of the sale of any pine timber hereinbefore mentioned, a statement of the rules and regulations under which said pine timber shall be cut and the tops and refuse thereof burnt or removed, and of the time within which said timber must be removed.

Indian labor. Bond

Proviso. Rules and regulations.

"Before being removed from the tract from which they are cut, all logs cut hereunder shall be stamped and bark-marked by the logger and numbered and scaled by competent and experienced scalers, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior and paid such reasonable salaries as may be fixed by him. Said scalers shall keep in suitable books for reference a record of the marks, also a complete list of the numbers of all logs, with the scale of each log set opposite its number, said scale books to be open to the inspection of the check scaler or to any authorized Government representative at all times; and said logs shall be landed separately from all other logs, and the title to said logs shall remain in the United States for the benefit of the Indians; and said logs shall not be removed from the place of landing until the purchase price agreed upon shall be fully paid to such officer of the Indian Department as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Interior to account for and receive the same. And the Secretary of the Interior may, at the request of the chiefs of said bands or tribes of Chippewa Indians of the State of Minnesota interested in the said timber sales, appoint check scalers to verify and inspect the work of the Government scalers; the said check scalers to be designated by said chiefs and paid out of the funds of the Indians such reasonable compensation as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Log marking, scaling, etc.

Record of marks, etc.

Payment.

Inspection.

"After the merchantable pine timber on any tract, subdivision, or lot shall have been removed, such tract, subdivision, or lot shall, except on the forestry lands aforesaid, for the purposes of this act, be classed and treated as agricultural lands, and shall be opened to homestead entry in accordance with the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That on the forestry lands aforesaid, as soon as the merchantable pine timber now thereon shall have been removed from any tract, subdivision, or lot, as herein provided, such tract, subdivision, or lot shall, without further act, resolution, or proclamation, forthwith become and be part of a forest reserve, the same as though set apart by proclamation of the President in accordance with the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and subsequent laws amending and supplementing the same, and shall be managed and protected in accordance with their provisions and the rules and regulations made and to be made in furtherance thereof: *And provided further*, That on said forestry lands aforesaid said pine timber shall be cut clean, except as to the five per centum as hereinbefore provided, and removed under the supervision and direction of the Forester of the Department of Agriculture, in accordance with rules and regulations to be prescribed by him and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and the said Forester shall have power at all times to patrol and protect said lands and forests, and to enforce all rules and regulations made by him as aforesaid.

Open to homestead entry.

Proviso. Forest reserve.

Vol. 26, p. 1103.

Forestry land regulations.

"As soon as practicable after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Interior shall open to homestead settlement, as herein provided, the lands on all the reservations, or portions of reservations, which have been ceded to the United States by the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, including the four reservations last aforesaid, which have been examined and found to be agricultural lands, and shall immediately proceed to have examined, as herein provided, the remaining lands, and shall without delay open to homestead settlement those

Homestead settlement of agricultural lands.

found to be agricultural lands: *Provided*, That on the four reservations last aforesaid, where agricultural lands are included within or contiguous to forestry lands and are, in the opinion of the Forester of the Agricultural Department, necessary to the economical administration and protection of the same, said Forester shall, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act as to those lands which have already been examined, and as to the lands not yet examined immediately after the examination and approval of the lists of said lands, of which approval said Forester shall be immediately notified by the Secretary of the Interior, file with the Secretary of the Interior schedules designating according to Government subdivisions said agricultural lands, not to exceed fifteen thousand acres of the lands already examined and not to exceed ten thousand acres of the lands yet to be examined, which said agricultural lands so designated shall not be offered for entry and settlement, but shall become and be a part of the forest reserve hereinbefore created.

Proviso. Agricultural lands reserved.

"There shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior one superintendent and such assistants as he may deem necessary, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, and for the superintendent shall not exceed six dollars per day, and for the assistants shall not exceed four dollars per day each, while actually employed, and whose duties shall be to supervise the cutting and scaling of the timber sold under the provisions of this act, and to see that the rules and regulations prescribed by the Forester and the Secretary of the Interior are complied with, and generally to perform such services in and about the sale of the pine timber on said lands, and the cutting of the same therefrom, and the care and protection of all timber on said lands, as may be required of them by said Forester and said Secretary.

Superintendent, etc.

Compensation.

"The Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, authorize the purchasers of timber hereunder to build on the rivers and lakes on or within said ceded lands, under such rules and regulations as he may deem proper, dams, cofferdams, booms, and to make other river and lake improvements necessary to facilitate logging operations: *Provided*, That the parties building such dams, cofferdams, booms, and making other river and lake improvements shall pay the officer whom the Secretary of the Interior shall designate to receive such payments such damages as may be caused on the said ceded lands, such damages to be ascertained and determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.

Dams, etc.

Proviso.

Damages.

"All the expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this act as to the examining and listing of said lands, and the selling, cutting, and scaling of said timber, shall be paid by the Secretary of the Interior out of the proceeds of the sale of said timber: *Provided*, That no expense arising out of the forestry provision shall be charged to the Indians."

Expenses.

Proviso. No expense to be charged to Indians.

SEC. 3. That section seven of said act be amended by inserting after the word "lands," in line one thereof, the words "and timber."

Sales of timber. Vol. 25, p. 615.

SEC. 4. That so much of the act of June seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," as authorizes the sale of dead timber, standing or fallen, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, on the Chippewa reservations and ceded lands in the State of Minnesota, is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be held in any way to affect contracts already entered into and now in force for the sale and cutting of dead timber, standing or fallen, on said reservations and ceded lands.

Sale of dead timber repealed. Vol. 30, p. 90.

Proviso. Prior contracts.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Interior shall proceed as speedily as practicable to complete the allotments to the Indians, which allotments shall be completed before opening the agricultural land to settlement.

Allotments to Indians.

Approved, June 27, 1902.

REF0074834

June 30, 1902.

Vol. 32, p. 500.

CHAP. 1323. An act to ratify and confirm a supplemental agreement with the Creek tribe of Indians, 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 supplemental agreement, submitted by certain commissioners of the Creek tribe of Indians, as herein amended, is hereby ratified and confirmed on the part of the United States, and the same shall be of full force and effect if ratified by the Creek tribal council on or before the first day of September, nineteen hundred and two, which said supplemental agreement is as follows:

Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

Supplemental agreement with Creeks ratified.

This agreement by and between the United States, entered into in its behalf by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, Henry L. Dawes, Tams Bixby, Thomas B. Needles, and Clifton R. Breckenridge, duly appointed and authorized thereunto, and the Muskogee (or Creek) tribe of Indians, in Indian Territory, entered into in behalf of the said tribe by Pleasant Porter, principal chief, Roley McIntosh, Thomas W. Perryman, Amos McIntosh, and David M. Hodge, commissioners duly appointed and authorized thereunto, witnesseth, that in consideration of the mutual undertakings herein contained it is agreed as follows:

United States commissioners.

Indian commissioners.

DEFINITIONS.

Definitions of terms.

The words "Creek" and "Muskogee" as used in this agreement shall be deemed synonymous, and the words "Nation" and "tribe" shall each be deemed to refer to the Muskogee Nation or Muskogee tribe of Indians in Indian Territory. The words "principal Chief" shall be deemed to refer to the principal chief of the Muskogee Nation. The words "citizen" or "citizens" shall be deemed to refer to a member or members of the Muskogee tribe or nation of Indians. The word "Commissioner" shall be deemed to refer to the United States Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

ALLOTMENT OF LANDS.

Allotment of lands.

Vol. 31, p. 862.

2. Section 2 of the agreement ratified by act of Congress approved March, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 861), is amended and as so amended is reenacted to read as follows:

Limit of appraisement per acre.

All lands belonging to the Creek tribe of Indians in Indian Territory, except town sites and lands reserved for Creek schools and churches, ~~rights~~ roads, and town cemeteries, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 1, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 861), shall be appraised at not to exceed $6.50 per acre, excluding only lawful improvements on lands in actual cultivation.

Appraisements.

Such appraisement shall be made, under the direction and supervision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, by such number of committees with necessary assistance as may be deemed necessary to expedite the work, one member of each committee to be appointed by the principal chief. Said Commission shall have authority to revise and adjust the work of said committees; and if the members of any committee fail to agree as to the value of any tract of land, the value thereof shall be fixed by said Commission. The appraisement so made shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for approval.

Revision and approval.

Allotments.

Vol. 31, p. 862.

3. Paragraph 2 of section 3 of the agreement ratified by said act of Congress approved March 1, 1901, is amended and as so amended is reenacted to read as follows:

Equitable allotments.

If any citizen select lands the appraised value of which is $6.50 per acre, he shall not receive any further distribution of property or funds of the tribe until all other citizens have received lands and moneys equal in value to his allotment.

Jurisdiction of the Commission.

4. Exclusive jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes to determine, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, all controversies arising between citizens as to their right to select certain tracts of land.

Correction of errors made in selecting lands.

5. Where it is shown to the satisfaction of said Commission that it was the intention of a citizen to select lands which include his home and improvements, but that through error and mistake he had selected land which did not include said home and improvements, said Commission is authorized to cancel said selection and the certificate of selection or allotment embracing said lands, and permit said citizen to make a new selection including said home and improvements; and should said land including said home and improvements have been selected by any other citizen of said nation, the citizen owning said home and improvements shall be permitted to file, within ninety days from the ratification of this agreement, a contest against the citizen having previously selected the same and shall not be prejudiced therein by reason of lapse of time or any provision of law or rules and regulations to the contrary.

Cancellation of allotment certificate.

Contests.

Lapse of time nonprejudicial.

DESCENT AND DISTRIBUTION.

Descent and distribution.

Vol. 31, p. 864.

Repeal.

Distribution, etc., to accord with chapter 49, Mansfield's Digest.

Proviso.

Inheritors.

Noncitizen heirs.

6. The provisions of the act of Congress approved March 1, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 861), in so far as they provide for descent and distribution according to the laws of the Creek Nation, are hereby repealed and the descent and distribution of land and money provided for by said act shall be in accordance with chapter 49 of Mansfield's *Digest of the Statutes* of Arkansas now in force in Indian Territory: *Provided*, That only citizens of the Creek Nation, male and female, and their Creek descendants shall inherit lands of the Creek Nation: *And provided further*, That if there be no person of Creek citizenship to take the descent and distribution of said estate, then the inheritance shall go to noncitizen heirs in the order named in said chapter 49.

ROLLS OF CITIZENSHIP.

Rolls of citizenship.

Vol. 31, p. 869.

Allotment, etc., to descend to heirs.

Children not listed for enrollment, etc.

Death before allotment.

Heirs.

Supplemental roll of citizens.

Vol. 31, p. 869.

Proviso.

Names added to roll.

7. All children born to those citizens who are entitled to enrollment as provided by the act of Congress approved March 1, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 861), subsequent to July 1, 1900, and up to and including May 25, 1901, and living upon the latter date, shall be placed on the rolls made by said Commission. And if any such child has died since May 25, 1901, or may hereafter die before receiving his allotment of lands and distributive share of the funds of the tribe, the lands and moneys to which he would be entitled if living shall descend to his heirs as herein provided and be allotted and distributed to them accordingly.

8. All children who have not heretofore been listed for enrollment living May 25, 1901, born to citizens whose names appear upon the authenticated rolls of 1890 or upon the authenticated rolls of 1895 and entitled to enrollment as provided by the act of Congress approved March 1, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 861), shall be placed on the rolls made by said Commission. And if any such child has died since May 25, 1901, or may hereafter die, before receiving his allotment of lands and distributive share of the funds of the tribe, the lands and moneys to which he would be entitled if living shall descend to his heirs as herein provided and be allotted and distributed to them accordingly.

9. If the rolls of citizenship provided for by the act of Congress approved March 1, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 861), shall have been completed by said Commission prior to the ratification of this agreement, the names of children entitled to enrollment under the provisions of sections 7 and 8 hereof shall be placed upon a supplemental roll of citizens of the Creek Nation, and said supplemental roll when approved by the Secretary of the Interior shall in all respects be held to be a part of the final rolls of citizenship of said tribe: *Provided*, That the Dawes Commission be, and is hereby, authorized to add the following persons to the Creek roll: Nar-wal-le-pe-se, Mary Washington, Walter Washington, and Willie Washington, who are Creek Indians, but whose names were left off the roll through neglect on their part.

ROADS.

Roads.

On section lines.

Elsewhere.

10. Public highways or roads 3 rods in width, being one and one-half rods on each side of the section line, may be established along all section lines without any compensation being paid therefor; and all allottees, purchasers, and others shall take the title to such lands subject to this provision. And public highways or roads may be established elsewhere whenever necessary for the public good, the

REF0074835

actual value of the land taken elsewhere than along section lines to be determined under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior while the tribal government continues and to be paid by the Creek Nation during that time; and if buildings or other improvements are damaged in consequence of the establishment of such public highways or roads, whether along section lines or elsewhere, such damages, during the continuance of the tribal government, shall be determined and paid in the same manner.

Damages

Town sites. Vol. 31, p. 857. Vol. 31, p. 861.

11. In all instances of the establishment of town sites in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved May 31, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 231), or those of section 10 of the agreement ratified by act of Congress approved March 1, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 861), authorizing the Secretary of the Interior, upon the recommendation of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, at any time before allotment, to set aside and reserve from allotment any lands in the Creek Nation not exceeding 160 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 said nation prior to the allotment of lands therein, any citizen who shall have previously selected such town site, or any portion thereof, for his allotment, or who shall have been by reason of improvements therein entitled to select the same for his allotment, shall be paid by the Creek Nation the full value of his improvements thereon at the time of the establishment of the town site, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided, however,* That such citizens may purchase any of said lands in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 1, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 861): *And provided further,* That the lands which may hereafter be set aside and reserved for town sites upon recommendation of the Dawes Commission as herein provided shall embrace such acreage as may be necessary for the present needs and reasonable prospective growth of such town sites, and not to exceed 640 acres for each town site, and 10 per cent of the net proceeds arising from the sale of that portion of the land within the town site so selected by him, or which he was so entitled to select; and this shall be in addition to his right to receive from other lands an allotment of 160 acres.

Railroad stations, reservations

Pay for improvements.

Provisos.

Right to purchase. Vol. 31, p. 86.

Limit for town sites.

Percentage of net proceeds of sale.

Cemeteries.

CEMETERIES.

Desecrating graves prohibited.

12. A cemetery other than a town cemetery included within the boundaries of an allotment shall not be desecrated by tillage or otherwise, but no interment shall be made therein except with the consent of the allottee, and any person desecrating by tillage or otherwise a grave or graves in a cemetery included within the boundaries of an allotment shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be punished as provided in section 507 of Mansfield's Digest of the Statutes of Arkansas.

Punishment.

Sale of cemetery lots. Vol. 31, p. 857.

13. Whenever the town-site surveyors of any town in the Creek Nation shall have selected and located a cemetery, as provided in section 18 of the act of Congress approved March 1, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 861), the town authorities shall not be authorized to dispose of lots in such cemetery until payment shall have been made to the Creek Nation for land used for said cemetery, as provided in said act of Congress, and if the town authorities fail or refuse to make payment as aforesaid within one year of the approval of the plat of said cemetery by the Secretary of the Interior, the land so reserved shall revert to the Creek Nation and be subject to allotment. And for lands heretofore or hereafter designated as parks upon any plat or any town site the town shall make payment into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Creek Nation within one year at the rate of $20 per acre, and if such payment be not made within that time the lands so designated as a park shall be platted into lots and sold as other town lots.

Reversion of land in case of nonpayment.

Parks.

Miscellaneous.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Funds to be paid per capita to citizens, etc.

14. All funds of the Creek Nation not needed for equalization of allotments, including the Creek school fund, shall be paid out under direction of the Secretary of the Interior per capita to the citizens of the Creek Nation on the dissolution of the Creek tribal government.

Repeal of court-house acts. Vol. 31, p. 868.

15. The provisions of section 24 of the act of Congress approved March 1, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 861), for the reservation of land for the six established Creek court-houses, is hereby repealed.

Allotted lands not to be encumbered, etc.

16. Lands allotted to citizens shall not in any manner whatever or at any time be encumbered, taken, or sold to secure or satisfy any debt or obligation nor be alienated by the allottee or his heirs before the expiration of five years from the date of the approval of this supplemental agreement, except with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. Each citizen shall select from his allotment forty acres of land, or a quarter of a quarter section, as a homestead, which shall be and remain nontaxable, inalienable, and free from any incumbrance whatever for twenty-one years from the date of the deed therefor, and a separate deed shall be issued to each allottee for his homestead, in which this condition shall appear.

Homesteads inalienable for 21 years.

Deed.

Homesteads for minors, etc. Vol. 31, p. 863.

Selections of homesteads for minors, prisoners, convicts, incompetents, and aged and infirm persons, who can not select for themselves, may be made in the manner provided for the selection of their allotments, and if for any reason such selection be not made for any citizen it shall be the duty of said Commission to make selection for him. The homestead of each citizen shall remain, after the death of the allottee, for the use and support of children born to him after May 25, 1901, but if he have no such issue then he may dispose of his homestead by will, free from the limitation herein imposed, and if this be not done the land embraced in his homestead shall descend to his heirs, free from such limitation, according to the laws of descent herein otherwise prescribed. Any agreement or conveyance of any kind or character violative of any of the provisions of this paragraph shall be absolutely void and not susceptible of ratification in any manner, and no rule of estoppel shall ever prevent the assertion of its invalidity.

Disposition after death of allottee.

Agreement void.

Vol. 31, p. 871.

17. Section 37 of the agreement ratified by said act of March 1, 1901, is amended, and as so amended is reenacted to read as follows:

Grazing leases.

"Creek citizens may rent their allotments, for strictly nonmineral purposes, for a term not to exceed one year for grazing purposes only and for a period not to exceed five years for agricultural purposes, but without any stipulation or obligation to renew the same. Such leases for a period longer than one year for grazing purposes and for a period longer than five years for agricultural purposes, and leases for mineral purposes may also be made with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and not otherwise. Any agreement or lease of any kind or character violative of this paragraph shall be absolutely void and not susceptible of ratification in any manner, and no rule of estoppel shall ever prevent the assertion of its invalidity. Cattle grazed upon leased allotments shall not be liable to any tribal tax, but when cattle are introduced into the Creek Nation and grazed on lands not selected for allotment by citizens, the Secretary of the Interior shall collect from the owners thereof a reasonable grazing tax for the benefit of the tribe, and section 2117 of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall not hereafter apply to Creek lands."

Leases to be approved by Secretary of the Interior.

Leases, etc., void.

Tribal tax.

Grazing tax.

R. S., sec. 2117, p. 370.

Permits to graze.

18. When cattle are introduced into the Creek Nation to be grazed upon either lands not selected for allotment or upon lands allotted or selected for allotment the owner thereof, or the party or parties so introducing the same, shall first obtain a permit from the United States Indian agent, Union Agency, authorizing the introduction of such cattle. The application for said permit shall state the number of cattle to be introduced, together with a description of the same, and shall specify the lands upon which said cattle are to be grazed, and whether or not said lands have been selected for allotment. Cattle so introduced and all other live stock owned or controlled by noncitizens of the nation shall be kept upon inclosed lands, and if any such cattle or other live stock trespass upon lands allotted to or selected for allotment by any citizen of said nation, the owner thereof shall, for the first trespass, make reparation to the party injured for the true value of the damages he may have sustained, and for every trespass thereafter double damages to be recovered with costs, whether the land upon which trespass is made is inclosed or not

Applications.

Restraint of cattle.

Reparation for trespass.

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Punishment for violation.

Any person who shall introduce any cattle into the Creek Nation in violation of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not less than $100, and shall stand committed until such fine and costs are paid, such commitment not to exceed one day for every $2 of said fine and costs; and every day said cattle are permitted to remain in said nation without a permit for their introduction having been obtained shall constitute a separate offense.

Vol. 31, p. 861.

10. Section 8 of the agreement ratified by said act of March 1, 1901, is amended and as so amended is reenacted to read as follows:

Possession of allotment.

"The Secretary of the Interior shall, through the United States Indian agent in said Territory, immediately after the ratification of this agreement, put each citizen who has made selection of his allotment in unrestricted possession of his land and remove therefrom all persons objectionable to him; and when any citizen shall thereafter make selection of his allotment as herein provided and receive certificate therefor, he shall be immediately thereupon so placed in possession of his land, and during the continuance of the tribal government the Secretary of the Interior, through such Indian agent, shall protect the allottee in his right to possession against any and all persons claiming under any lease, agreement, or conveyance not obtained in conformity to law."

Protection of allottee.

Repeal. Vol. 31, p. 861.

20. This agreement is intended to modify and supplement the agreement ratified by said act of Congress approved March 1, 1901, and shall be held to repeal any provision in that agreement or in any prior agreement, treaty, or law in conflict herewith.

Agreement binding.

21. This agreement shall be binding upon the United States and the Creek Nation, and upon all persons affected thereby when it shall have been ratified by Congress and the Creek national council, and the fact of such ratification shall have been proclaimed as hereinafter provided.

Submission of agreement to Creek national council for ratification.

22. The principal chief, as soon as practicable after the ratification of this agreement by Congress, shall call an extra session of the Creek Nation council and submit this agreement, as ratified by Congress, to such council for its consideration, and if the agreement be ratified by the national council, as provided in the constitution of the tribe, the principal chief shall transmit to the President of the United States a certified copy of the act of the council ratifying the agreement, and

Proclamation.

thereupon the President shall issue his proclamation making public announcement of such ratification, thenceforward all the provisions of this agreement shall have the force and effect of law.

Approved, June 30, 1902.

July 1, 1902.

CHAP. 1361. An act to accept, ratify, and confirm a proposed agreement submitted by the Kansas or Kaw Indians of Oklahoma, and for other purposes.

Vol. 32, p. 636.

Kansas Indians, Oklahoma.

Ratification, etc., of agreement submitted by.

Whereas the Kansas or Kaw tribe of Indians of Oklahoma Territory has submitted the following proposed agreement to Congress, with the request that the same be accepted, ratified, and confirmed, to wit:

Preamble. Agreement.

AGREEMENT OF THE KANSAS OR KAW INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA TERRITORY AMONG THEMSELVES RELATIVE TO THEIR TRIBAL LANDS AND FUNDS, AND MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

Indian representatives.

This agreement and memorial of the Kansas or Kaw Indians, entered into on behalf of said Indians by Wah-Kon-tah-Shun-gah, Wah-moh-o-e-ke, Forrest Chouteau, Mitchel Fronkier, William Hardy, Akan Pappan, and Gen. W. E. Hardy, duly authorized to represent said tribe by a vote of a majority of the adult members thereof, at a general council held for the purpose of selecting representatives to enter into this agreement and memorial, witnesseth:

Agreement. Roll of the tribe

SECTION 1. The roll of the Kansas or Kaw tribe of Indians, as shown by the records of the United States in the office of the United States Indian agent at the Osage Indian Agency, Oklahoma Territory, now

in charge of said tribe, as it existed on the first day of December, 1901, and all descendants born between December first, 1901, and December first, 1902, to persons whose names were on said roll on December first, 1901, is hereby declared to be the roll of said tribe, and to constitute the legal membership of said tribe, and the lands and money of said tribe shall be divided among the members of said tribe, as shown by the roll made up, as directed herein, and the lands and moneys of said tribe shall be divided among said members as hereinafter provided.

Division of tribal lands.

SEC. 2. All lands belonging to said Kansas or Kaw tribe of Indians located in the Territory of Oklahoma, except as herein provided, shall be divided among the members of said tribe, giving to each his or her fair share thereof, in acres, as follows:

All allotments nontaxable and inalienable.

First. There shall be set aside to each member of said tribe, as shown by the roll of membership December first, 1901, and their descendants born between that date and December first, 1902, one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land for an homestead, which shall be nontaxable and inalienable for the period of twenty-five years from the first day of January, 1903, except as hereinafter provided. Where the members of said tribe have already selected their homesteads of one hundred and sixty acres, the same are hereby confirmed, and the members who have not selected their homesteads shall do so within thirty days after the ratification of this agreement; and if any member fails to make such selection within said time, then it shall be the duty of the United States Indian agent in charge of said tribe to make the selection for such member or members: *Provided*, That selections of homesteads for minors shall be made by his or her parents, and the selections of homesteads for others than minors, who are unable for any reason to make their selections, shall be made by the United States Indian agent in charge of said tribes: *Provided further*, That in case there are any children born to members of said tribe between the ratification of this agreement and the first day of December, 1902, selections shall be made for them within thirty days after their birth, and all selections must be made on or before January first, 1903.

Period.

Selection of homesteads.

Provisos. Minors, etc.

Children born after ratification.

Allotment of remaining lands.

Second. After each member has selected his or her homestead the remaining lands in Oklahoma Territory belonging to said tribe, except as herein provided, shall be divided equally, in acres, among said members, giving to each, as nearly as practicable, the same number of acres of farming and grazing lands, and the share of each member shall be given to him or her as near as possible to his or her homestead selections. The lands, other than the homestead, set aside to each member shall be free from taxation as long as the title remains in said member, but in no event to exceed twenty-five years, and the same shall not be sold or encumbered in any way before the expiration of ten years from the date of the deed to said member, except as herein provided and with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and it shall be his duty to carefully investigate each sale or transaction before he approves the same: *Provided*, That the lands of minors shall be inalienable during their minority: *Provided further*, That all selections and allotments made under this agreement shall conform to existing surveys of said reservation in tracts of not less than eighty (80) acres.

Proviso. Lands of minors.

Existing surveys.

Division of surplus lands.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the United States Indian agent, the clerk in charge of the Kaw subagency, together with a committee of three members of the tribe, to be selected jointly by the agent, clerk in charge, and the council of the tribe, to divide the surplus lands among the members of the tribe, in accordance with this agreement.

Prior selections.

SEC. 4. In selecting his or her homestead, a member shall not be permitted to select lands already selected by another member of said tribe, unless such other member is in possession of more lands than he and his family are entitled to under this agreement; in such case, the member in possession shall have the right to make the first selection.

Deeds.

SEC. 5. The Secretary of the Interior shall furnish the head chief of said tribe deeds, properly filled out, for the conveyances herein provided for, and said head chief shall thereupon, and in the presence of the agent in charge of said tribe, proceed to execute said deeds, and when the same are executed they shall be delivered to the United

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States Indian agent in charge of said tribe, and it shall be his duty to see that said deeds are properly delivered to the members entitled to the same: *Provided*, That a separate deed shall be given to each member for the lands conveyed as a homestead: *Provided further*, That if, for any cause, any member of said tribe is unable to receive his or her deed, then it shall be the duty of such United States Indian agent to see that such deed is properly recorded with the register of deeds for the county in Oklahoma Territory to which the Kansas Reservation is attached.

Proviso. Separate deeds. Recording deeds.

Secretary of Interior to approve deeds.

SEC. 6. All deeds shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, which approval, and the signing of the same by the head chief, shall operate as a relinquishment to the individual member of all the right, title, and interest of the United States and of the Kansas or Kaw tribe of Indians (as a tribe) in and to the lands embraced in his or her deed. All disputes between the members of said tribe as to the right of possession in the selection of homesteads shall be adjudicated and settled by the United States Indian agent in charge of said tribe, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

School lands.

SEC. 7. There shall be set aside and reserved from selection or allotment one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, including the school and agency buildings, to conform to the public survey, which said one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land said tribe cedes to the United States, including the improvements; and the United States agrees to maintain a school for the education of children of Indian blood at said place for the period of ten (10) years, and as much longer as it deems necessary, the land and improvements to be subject to final disposition by Congress. Said land shall be exempt from taxation. There shall be reserved from allotment twenty (20) acres of land, including the present cemetery, to be used as a cemetery, and the same shall be exempt from taxation. There shall be reserved from allotment eighty (80) acres, including the dwellings now used by agency trader, and other buildings at said agency not used by the employees of the Government, which said eighty (80) acres shall be set aside as a town site, which shall be surveyed and laid off into town lots. The lots in said town site are to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and the proceeds of said sale, after deducting the cost of the survey and sale, shall be placed in the Treasury to the credit of said Indians: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may reject any and all bids for such town lots: *Provided further*, That if any member of said tribe is in possession of any town lot or lots, and has any building and other improvements thereon, he shall have the right to purchase one lot seventy-five (75) feet wide by one hundred and sixty (160) feet deep, including his or her improvements, at such price as the council of said tribe may fix on the lots, exclusive of improvements: *Provided*, That the lots unsold shall be exempt from taxation as long as the title remains in the tribe.

Cemetery.

Town site. Sale of lots.

Proviso. Rejection of bids.

Purchase of improved lots.

Tax exemption.

SEC. 8. The funds of said tribe, including the one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars ($135,000) due said tribe under the treaty of June 14, 1846 (see Ninth U. S. S., page 842); the Kansas school fund, amounting to twenty-seven thousand one hundred seventy-four dollars and forty-one cents ($27,174.41) (see 21st U. S. S., page 70), and the Kansas general fund, amounting to twenty-six thousand nine hundred seventy-eight dollars and eighty-nine cents ($26,978.89), derived from the sale of lands in Kansas and all other moneys now due, or that may be found to be due said Indians; all money that may be received from the sale of their lands in Kansas, the money received from the sale of town lots in Oklahoma Territory, as hereinbefore provided, and all money found to be due to said tribe on claims against the United States, shall be segregated and placed to the credit of the individual members of said Kansas or Kaw tribe of Indians on a basis of a pro rata division among the members of said tribe, as shown by the roll of membership of said tribe, as provided, on the first day of December, 1902, said credits to draw interest, as now authorized by law, at the rate of five (5) per centum per annum, and the interest that may accrue thereon shall be paid annually to the members entitled thereto, except in cases of minors, in which cases the interest shall be paid annually to the parent until the child for whom the interest

Pro rata division of tribal funds.

Vol. 9, p. 842.

Vol. 21, p. 70.

Date of division.

Interest.

is so paid arrives at the age of twenty-one (21) years: *Provided*, That if the Commissioner of Indian Affairs becomes satisfied that the interest and payment of any minor is being misused or squandered, he may withhold the payment of such interest. In case of minors whose parents have died the interest shall be paid to the legal guardian, as above provided: *Provided*, That the amount placed to the credit (together with the accrued interest) of each member of the tribe of the age of twenty-one (21) years may be paid to such member in ten (10) equal payments, one payment each year: *Provided further*, That if the Secretary of the Interior deems it advisable, he may pay to any member of said tribe, over the age of twenty-one years, the full amount of the principal and interest that may be credited to such member: *Provided further*, That the sum ascertained to be due said tribe shall be segregated as soon as possible after December 1, 1902: *Provided further*, That when the children whose shares have been placed to their credit shall arrive at the age or twenty-one (21) years, before the expiration of ten (10) years from the date of the ratification of this agreement, then the share due such member or members may be paid to them at the annual payments after they arrive at the age of (21) years in equal amounts, so that such share will be fully paid at the expiration of said ten years; and where such children arrive at the age of twenty-one (21) years at or after the expiration of said ten years, then the full amount due such member may be paid to them at the next annual payment after they arrive at the age of twenty-one (21) years: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior may withhold any of the payments provided for in this section if, in his judgment, it would be to the best interest of the member entitled to said payment to do so: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall offer at public sale all tracts or parcels of the Kansas trust and diminished reserve lands, within the State of Kansas, belonging to said Kansas or Kaw tribe of Indians, for which no application has been filed under the provisions of existing laws in relation thereto. Such lands shall be offered for sale by advertisement for not less than thirty (30) days, in two newspapers in the proper land district, one of which shall be published in Morris County, Kansas, and by posting in the local land office notice for the same period, and, upon the day named in such notice, such lands shall be sold for cash to the highest bidder at not less than the price fixed by law.

Proviso. Minors.

Payments.

Adults may be paid in full.

Segregation.

Children 21 years of age.

Payment of full amount.

Withholding payments.

Sale of tribal lands in Kansas.

Notice of sale.

SEC. 9. That all funds remaining to the credit of or found to be due from the United States to any member of said tribe, at his or her death, shall be paid to his or her heirs under the laws of the Territory or State in which such member resides at the date of his or her death.

Payment to heirs, etc.

SEC. 10. The Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, at the request of any adult member of said tribe, issue a certificate to such member authorizing him to sell and convey any or all lands deeded him by reason of this agreement, and may pay such member at the next annual payment his or her pro rata share of the funds of said tribe, if, upon consideration and examination of the request, the said Secretary shall find said member to be fully competent and capable of managing and caring for his or her individual affairs: *Provided*, That upon the issuance of said certificate, the lands of such member, both homestead and surplus, shall become subject to taxation, and such member shall have the right to manage and dispose of such property the same as any other citizen of the United States, and upon the issuance of said certificate and the payment of the funds due him or her such member shall be dropped from the rolls of said tribe.

Permission to sell, etc.

Proviso. Taxation.

Dropped from the rolls.

SEC. 11. That the adult heirs of any deceased Kansas or Kaw Indian, whose selection has been made or to whom a deed has been issued for his or her share of the lands of said tribe in Oklahoma Territory, may sell and convey the lands inherited from such decedent; and, if there be both adult and minor heirs of such inherited lands, then such minors may join in a sale thereof by a guardian duly appointed by the proper court of the county in which said minor or minors may reside, 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, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe.

Adult heirs.

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Commission to adjust claims against the United States.

SEC. 12. All claims, of whatever nature, which said Kansas or Kaw tribe of Indians may have or claim to have against the United States shall be submitted to a commission to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior from the officers or employees of his Department for investigation, consideration, and settlement; and the United States shall, without delay, render to said tribe of Indians a complete accounting of all moneys agreed to be paid to said tribe to which said tribe may be entitled under any treaty or act of Congress. If the settlement of the claims of said tribe, submitted to said commission (and the accounting) is satisfactory to said tribe, the amount found due shall be placed to the credit of the members of said tribe, according to the terms of this agreement, within one year after the report of said commission is made. But if the settlement of the claims of said tribe or the accounting is not satisfactory to said tribe, or if they are satisfactory and Congress fails to appropriate the money to pay the same within one year after the report of said commission and the accounting, then the said tribe of Indians shall have two years from the date of the report and accounting in which to enter a suit in the Court of Claims, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, by either party, for the amount due or claimed to be due said tribe from the United States under any treaties or laws of Congress, or for the misappropriation of any of the funds of said tribe or the failure of the United States to pay the money due the tribe. And jurisdiction

Determination by United States Court of Claims.

is hereby conferred upon said United States Court of Claims to hear and determine all claims of said tribe against the United States and to enter judgment thereon. If the question is submitted to said court, it shall settle all the rights, both legal and equitable, of both the said Kansas or Kaw tribe of Indians and of the United States. The claims submitted to the commission may be submitted by one or more petitions, to be filed by said tribe with said commission. If an action is brought in the Court of Claims, it shall be presented by a single petition, making the United States party defendant, and shall set forth all the facts on which the said Kansas or Kaw tribe of Indians bases its claim or claims against the United States, and the said petition may be verified by the agent or attorney of said tribe, upon information or

Evidence.

belief as to the existence of such facts, and no other statements or verification shall be necessary. Official letters, papers, reports, and public records, or certified copies thereof, may be used as evidence.

Ratification, etc., requested.

SEC. 13. The said Kansas or Kaw Indians hereby memorialize Congress to ratify and confirm this agreement and to make provision for carrying it into effect: *Provided*, That if any material amendments are

Proviso. Amendments.

made in this agreement by Congress the same shall not become effective until such amendments are approved by a majority of the adult members of the Kansas or Kaw tribe of Indians.

Ratification.

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 with the

Amendments.

following amendments: Strike out section thirteen and change section fourteen so as to read section thirteen.

Approved, July 1, 1902.

July 1, 1902. Vol. 32, p. 641.

CHAP. 1362. An act to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, and for other purposes.

Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following agree-

Ratification of agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.

ment, made by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes with the commissions representing the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians on the twenty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and two, be, and the same is hereby, ratified and confirmed, to wit:

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE CHOCTAWS AND CHICKASAWS.

Commissioners.

This agreement, by and between the United States, entered into in its behalf by Henry L. Dawes, Tams Bixby, Thomas B. Needles, and Clifton R. Breckinridge, commissioners duly appointed and authorized

thereunto, and the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians in Indian Territory, respectively, entered into in behalf of such Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, by Gilbert W. Dukes, Green McCurtain, Thomas E. Sanguin, and Simon E. Lewis in behalf of the Choctaw tribe of Indians; and Douglas H. Johnston, Calvin J. Grant, Holmes Willis, Edward B. Johnson, and Benjamin H. Colbert in behalf of the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, commissioners duly appointed and authorized thereunto—

Witnesseth that, in consideration of the mutual undertakings herein contained, it is agreed as follows:

DEFINITIONS.

Definitions.

1. Wherever used in this agreement the words "nations" and "tribes" shall each be held to mean the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations or tribes of Indians in Indian Territory.

2. The words "chief executives" shall be held to mean the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation and the governor of the Chickasaw Nation.

3. The words "member" or "members" and "citizen" or "citizens" shall be held to mean members or citizens of the Choctaw or Chickasaw tribe of Indians in Indian Territory, not including freedmen.

4. The term "Atoka agreement" shall be held to mean the agreement made by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes with the commissioners representing the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians at Atoka, Indian Territory, and embodied in the Act of Congress approved June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight. (30 Stats., 495.)

Vol. 30, p. 495.

5. The word "minor" shall be held to mean males under the age of twenty-one years and females under the age of eighteen years.

6. The word "select" and its various modifications, as applied to allotments and homesteads, shall be held to mean the formal application at the land office, to be established by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, for particular tracts of land.

7. Every word in this agreement importing the masculine gender may extend and be applied to females as well as males, and the use of the plural may include also the singular, and vice versa.

8. The terms "allottable lands" or "lands allottable" shall be deemed to mean all the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes not herein reserved from allotment.

APPRAISEMENT OF LANDS.

Appraisement of lands.

9. All lands belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes in the Indian Territory, except such as are herein reserved from allotment, shall be appraised at their true value: *Provided*, That in determining such value consideration shall not be given to the location thereof, to

Proviso. Mineral, timber lands, etc.

any mineral deposits, or to any timber except such pine timber as may have been heretofore estimated by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, and without reference to improvements which may be located thereon.

10. The appraisement as herein provided shall be made by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, and the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes shall each have a representative to be appointed by the respective executives to cooperate with the said Commission.

ALLOTMENT OF LANDS.

Allotment of lands.

11. There shall be allotted to each member of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, as soon as practicable after the approval by the Secretary of the Interior of his enrollment as herein provided, land equal in value to three hundred and twenty acres of the average allottable land of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and to each Choctaw and Chickasaw freedman, as soon as practicable after the approval by the Secretary of the Interior of his enrollment, land equal in value to forty acres of the average allottable land of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations; to conform, as nearly as may be, to the areas and boundaries

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established by the Government survey, which land may be selected by each allottee so as to include his improvements. For the purpose of making allotments and designating homesteads hereunder the forty-acre or quarter-quarter subdivisions established by the Government survey may be dealt with as if further subdivided into four equal parts in the usual manner, thus making the smallest legal subdivision ten acres, or a quarter of a quarter of a quarter of a section.

Homesteads inalienable, etc.

12. Each member of said tribes shall, at the time of the selection of his allotment, designate as a homestead out of said allotment land equal in value to one hundred and sixty acres of the average allottable land of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, as nearly as may be, which shall be inalienable during the lifetime of the allottee, not exceeding twenty-one years from the date of certificate of allotment, and separate certificate and patent shall issue for said homestead.

Allotments to freedmen.

13. The allotment of each Choctaw and Chickasaw freedman shall be inalienable during the lifetime of the allottee, not exceeding twenty-one years from the date of certificate of allotment.

Sale of remaining lands at public auction.

14. When allotments as herein provided have been made to all citizens and freedmen, the residue of lands not herein reserved or otherwise disposed of, if any there be, shall be sold at public auction under rules and regulations and on terms to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and so much of the proceeds as may be necessary for equalizing allotments shall be used for that purpose, and the balance shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Choctaws and Chickasaws and distributed per capita as other funds of the tribes.

Incumbrances.

15. Lands allotted to members and freedmen shall not be affected or encumbered by any deed, debt, or obligation of any character contracted prior to the time at which said land may be alienated under this act, nor shall said lands be sold except as herein provided.

Alienable lands.

16. All lands allotted to the members of said tribes, except such land as is set aside to each for a homestead as herein provided, shall be alienable after issuance of patent as follows: One-fourth in acreage in one year, one-fourth in acreage in three years, and the balance in five years; in each case from date of patent: *Provided*, That such land shall not be alienable by the allottee or his heirs at any time before the expiration of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal governments for less than its appraised value.

Proviso. Appraised value.

Selection by Commission.

17. If, for any reason, an allotment should not be selected or a homestead designated by, or on behalf of, any member or freedman, it shall be the duty of said Commission to make said selection and designation.

Division of lands.

18. In the making of allotments and in the designation of homesteads for members of said tribes, under the provisions of this agreement, said Commission shall not be required to divide lands into tracts of less than the smallest legal subdivision provided for in paragraph eleven hereof.

Limited holdings.

By Indians.

19. It shall be unlawful after ninety days after the date of the final ratification of this agreement for any member of the Choctaw or Chickasaw tribes to enclose or hold possession of in any manner, by himself or through another, directly or indirectly, more lands in value than that of three hundred and twenty acres of average allottable lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, as provided by the terms of this agreement, either for himself or for his wife, or for each of his minor children if members of said tribes; and any member of said tribes found in such possession of lands, or having the same in any manner enclosed after the expiration of ninety days after the date of the final ratification of this agreement, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

By freedmen.

20. It shall be unlawful after ninety days after the date of the final ratification of this agreement for any Choctaw or Chickasaw freedman to enclose or hold possession of in any manner, by himself or through another, directly or indirectly, more than so much land as shall be equal in value to forty acres of the average allottable lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes as provided by the terms of this agreement, either for himself or for his wife, or for each of his minor children, if they be Choctaw or Chickasaw freedmen; and any freedman found

in such possession of lands, or having the same in any manner enclosed after the expiration of ninety days after the date of the final ratification of this agreement, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Penalty for violations.

21. Any person convicted of violating any of the provisions of sections 19 and 20 of this agreement shall be punished by a fine not less than one hundred dollars, and shall stand committed until such fine and costs are paid (such commitment not to exceed one day for every two dollars of said fine and costs) and shall forfeit possession of any property in question, and each day on which such offense is committed or continues to exist shall be deemed a separate offense. And the United States district attorneys for the districts in which said nations are situated are required to see that the provisions of said sections are strictly enforced, and they shall immediately after the expiration of ninety days after the date of the final ratification of this agreement proceed to dispossess all persons of such excessive holdings of lands, and to prosecute them for so unlawfully holding the same. And the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes shall have authority to make investigation of all violations of sections 19 and 20 of this agreement, and make report thereon to the United States district attorneys.

Heirs.

22. If any person whose name appears upon the rolls, prepared as herein provided, shall have died subsequent to the ratification of this agreement and before receiving his allotment of land the lands to which such person would have been entitled if living shall be allotted in his name, and shall, together with his proportionate share of other tribal property, descend to his heirs according to the laws of descent and distribution as provided in chapter forty-nine of Mansfield's Digest of the Statutes of Arkansas: *Provided*, That the allotment thus to be made shall be selected by a duly appointed administrator or executor. If, however, such administrator or executor be not duly and expeditiously appointed, or fails to act promptly when appointed, or for any other cause such selection be not so made within a reasonable and practicable time, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes shall designate the lands thus to be allotted.

Proviso. Selection of allotment.

Allotment certificates.

23. Allotment certificates issued by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes shall be conclusive evidence of the right of any allottee to the tract of land described therein; and the United States Indian agent at the Union Agency shall, upon the application of the allottee, place him in possession of his allotment, and shall remove therefrom all persons objectionable to such allottee, and the acts of the Indian agent hereunder shall not be controlled by the writ or process of any court.

Jurisdiction of Commission.

24. Exclusive jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes to determine, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, all matters relating to the allotment of land.

EXCESSIVE HOLDINGS.

Excessive holdings.

25. After the opening of a land office for allotment purposes in both the Choctaw and the Chickasaw nations any citizen or freedman of either of said nations may appear before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at the land office in the nation in which his land is located and make application for his allotment and for allotments for members of his family and for other persons for whom he is lawfully authorized to apply for allotments, including homesteads, and after the expiration of ninety days following the opening of such land offices any such applicant may make allegation that the land or any part of the land that he desires to have allotted is held by another citizen or person in excess of the amount of land to which said citizen or person is lawfully entitled, and that he desires to have said land allotted to him or members of his family as herein provided; and thereupon said Commission shall serve notice upon the person so alleged to be holding land in excess of the lawful amount to which he may be entitled, said notice to set forth the facts alleged and the name and post-office address of the person alleging the same, and the rights and consequences herein provided, and the person so alleged to be holding land contrary to law shall be allowed thirty days from the date of the service of said notice in which to appear at one of said

Notice.

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land offices and to select his allotment and the allotments he may be lawfully authorized to select, including homesteads; and if at the end of the thirty days last provided for the person upon whom said notice has been served has not selected his allotment and allotments as provided, then the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes shall immediately make or reserve said allotments for the person or persons who have failed to act in accordance with the notice aforesaid, having due regard for the best interest of said allottees; and after such allotments have been made or reserved by said Commission, then all other lands held or claimed, or previously held or claimed by said person or persons, shall be deemed a part of the public domain of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations and be subject to disposition as such: *Provided*, That any persons who have previously applied for any part of said lands shall have a prior right of allotment of the same in the order of their applications and as their lawful rights may appear.

Proviso.
Prior right of allotment.

Commission authorized to select allotments.

If any citizen or freedman of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations shall not have selected his allotment within twelve months after the date of the opening of said land offices in said nations, if not herein otherwise provided, and provided that twelve months shall have elapsed from the date of the approval of his enrollment by the Secretary of the Interior, then the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes may immediately proceed to select an allotment, including a homestead for such person, said allotment and homestead to be selected as the Commission may deem for the best interest of said person, and the same shall be of the same force and effect as if such selection had been made by such citizen or freedman in person, and all lands held or claimed by persons for whom allotments have been selected by the Commission as provided, and in excess of the amount included in said allotments, shall be a part of the public domain of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations and be subject to disposition as such.

RESERVATIONS.

Reservations.

Town sites.
Vol. 31, p. 237.

20. The following lands shall be reserved from the allotment of lands herein provided for:

(a) All lands set apart for town sites either by the terms of the Atoka agreement, the act of Congress of May 31, 1900 (31 Stats., 221), as herein assented to, or by the terms of this agreement.

(b) All lands to which, at the date of the final ratification of this agreement, any railroad company may under any treaty or act of Congress, have a vested right for right of way, depots, station grounds, water stations, stock yards, or similar uses connected with the maintenance and operation of the railroad.

(c) The strip of land lying between the city of Fort Smith, Arkansas, and the Arkansas and Poteau rivers, extending up the said Poteau River to the mouth of Mill Creek.

Coal and asphalt deposits.

(d) All lands which shall be segregated and reserved by the Secretary of the Interior on account of their coal or asphalt deposits, as hereinafter provided. And the lands selected by the Secretary of the Interior at and in the vicinity of Sulphur, in the Chickasaw Nation, under the cession to the United States hereunder made by said tribes.

(e) One hundred and sixty acres for Jones' Academy.
(f) One hundred and sixty acres for Tuskahoma Female Seminary.
(g) One hundred and sixty acres for Wheelock Orphan Seminary.
(h) One hundred and sixty acres for Armstrong Orphan Academy.
(i) Five acres for capitol building of the Choctaw Nation.
(j) One hundred and sixty acres for Bloomfield Academy.
(k) One hundred and sixty acres for Lebanon Orphan Home.
(l) One hundred and sixty acres for Harley Institute.
(m) One hundred and sixty acres for Rock Academy.
(n) One hundred and sixty acres for Collins Institute.
(o) Five acres for the capitol building of the Chickasaw Nation.
(p) Eighty acres for J. S. Murrow.
(q) Eighty acres for H. R. Schermerhorn.
(r) Eighty acres for the widow of R. S. Bell.
(s) A reasonable amount of land, to be determined by the town-site commissioners, to include all tribal court-houses and jails and other tribal public buildings.

(t) Five acres for any cemetery located by the town-site commissioners prior to the date of the final ratification of this agreement.

(u) One acre for any church under the control of and used exclusively by the Choctaw or Chickasaw citizens at the date of the final ratification of this agreement.

(v) One acre each for all Choctaw or Chickasaw schools under the supervision of the authorities of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nations and officials of the United States.

And the acre so reserved for any church or school in any quarter section of land shall be located when practicable in a corner of such quarter section lying adjacent to the section line thereof.

ROLLS OF CITIZENSHIP.

Rolls of citizenship.

Vol. 30, p. 502.
Vol. 31, p. 236.

27. The rolls of the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizens and Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen shall be made by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, in strict compliance with the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 495), and the act of Congress approved May 31, 1900 (31 Stats., 221), except as herein otherwise provided: *Provided*, That no person claiming right to enrollment and allotment and distribution of tribal property, by virtue of a judgment of the United States court in the Indian Territory under the act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stats., 321), and which right is contested by legal proceedings instituted under the provisions of this agreement, shall be enrolled or receive allotment of lands or distribution of tribal property until his right thereto has been finally determined.

Proviso.
Contested rights.
Vol. 29, p. 339.

Persons entitled.

28. The names of all persons living on the date of the final ratification of this agreement entitled to be enrolled as provided in section 27 hereof shall be placed upon the rolls made by said Commission; and no child born thereafter to a citizen or freedman and no person intermarried thereafter to a citizen shall be entitled to enrollment or to participate in the distribution of the tribal property of the Choctaws and Chickasaws.

Citizens, etc., of other tribes excluded.

29. No person whose name appears upon the rolls made by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes as a citizen or freedman of any other tribe shall be enrolled as a citizen or freedman of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nations.

Lists.

30. For the purpose of expediting the enrollment of the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizens and Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen, the said Commission shall, from time to time, and as early as practicable, forward to the Secretary of the Interior lists upon which shall be placed the names of those persons found by the Commission to be entitled to enrollment. The lists thus prepared, when approved by the Secretary of the Interior, shall constitute a part and parcel of the final rolls of citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes and of Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen upon which allotment of land and distribution of other tribal property shall be made as herein provided. Lists shall be made up and forwarded when contests of whatever character shall have been determined, and when there shall have been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of the Interior lists embracing names of all those lawfully entitled to enrollment, the rolls shall be deemed complete. The rolls so prepared shall be made in quintuplicate, one to be deposited with the Secretary of the Interior, one with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, one with the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation, one with the governor of the Chickasaw Nation, and one to remain with the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

Admission to citizenship without notice of proceedings.
Vol. 29, p. 339.

SEC. 31. It being claimed and insisted by the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations that the United States courts in the Indian Territory, acting under the act of Congress approved June 10, 1896, have admitted persons to citizenship or to enrollment as such citizens in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, respectively, without notice of the proceedings in such courts being given to each of said nations; and it being insisted by said nations that, in such proceedings, notice to each of said nations was indispensable, and it being claimed and insisted by said nations that the proceedings in the United States courts in the Indian Territory, under the said act of June 10, 1896, should have been confined to a

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review of the action of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, upon the papers and evidence submitted to such Commission, and should not have extended to a trial de novo of the question of citizenship; and it being desirable to finally determine these questions, the two nations, jointly, or either of said nations acting separately and making the other a party defendant, may, within 90 days after this agreement becomes effective, by a bill in equity filed in the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court hereinafter named, seek the annulment and vacation of all such decisions by said courts. Ten persons so admitted to citizenship or enrollment by said courts, with notice to one but not to both of said nations, shall be made defendants to said suit as representatives of the entire class of persons similarly situated, the number of such persons being too numerous to require all of them to be made individual parties to the suit; but any person so situated may, upon his application, be made a party defendant to the suit. Notice of the institution of said suit shall be personally served upon the chief executive of the defendant nation, if either nation be made a party defendant as aforesaid, and upon each of said ten representative defendants, and shall also be published for a period of four weeks in at least two weekly newspapers having general circulation in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. Such notice shall set forth the nature and prayer of the bill, with the time for answering the same, which shall not be less than thirty days after the last publication. Said suit shall be determined at the earliest practicable time, shall be confined to a final determination of the questions of law here named, and shall be without prejudice to the determination of any charge or claim that the admission of such persons to citizenship or enrollment by said United States courts in the Indian Territory was wrongfully obtained as provided in the next section. In the event said citizenship judgments or decisions are annulled or vacated in the test suit hereinbefore authorized, because of either or both of the irregularities claimed and insisted upon by said nations as aforesaid, then the files, papers, and proceedings in any citizenship case in which the judgment or decision is so annulled or vacated shall, upon written application therefor, made within ninety days thereafter by any party thereto, who is thus deprived of a favorable judgment upon his claimed citizenship, be transferred and certified to said citizenship court by the court having custody and control of such files, papers, and proceedings, and, upon the filing in such citizenship court of the files, papers, and proceedings in any such citizenship case, accompanied by due proof that notice in writing of the transfer and certification thereof has been given to the chief executive officer of each of said nations, said citizenship case shall be docketed in said citizenship court, and such further proceedings shall be had therein in that court as ought to have been had in the court to which the same was taken on appeal from the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, and as if no judgment or decision had been rendered therein.

Bill in equity to annul, etc., court decisions.

Post, p. 618.

Proceedings in citizen court.

Notice.

Jurisdiction.

32. Said citizenship court shall also have appellate jurisdiction over all judgments of the courts in Indian Territory rendered under said act of Congress of June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, admitting persons to citizenship or to enrollment as citizens in either of said nations. The right of appeal may be exercised by the said nations jointly or by either of them acting separately at any time within six months after this agreement is finally ratified. In the exercise of such appellate jurisdiction said citizenship court shall be authorized to consider, review, and revise all such judgments, both as to findings of fact and conclusions of law, and may, wherever in its judgment substantial justice will thereby be subserved, permit either party to any such appeal to take and present such further evidence as may be necessary to enable said court to determine the very right of the controversy. And said court shall have power to make all needful rules and regulations prescribing the manner of taking and conducting said appeals and of taking additional evidence therein. Such citizenship court shall also have like appellate jurisdiction and authority over judgments rendered by such courts under the said act denying claims to citizenship or to enrollment as citizens in either of said nations. Such appeals shall be taken within the time hereinbefore specified and shall be taken, conducted, and disposed of in the same manner as appeals by the said nations, save that notice of appeals by

Appeal.

citizenship claimants shall be served upon the chief executive officer of both nations: *Provided*, That paragraphs thirty-one, thirty-two, and thirty-three hereof shall go into effect immediately after the passage of this act by Congress.

Proviso. Effect.

33. A court is hereby created to be known as the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court, the existence of which shall terminate upon the final determination of the suits and proceedings named in the last two preceding sections, but in no event later than the thirty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and three. Said court shall have all authority and power necessary to the hearing and determination of the suits and proceedings so committed to its jurisdiction, including the authority to issue and enforce all requisite writs, process, and orders, and to prescribe rules and regulations for the transaction of its business. It shall also have all the powers of a circuit court of the United States in compelling the production of books, papers, and documents, the attendance of witnesses, and in punishing contempt. Except where herein otherwise expressly provided, the pleadings, practice, and proceedings in said court shall conform, as near as may be, to the pleadings, practice, and proceedings in equity causes in the circuit courts of the United States. The testimony shall be taken in court or before one of the judges, so far as practicable. Each judge shall be authorized to grant, in vacation or recess, interlocutory orders and to hear and dispose of interlocutory motions not affecting the substantial merits of the case. Said court shall have a chief judge and two associate judges, a clerk, a stenographer, who shall be deputy clerk, and a bailiff. The judges shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall each receive a compensation of five thousand dollars per annum, and his necessary and actual traveling and personal expenses while engaged in the performance of his duties. The clerk, stenographer, and bailiff shall be appointed by the judges, or a majority of them, and shall receive the following yearly compensation: Clerk, two thousand four hundred dollars; stenographer, twelve hundred dollars; bailiff, nine hundred dollars. The compensation of all these officers shall be paid by the United States in monthly installments. The moneys to pay said compensation are hereby appropriated, and there is also hereby appropriated the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to pay such contingent expenses of said court and its officers as to such Secretary may seem proper. Said court shall have a seal, shall sit at such place or places in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations as the judges may designate, and shall hold public sessions, beginning the first Monday in each month, so far as may be practicable or necessary. Each judge and the clerk and deputy clerk shall be authorized to administer oaths. All writs and process issued by said court shall be served by the United States marshal for the district in which the service is to be had. The fees for serving process and the fees of witnesses shall be paid by the party at whose instance such process is issued or such witnesses are subpœnaed, and the rate or amount of such fees shall be the same as is allowed in civil causes in the circuit court of the United States for the western district of Arkansas. No fees shall be charged by the clerk or other officers of said court. The clerk of the United States court in Indian Territory, having custody and control of the files, papers, and proceedings in the original citizenship cases, shall receive a fee of two dollars and fifty cents for transferring and certifying to the citizenship court the files, papers, and proceedings in each case, without regard to the number of persons whose citizenship is involved therein, and said fee shall be paid by the person applying for such transfer and certification. The judgment of the citizenship court in any or all of the suits or proceedings so committed to its jurisdiction shall be final. All expenses necessary to the proper conduct, on behalf of the nations, of the suits and proceedings provided for in this and the two preceding sections shall be incurred under the direction of the executives of the two nations, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, upon certificate of said executives, to pay such expenses as in his judgment are reasonable and necessary out of any of the joint funds of said nations in the Treasury of the United States.

Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court created.

Powers, etc.

Pleadings, etc.

Judges, etc.

Compensation of clerk, etc.

Appropriation.

Oaths.

Writs.

Fees.

Judgment of court to be final.

Expenses

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Applications for enrollment.

34. During the ninety days first following the date of the final ratification of this agreement the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes may receive applications for enrollment only of persons whose names are on the tribal rolls, but who have not heretofore been enrolled by said Commission, commonly known as "delinquents," and such intermarried white persons as may have married recognized citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in accordance with the tribal laws, customs, and usages on or before the date of the passage of this act by Congress, and such infant children as may have been born to recognized and enrolled citizens on or before the date of the final ratification of this agreement; but the application of no person whomsoever for enrollment shall be received after the expiration of the said ninety days: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall apply to any person or persons making application for enrollment as Mississippi Choctaws, for whom provision has herein otherwise been made.

Proviso. Mississippi Choctaws.

Distribution of common property.

35. No person whose name does not appear upon the rolls prepared as herein provided shall be entitled to in any manner participate in the distribution of the common property of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, and those whose names appear thereon shall participate in the manner set forth in this agreement: *Provided*, That no allotment of land or other tribal property shall be made to any person or to the heirs of any person whose name is on the said rolls, and who died prior to the date of the final ratification of this agreement. The right of such person to any interest in the lands or other tribal property shall be deemed to have become extinguished and to have passed to the tribe in general upon his death before the date of the final ratification of this agreement, and any person or persons who may conceal the death of anyone on said rolls as aforesaid, for the purpose of profiting by the said concealment, and who shall receive knowingly any portion of any land or other tribal property, or of the proceeds so arising from any allotment prohibited by this section, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and shall be proceeded against as may be provided in other cases of felony, and the penalty for this offense shall be confinement at hard labor for a period of not less than one year nor more than five years, and in addition thereto a forfeiture to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of the lands, other tribal property, and proceeds so obtained.

Proviso. Extinguishment of rights.

Felony.

CHICKASAW FREEDMEN.

Chickasaw freedmen.

Court of Claims to determine rights of, etc.

36. Authority is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims to determine the existing controversy respecting the relations of the Chickasaw freedmen to the Chickasaw Nation and the rights of such freedmen in the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations under the third article of the treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and under any and all laws subsequently enacted by the Chickasaw legislature or by Congress.

Vol. 14, p. 769.

Bill of interpleader.

37. To that end the Attorney-General of the United States is hereby directed, on behalf of the United States, to file in said Court of Claims, within sixty days after this agreement becomes effective, a bill of interpleader against the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations and the Chickasaw freedmen, setting forth the existing controversy between the Chickasaw Nation and the Chickasaw freedmen and praying that the defendants thereto be required to interplead and settle their respective rights in such suit.

Serving of process.

38. Service of process in the suit may be had on the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, respectively, by serving upon the principal chief of the former and the governor of the latter a certified copy of the bill, with a notice of the time for answering the same, which shall not be less than thirty nor more than sixty days after such service, and may be had upon the Chickasaw freedmen by serving upon each of three known and recognized Chickasaw freedmen a certified copy of the bill, with a like notice of the time for answering the same, and by publishing a notice of the commencement of the suit, setting forth the nature and prayer of the bill, with the time for answering the same, for a period of three weeks in at least two weekly newspapers having general circulation in the Chickasaw Nation.

Publication of notice.

Employment of counsel.

39. The Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, respectively, may in the manner prescribed in sections twenty-one hundred and three to twenty-one hundred and six, both inclusive, of the Revised Statutes, employ counsel to represent them in such suit and protect their interests therein; and the Secretary of the Interior shall employ competent counsel to represent the Chickasaw freedmen in said suit and to protect their interests therein; and the compensation of counsel so employed for the Chickasaw freedmen, including all costs of printing their briefs and other incidental expenses on their part, not exceeding six thousand dollars, shall be paid out of the Treasury of the United States upon certificate of the Secretary of the Interior setting forth the employment and the terms thereof and stating that the required services have been duly rendered; and any party feeling aggrieved at the decree of the Court of Claims, or any part thereof, may, within sixty days after the rendition thereof, appeal to the Supreme Court, and in each of said courts the suit shall be advanced for hearing and decision at the earliest practicable time.

R. S., secs. 2103-2106, pp. 367, 368.

Compensation.

Appeal.

Final allotments to Chickasaw freedmen, etc.

40. In the meantime the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes shall make a roll of the Chickasaw freedmen and their descendants, as provided in the Atoka agreement, and shall make allotments to them as provided in this agreement, which said allotments shall be held by the said Chickasaw freedmen, not as temporary allotments, but as final allotments, and in the event that it shall be finally determined in said suit that the Chickasaw freedmen are not, independently of this agreement, entitled to allotments in the Choctaw and Chickasaw lands, the Court of Claims shall render a decree in favor of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations according to their respective interests, and against the United States, for the value of the lands so allotted to the Chickasaw freedmen as ascertained by the appraisal thereof made by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes for the purpose of allotment, which decree shall take the place of the said lands and shall be in full satisfaction of all claims by the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations against the United States or the said freedmen on account of the taking of the said lands for allotment to said freedmen: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this paragraph shall be construed to affect or change the existing status or rights of the two tribes as between themselves respecting the lands taken for allotment to freedmen, or the money, if any, recovered as compensation therefor, as aforesaid.

Vol. 30, p. 763.

Proviso. Existing rights not affected.

MISSISSIPPI CHOCTAWS.

Mississippi Choctaws.

Citizenship and allotments.

41. All persons duly identified by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes under the provisions of section 21 of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 495), as Mississippi Choctaws entitled to benefits under article 14 of the treaty between the United States and the Choctaw Nation concluded September 27, 1830, may, at any time within six months after the date of their identification as Mississippi Choctaws by the said Commission, make bona fide settlement within the Choctaw-Chickasaw country, and upon proof of such settlement to such Commission within one year after the date of their said identification as Mississippi Choctaws shall be enrolled by such Commission as Mississippi Choctaws entitled to allotment as herein provided for citizens of the tribes, subject to the special provisions herein provided as to Mississippi Choctaws, and said enrollment shall be final when approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The application of no person for identification as a Mississippi Choctaw shall be received by said Commission after six months subsequent to the date of the final ratification of this agreement, and in the disposition of such applications all full-blood Mississippi Choctaw Indians and the descendants of any Mississippi Choctaw Indians, whether of full or mixed blood, who received a patent to land under the said fourteenth article of the said treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty who had not moved to and made bona fide settlement in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country prior to June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, shall be deemed to be Mississippi Choctaws, entitled to benefits under article fourteen of the said treaty of September twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty, and to identification as such by said Commission,

Vol. 30, p. 503. Vol. 7, p. 333.

Applications for identification.

Vol. 7, p. 335.

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but this direction or provision shall be deemed to be only a rule of evidence and shall not be invoked by or operate to the advantage of any applicant who is not a Mississippi Choctaw of the full blood, or who is not the descendant of a Mississippi Choctaw who received a patent to land under said treaty, or who is otherwise barred from the right of citizenship in the Choctaw Nation. All of said Mississippi Choctaws so enrolled by said Commission shall be upon a separate roll.

Patents granted after residence of three years.

42. When any such Mississippi Choctaw shall have in good faith continuously resided upon the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for a period of three years, including his residence thereon before and after such enrollment, he shall, upon due proof of such continuous bona fide residence, made in such manner and before such officer as may be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, receive a patent for his allotment, as provided in the Atoka agreement, and he shall hold the lands allotted to him as provided in this agreement for citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

Vol. 30, p. 567.

Applications for enrollment, etc.

43. Applications for enrollment as Mississippi Choctaws, and applications to have land set apart to them as such, must be made personally before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes. Fathers may apply for their minor children; and if the father be dead, the mother may apply; husbands may apply for wives. Applications for orphans, insane persons, and persons of unsound mind may be made by duly appointed guardian or curator, and for aged and infirm persons and prisoners by agents duly authorized thereunto by power of attorney, in the discretion of said Commission.

Heirs, etc.

44. If within four years after such enrollment any such Mississippi Choctaw, or his heirs or representatives if he be dead, fails to make proof of such continuous bona fide residence for the period so prescribed, or up to the time of the death of such Mississippi Choctaw, in case of his death after enrollment, he, and his heirs and representatives if he be dead, shall be deemed to have acquired no interest in the lands set apart to him, and the same shall be sold at public auction for cash, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and the proceeds paid into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, and distributed per capita with other funds of the tribes. Such lands shall not be sold for less than their appraised value. Upon payment of the full purchase price patent shall issue to the purchaser.

Town sites

TOWN SITES.

Assent of tribes.

45. The Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes hereby assent to the act of Congress approved May 31, 1900 (31 Stats., 221), in so far as it pertains to town sites in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, ratifying and confirming all acts of the Government of the United States thereunder, and consent to a continuance of the provisions of said act not in conflict with the terms of this agreement.

Vol. 31, p. 237.

Additional acreage.

46. As to those town sites heretofore set aside by the Secretary of the Interior on the recommendation of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, as provided in said act of Congress of May 31, 1900, such additional acreage may be added thereto, in like manner as the original town site was set apart, as may be necessary for the present needs and reasonable prospective growth of said town sites, the total acreage not to exceed six hundred and forty acres for each town site.

Vol. 31, p. 237.

Limit.

47. The lands which may hereafter be set aside and reserved for town sites upon the recommendation of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, under the provisions of said act of May 31, 1900, shall embrace such acreage as may be necessary for the present needs and reasonable prospective growth of such town sites, not to exceed six hundred and forty acres for each town site.

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Compensation for improvements.

48. Whenever any tract of land shall be set aside for town-site purposes, as provided in said act of May 31, 1900, or by the terms of this agreement, which is occupied by any member of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nations, such occupant shall be fully compensated for his improvements thereon, out of the funds of the tribes arising from the sale of town sites, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, the value of such improvements to be determined by a board of appraisers, one member of which shall be

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Board of appraisers.

appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, one by the chief executive of the tribe in which the town site is located, and one by the occupant of the land, said board of appraisers to be paid such compensation for their services as may be determined by the Secretary of the Interior out of any appropriation for surveying, laying out, platting, and selling town sites.

Vacancies.

49. Whenever the chief executive of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation fails or refuses to appoint a town-site commissioner for any town, or to fill any vacancy caused by the neglect or refusal of the town-site commissioner appointed by the chief executive of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation to qualify or act, or otherwise, the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, may appoint a commissioner to fill the vacancy thus created.

Additional town-site commissioners.

50. There shall be appointed, in the manner provided in the Atoka agreement, such additional town-site commissions as the Secretary of the Interior may deem necessary, for the speedy disposal of all town sites in said nations: *Provided*, That the jurisdiction of said additional town-site commissions shall extend to such town sites only as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Interior.

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Proviso. Jurisdiction.

Conveyance of patent.

51. Upon the payment of the full amount of the purchase price of any lot in any town site in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, appraised and sold as herein provided, or sold as herein provided, the chief executives of said nations shall jointly execute, under their hands and the seals of the respective nations and deliver to the purchaser of the said lot, a patent conveying to him all right, title, and interest of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes in and to said lot.

Contents, etc., of patents.

52. All town lots in any one town site to be conveyed to one person shall, as far as practicable, be included in one patent, and all patents shall be executed free of charge to the grantee.

Towns of less than 200 inhabitants.

53. Such towns in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations as may have a population of less than two hundred people, not otherwise provided for, and which in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior should be set aside as town sites, shall have their limits defined not later than ninety days after the final ratification of this agreement, in the same manner as herein provided for other town sites; but in no such case shall more than forty acres of land be set aside for any such town site.

Surveys, etc.

54. All town sites heretofore set aside by the Secretary of the Interior on the recommendation of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved May 31, 1900 (31 Stat., 221), with the additional acreage added thereto, and all town sites which may hereafter be set aside, as well as all town sites set aside under the provisions of this agreement having a population of less than two hundred, shall be surveyed, laid out, platted, appraised, and disposed of in a like manner, and with like preference rights accorded to owners of improvements as other town sites in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations are surveyed, laid out, platted, appraised, and disposed of under the Atoka agreement, as modified or supplemented by the said act of May 31, 1900: *Provided*, That occupants or purchasers of lots in town sites in said Choctaw and Chickasaw nations upon which no improvements have been made prior to the passage of this act by Congress shall pay the full appraised value of said lots instead of the percentage named in the Atoka agreement.

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Proviso. Appraised value to be paid.

Municipal corporations.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

Bonds for improvements.

55. Authority is hereby conferred upon municipal corporations in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to issue bonds and borrow money thereon for sanitary purposes and for the construction of sewers, lighting plants, waterworks, and schoolhouses, subject to all the provisions of laws of the United States in force in the organized Territories of the United States in reference to municipal indebtedness and issuance of bonds for public purposes, and said provisions of law are hereby put in force in said nations and made applicable to the cities and towns therein the same as if specially enacted in reference thereto; and said municipal corporations are hereby authorized to vacate streets and alleys, or parts thereof, and said streets and alleys, when so vacated, shall become the property of the adjacent property holders.

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COAL AND ASPHALT.

Coal and asphalt lands.
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56. At the expiration of two years after the final ratification of this agreement all deposits of coal and asphalt which are in lands within the limits of any town site established under the Atoka agreement, or the act of Congress of May 31, 1900, or this agreement, and which are within the exterior limits of any lands reserved from allotment on account of their coal or asphalt deposits, as herein provided, and which are not at the time of the final ratification of this agreement embraced in any then existing coal or asphalt lease, shall be sold at public auction for cash under the direction of the President as hereinafter provided, and the proceeds thereof disposed of as herein provided respecting the proceeds of the sale of coal and asphalt lands.

Sale of coal and asphalt deposits.

57. All coal and asphalt deposits which are within the limits of any town site so established, which are at the date of the final ratification of this agreement covered by any existing lease, shall, at the expiration of two years after the final ratification of this agreement, be sold at public auction under the direction of the President as hereinafter provided, and the proceeds thereof disposed of as provided in the last preceding section. The coal or asphalt covered by each lease shall be separately sold. The purchaser shall take such coal or asphalt deposits subject to the existing lease, and shall by the purchase succeed to all the rights of the two tribes of every kind and character, under the lease, but all advanced royalties received by the tribe shall be retained by them.

Existing leases.

To be reserved from allotment.

58. Within six months after the final ratification of this agreement the Secretary of the Interior shall ascertain, so far as may be practicable, what lands are principally valuable because of their deposits of coal or asphalt, including therein all lands which at the time of the final ratification of this agreement shall be covered by then existing coal or asphalt leases, and within that time he shall, by a written order, segregate and reserve from allotment all of said lands. Such segregation and reservation shall conform to the subdivisions of the Government survey as nearly as may be, and the total segregation and reservation shall not exceed five hundred thousand acres. No lands so reserved shall be allotted to any member or freedman, and the improvements of any member or freedman existing upon any of the lands so segregated and reserved at the time of their segregation and reservation shall be appraised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and shall be paid for out of any common funds of the two tribes in the Treasury of the United States, upon the order of the Secretary of the Interior. All coal and asphalt deposits, as well as other minerals which may be found in any lands not so segregated and reserved, shall be deemed a part of the land and shall pass to the allottee or other person who may lawfully acquire title to such lands.

Sales at public auction.

59. All lands segregated and reserved under the last preceding section, excepting those embraced within the limits of a town site, established as hereinbefore provided, shall, within three years from the final ratification of this agreement, and before the dissolution of the tribal governments, be sold at public auction for cash, under the direction of the President, by a commission composed of three persons, which shall be appointed by the President, one on the recommendation of the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation, who shall be a Choctaw by blood, and one on the recommendation of the governor of the Chickasaw Nation, who shall be a Chickasaw by blood. Either of said commissioners may, at any time, be removed by the President for good cause shown. Each of said commissioners shall be paid at the rate of four thousand dollars per annum, the Choctaw commissioner to be paid by the Choctaw Nation, the Chickasaw commissioner to be paid by the Chickasaw Nation, and the third commissioner to be paid by the United States. In the sale of coal and asphalt lands and coal and asphalt deposits hereunder the commission shall have the right to reject any or all bids which it considers below the value of any such lands or deposits. The proceeds arising from the sale of coal and asphalt lands and coal and asphalt deposits shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of said tribes and paid out per capita to the members of said tribes (freedmen excepted) with

Commission created to sell coal and asphalt deposits.

Compensation.

Bids.

Distribution of proceeds.

the other moneys belonging to said tribes in the manner provided by law. The lands embraced within any coal or asphalt lease shall be separately sold, subject to such lease, and the purchaser shall succeed to all the rights of the two tribes of every kind and character, under the lease, but all advanced royalties received by the tribes shall be retained by them. The lands so segregated and reserved, and not included within any existing coal or asphalt lease, shall be sold in tracts not exceeding in area a section under the Government survey.

Separate sales.

Limitation.

60. Upon the recommendation of the chief executive of each of the two tribes, and where in the judgment of the President it is advantageous to the tribes so to do, the sale of any coal or asphalt lands which are herein directed to be sold may be made at any time after the expiration of six months from the final ratification of this agreement, without awaiting the expiration of the period of two years, as hereinbefore provided.

Time of sale.

61. No lease of any coal or asphalt lands shall be made after the final ratification of this agreement, the provisions of the Atoka agreement to the contrary notwithstanding.

Leases prohibited.

62. Where any lands so as aforesaid segregated and reserved on account of their coal or asphalt deposits are in this agreement specifically reserved from allotment for any other reason, the sale to be made hereunder shall be only of the coal and asphalt deposits contained therein, and in all other respects the other specified reservation of such lands herein provided for shall be fully respected.

Specific reservations.

63. The chief executives of the two tribes shall execute and deliver, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to each purchaser of any coal or asphalt lands so sold, and to each purchaser of any coal or asphalt deposits so sold, an appropriate patent or instrument of conveyance, conveying to the purchaser the property so sold.

Patents, etc.

SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Sulphur springs.

Cession of adjacent lands.

Limit of acreage.

64. The two tribes hereby absolutely and unqualifiedly relinquish, cede, and convey unto the United States a tract or tracts of land at and in the vicinity of the village of Sulphur, in the Chickasaw Nation, of not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, to be selected, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, within four months after the final ratification of this agreement, and to embrace all the natural springs in and about said village, and so much of Sulphur Creek, Rock Creek, Buckhorn Creek, and the lands adjacent to said natural springs and creeks as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Interior for the proper utilization and control of said springs and the waters of said creeks, which lands shall be so selected as to cause the least interference with the contemplated town site at that place consistent with the purposes for which said cession is made, and when selected the ceded lands shall be held, owned, and controlled by the United States absolutely and without any restriction, save that no part thereof shall be platted or disposed of for town-site purposes during the existence of the two tribal governments. Such other lands as may be embraced in a town site at that point shall be disposed of in the manner provided in the Atoka agreement for the disposition of town sites. Within ninety days after the selection of the lands so ceded there shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, to the credit of the two tribes, from the unappropriated public moneys of the United States, twenty dollars per acre for each acre so selected, which shall be in full compensation for the lands so ceded, and such moneys shall, upon the dissolution of the tribal governments, be divided per capita among the members of the tribes, freedmen excepted, as are other funds of the tribes. All improvements upon the lands so selected which were lawfully there at the time of the ratification of this agreement by Congress shall be appraised, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, at the true value thereof at the time of the selection of said lands, and shall be paid for by warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Interior upon the Treasurer of the United States. Until otherwise provided by law, the Secretary of the Interior may, under rules prescribed for that purpose, regulate and control the use of the water of

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Price to credit of tribes.

Improvements.

Use of water, etc.

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said springs and creeks and the temporary use and occupation of the lands so ceded. No person shall occupy any portion of the lands so ceded, or carry on any business thereon, except as provided in said rules, and until otherwise provided by Congress the laws of the United States relating to the introduction, possession, sale, and giving away of liquors or intoxicants of any kind within the Indian country or Indian reservations shall be applicable to the lands so ceded, and said lands shall remain within the jurisdiction of the United States court for the southern district of Indian Territory: *Provided, however,* That nothing contained in this section shall be construed or held to commit the Government of the United States to any expenditure of money upon said lands or the improvements thereof, except as provided herein, it being the intention of this provision that in the future the lands and improvements herein mentioned shall be conveyed by the United States to such Territorial or State organization as may exist at the time when such conveyance is made.

Sale, etc., of intoxicants forbidden.

Proviso. Expenditures.

Miscellaneous.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Patents for minors, etc.

65. The acceptance of patents for minors, prisoners, convicts, and incompetents by persons authorized to select their allotments for them shall be sufficient to bind such minors, prisoners, convicts, and incompetents as to the conveyance of all other lands of the tribes.

Recording patents.

66. All patents to allotments of land, when executed, shall be recorded in the office of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes within said nations in books appropriate for the purpose, until such time as Congress shall make other suitable provision for record of land titles as provided in the Atoka agreement, without expense to the grantee; and such records shall have like effect as other public records.

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No jurisdiction of United States court.

67. The provisions of section three of the act of Congress approved June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight (30 Stats., 495), shall not apply to or in any manner affect the lands or other property of the Choctaws and Chickasaws or Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen.

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Inconsistent laws.

68. No act of Congress or treaty provision, nor any provision of the Atoka agreement, inconsistent with this agreement shall be in force in said Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

Controversies.

69. All controversies arising between members as to their right to select particular tracts of land shall be determined by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

Selection of allotments for minors.

70. Allotments may be selected and homesteads designated for minors by the father or mother, if members, or by a guardian or curator, or the administrator having charge of their estate, in the order named; and for prisoners, convicts, aged and infirm persons by duly appointed agents under power of attorney; and for incompetents by guardians, curators, or other suitable person akin to them; but it shall be the duty of said Commission to see that said selections are made for the best interests of such parties.

Contests.

71. After the expiration of nine months after the date of the original selection of an allotment, by or for any citizen or freedmen of the Choctaw or Chickasaw tribes, as provided in this agreement, no contest shall be instituted against such selection.

Payments out of "arrears of interest."

72. There shall be paid to each citizen of the Chickasaw Nation, immediately after the approval of his enrollment and right to participate in distribution of tribal property, as herein provided, the sum of forty dollars. Such payment shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and out of the balance of the "arrears of interest" of five hundred and fifty-eight thousand five hundred and twenty dollars and fifty-four cents appropriated by the act of Congress approved 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," yet due to the Chickasaws and remaining to their credit in the Treasury of the United States; and so much of such moneys as may be necessary for such payment are hereby appropriated and made available for that purpose, and the balance, if any there be, shall remain in the Treasury of the United States, and

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be distributed per capita with the other funds of the tribes. And all acts of Congress or other treaty provisions in conflict with this provision are hereby repealed.

Repeal.

73. This agreement shall be binding upon the United States and upon the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations and all Choctaws and Chickasaws, when ratified by Congress and by a majority of the whole number of votes cast by the legal voters of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes in the manner following: The principal chief of the Choctaw Nation and the governor of the Chickasaw Nation shall, within one hundred and twenty days after the ratification of this agreement by Congress, make public proclamation that the same shall be voted upon at any special election to be held for that purpose within thirty days thereafter, on a certain day therein named; and all male citizens of each of the said tribes qualified to vote under the tribal laws shall have a right to vote at the election precinct most convenient to his residence, whether the same be within the bounds of his tribe or not. And if this agreement be ratified by said tribes aforesaid, the date upon which said election is held shall be deemed to be the date of final ratification.

Agreement binding after ratification.

Special election.

Date of final ratification.

74. The votes cast in both the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations shall be forthwith returned and duly certified by the precinct officers to the national secretaries of said tribes, and shall be presented by said national secretaries to a board of commissioners consisting of the principal chief and the national secretary of the Choctaw Nation and the governor and national secretary of the Chickasaw Nation and two members of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes; and said board shall meet without delay at Atoka, Indian Territory, and canvass and count said votes, and make proclamation of the result.

Proclamation.

In witness whereof the said commissioners do hereby affix their names at Washington, District of Columbia, this twenty-first day of March, 1902.

Approved July 1, 1902.

CHAP. 1363. An act authorizing the adjustment of rights of settlers on the Navajo Indian Reservation, Territory of Arizona.

July 1, 1902.

Vol. 32, p. 657.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all lands claimed by actual settlers or persons to whom valid rights attach, who settled upon or occupied any part of the public lands of the United States prior to the date of the Executive order of January sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty, extending the boundaries of the Navajo Indian Reservation, in the Territory of Arizona, and which were included in said Executive order, are hereby excepted from the operations thereof, and said settlers are hereby granted authority to establish their rights and secure patents for any of said lands to which they have a valid title under the public-land laws of the United States.

Public lands. Rights of settlers on extended Navajo Reservation, Ariz., confirmed.

Approved, July 1, 1902.

CHAP. 1375. An act to provide for the allotment of the lands of the Cherokee Nation, for the disposition of town sites therein, and for other purposes.

July 1, 1902.

Vol. 32, p. 716.

Cherokee Nation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

Allotment of lands for the disposition of town sites.

DEFINITION OF WORDS EMPLOYED HEREIN.

Definitions.

SECTION 1. The words "nation" and "tribe" shall each be held to refer to the Cherokee Nation or tribe of Indians in Indian Territory.

SEC. 2. The words "principal chief" or "chief executive" shall be held to mean the principal chief of said tribe.

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SEC. 3. The words "Dawes Commission" or "Commission" shall be held to mean the United States Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

SEC. 4. The word "minor" shall be held to mean males under the age of twenty-one years and females under the age of eighteen years.

SEC. 5. The terms "allottable lands" or "lands allottable" shall be held to mean all the lands of the Cherokee tribe not herein reserved from allotment.

SEC. 6. The word "select" and its various modifications, as applied to allotments and homesteads, shall be held to mean the formal application at the land office, to be established by the Dawes Commission for the Cherokee Nation, for particular tracts of land.

SEC. 7. The words "member" or "members" and "citizen" or "citizens" shall be held to mean members or citizens of the Cherokee Nation, in the Indian Territory.

SEC. 8. Every word in this act importing the masculine gender may extend and be applied to females as well as males, and the use of the plural may include also the singular, and vice versa.

Appraisement of lands.

APPRAISEMENT OF LANDS.

True value.

Proviso. Location.

SEC. 9. The lands belonging to the Cherokee tribe of Indians in Indian Territory, except such as are herein reserved from allotment, shall be appraised at their full value: *Provided*, That in the determination of the value of such land consideration shall not be given to the location thereof, to any timber thereon, or to any mineral deposits contained therein, and shall be made without reference to improvements which may be located thereon.

Appraisements by Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

SEC. 10. The appraisement, as herein provided, shall be made by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

ALLOTMENT OF LANDS.

Allotment to citizens.

SEC. 11. There shall be allotted by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and to each citizen of the Cherokee tribe, as soon as practicable after the approval by the Secretary of the Interior of his enrollment as herein provided, land equal in value to one hundred and ten acres of the average allottable lands of the Cherokee Nation, to conform as nearly as may be to the areas and boundaries established by the Government survey, which land may be selected by each allottee so as to include his improvements.

Subdivisions.

SEC. 12. For the purpose of making allotments and designating homesteads hereunder, the forty-acre, or quarter of a quarter section, subdivision established by the Government survey may be dealt with as if further subdivided into four equal parts in the usual manner, thus making the smallest legal subdivision ten acres, or a quarter of a quarter of a quarter of a section.

Homesteads inalienable and nontaxable.

SEC. 13. Each member of said tribe shall, at the time of the selection of his allotment, designate as a homestead out of said allotment land equal in value to forty acres of the average allotable lands of the Cherokee Nation, as nearly as may be, which shall be inalienable during the lifetime of the allottee, not exceeding twenty-one years from the date of the certificate of allotment. Separate certificate shall issue for said homestead. During the time said homestead is held by the allottee the same shall be nontaxable and shall not be liable for any debt contracted by the owner thereof while so held by him.

Debts, etc.

SEC. 14. Lands allotted to citizens shall not in any manner whatever or at any time be encumbered, taken, or sold to secure or satisfy any debt or obligation, or be alienated by the allottee or his heirs, before the expiration of five years from the date of the ratification of this act.

Alienation.

SEC. 15. All lands allotted to the members of said tribe, except such land as is set aside to each for a homestead as herein provided, shall be alienable in five years after issuance of patent.

Commission may select allotments.

SEC. 16. If for any reason an allotment should not be selected or a homestead designated by or on behalf of any member of the tribe, it shall be the duty of said Commission to make said selection and designation.

Minimum subdivision.

SEC. 17. In the making of allotments and in the designation of homesteads for members of said tribe, said Commission shall not be required to divide lands into tracts of less than the smallest legal subdivision provided for in section twelve hereof.

Limit of allotment acreage.

SEC. 18. It shall be unlawful after ninety days after the ratification of this act by the Cherokees for any member of the Cherokee tribe to inclose or hold possession of, in any manner, by himself or through another, directly or indirectly, more lands in value than that of one hundred and ten acres of average allottable lands of the Cherokee Nation, either for himself or for his wife, or for each of his minor children, if members of said tribe; and any member of said tribe found in such possession of lands, or having the same in any manner inclosed, after the expiration of ninety days after the date of the ratification of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Punishment for violation.

SEC. 19. Any person convicted of violating any of the provisions of section eighteen of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, shall stand committed until such fine and costs are paid (such commitment not to exceed one day for every two dollars of said fine and costs), and shall forfeit possession of any property in question, and each day on which such offense is committed or continues to exist shall be deemed a separate offense. The United States district attorney for the northern district is required to see that the provisions of said section eighteen are strictly enforced, and he shall immediately, after the expiration of the ninety days after the ratification of this act, proceed to dispossess all persons of such excessive holdings of lands and to prosecute them for so unlawfully holding the same, and the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes shall have authority to make investigations of all violations of section eighteen and make report thereon to the United States district attorney.

Prosecutions.

Allotment to heirs.

SEC. 20. If any person whose name appears upon the roll prepared as herein provided shall have died subsequent to the first day of September, nineteen hundred and two, and before receiving his allotment, the lands to which such person would have been entitled if living shall be allotted in his name, and shall, with his proportionate share of other tribal property, descend to his heirs according to the laws of descent and distribution as provided in chapter forty-nine of Mansfield's Digest of the Statutes of Arkansas: *Provided*, That the allotment thus to be made shall be selected by a duly appointed administrator or executor. If, however, such administrator or executor be not duly and expeditiously appointed, or fails to act promptly when appointed, or for any other cause such selection be not so made within a reasonable and proper time, the Dawes Commission shall designate the lands thus to be allotted.

Proviso. Selection.

Allotment certificates.

SEC. 21. Allotment certificates issued by the Dawes Commission shall be conclusive evidence of the right of an allottee to the tract of land described therein, and the United States Indian agent for the Union Agency shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, upon the application of the allottee, place him in possession of his allotment, and shall remove therefrom all persons objectionable to him, and the acts of the Indian agent hereunder shall not be controlled by the writ or process of any court.

Exclusive jurisdiction in appraisements, etc.

SEC. 22. Exclusive jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to determine all matters relative to the appraisement and the allotment of lands.

Delaware Indians.

Allotment of lands, etc., to.

SEC. 23. All Delaware Indians who are members of the Cherokee Nation shall take lands and share in the funds of the tribe, as their rights may be determined by the judgment of the Court of Claims, or by the Supreme Court if appealed, in the suit instituted therein by the Delawares against the Cherokee Nation, and now pending; but if said suit be not determined before said Commission is ready to begin the allotment of lands of the tribe as herein provided, the Commission shall

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cause to be segregated one hundred and fifty-seven thousand six hundred acres of land, including lands which have been selected and occupied by Delawares in conformity to the provisions of their agreement with the Cherokees dated April eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, such lands so to remain, subject to disposition according to such judgment as may be rendered in said cause; and said Commission shall thereupon proceed to the allotment of the remaining lands of the tribe as aforesaid. Said Commission shall, when final judgment is rendered, allot lands to such Delawares in conformity to the terms of the judgment and their individual rights thereunder. Nothing in this act shall in any manner impair the rights of either party to said contract as the same may be finally determined by the court, or shall interfere with the holdings of the Delawares under their contract with the Cherokees of April eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, until their rights under said contract are determined by the courts in their suit now pending against the Cherokees, and said suit shall be advanced on the dockets of said courts and determined at the earliest time practicable.

RESERVATIONS.

Reservations.

SEC. 24. The following lands shall be reserved from the allotment of lands herein provided for:

Town sites. Vol. 30, p. 508

(a) All lands set apart for town sites by the provisions of the act of Congress of June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight (Thirtieth Statutes, page four hundred and ninety-five), the

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provisions of the act of Congress of May thirty-first, nineteen hundred (Thirty-first Statutes, page two hundred and twenty-one), and by the provisions of this act.

Railroad lands.

(b) All lands to which, upon the date of the ratification of this act, any railroad company may, under any treaty or act of Congress, have a vested right for right of way, depots, station grounds, water stations, stock yards, or similar uses only, connected with the maintenance and operation of the railroad.

Cemeteries.

(c) All lands selected for town cemeteries not to exceed twenty acres each.

Schoolhouse, etc., sites.

(d) One acre of land for each Cherokee schoolhouse not included in town sites or herein otherwise provided for.

(e) Four acres for Willie Halsell College at Vinita.

(f) Four acres for Baptist Mission school at Tahlequah.

(g) Four acres for Presbyterian school at Tahlequah.

(h) Four acres for Park Hill Mission school south of Tahlequah.

(i) Four acres for Elm Springs Mission school at Barren Fork.

(j) Four acres for Dwight Mission school at Sallisaw.

(k) Four acres for Skiatook Mission near Skiatook.

(l) Four acres for Lutheran Mission school on Illinois River north of Tahlequah.

(m) Sufficient ground for burial purposes where neighborhood cemeteries are now located, not to exceed three acres each.

(n) One acre for each church house outside of towns.

(o) The square now occupied by the capitol building at Tahlequah.

(p) The grounds now occupied by the national jail at Tahlequah.

(q) The grounds now occupied by the Cherokee Advocate printing office at Tahlequah.

(r) Forty acres for the Cherokee Male Seminary near Tahlequah.

(s) Forty acres for the Cherokee Female Seminary at Tahlequah.

(t) One hundred and twenty acres for the Cherokee Orphan Asylum on Grand River.

(u) Forty acres for colored high school in Tahlequah district.

(v) Forty acres for the Cherokee Insane Asylum.

(w) Four acres for the school for blind, deaf, and dumb children near Fort Gibson.

Location of churches and schoolhouses.

The acre so reserved for any church or schoolhouse in any quarter section of land shall be located where practicable in a corner of such quarter section adjacent to the section lines thereof.

Proviso. Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Provided, That the Methodist Episcopal Church South may, within twelve months after the ratification of this act, pay ten dollars per acre for the one hundred and sixty acres of land adjacent to the town

of Vinita, and heretofore set apart by act of the Cherokee national council for the use of said church for missionary and educational purposes, and now occupied by Willie Halsell College (formerly Galloway College), and shall thereupon receive title thereto; but if said church fail so to do it may continue to occupy said one hundred and sixty acres of land as long as it uses same for the purposes aforesaid.

Additional educational lands.

Any other school or college in the Cherokee Nation which claims to be entitled under the law to a greater number of acres than is set apart for said school or college by section twenty-four of this act may have the number of acres to which it is entitled by law. The trustees of such school or college shall, within sixty days after the ratification of this act, make application to the Secretary of the Interior for the number of acres to which such school or college claims to be entitled, and if the Secretary of the Interior shall find that such school or college is, under the laws and treaties of the Cherokee Nation in force prior to the ratification of this act, entitled to a greater number of acres of land than is provided for in this act, he shall so determine and his decision shall be final. The amount so found by the Secretary of the Interior shall be set apart for the use of such college or school as long as the same may be used for missionary and educational purposes: *Provided*, That the trustees of such school or college shall pay ten dollars per acre for the number of acres so found by the Secretary of the Interior and which have been heretofore set apart by act of the Cherokee national council for use of such school or college for missionary or educational purposes, and upon the payment of such sum within sixty days after the decision of the Secretary of the Interior said college or school may receive a title to such land.

Proviso. Price per acre.

ROLL OF CITIZENSHIP.

Roll of citizenship.

Date.

SEC. 25. The roll of citizens of the Cherokee Nation shall be made as of September first, nineteen hundred and two, and the names of all persons then living and entitled to enrollment on that date shall be placed on said roll by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

Persons entitled.

SEC. 26. The names of all persons living on the first day of September, nineteen hundred and two, entitled to be enrolled as provided in section twenty-five hereof, shall be placed upon the roll made by said Commission, and no child born thereafter to a citizen, and no white person who has intermarried with a Cherokee citizen since the sixteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, shall be entitled to enrollment or to participate in the distribution of the tribal property of the Cherokee Nation.

Preparation. Vol. 30, p. 502.

SEC. 27. Such rolls shall in all other respects be made in strict compliance with the provisions of section twenty-one of the act of Congress approved June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight (Thirtieth Statutes, page four hundred and ninety-five), and the act of Congress approved May thirty-first, nineteen hundred (Thirty-first Statutes, page two hundred and twenty-one).

Vol. 31, p. 236.

Exclusion.

SEC. 28. No person whose name appears upon the roll made by the Dawes Commission as a citizen or freedman of any other tribe shall be enrolled as a citizen of the Cherokee Nation.

Lists of those entitled to enrollment.

SEC. 29. For the purpose of expediting the enrollment of the Cherokee citizens and the allotment of lands as herein provided, the said Commission shall, from time to time, and as soon as practicable, forward to the Secretary of the Interior lists upon which shall be placed the names of those persons found by the Commission to be entitled to enrollment. The lists thus prepared, when approved by the Secretary of the Interior, shall constitute a part and parcel of the final roll of citizens of the Cherokee tribe, upon which allotment of land and distribution of other tribal property shall be made. When there shall have been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of the Interior lists embracing the names of all those lawfully entitled to enrollment, the roll shall be deemed complete. The roll so prepared shall be made in quadruplicate, one to be deposited with the Secretary of the Interior, one with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, one with the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, and one to remain with the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

REF0074848

Applications for enrollment of infants.

SEC. 30. During the months of September and October, in the year nineteen hundred and two, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes may receive applications for enrollment of such infant children as may have been born to recognized and enrolled citizens of the Cherokee Nation on or before the first day of September, nineteen hundred and two, but the application of no person whomsoever for enrollment shall be received after the thirty-first day of October, nineteen hundred and two.

Distribution of the common property.

SEC. 31. No person whose name does not appear upon the roll prepared as herein provided shall be entitled to in any manner participate in the distribution of the common property of the Cherokee tribe, and those whose names appear thereon shall participate in the manner set forth in this act: *Provided*, That no allotment of land or other tribal property shall be made to any person, or to the heirs of any person, whose name is on said roll and who died prior to the first day of September, nineteen hundred and two. The right of such person to any interest in the lands or other tribal property shall be deemed to have become extinguished and to have passed to the tribe in general upon his death before said date, and any person or persons who may conceal the death of anyone on said roll as aforesaid for the purpose of profiting by said concealment, and who shall knowingly receive any portion of any land or other tribal property or of the proceeds so arising from any allotment prohibited by this section, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and shall be proceeded against as may be provided in other cases of felony, and the penalty for this offense shall be confinement at hard labor for a period of not less than one year nor more than five years, and in addition thereto a forfeiture to the Cherokee Nation of the lands, other tribal property, and proceeds so obtained.

Proviso.
Existing distribution of interests by death.
Punishment for concealing death.

SCHOOLS.

Schools.

Funds.

SEC. 32. The Cherokee school fund shall be used, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the education of children of Cherokee citizens, and the Cherokee schools shall be conducted under rules prescribed by him according to Cherokee laws, subject to such modifications as he may deem necessary to make the schools most effective and to produce the best possible results; said schools to be under the supervision of a supervisor appointed by the Secretary and a school board elected by the national council.

Teachers.

SEC. 33. All teachers shall be examined by said supervisor, and said school board and competent teachers and other persons to be engaged in and about the schools with good moral character only shall be employed; but where all qualifications are equal, preference shall be given to citizens of the Cherokee Nation in such employment.

Expenditures.

SEC. 34. All moneys for carrying on the schools shall be appropriated by the Cherokee national council, not to exceed the amount of the Cherokee school fund; but if the council fail or refuse to make the necessary appropriations, the Secretary of the Interior may direct the use of a sufficient amount of the school fund to pay all necessary expenses for the efficient conduct of the schools, strict account therefor to be rendered to him and the principal chief.

Accounts.

SEC. 35. All accounts for expenditures in carrying on the schools shall be examined and approved by said supervisor, and also by the general superintendent of Indian schools in the Indian Territory, before payment thereof is made.

Interest of orphan fund

SEC. 36. The interest arising from the Cherokee orphan fund shall be used, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for maintaining the Cherokee Orphan Asylum for the benefit of the Cherokee orphan children.

ROADS.

Roads.

SEC. 37. Public highways or roads two rods in width, being one rod on each side of the section-line, may be established along all section lines without any compensation being paid therefor, and all allottees, purchasers, and others shall take the title to such lands subject to this provision; and public highways or roads may be established elsewhere whenever necessary for the public good, the actual value of the land taken elsewhere than along section lines to be determined under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior while the tribal government continues and to be paid by the Cherokee Nation during that time; and if buildings or other improvements are damaged in consequence of the establishment of such public highways or roads, whether along section lines or elsewhere, such damages, during the continuance of the tribal government, shall be determined and paid for in the same manner.

TOWN SITES.

Town sites.

Vol. 31, p. 237.

SEC. 38. The lands which may hereafter be set aside and reserved for town sites upon the recommendation of the Dawes Commission under the provisions of the act of Congress approved May thirty-first, nineteen hundred (Thirty-first Statutes, page two hundred and twenty-one), shall embrace such acreage as may be necessary for the present needs and reasonable prospective growth of such town sites, not to exceed six hundred and forty acres for each town site.

Occupied town sites.

Vol. 30, p. 508.

SEC. 39. Whenever any tract of land shall be set aside by the Secretary of the Interior for town-site purposes, as provided in said act of May thirty-first, nineteen hundred, or by the terms of this act, which is occupied at the time of such segregation by any member of the Cherokee Nation, such occupant shall be allowed to purchase any lot upon which he then has improvements other than fences, tillage, and temporary improvements, in accordance with the provisions of the act of June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight (Thirtieth Statutes, page four hundred and ninety-five), or, if he so elects, the lot will be sold under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and he shall be fully compensated for his improvements thereon out of the funds of the tribe arising from the sale of the town sites, the value of such improvements to be determined by a board of appraisers, one member of which shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, one by the chief executive of the tribe, and one by the occupant of the land, said board of appraisers to be paid such compensation for their services as may be determined by the Secretary of the Interior out of any appropriations for surveying, laying out, platting, and selling town sites.

Compensation to occupant.

Survey, etc.

Vol. 31, p. 237.

SEC. 40. All town sites which may hereafter be set aside by the Secretary of the Interior on the recommendation of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved May thirty-first, nineteen hundred (Thirty-first Statutes, page two hundred and twenty-one), with the additional acreage added thereto, as well as all town sites set aside under the provisions of this act having a population of less than two hundred, shall be surveyed, laid out, platted, appraised, and disposed of in like manner, and with like preference rights accorded to owners of improvements as other town sites in the Cherokee Nation are surveyed, laid out, platted, appraised, and disposed of under the act of Congress of June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight (Thirtieth Statutes, page four hundred and ninety-five), as modified or supplemented by the act of May thirty-first, nineteen hundred: *Provided*, That as to the town sites set aside as aforesaid the owner of the improvements shall be required to pay the full appraised value of the lot instead of the percentage named in said act of June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight (Thirtieth Statutes, page four hundred and ninety-five).

Vol. 30, p. 508.

Proviso.
Appraised value.

Vol. 30, p. 508.

Right to purchase town lots at one-fourth appraised value.

Vol. 31, p. 237.

SEC. 41. Any person being in possession or having the right to the possession of any town lot or lots, as surveyed and platted under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in accordance with the Act of Congress approved May thirty-first, nineteen hundred (Thirty-first Statutes, page two hundred and twenty-one), the occupancy of which lot or lots was originally acquired under any town-site act of the Cherokee Nation, and owning improvements thereon other than temporary buildings, fencing, or tillage, shall have the right to purchase the same at one-fourth of the appraised value thereof.

REF0074849

Right to purchase at one-half appraised value. Vol. 31, p. 257. Acquired from Indians.

SEC. 42. Any person being in possession of, or having the right to the possession of, any town lot or lots, as surveyed and platted under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in accordance with the act of Congress approved May thirty-first, nineteen hundred (Thirty-first Statutes, page two hundred and twenty-one), the occupancy of which lot or lots was originally acquired under any town-site act of the Cherokee Nation, and not having any improvements thereon, shall have the right to purchase the same at one-half of the appraised value thereof.

Not acquired from Indians.

SEC. 43. Any citizen in rightful possession of any town lot having improvements thereon other than temporary buildings, fencing, and tillage, the occupancy of which has not been acquired under tribal laws, shall have the right to purchase same by paying one-half the appraised value thereof: *Provided*, That any other person in undisputed possession of any town lot having improvements thereon other than temporary buildings, fencing, and tillage, the occupancy of which has not been acquired under tribal laws, shall have the right to purchase such lot by paying the appraised value thereof.

Proviso. Right to purchase at appraised value.

Sale of unimproved lots.

SEC. 44. All lots not having thereon improvements other than temporary buildings, fencing, and tillage, the sale or disposition of which is not herein otherwise specifically provided for, shall be sold within twelve months after appraisement, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, after due advertisement, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at not less than their appraised value.

Terms of payment.

SEC. 45. When the appraisment of any town lot is made and approved, the town-site commission shall notify the claimant thereof of the amount of appraisement, and he shall, within sixty days thereafter, make payment of ten per centum of the amount due for the lot, and four months thereafter he shall pay fifteen per centum additional, and the remainder of the purchase money he shall pay in three equal annual installments without interest; but if the claimant of any such lot fail to purchase same or make the first and second payments aforesaid or make any other payment within the time specified, the lot and improvements shall be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, at a price not less than its appraised value.

Appraisal of improvements. Vol. 30, p. 498.

SEC. 46. When any improved lot shall be sold at public auction because of the failure of the person owning improvements thereon to purchase same within the time allowed in said act of Congress approved June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight (Thirtieth Statutes, page four hundred and ninety-five), said improvements shall be appraised by a committee, one member of which shall be selected by the owner of the improvements and one member by the purchaser of said lot; and in case the said committee is not able to agree upon the value of said improvements, the committee may select a third member, and in that event the determination of the majority of the committee shall control. Said committee of appraisement shall be paid such compensation for their services by the two parties in interest, share and share alike, as may be agreed upon, and the amount of said appraisement shall be paid by the purchaser of the lot to the owner of the improvements in cash within thirty days after the decision of the committee of appraisement.

Compensation.

Payments at time of purchase.

SEC. 47. The purchaser of any unimproved town lot sold at public auction shall pay twenty-five per centum of the purchase money at the time of the sale, and within four months thereafter he shall pay twenty-five per centum additional, and the remainder of the purchase money he shall pay in two equal annual installments without interest.

Towns with less than 200 inhabitants.

SEC. 48. Such towns in the Cherokee Nation as may have a population of less than two hundred people not otherwise provided for, and which, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, should be set aside as town sites, shall have their limits defined as soon as practicable after the approval of this act in the same manner as provided for other town sites.

Location of cemeteries.

SEC. 49. The town authorities of any town site in said Cherokee Nation may select and locate, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, a cemetery within suitable distance from said town, to

embrace such number of acres as may be deemed necessary for such purpose. The town-site commission shall appraise the same at its true value, and the town may purchase the same within one year from the approval of the survey by paying the appraised value. If any citizen have improvements thereon, said improvements shall be appraised by said town-site commission and paid for by the town: *Provided*, That lands already laid out by tribal authorities for cemeteries shall be included in the cemeteries herein provided for without cost to the towns, and the holdings of the burial lots therein now occupied for such purpose shall in no wise be disturbed: *And provided further*, That any park laid out and surveyed in any town shall be duly appraised at a fair valuation, and the inhabitants of said town shall, within one year after the approval of the survey and the appraisement of said park by the Secretary of the Interior, pay the appraised value to the proper officer for the benefit of the tribe.

Provisos. Tribal cemeteries.

Parks.

Expenses of surveying, etc.

SEC. 50. The United States shall pay all expenses incident to surveying, platting, and disposition of town lots, and all allotments of lands made under the provisions of this plan of allotment, except where the town authorities may have been or may be duly authorized to survey and plat their respective towns at the expense of such towns.

Exceptions.

Taxes.

SEC. 51. No taxes shall be assessed by any town government against any town lot remaining unsold, but taxes may be assessed against any town lot sold as herein provided.

Default of payment.

SEC. 52. If the purchaser of any town lot fail to make payment of any sum when due, the same shall thereafter bear six per centum interest per annum until paid.

Lots occupied by churches, etc.

SEC. 53. All lots or parts of lots, not exceeding fifty by one hundred and fifty feet in size, upon which church houses and parsonages have been erected, and which are occupied as such at the time of appraisement, shall be conveyed gratuitously to the churches to which such improvements belong, and if such churches have inclosed other adjoining lots actually necessary for their use, they may purchase the same by paying the appraised value thereof.

Failure to appoint a town-site commissioner.

SEC. 54. Whenever the chief executive of the Cherokee Nation fails or refuses to appoint a town-site commissioner for any town, or to fill any vacancy caused by the neglect or refusal of the town-site commissioners appointed by the chief executive to qualify or act, or otherwise, the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, may appoint a commissioner to fill the vacancy thus created.

Payment of purchase money.

SEC. 55. The purchaser of any town lot may at any time pay the full amount of the purchase money, and he shall thereupon receive title therefor.

Bids.

SEC. 56. Any person may bid for and purchase any lot sold at public auction as herein provided.

Land for court-houses, etc.

SEC. 57. The United States may purchase in any town in the Cherokee Nation suitable lands for court-houses, jails, or other necessary public purposes for its use by paying the appraised value thereof, the same to be selected under the direction of the department for whose use such lands are needed, and if any person have improvements thereon the same shall be appraised in like manner as other town property, and shall be paid for by the United States.

Titles.

TITLES.

Patents.

SEC. 58. The Secretary of the Interior shall furnish the principal chief with blank patents necessary for all conveyances herein provided for, and when any citizen receives his allotment of land, or when any allotment has been so ascertained and fixed that title should under the provisions of this act be conveyed, the principal chief shall thereupon proceed to execute and deliver to him a patent conveying all the right, title, and interest of the Cherokee Nation, and of all other citizens, in and to the lands embraced in his allotment certificate.

Approval of conveyances.

SEC. 59. All conveyances shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, which shall serve as a relinquishment to the grantee of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the lands embraced in his patent.

REF0074850

Assent to allotment, etc., of all lands of the tribe.

SEC. 60. Any allottee accepting such patent shall be deemed to assent to the allotment and conveyance of all the lands of the tribe as provided in this act, and to relinquish all his right, title, and interest to the same, except in the proceeds of lands reserved from allotment.

Patents for minors, etc.

SEC. 61. The acceptance of patents for minors and incompetents by persons authorized to select their allotments for them shall be deemed sufficient to bind such minors and incompetents as to the conveyance of all other lands of the tribe.

Filing and recording patents.

SEC. 62. All patents, when so executed and approved, shall be filed in the office of the Dawes Commission, and recorded in a book provided for the purpose, until such time as Congress shall make other suitable provision for record of land titles, without expense to the grantee, and such records shall have like effect as other public records.

Miscellaneous.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Termination of tribal government.

SEC. 63. The tribal government of the Cherokee Nation shall not continue longer than March fourth, nineteen hundred and six.

Revenues.

SEC. 64. The collection of all revenues of whatsoever character belonging to the tribe shall be made by an officer appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the said Secretary.

Powers of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 65. All things necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, not otherwise herein specifically provided for, shall be done under the authority and direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Payment of funds, etc.

SEC. 66. All funds of the tribe, and all moneys accruing under the provisions of this act, shall be paid out under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and when required for per capita payments shall be paid directly to each individual by an appointed officer of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Debts.

SEC. 67. The Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be paid all just indebtedness of said tribe existing at the date of the ratification of this act which may have lawfully been contracted, and warrants therefor regularly issued upon the several funds of the tribe, as also warrants drawn by authority of law hereafter and prior to the dissolution of the tribal government, such payments to be made from any funds in the United States Treasury belonging to said tribe, and all such indebtedness of the tribe shall be paid in full before any pro rata distribution of the funds of the tribe shall be made. The Secretary of the Interior shall make such payments at the earliest time practicable and he shall make all needed rules and regulations to carry this provision into effect.

Claims against the United States referred to Court of Claims.

SEC. 68. Jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims to examine, consider, and adjudicate, with a right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States by any party in interest feeling aggrieved at the decision of the Court of Claims, any claim which the Cherokee tribe, or any band thereof, arising under treaty stipulations, may have against the United States, upon which suit shall be instituted within two years after the approval of this act; and also to examine, consider, and adjudicate any claim which the United States may have against said tribe, or any band thereof. The institution, prosecution, or defense, as the case may be, on the part of the tribe or any band, of any such suit, shall be through attorneys employed and to be compensated in the manner prescribed in sections twenty-one hundred and three to twenty-one hundred and six, both inclusive, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the tribe acting through its principal chief in the employment of such attorneys, and the band acting through a committee recognized by the Secretary of the Interior. The Court of Claims shall have full authority, by proper orders and process, to make parties to any such suit all persons whose presence in the litigation it may deem necessary or proper to the final determination of the matter in controversy, and any such suit shall, on motion of either party, be advanced on the docket of either of said courts and be determined at the earliest practicable time.

Proceedings.

R. S., secs. 2103-2106, pp. 357, 358.

Contests.

SEC. 69. After the expiration of nine months after the date of the original selection of an allotment by or for any citizen of the Cherokee tribe as provided in this act, no contest shall be instituted against such selection, and as early thereafter as practicable patent shall issue therefor.

Selection of allotments for minors.

SEC. 70. Allotments may be selected and homesteads designated for minors by the father or mother, if citizens, or by a guardian, or curator, or the administrator having charge of their estate, in the order named; and for prisoners, convicts, aged and infirm persons, and soldiers and sailors of the United States on duty outside of the Indian Territory, by duly appointed agents under power of attorney; and for incompetents by guardians, curators, or other suitable persons akin to them; but it shall be the duty of said Commission to see that said selections are made for the best interests of such parties.

For prisoners, etc.

Payment of appraised value of improvements.

SEC. 71. Any allottee taking as his allotment lands located around the Cherokee National Male Seminary, the Cherokee National Female Seminary, or Cherokee Orphan Asylum which have not been reserved from allotment as herein provided, and upon which buildings, fences, or other property of the Cherokee Nation are located, such buildings, fences, or other property shall be appraised at the true value thereof and be paid for by the allottee taking such lands as his allotment, and the money to be paid into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Cherokee Nation.

Disposition of proceeds.

Grazing and agricultural leases limited.

SEC. 72. Cherokee citizens may rent their allotments when selected for a term not to exceed one year for grazing purposes only, and for a period not to exceed five years for agricultural purposes, but without any stipulation or obligation to renew the same; but leases for a period longer than one year for grazing purposes and for a period longer than five years for agricultural purposes and for mineral purposes may also be made with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and not otherwise. Any agreement or lease of any kind or character violative of this section shall be absolutely void and not susceptible of ratification in any manner, and no rule of estoppel shall ever prevent the assertion of its invalidity. Cattle grazed upon leased allotments shall not be liable to any tribal tax, but when cattle are introduced into the Cherokee Nation and grazed on lands not selected as allotments by citizens the Secretary of the Interior shall collect from the owners thereof a reasonable grazing tax for the benefit of the tribe, and section twenty-one hundred and seventeen of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall not hereafter apply to Cherokee lands.

Leases void.

Cattle grazing on leased allotments not taxable.

Grazing on unallotted lands.

R. S., sec. 2117, p. 370.

Other lands and property of tribe not affected.

SEC. 73. The provisions of section thirteen of the act of Congress approved 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 not apply to or in any manner affect the lands or other property of said tribe, and no act of Congress or treaty provision inconsistent with this agreement shall be in force in said nation except sections fourteen and twenty-seven of said last-mentioned act, which shall continue in force as if this agreement had not been made.

Vol. 30, p. 498.

Vol. 30, pp. 499, 501.

Ratification.

SEC. 74. This act shall not take effect or be of any validity until ratified by a majority of the whole number of votes cast by the legal voters of the Cherokee Nation in the manner following:

Election.

SEC. 75. The principal chief shall, within ten days after the passage of this act by Congress, make public proclamation that the same shall be voted upon at a special election to be held for that purpose within thirty days thereafter, on a certain date therein named, and he shall appoint such officers and make such other provisions as may be necessary for holding such election. The votes cast at such election shall be forthwith duly certified as required by Cherokee law, and the votes shall be counted by the Cherokee national council, if then in session, and if not in session the principal chief shall convene an extraordinary session for the purpose, in the presence of a member of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, and said member and the principal chief shall jointly make certificate thereof and proclamation of the result, and transmit the same to the President of the United States.

Proclamation.

Approved, July 1, 1902.

REF0074851

July 1, 1902.

CHAP. 1380.—An act to provide for the sale of the unsold portion of the Umatilla Indian Reservation.

Vol. 32, p. 730.

Umatilla Indian Reservation.

Private sale of unsold portion of certain lands.

Vol. 23, p. 342.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the lands of the Umatilla Indian Reservation not included within the new boundaries of the reservation and not allotted or required for allotment to the Indians, and which were not sold at the public sale of lands heretofore held at the price for which they had been appraised, and upon the conditions provided in an act entitled "An act providing for allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians residing upon the Umatilla Reservation, in the State of Oregon, and granting patents therefor, and for other purposes," shall be sold at private sale by the register of the land office in the district within which they are situated, at not less than the appraised value thereof, and in conformity with the provisions of said act: *Provided*, That any bona fide settler upon any of said lands who is the owner of substantial improvements thereon, and who has so settled and improved any subdivision of said lands, with the intent of permanently residing on the same as a homestead, shall have a preference right to buy the lands so settled upon by him at any time within ninety days after the passage of this act, upon making satisfactory proof in the local land office as to settlement, intent, and improvements.

Proviso. Preference right.

Approved, July 1, 1902.

RESOLUTIONS.

May 27, 1902.

[No. 24.] Joint resolution fixing the time when certain provisions of the Indian appropriation act for the year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three, shall take effect.

Vol. 32, p. 742.

Indian appropriation act.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three, and for other purposes," shall take effect from and after July first, nineteen hundred and two, except as otherwise specially provided therein.

Date of effect. *Ante*, p. 275.

Approved, May 27, 1902.

May 27, 1902.

[No. 25.] Joint resolution fixing the time when a certain provision of the Indian appropriation act for the year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three, shall take effect.

Vol. 32, p. 742.

Spokane Indian Reservation.

Mining entries not allowed until December 31, 1902.

Ante, p. 266.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That that provision in the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three, and for other purposes," which relates to the subjecting to entry under the mining laws of the United States certain lands in the Spokane Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington, shall not take effect and be operative until December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and two.

Approved, May 27, 1902.

June 19, 1902.

[No. 31.] Joint resolution supplementing and modifying certain provisions of the Indian appropriation act for the year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three.

Vol. 32, p. 744.

Indian appropriation act. Corrections.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act "Making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three, and for other purposes," are hereby supplemented and modified as follows:

Spokane Indian Reservation, Wash.

Land not allotted open to purchase, etc. *Ante*, p. 266.

The Secretary of the Interior is directed to make allotments in severalty to the Indians of the Spokane Indian Reservation in the State of Washington, and upon the completion of such allotments the President shall by proclamation give public notice thereof, whereupon the lands in said reservation not allotted to Indians or used or reserved by the Government, or occupied for school purposes, shall be opened to exploration, location, occupation, and purchase under the mining laws.

Walker River Indian Reservation.

Nonirrigable grazing lands. *Ante*, p. 269.

In addition to the allotment in severalty of lands in the Walker River Indian Reservation in the State of Nevada, the Secretary of the Interior shall, before any of said lands are opened to disposition under any public land law, select and set apart for the use in common of the Indians of that reservation such an amount of nonirrigable grazing lands therein at one or more places as will subserve the reasonable requirements of said Indians for the grazing of live stock.

Uintah and White River Utes.

Nonirrigable grazing lands. *Ante*, p. 263.

In addition to the allotments in severalty to the Uintah and White River Utes of the Uintah Indian Reservation in the State of Utah, the Secretary of the Interior shall, before any of said lands are opened to disposition under any public land law, select and set apart for the use in common of the Indians of that reservation such an amount of nonirrigable grazing lands therein at one or more places as will subserve the reasonable requirements of said Indians for the grazing of live stock.

Uncompahgre Indians.

Allotments confined to agricultural lands.

Grazing lands. *Ante*, p. 264.

All allotments hereafter made to Uncompahgre Indians of lands in said Uintah Indian Reservation shall be confined to agricultural land which can be irrigated, and shall be on the basis of eighty acres to each head of a family and forty acres to each other Indian, and no more. The grazing land selected and set apart as aforesaid in the Uintah Indian Reservation for the use in common of the Indians of that reservation shall be equally open to the use of all Uncompahgre Indians receiving allotments in said reservation of the reduced area here named.

Allotments in severalty to Indians outside Indian Territory.

Vol. 24, p. 388.

Ante, p. 260.

In so far as not otherwise specially provided, all allotments in severalty to Indians, outside of the Indian Territory, shall be made in conformity to the provisions of the act approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes," and other general acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, and shall be subject to all the restrictions and carry all the privileges incident to allotments made under said act and other general acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto.

Uintah and White River Utes.

Payment of claims. *Ante*, p. 261.

The item of seventy-thousand and sixty-four dollars and forty-eight cents appropriated by the act which is hereby supplemented and modified, to be paid to the Uintah and White River tribes of Ute Indians in satisfaction of certain claims named in said act, shall be paid to the Indians entitled thereto without awaiting their action upon the proposed allotment in severalty of lands in that reservation and the restoration of the surplus lands to the public domain.

Approved, June 19, 1902.

REF0074852

PROCLAMATIONS.

[No. 2.]

April 16, 1901. By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble. Whereas, by Executive Order dated December 27, 1875, Sections 8 and 9, township 15 south, range 2 east, San Bernardino Meridian, California, were with certain other tracts of land withdrawn from the public domain and reserved for the use of the Capitan Grande band or Village of Mission Indians; and

Vol. 26, p. 712. Whereas, the Commission appointed under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved January 12, 1891, entitled "An act for the relief of the Mission Indians in the State of California", (U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 26, page 712) selected for the said Capitan Grande band or village of Indians certain tracts of land and intentionally omitted and excluded from such selection the said sections 8 and 9, township 15 south, range 2 east, and reported that the tracts thus omitted included the lands upon which were found the claims of Arthur F. Head and others; and

Whereas, the report and recommendations of the said Commission were approved by Executive Order dated December 29, 1891, which Order also directed that "All of the lands mentioned in said report are hereby withdrawn from settlement and entry until patents shall have issued for said selected reservations and until the recommendations of said Commission shall be fully executed, and, by the proclamation of the President of the United States, the lands or any part thereof shall be restored to the public domain"; and

Whereas, a patent was issued March 10, 1894, to the said Indians for the lands selected by the Commission as aforesaid and which patent also excluded the said Sections 8 and 9, township 15 south, range 2 east; and

Whereas it appears that the said Arthur F. Head can not make the requisite filings on the land occupied by him until it shall have been formally restored to the public domain, and that no good reason appears to exist for the further reservation of the said sections for the said band of Indians:

Land in California restored to public domain. Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested, do hereby declare and make known that the Executive Orders dated December 27, 1875 and December 29, 1891, are so far modified as to except from their provisions Sections 8 and 9 of township 15 south, range 2 east, San Bernardino meridian, and the said sections are hereby restored to the public domain.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set may hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 16th day of April in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-fifth.

[SEAL.]

William McKinley

By the President:
John Hay
Secretary of State.

[No. 3.]

PROCLAMATION.

June 25, 1901.

Preamble. Vol. 31, p. 861. Whereas the act of Congress entitled "An Act to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Muscogee or Creek tribe of Indians and for other purposes," approved on the first day of March, nineteen hundred and one, contains a provision as follows:

"That the agreement negotiated between the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and the Muscogee or Creek tribe of Indians, at the City of Washington on the eighth day of March, nineteen hundred, as herein amended, is hereby accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and the same shall be of full force and effect when ratified by the Creek national council. The principal chief, as soon as practicable after the ratification of this agreement by Congress, shall call an extra session of the Creek national council and lay before it this agreement and the Act of Congress ratifying it, and if the agreement be ratified by said council, as provided in the constitution of said nation, he shall transmit to the President of the United States the act of council ratifying the agreement, and the President of the United States shall thereupon issue his proclamation declaring the same duly ratified, and that all the provisions of this agreement have become law according to the terms thereof: *Provided*, That such ratification by the Creek national council shall be made within ninety days from the approval of this Act by the President of the United States."

And whereas the principal chief of the said tribe has transmitted to me an act of the Creek national council entitled "An act to ratify and confirm an agreement between the United States and the Muscogee Nation of Indians of the Indian Territory" approved the twenty-fifth day of May, nineteen hundred and one, which contains a provision as follows:

"That said Agreement, amended, ratified and confirmed by the Congress of the United States, as set forth in said Act of Congress approved March 1, 1901, is hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed on the part of the Muscogee Nation and on the part of the Muscogee or Creek tribe of Indians constituting said Nation, as provided in said Act of Congress and as provided in the Constitution of said Nation, and the Principal Chief is hereby authorized to transmit this act of the National Council ratifying said Agreement to the President of the United States as provided in said Act of Congress."

And whereas paragraph thirty-six of said agreement contains a provision as follows:

"This provision shall not take effect until after it shall have been separately and specifically approved by the Creek national council and by the Seminole general council; and if not approved by either, it shall fall altogether, and be eliminated from this agreement without impairing any other of its provisions."

And whereas there has been presented to me an act of the Creek national council entitled "An Act to disapprove certain provisions, relating to Seminole citizens, in the agreement between the Muscogee Nation and the United States, ratified by Congress March 1, 1901," approved the twenty-fifth day of May, nineteen hundred and one, by which the provisions of said paragraph thirty-six are specifically disapproved:

Agreement with Creek Indians ratified. Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do hereby declare said agreement, except paragraph thirty-six thereof, duly ratified and that all the provisions thereof, except said paragraph thirty-six which failed of ratification by the Creek national council, became law according to the terms thereof upon the twenty-fifth day of May, nineteen hundred and one.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-fifth.

[SEAL.]

William McKinley

By the President:
David J. Hill, *Acting Secretary of State.*

REF0074853

[No. 6.]

July 4, 1901. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble. Vol. 28, p. 894. Whereas, by an agreement between the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians on the one part, and certain commissioners of the United States on the other part, ratified by act of Congress approved March 2, 1895 (28 Stat., 876, 894), the said Indians ceded, conveyed, transferred and relinquished, forever and absolutely, without any reservation whatever, unto the United States of America, all their claim, title and interest of every kind and character in and to the lands embraced in the following described tract of country now in the Territory of Oklahoma, to wit:

Lands ceded by Wichita, etc., Indians. "Commencing at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Washita River where the ninety-eighth meridian of west longitude crosses the same, thence up the middle of the main channel of said river to the line of 98° 40′ west longitude, thence on said line of 98° 40′ due north to the middle of the channel of the main Canadian River, thence down the middle of the said main Canadian River to where it crosses the ninety-eighth meridian, thence due south to the place of beginning."

And whereas, in pursuance of said act of Congress ratifying said agreement, allotments of land in severalty have been regularly made to each and every member of said Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians, native and adopted, and the lands occupied by religious societies or other organizations for religious or educational work among the Indians have been regularly allotted and confirmed to such societies and organizations, respectively;

And whereas, by an agreement between the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache tribes of Indians on the one part, and certain commissioners of the United States on the other part, amended and ratified by act of Congress, approved June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 672, 676), the said Indian tribes, subject to certain conditions which have been duly performed, ceded, conveyed, transferred, relinquished and surrendered forever and absolutely, without any reservation whatsoever, expressed or implied, unto the United States of America, all their claim, title and interest of every kind and character in and to the lands embraced in the following described tract of country now in the Territory of Oklahoma, to wit: Vol. 31, p. 676.

Lands ceded by Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache Indians. "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."

And whereas, in pursuance of said act of Congress ratifying the agreement last named, allotments of land in severalty have been regularly made to each member of said Comanche, Kiowa and Apache tribes of Indians, the lands occupied by religious societies or other organizations for religious or educational work among the Indians have been regularly allotted and confirmed to such societies and organizations, respectively, and the Secretary of the Interior, out of the lands ceded by the agreement last named, has regularly selected and set aside for the use in common for said Comanche, Kiowa and Apache tribes of Indians, four hundred and eighty thousand acres of grazing lands;

Vol. 28, p. 897. And whereas, in the act of Congress ratifying the said Wichita agreement, it is provided—

"That whenever any of the lands acquired by this agreement shall, by operation of law or proclamation of the President of the United States, be open to settlement, they shall be disposed of under the general provisions of the homestead and townsite laws of the United States: *Provided*, That in addition to the land office fees prescribed by statute for such entries the entry man 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 entry man 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 qualified entry man having lands adjoining the lands herein ceded, whose original entry embraced less than one hundred and sixty acres, may take sufficient land from said reservation to make his homestead entry not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres in all, said land to be taken upon the same conditions as are required of other entry men: *Provided*, That said lands shall be opened to settlement within one year after said allotments are made to the Indians.

* * * * * * *

"That the laws relating to the mineral lands of the United States are hereby extended over the lands ceded by the foregoing agreement."

And whereas in the act of Congress ratifying the said Comanche, Kiowa and Apache agreement, it is provided— Vol. 31, p. 679.

"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 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.

* * * * * * * *

"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."

And whereas, by the act of Congress approved January 4, 1901 (31 Stat., 727), the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to extend, for a period not exceeding eight months from December 6, 1900, the Vol. 31, p. 727.

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time for making allotments to the Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache Indians and opening to settlement the lands so ceded by them;

Vol. 31, p. 1093. And whereas, in pursuance of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1093), the Secretary of the Interior has regularly subdivided the lands so as aforesaid respectively ceded to the United States by the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians and the Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache tribes of Indians into counties, attaching portions thereof to adjoining counties in the Territory of Oklahoma, has regularly designated the place for the county seat of each new county, has regularly set aside and reserved at such county seat land for a townsite to be disposed of in the manner provided by the act of Congress last named, and has regularly caused to be surveyed, subdivided, and platted the lands so set aside and reserved for disposition as such townsites;

And whereas, by the act of Congress last named, it is provided—

"The lands to be opened to settlement and entry under the Acts of of Congress ratifying said agreements respectively shall be so opened by proclamation of the President, and to avoid the contests and conflicting claims which have heretofore resulted from opening similar public lands to settlement and entry, the President's proclamation shall prescribe the manner in which these lands may be settled upon, occupied and entered by persons entitled thereto under the Acts ratifying said agreements, respectively; and no person shall be permitted to settle upon, occupy or enter any of said lands except as prescribed in such proclamation until after the expiration of sixty days from the time when the same are opened to settlement and entry."

And whereas, by the act of Congress last named the President was authorized to establish two additional United States land districts and land offices in the Territory of Oklahoma to include the lands so ceded as aforesaid, which land districts and land offices have been established by an order of even date herewith;

And whereas all of the conditions required by law to be performed prior to the opening of said tracts of land to settlement and entry have been, as I hereby declare, duly performed;

Lands ceded by Wichita, Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache Indians open to entry August 6, 1901.

Now therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, do hereby declare and make known that all of the lands so as aforesaid ceded by the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians, and the Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache tribes of Indians, respectively, saving and excepting sections sixteen, thirty-six, thirteen and thirty-three in each township, and all lands located or selected by the Territory of Oklahoma as indemnity school or educational lands, and saving and excepting all lands allotted in severalty to individual Indians, and saving and excepting all lands allotted and confirmed to religious societies and other organizations, and saving and excepting the lands selected and set aside as grazing lands for the use in common for said Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache tribes of Indians, and saving and excepting the lands set aside and reserved at each of said county seats for disposition as townsites, and saving and excepting the lands now used, occupied, or set apart for military, agency, school, school farm, religious, Indian cemetery, wood reserve, forest reserve, or other public uses, will, on the 6th day of August, 1901, at 9 o'clock a. m., in the manner herein prescribed and not otherwise, be opened to entry and settlement and to disposition under the general provisions of the homestead and townsite laws of the United States.

Registration of applicants.

Commencing at 9 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, July 10, 1901, and ending at 6 o'clock p. m., Friday, July 26, 1901, a registration will be had at the United States land offices at El Reno and Lawton, in the Territory of Oklahoma (the office at Lawton to occupy provisional quarters in the immediate vicinity of Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, until suitable quarters can be provided at Lawton), for the purpose of ascertaining what persons desire to enter, settle upon, and acquire title to any of said lands under the homestead law and of ascertaining their qualifications so to do. The registration at each office will be for both land districts, but at the time of registration each applicant will be required to elect and state in which district he desires to make entry. To obtain registration each applicant will be required to show himself

duly qualified to make homestead entry of these lands under existing laws and to give the registering officer such appropriate matters of description and identity as will protect the applicant and the government against any attempted impersonation. Registration can not be effected through the use of the mails or the employment of an agent, excepting that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors entitled to the benefits of section 2304 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of Congress approved March 1, 1901 (31 Stat., 847), may present their applications for registration and due proofs of their qualifications through an agent of their own selection, but no person will be permitted to act as agent for more than one such soldier or sailor. No person will be permitted to register more than once or in any other than his true name. Each applicant who shows himself duly qualified will be registered and given a nontransferable certificate to that effect, which will entitle him to go upon and examine the lands to be opened hereunder in the land district in which he elects to make his entry; but the only purpose for which he may go upon and examine said lands is that of enabling him later on, as herein provided, to understandingly select the lands for which he will make entry. No one will be permitted to make settlement upon any of said lands in advance of the opening herein provided for, and during the first sixty days following said opening no one but registered applicants will be permitted to make homestead settlement upon any of said lands, and then only in pursuance of a homestead entry duly allowed by the local land officers, or of a soldier's declaratory statement duly accepted by such officers.

R. S., secs. 2304, p. 422. Vol. 31, p. 847.

Entries determined by drawings. Regulations.

The order in which, during the first sixty days following the opening, the registered applicants will be permitted to make homestead entry of the lands opened hereunder, will be determined by drawings for both the El Reno and Lawton districts publicly held at the United States land office at El Reno, Oklahoma, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m., Monday, July 29, 1901, and continuing for such period as may be necessary to complete the same. The drawings will be had under the supervision and immediate observation of a committee of three persons whose integrity is such as to make their control of the drawing a guaranty of its fairness. The members of this committee will be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, who will prescribe suitable compensation for their services. Preparatory to these drawings the registration officers will, at the time of registering each applicant who shows himself duly qualified, make out a card, which must be signed by the applicant, stating the land district in which he desires to make homestead entry, and giving such a description of the applicant as will enable the local land officers to thereafter identify him. This card will be at once sealed in a separate envelope, which will bear no other distinguishing label or mark than such as may be necessary to show that it is to go into the drawing for the land district in which the applicant desires to make entry. These envelopes will be separated according to land districts and will be carefully preserved and remained sealed until opened in the course of the drawing as herein provided. When the registration is completed all of these sealed envelopes will be brought together at the place of drawing and turned over to the committee in charge of the drawing, who, in such manner as in their judgment will be attended with entire fairness and equality of opportunity, shall proceed to draw out and open the separate envelopes and to give to each enclosed card a number in the order in which the envelope containing the same is drawn. While the drawings for the two districts will be separately conducted they will occur as nearly at the same time as is practicable. The result of the drawing for each district will be certified by the committee to the officers of the district and will determine the order in which the applicants may make homestead entry of said lands and settlement thereon.

Notice of drawings.

Notice of the drawings stating the name of each applicant and number assigned to him by the drawing will be posted each day at the place of drawing, and each applicant will be notified of his number by a postal-card mailed to him at the address, if any, given by him at the time of registration. Each applicant should, however, in his own behalf employ such measures as will ins[illegible] his obtaining prompt and

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accurate information of the order in which his application for homestead entry can be presented as fixed by the drawing. Applications for homestead entry of said lands during the first sixty days following the opening can be made only by registered applicants and in the order established by the drawing. At each land office, commencing Tuesday, August 6, 1901, at 9 o'clock a. m., the applications of those drawing numbers 1 to 125, inclusive, for that district must be presented and will be considered in their numerical order during the first day, and the applications of those drawing numbers 126 to 250, inclusive, must be presented and will be considered in their numerical order during the second day, and so on at that rate until all of said lands subject to entry under the homestead law, and desired thereunder, have been entered. If any applicant fails to appear and present his application for entry when the number assigned to him by the drawing is reached, his right to enter will be passed until after the other applications assigned for that day have been disposed of, when he will be given another opportunity to make entry, failing in which he will be deemed to have abandoned his right to make entry under such drawing. To obtain the allowance of a homestead entry each applicant must personally present the certificate of registration theretofore issued to him, together with a regular homestead application and the necessary accompanying proofs, and with the regular land office fees, but an honorably discharged soldier or sailor may file his declaratory statement through the agent representing him at the registration. The production of the certificate of registration will be dispensed with only upon satisfactory proof of its loss or destruction. If at the time of considering his regular application for entry it appears that any applicant is disqualified from making homestead entry of these lands his application will be rejected, notwithstanding his prior registration. If any applicant shall register more than once hereunder, or in any other than his true name, or shall transfer his registration certificate he will thereby lose all the benefits of the registration and drawing herein provided for, and will be precluded from entering or settling upon any of said lands during the first sixty days following said opening.

Presentation of application numbers.

Preference right of settlers on "neutral strip." Vol. 31, p. 680.

Because of the provision in the said act of Congress approved June 6, 1900: "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," the said lands in the "neutral strip" shall for the period of thirty days after said opening be subject to homestead entry and townsite entry only by those who have heretofore located upon and improved the same, and who are accorded a preference right of entry for thirty days as aforesaid. Persons entitled to make entry under this preference right will be permitted to do so at any time during said period of thirty days following the opening without previous registration, and without regard to the drawing herein provided for, and at the expiration of that period the lands in said "neutral strip" for which no entry shall have been made will come under the general provisions of this proclamation.

Adjoining lands. Vol. 28, p. 897. Vol. 31, p. 680.

The intended beneficiaries of the provision in the said acts of Congress, approved, respectively, March 2, 1895, and June 6, 1900, which authorizes a qualified entryman having lands adjoining the ceded lands, whose original entry embraced less than 160 acres, to enter so much of the ceded lands as will make his homestead entry contain in the aggregate not exceeding 160 acres, may obtain such an extension of his existing entry, without previous registration and without regard to the drawing herein provided for, only by making appropriate application, accompanied by the necessary proofs, at the proper new land office at some time prior to the opening herein provided for.

Townsite entries.

Any person or persons desiring to found, or to suggest establishing a townsite upon any of said ceded lands at any point not in the near vicinity of either of the county seats therein heretofore selected and designated as aforesaid, may, at any time before the opening herein provided for, file in the proper local land office a written application to that effect describing by legal subdivisions the lands intended to be affected, and stating fully and under oath the necessity or propriety of founding or establishing a town at that place. The local officers

will forthwith transmit said petition to the Commissioner of the General Land Office with their recommendation in the premises. Such Commissioner, if he believes the public interests will be subserved thereby, will, if the Secretary of the Interior approve thereof, issue an order withdrawing the lands described in such petition, or any portion thereof, from homestead entry and settlement and directing that the same be held for the time being for townsite settlement, entry, and disposition only. In such event the lands so withheld from homestead entry and settlement will, at the time of said opening and not before, become subject to settlement, entry, and disposition under the general townsite laws of the United States. None of said ceded lands will be subject to settlement, entry, or disposition under such general townsite laws except in the manner herein prescribed until after the expiration of sixty days from the time of said opening.

County seats. Vol. 31, p. 1091.

Attention is hereby especially called to the fact that under the special provisions of the said act of Congress approved March 3, 1901, the townsites selected and designated at the county seats of the new counties into which said lands have been formed can not be disposed of under the general townsite laws of the United States, and can only be disposed of in the special manner provided in said act of Congress, which declares:

"The lands so set apart and designated shall, in advance of the opening, be surveyed, subdivided, and platted, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, into appropriate lots, blocks, streets, alleys, and sites for parks of public buildings, so as to make a town site thereof: *Provided*, That no person shall purchase more than one business and one residence lot. Such town lots shall be offered and sold at public auction to the highest bidder, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, at sales to be had at the opening and subsequent thereto."

Warning against premature entry.

All persons are especially admonished that under the said act of Congress approved March 3, 1901, it is provided that no person shall be permitted to settle upon, occupy, or enter any of said ceded lands except in the manner prescribed in this proclamation until after the expiration of sixty days from the time when the same are opened to settlement and entry. After the expiration of the said period of sixty days, but not before, any of said lands remaining undisposed of may be settled upon, occupied and entered under the general provisions of the homestead and townsite laws of the United States in like manner as if the manner of effecting such settlement, occupancy and entry had not been prescribed herein in obedience to law.

Settlement of undisposed lands.

Wire fences not to be destroyed, etc.

It appearing that there are fences around the pastures into which, for convenience, portions of the ceded lands have heretofore been divided, and that these fences are of considerable value and are still the property of the Indian tribes ceding said lands to the United States, all persons going upon, examining, entering, or settling upon any of said lands are cautioned to respect such fences as the property of the Indians and not to destroy, appropriate, or carry away the same, but to leave them undisturbed so that they may be seasonably removed and preserved for the benefit of the Indians.

Regulations.

The Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe all needful rules and regulations necessary to carry into full effect the opening herein provided for.

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 fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

[SEAL.]

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

By the President:

DAVID J. HILL,
Acting Secretary of State.

REF0074856

[No. 18.]

May 7, 1902. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble. Whereas, by an agreement between the Shoshone and Bannock Indians of the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho, on the one part and certain commissioners of the United States on the other part, ratified by act of Congress approved June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 672), the said Indians ceded, granted, and relinquished to the United States all right, title, and interest which they had 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:

Vol. 31, p. 672.

"All that portion of the said reservation embraced within and lying east and south of the following described lines:

Lands ceded by the Shoshone and Bannock Indians.

"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."

Vol. 31, p. 672. And whereas, in pursuance of said act of Congress ratifying said agreement, allotments of land have been regularly made to each Indian occupant who desired it, and a schedule has been made of the lands to be abandoned and the improvements thereon appraised, and such improvements will be offered for sale to the highest bidder at not less than the appraised price prior to the date fixed for the opening of the ceded lands to settlement, and the classification as to agricultural and grazing lands has been made;

And whereas, in the act of Congress ratifying said agreement it is provided:

Lands opened to settlement. Vol. 31, p. 676.

"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.

* * * * * * *

"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 townsite 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."

And whereas, all the conditions required by law to be performed prior to the opening of said lands to settlement and entry have been, as I hereby declare, duly performed, except the sale of the improvements mentioned above, but as this is not considered a bar to the opening of the unallotted and unreserved lands to settlement and entry,

Lands ceded by Shoshones and Bannock Indians open to entry June 17, 1902.

Now, therefore, I, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, do hereby declare and make known that all of the lands so as aforesaid ceded by the Shoshone and Bannock Indians, saving and excepting all lands allotted to the Indians, and saving and excepting the lands on which the Indian improvements have been appraised, and saving and excepting the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in each Congressional township, and saving and excepting Lots 7 and 8, section 21, NW ¼ SW ¼ and Lots 9 and 10, section 22, T. 9 S., R. 38 E., B. M., known as "Lava Hot Springs" and saving and excepting all of the lands within five miles of the boundary line of the town of Pocatello, Idaho, and saving and excepting the lands ceded under the Act of September 1, 1888 (25 Stat., 452), for the purposes of a townsite, will on the 17th of June, 1902, at and after the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, (Mountain Standard time), be opened 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.

Exceptions.

Vol. 25, p. 452.

In view of the provision in said act "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," the lands, "within five miles of the boundary line of the town of Pocatello," saving and excepting all lands allotted to the Indians, and saving and excepting the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in each Congressional township, and saving and excepting the lands ceded under the Act of September 1, 1888 (25 Stat., 452), for the purposes of a townsite, will on the 17th day of July, 1902, at and after the hour of 12 o'clock, noon (Mountain Standard time), be offered at public auction at not less than ten dollars per acre, under the terms 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.

Vol. 31, p. 676.

Vol. 25, p. 452.

Preference right of entry on "neutral strip." Vol. 31, p. 680.

Because of the provision in the act ratifying said agreement that "The purchaser of said 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," the said lands upon which such Indian improvements purchased are situated outside of the lands within five miles of the town of Pocatello, shall for the period of thirty days after said opening be subject to homestead entry, townsite entry, stone and timber entry, and entry under the mineral laws only by those who may have purchased the improvements thereon, and who are accorded a preference right of entry for thirty days as aforesaid, such entries to be made in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Act. Persons entitled to make entry under this preference right will be permitted to do so at any time during the said period of thirty days following the opening, and at the expiration of that period any of such lands not so entered will come under the general provisions of this proclamation.

The purchaser of the improvements on lands situated within five miles of the town of Pocatello will have no preference right of entry

Vol. 31, p. 476.

REF0074857

of the tract on which such improvements are situated, as the law provides that "all of said lands within five miles of the boundary line of the town of Pocatello shall be sold at public auction."

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 the 7th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two, and of the
[SEAL.] Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:
JOHN HAY
Secretary of State.

[No. 22.]

May 29, 1902.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas, by Executive Order dated December 27, 1875, Section 7, township 15 south, range 2 east, San Bernardino Meridian, California, was with certain other tracts of land withdrawn from the public domain and reserved for the use of the Captain Grande band or Village of Mission Indians; and

Vol. 26, p. 712.

Whereas, the Commission appointed under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved January 12, 1891, entitled "An act for the relief of the Mission Indians in the State of California", (U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 26, page 712) selected for the said Captain Grande band or village of Indians certain tracts of land and intentionally omitted and excluded from such selection the said section 7, township 15 south, range 2 east, and reported that the tracts thus omitted included the lands upon which were found the claims of Jacob Kühner and others; and

Whereas, the report and recommendations of the said Commission were approved by Executive Order dated December 29, 1891, which Order also directed that "All of the lands mentioned in said report are hereby withdrawn from settlement and entry until patents shall have issued for said selected reservations, and until the recommendations of said Commission shall be fully executed, and, by the proclamation of the President of the United States, the lands or any part thereof shall be restored to the public domain"; and

Whereas a patent was issued March 10, 1894, to the said Indians for the lands selected by the Commission as aforesaid and which patent also excluded the said Section 7, township 15 south, range 2 east; and

Whereas it appears that the said Jacob Kühner can not make the requisite filings on the land occupied by him until it shall have been formally restored to the public domain, and that no good reason appears to exist for the further reservation of the said section for the said band of Indians:

Land in California restored to public domain.

Now, therefore, I, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested, do hereby declare and make known that the Executive Orders dated December 27, 1875 and December 29, 1891 are so far modified as to except from their provisions Section 7 of township 15 south, range 2 east, San Bernardino meridian, and the said section is hereby restored to the public domain.

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 29 day of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and two, and of the
[SEAL.] Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:
DAVID J. HILL,
Acting Secretary of State.

[No. 24.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. June 23, 1902.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble. *Ante*, p. 13. Vol. 31, pp. 672 676.

Whereas, in the opening of the Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, and Wichita Indian lands in the Territory of Oklahoma, by proclamation dated July 4, 1901, pursuant to section six of the Act of Congress approved June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 672, 676), the west half of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter and lot fourteen, of section sixteen in township seven north, of range ten west of the Indian principal meridian, containing thirty eight acres and sixty hundredths of an acre, were reserved for the use of the Kiowa and Comanche Indian Agency:

And whereas, it appears that said land is no longer used or required for use by said Indian agency, and that it adjoins the City of Anadarko, Oklahoma Territory, and is needed by said city for park purposes, the mayor of which city has applied to make entry thereof for said purposes under the act of Congress approved September 30, 1890 (26 Stat., 502).

Vol. 26, p. 502.

Now, therefore, I, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by section six of said act of Congress of June 6, 1900, do hereby declare and make known that said land is hereby restored to the public domain, to be disposed of to said city for park purposes under said act of Congress approved September 30, 1890.

Kiowa and Comanche Indian Agency. Land restored to public domain for park purposes at Anadarko City, Okla.

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 23rd day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two, and of the
[SEAL.] Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty sixth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:
DAVID J. HILL,
Acting Secretary of State.

REF0074858

RULES FOR LOGGING ON GRAND PORTAGE RESERVATION, MINN.

[Prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior under the act of February 12, 1901 (31 Stats., 780).]

First. The Indians of the Grand Portage Reservation, in the State of Minnesota, to whom allotments have been made and patents issued, as shown by the schedule of allotments in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, are hereby authorized to cut and dispose, on bank scale, of all of the timber, standing or fallen, on their respective allotments, except the standing pine, to the person, persons, or firms who will pay to them the best obtainable price therefor; provided, however, that before any allottee shall dispose of any of the timber cut from his allotment he shall report to the additional farmer who shall have been placed in charge of the timber operations of the reservation the price offered therefor, and if the additional farmer deems the price the full value of the same, he shall authorize, in writing, the allottee from whose allotment the timber was cut, to dispose of the same, stating specifically the amount of timber, together with the kind or class, that is to be disposed of under each such authority.

Second. There shall be appointed an additional farmer who shall have charge of the timber operations on the Grand Portage Reservation, whose official acts shall be subject to the supervision and approval of the United States Indian agent for the La Pointe Agency. The additional farmer shall have charge of the cutting and sale of all timber cut from allotments of said reservation and shall report quarterly to the United States Indian agent for the La Pointe Agency the amount of timber of each kind or class cut from each allotment, together with the price or prices obtained therefor. The Indian agent of the La Pointe Agency shall also make a similar quarterly report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the timber operations on said reservation.

Third. The additional farmer in charge of the reservation shall see that the Indians of the reservation are employed by the allottees in the cutting and handling of the timber.

Fourth. The timber when banked on the shores of Lake Superior shall be scaled by the additional farmer in charge of the reservation, and if any difference shall arise between an allottee or allottees and the purchaser of logs as to the number of feet of logs, the matter shall be referred to the United States Indian agent for the La Pointe Agency, who shall have the timber in dispute rescaled by a competent scaler to be selected by him, and the decision of the United States Indian agent for the La Pointe Agency shall be final. The cost of the rescaling shall be borne equally by such allottee or allottees and the purchaser of the logs.

Fifth. If any Indian of the Grand Portage Reservation, to whom an allotment has been made, shall, on account of age, infirmity, or other disability be unable to supervise the cutting of the timber on his allotment he may, with the consent of the additional farmer, sell on stumpage to any other allottee of said reservation the timber on his allotment of the class to be cut under these regulations.

Sixth. These regulations shall be in full force and effect for the period of one year from the date of their approval, unless sooner modified or revoked by the Secretary of the Interior.

A. C. TONNER,
Acting Commissioner.

Approved October 2, 1901.
E. A. HITCHCOCK, *Secretary.*

AMENDED RULES FOR CONVEYANCE OF INHERITED INDIAN LANDS.

(Dated October 2, 1902.)

To be observed in lieu of the rules heretofore approved in the conveyance of inherited land allotted to members of any tribe of Indians, for which trust or other patents have been issued with restriction upon alienation, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), or other act of Congress, or any treaty stipulation, as authorized by section 7 of the act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., 245, 275), viz:

"That the adult heirs of any deceased Indian to whom a trust or other patent containing restrictions upon alienation has been or shall be issued for lands allotted to him may sell and convey the lands inherited from such decedent, but in case of minor heirs their interests shall be sold only by a guardian duly appointed by the proper court upon the order of such court, made upon petition filed by the guardian, but all such conveyances shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and when so approved shall convey a full title to the purchaser, the same as if a final patent without restriction upon the alienation had been issued to the allottee. All allotted land so sold and conveyed by the heirs of an Indian allottee and all lands so patented to a white allottee shall thereupon be subject to taxation under the laws of the State or Territory where the same is situate: *Provided, That* the sale herein provided for shall not apply to the homestead during the life of the father, mother, or the minority of any child or children."

I. (1) Owners of such inherited lands desiring to sell the same may petition the Indian agent, or other officer having charge, within whose territorial jurisdiction the land is located, praying that the land therein described may be sold under said act in accordance with the regulations. The petition shall be signed by all the lawful heirs, and in case of minors by their legal representatives, and shall set forth every material fact necessary to show full title under the laws applicable.

(2) When the land is not located within such jurisdiction the owners may petition the most convenient Indian agent, or other officer in charge of an Indian agency or Indian tribe, who shall take like action thereon as if the same were within the territorial limits of such agency or tribe.

(3) When such Indian agent, or other officer in charge, shall be satisfied that the facts alleged in the petition are sufficient, he shall cause a memorandum record of the same to be made in a book to be kept for that purpose and shall file the petition in his office. A copy of such petition shall be immediately forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs by such agent or other officer in charge, who shall indorse thereon the date the same was received by him and the date the land described therein will be listed for sale. He shall, on each Monday morning, post in a conspicuous place in his office in such large letters and figures as will be clearly legible, for a period of ninety days, a list of the lands described in the petitions received by him during the week preceding each such Monday, showing in separate columns the names of the owners, the descriptions of the lands, the dates when listed, and the date when bids will be opened, and such list shall be accessible to the public at all times in business hours of the office. On each Monday the Indian agent or other officer in charge will forward to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs a complete list of all lands posted in his office for sale.

(4) When any tract of land has been so listed the Indian agent, or other officer in charge, when competent from his general personal knowledge of the value of the land, shall visit, view, and appraise the same at its true value, according to his best judgment. If such agent or officer is not so competent, he shall require the appraisement to be made in like manner by the most competent officer or employee under his charge. A certificate of said appraisement, signed by the person making it, shall be sealed and not opened until the sealed bids are opened. The appraisement shall not be made public, but no bid less than the appraised value shall be considered. If the appraisement is made by other than the agent or officer in charge, such agent or officer shall add his certification of the qualifications and integrity of the appraiser, and that he believes the appraisement to be the true value of the land.

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(5) Bids will be received by such agent, or other officer in charge, at his office for any land so listed at any time before the day on which the bids are opened. No bidder will be permitted to include more than one allotment in any bid. If a prospective purchaser desires to bid on more than one allotment, he must submit a separate bid for each allotment which he desires to purchase, and if he wishes to purchase less than an entire allotment, he may submit a bid for one or more legal subdivisions of such allotment.

(6) All such bids shall be inclosed in a sealed envelope, which must be marked by the bidder "Bid for inherited land," and the legal description of the land must also be written thereon by him. Each bid must be accompanied by a duly certified check on some solvent bank, payable to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the use of the grantors, for 25 per cent of the amount offered, as a guaranty for the faithful performance by the bidder of his proposition. If the bid shall be accepted, and the successful bidder shall within a reasonable time, after due notice, fail to comply with the terms of his bid, such check shall be forfeited to the use of the owner of the land.

(7) The right to reject any or all bids is reserved, and bids will only be accepted by such agent or other officer, subject to the approval of the owner of the land.

(8) Purchasers shall pay all costs of conveyancing, and in addition thereto the following sum, to wit: If the purchase price is $1,000 or less, 75 cents; if it is more than $1,000 and less than $2,000, $1; and where the purchase price is more than $2,000, $1.25; to be used by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for giving due public notice, as hereinafter provided, that the lands will be sold.

(9) Bidders and other interested persons may be present when bids are opened. When opened, the bids shall be so recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose as to show name of bidder, description of land, amount offered, and action taken thereon.

(10) Listed land not disposed of at the appointed time may, if the owner so desires, be relisted under the same rules as governed its original listing.

(11) The Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall cause an advertisement to be published in some local paper of general circulation in the section of the country in which lands authorized to be listed are located, and such other newspapers as he may deem advisable, by which the public will be informed that inherited Indian lands within the limits of the agency, offered for sale under the act of May 27, 1902, will be publicly listed at the agency, where sealed proposals for any tract on the list will be received during the ninety days following the date when the same was listed in accordance with regulations which may be had on application, in person or by letter, to the agent or officer in charge.

II. The deed or other instrument of conveyance must be executed in the presence of two subscribing witnesses and acknowledged before the Indian agent or superintendent of an Indian training school in charge of the Indian agency or Indian tribe if the grantors reside within the limits of an Indian agency; but the purchaser may, if he so desires, at his own expense, have an additional acknowledgment taken before some officer authorized by the laws of the State or Territory to take acknowledgments, but such acknowledgment must not be of a date prior to the date of the Indian agent's acknowledgment.

In case the grantors do not reside within the limits of an Indian agency, the deed of conveyance may be acknowledged before a notary public, a justice of the peace, or other person duly authorized to take acknowledgment of deeds, whose official character must be certified by the clerk of a court of record under the seal of such court.

III. Such deed or instrument of conveyance, when submitted for the Secretary's approval, must be accompanied by the original petition, the appraisement, all bids and checks relating to the lands covered by such deed, and a full report by the agent or other officer in charge of all proceedings previous to the execution of the deed; also—

(1) By a certificate signed by two members of a business committee, if there be such, or by at least two recognized chiefs, or by two or more reliable members of the tribe, setting forth that the allottee to whom the land was originally allotted is dead, giving as nearly as possible the date of death. Such certificate shall also show the names and ages of the heirs, adults and minors, of such deceased allottee, but the Department reserves the right to require, if in its judgment it shall be considered necessary, such further and additional evidence relative to heirship as may be deemed proper. If the persons who certify to the death of the allottee are, from their own knowledge, unable to certify as to who are the heirs (with their names and ages) of such deceased allottee, an additional certificate made by persons of one of the three classes herein specified, showing who are the heirs, and giving their names and ages (adults and minors), must be furnished.

(2) By a certificate from the Indian agent, superintendent of school, or other officer having charge of the Indian tribe, that the contents, purport, and effect of the deed of conveyance were explained to and fully understood by the grantors; that the consideration specified in the deed is a fair price for the land; that the same has been secured to be paid to the grantors in lawful money of the United States; and that the conveyance is in every respect free from fraud or deception; and that said allottee did not reside upon his homestead or allotment, nor cultivate the land sold during his lifetime and immediately preceding his death. If the allottee did reside upon such land, then it must be shown of whom the family of the deceased allottee consisted, their ages, and relation to said deceased allottee, in order to determine whether it is a case in which a sale is authorized under the said act of May 27, 1902.

(3) The consideration money must in no case be paid to the grantors; but a certificate from the cashier or other officer of some reputable bank, or in case there is no bank convenient, from a United States Indian agent, showing that the stipulated price named in the deed for the land has been deposited in such bank, or with such agent, as the case may be, to be paid to the grantors or their order, upon the presentation of the deed duly approved by the Secretary of the Interior, or by the President, must accompany such deed.

(4) When the deed is acknowledged before an officer other than an Indian agent or superintendent, it must be accompanied (in lieu of the certificate of the Indian agent in other cases required) by a certificate of the officer taking the acknowledgment as to the facts required to be certified by the Indian agent; or, if such facts shall not be known to such officer, they must be verified by the affidavits of at least two credible disinterested persons who are cognizant of these facts, whose veracity must be certified by such officer.

(5) Where these rules specify two or more officers or other persons to perform certain duties, preference must in all cases be given to such officers or persons in the order named.

(6) The affidavits of the grantors and the grantees must accompany such deed, showing that there is no contract, agreement, nor understanding (written or verbal) whereby the consideration money or price paid for the land, or any portion thereof, is to be refunded to the purchaser after the approval of the deed; nor any live stock, implements, other article or thing, are to be exchanged or taken in lieu of said consideration money or purchase price, or any portion thereof, for such land. Each deed must be accompanied by an affidavit of the grantee, stating that he is not a party to any association or combination of persons to acquire lands under said law at less than their fair value or to prevent open and fair competition in the purchase and sale of lands; that he is not directly or indirectly connected with or interested in any device, scheme, or plan to prevent or interfere with fair competition in the purchase of such lands or to secure them at less than their fair market value, and that the contract under which the deed presented for approval was executed was not procured through or by means of any such plan or scheme; that such contract was not secured through false representations to the grantor, or suppression of facts as to the value of the land or as to any other feature of the transaction, and that neither the grantor nor anyone acting for him or in his place has been given or promised any money or other thing by the grantee, or by anyone with his advice, consent, or knowledge, except the consideration named in the deed, to induce him to agree to such sale of his land.

(7) The testimony and all papers pertaining to the conveyance must be properly authenticated under seal, and in all other respects the conveyance must conform to these rules.

IV. When the land conveyed, or any part thereof, is less than a legal subdivision, or does not conform to the public survey, a diagram prepared by a competent surveyor, or an authenticated copy of the official plat of survey indicating all the land intended to be conveyed, and all former sales by the grantors, or allottees, must be furnished for the use of the Indian Office.

V. No deed of conveyance for an undivided interest in any tract of land will receive approval. All the heirs of a deceased allottee must unite in one deed conveying their entire interest in the land. If the land of a deceased allottee has been partitioned among his or her heirs, any such heir may sell the portion set off to him in and by such partition. Where there have been court proceedings, a certified copy thereof must accompany the deed.

VI. If in the case of any deceased allottee there shall have been or shall hereafter be probate or other court proceedings establishing who are the heirs of such deceased allottee, a certified copy of the final order, judgment, or decree of the court showing and determining such heirship must be furnished; but where such

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court proceedings have not been had, a compliance with the requirements of the provisions of paragraph 1 of section III of the rules as amended will be deemed sufficient to establish the heirship. In the case of sales by guardians, the deed must be accompanied by certified copies of the orders of the proper court appointing the guardian and authorizing him to make the sale.

In all cases the probate judge, or officer having probate jurisdiction, is respectfully requested and urged, in taking the bond of guardian, to require such guardian to give a trust and guarantee company, wherever practicable, as surety.

VII. A form of deed of conveyance has been prepared and printed for gratuitous distribution by the Indian agent, superintendent, or other officer in charge of the Indian tribe, which must be used or conformed to in all cases of transfer of inherited Indian lands.

No proceeding or action under these regulations shall affect in any respect the right of the Secretary of the Interior to exercise the discretion given him by law relative to approval of deeds for these lands.

A. C. TONNER,
Acting Commissioner Indian Affairs.

Approved October 4, 1902.
THOS. RYAN,
Acting Secretary.

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, 1902.

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 sale 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 Mar. 3, 1901	31 31	678 1062		$1,860,000.00	$93,000.00
Blackfeet Reservation 1 per cent fund	June 10, 1896 July 1, 1898	29	354	2	165,146.68	6,617.87
Cherokee asylum fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		59,147.17	2,957.35
Cherokee national fund	do	21	70		981,543.21	49,077.16
Cherokee orphan fund	do	21	70		375,679.31	18,683.96
Cherokee school fund	do	21	70		725,261.04	36,263.05
Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma fund	do	21	70		1,000,000.00	50,000.00
Chickasaw national fund	do	21	70		1,206,695.56	60,334.78
Chippewa and Christian Indians fund	do	21	70		1,398.36	69.91
Choctaw	Jan. 20, 1825 June 22, 1855	7 11	255 611	9 3	390,257.92	19,512.89
Choctaw general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		348,523.00	17,426.15
Choctaw orphan fund	do	21	70		39,710.69	1,985.53
Choctaw school fund	do	21	70		49,472.70	2,473.64
Creek general fund	do	21	70		1,477,562.95	73,678.14
	May 27, 1902	32	249		999,368.00	49,968.40
Crow fund a	Aug. 27, 1892				97,050.53	4,852.52
Crow Creek 1 per cent fund	Mar. 2, 1895	28	888	1	158,335.10	6,337.40
Fort Belknap Reservation 1 per cent fund	June 10, 1896 July 1, 1898	29	350	2	70,014.84	2,800.59
Fort Hall Reservation 1 per cent fund	June 6, 1900				346,016.60	13,840.66
Iowa	May 17, 1854	10	1071	9	57,500.00	2,875.00
Iowa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		171,543.37	8,577.16
Kansas	June 14, 1846	9	842	2	135,000.00	6,750.00
Kansas general fund	June 29, 1888	25	221	1	27,155.71	1,357.78
Kansas school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		27,174.41	1,358.72
Kickapoo	May 18, 1854	10	1079	2	66,554.43	3,327.72
Kickapoo general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		91,900.79	4,595.03
Kickapoo in Oklahoma fund	June 10, 1896				33,443.82	1,672.19
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		20,000.00	1,000.00
Menomonee fund	do	21	70		153,039.38	7,651.96
Menomonee log fund	June 12, 1890	26	116	3	1,526,279.65	76,313.98
Nez Percé of Idaho fund	Aug. 15, 1891	28	331	3	5,137.01	256.85
Omaha fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		136,433.62	21,821.68
Osage	June 2, 1825	7	242	6	69,120.00	3,156.00
Osage fund	Apr. 1, 1880 July 15, 1870 May 9, 1872 June 16, 1880 Aug. 19, 1890	21 16 17 21 26	70 36 91 291 344	 12 2 	8,327,189.07	116,371.95
Osage school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		119,911.53	5,995.58
Otoe and Missouria fund	Aug. 15, 1876	19	208		710,606.56	35,530.32
Pawnee fund	Apr. 12, 1876	19	28		400,001.15	20,000.06
Ponca fund	Mar. 3, 1881	21	422		70,000.00	3,500.00
Potawatomi	June 5, 1846 June 17, 1846	9	851	7	230,064.20	11,503 21
Potawatomi education fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		76,993.93	3,849.70
Potawatomi general fund	do	21	70		89,618.57	4,480.93
Potawatomi mill fund	do	21	70		17,482.07	874 10
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund	Mar. 3, 1893	24	633		91,200.82	3,648.03
Round Valley general fund	Oct 1, 1890	26	658		2,312.04	115.60

a Annual Report 1892, page 748.

REF0074861

A.—*Statement of funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment*—Cont'd.

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.
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi	Oct. 2, 1837	7	541	2	$200,000.00	$10,000.00
	Oct. 11, 1842	7	596	1	880,000.00	10,000.00
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	12,161.96	608.25
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Oklahoma fund	....do.....	21	70	.....	252,033.33	12,601.66
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa fund	June 10, 1896	.....	.....	.....	38,603.93	1,930.20
Sac and Fox of the Missouri	Oct. 21, 1837	7	543	2	157,490.00	7,870.00
Sac and Fox of the Missouri fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	21,659.12	1,082.96
Seminole general fund	....do.....	21	70	.....	1,500,000.00	75,000.00
Seminole	Aug. 7, 1856	11	702	8	500,000.00	25,000.00
	Mar. 21, 1866	14	757	3	70,000.00	3,500.00
Seneca of New York	June 27, 1846	9	35	2 3	118,050.00	5,902.50
Seneca fund	May 27, 1902	32	262	.....	27,279.00	1,363.98
Seneca and Shawnee fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	15,140.12	757.02
Seneca (Tonawanda band) fund	....do.....	21	70	.....	86,950.00	4,347.50
Shawnee, Eastern, fund	Mar. 3, 1901	.....	.....	.....	20,600.00	1,030.00
Shoshoni and Bannock fund	July 3, 1882	22	149	2	31,596.83	1,729.84
Siletz general fund	Aug. 15, 1894	28	324	2	25,328.85	1,816.44
Sioux fund	Mar. 2, 1889	25	895	17	3,000,000.00	150,000.00
Sisseton and Wahpeton fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	886,971.11	44,348.70
Stockbridge consolidated fund	Feb. 6, 1871	16	405	.....	75,988.60	3,799.43
Tonkawa funds	Mar. 3, 1893	27	643	11	25,725.00	1,286.25
Umatilla general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	159,164.90	7,958.24
Umatilla school fund	....do.....	21	70	.....	36,740.25	1,837.01
Ute 5 per cent fund	Apr. 29, 1874	18	41	2	500,000.00	25,000.00
Ute 4 per cent fund	June 15, 1880	21	201	5	1,250,000.00	50,000.00
Uinta and White River Ute fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	3,616.11	180.80
Winnebago	Nov. 1, 1837	7	546	1	801,900.17	10,245.45
	July 15, 1870	16	355	.....	78,310.11	3,917.02
Yankton Sioux fund	Aug. 15, 1894	28	319	3	480,000.00	24,000.00
Amount of fund 5 per cent funds as above stated held by the Government in lieu of investment					34,193,661.50	
Amount of annual interest						1,703,876.80

a See Senate Ex. Doc. 13, first session Fifty-second Congress.

The changes in the statement of funds held by the Government in lieu of investment are accounted for as follows:

The funds have been increased by:	
The capitalization, by act approved May 27, 1902, of the Creek funds	$524,200.00
Kansas general fund, from sale of lands	76.33
Menominee log fund, from sale of logs	149,936.16
Osage fund, from sale of lands	16,368.54
Puyallup 1 per cent school fund, from sale of lands	23,205.30
Total increase	713,786.33
The funds have been decreased by:	
Payments of Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche funds	110,000.00
Payments of Cherokee asylum fund	500.00
Payments of Cherokee national fund	417,000.00
Payment of Cherokee orphan fund	1,000.00
Payment of Cherokee school fund	126,698.17
Payment of Chickasaw national fund	60,000.00
Payment of Chippewa and Christian Indian fund	491.46
Payment of Crow fund	73,954.51
Payment of Crow Creek 4 per cent fund	10,000.00
Payment of Fort Belknap Reservation 4 per cent fund	120,051.01
Payment of Fort Hall Reservation 4 per cent fund	28,983.40
Payment of Omaha fund	28,111.85
Payment of Oto and Missouri fund	49,991.90
Payment of Seneca fund	87,500.00
Payment of Shoshoni and Bannock fund	9,088.11
Payment of Siletz general fund	61,621.15
Payment of Sisseton and Wahpeton fund	6,710.74
Total decrease	1,256,162.30
Total amount of decrease	1,256,162.30
Total amount of increase	713,786.33
Net decrease	542,375.97
Amount reported in Statement A, November 1, 1901	35,036,037.47
Amount as reported in this statement	34,493,661.50
Agreeing with net decrease	542,375.97

The receipts and disbursements since November 1, 1901, 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 Nov. 1, 1901.	Amount received during year.	Disbursed during year.	On hand Nov. 1, 1902.
Proceeds of Sioux reservations in Minnesota and Dakota.	12 Stat., 819, act Mar. 3, 1863.	$12,738.82	$2,091.00	$495.05	$14,334.77
Proceeds of Southern Ute Reservation.	Act Feb. 20, 1895, 28 Stat., 678.	20,186.62	4,380.03	1,993.52	29,573.13
Fulfilling treaty with Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Article 4 treaty of Oct. 5, 1859, 12 Stat., 1112.	27,672.38	76.33	.....	27,155.71
Fulfilling treaty with Omaha, proceeds of lands.	Acts of July 31, 1872, and Aug. 7, 1882.	161,615.47	21,888.15	50,000.00	136,133.62
Fulfilling treaty with Osage, proceeds of trust lands.	2d art. treaty Sept. 29, 1865, 2 sec. act July 15, 1870.	8,311,670.53	16,515.03	a176.49	8,327,139.07
Proceeds of Klamath River Reservation.	Act of June 17, 1892, 27 Stat., 52-3.	21,234.68	400.00	.....	21,634.08
Fulfilling treaty with Winnebago, proceeds of lands.	2d art. treaty 1859, act Feb. 2, 1863.	18,291.61	.....	.....	18,291.61
Fulfilling treaty with Shawnee, proceeds of lands.	Acts of Apr. 7, 1869, and Jan. 11, 1875.	299.50	.....	.....	299.50
Fulfilling treaty with Oto and Missouri, proceeds of lands.	Act of Aug. 15, 1876...	760,598.46	8.10	50,000.00	710,606.56
Fulfilling treaty with Pawnee, proceeds of lands.	Act of April 10, 1876..	150,091.15	.....	.....	100,091.15
Fulfilling treaty with Umatilla, proceeds of lands.	Act of Aug. 5, 1882, 22 stat., 177.	195,905.17	.....	.....	195,905.17
Total		10,211,553.19	45,391.61	105,695.06	10,181,680.37

a Repayment of purchase money.

REF0074862

Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	References to laws, statutes at large.	Annual amount to be paid, as per stipulations, under which the United States is liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations, during the continuance of which the United States is liable to be periodically necessary to meet 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.
Choctaw	Permanent annuities	Second article treaty of Nov 16, 1805, $3,000; thirteenth article treaty of Oct. 18, 1820, $600; second article treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, $6,000.	Vol. 7, p. 99, § 2; vol. 11, p. 611, § 13; vol. 7, p. 234, § 2; vol. 7, p. 235, § 2.			$9,600.00	
Do	Provisions for smiths, etc	Sixth article treaty of Oct. 18 1820, ninth article treaty of Jan 20, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 212, 216; vol. 7, p. 236, § 9; vol. 7, p. 611, § 13.			920.00	
Do	Interest on $800,257.92, articles 10 and 13, treaty of Jan. 22, 1855.		Vol. 11, p. 611, § 13.			39,512.80	$800,257.92
Coeur d'Alene	Fifteen installments of $8,000, each under sixth article, agreement of Mar. 26, 1887, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891.	Four installments of $8,000 each, unappropriated.	26 Stats., 1028		$32,000.00		
Do	Employees as per eleventh article of said agreement.			$2,500.00			
Crow	For pay of physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Treaty of May 7, 1868	Vol. 15, p. 649, § 9.	1,500.00			
Do	Blacksmith, iron and steel, and for seeds and agricultural implements.	Estimated at	Vol. 15, p. 649, § 8.	1,500.00			
Do	Twenty-five installments of $30,000 each, in cash or otherwise, under the direction of the President.	Four installments of $30,000 each due.	Act of Apr. 11, 1882.		120,000.00		
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 $1,800; five annual installments of $1,200, to be paid per capita.	Ten installments mentioned in first column. a	Vol. 26, p. 796, § 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.	Four installments of $150,000 each due.	Vol. 29, p. 351		600,000.00		

Indians of Fort Hall Agency.	Twenty installments of annuity of $6,000	Expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; six installments due.	Agreement of Feb. 23, 1889.		20,000.00		
Kansas	Interest on $235,000, at 5 per cent		Vol. 9, p. 842, § 2.			11,750.00	235,000.00
Kickapoo	Interest on $66,551.35, at 5 per cent		Vol. 10, p. 1079, § 2			3,327.57	66,551.35
Moiel	Pay of teacher to manual-labor school and subsistence of pupils, etc.	Treaty of Dec. 21, 1854	Vol. 12, 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. 13, p. 950, § 5.	6,000.00			
Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Subsistence and civilization, per agreement of Feb. 28, 1877.	Estimated at	Vol. 19, p. 256	30,000.00			
Do	Pay of two teachers, two carpenters, two farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician.	do	Vol. 15, p. 658, § 7.	9,000.00			
Osage	Interest on $69,120, at 5 per cent, for educational purposes.	Resolution of Senate dated Jan 19, 1858, to treaty of Jan 2, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 242, § 6			3,456.00	69,120.00
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, $600; two blacksmiths, $1,200; and two strikers, $180.	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.	4,500.00			
Ponca	Amount to be expended during the pleasure of the President for purpose of civilization.	Treaty of Mar. 12, 1858	Vol. 12, p. 998, § 2.	15,000.00			
Potawatomi	Permanent annuity in money	Aug. 3, 1795	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4.				
Do	do	Sept. 30, 1809	Vol. 7, p. 113, § 3.			357.80	7,156.00
Do	do	Oct. 2, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 185, § 3.			178.90	3,578.00
Do	do	Sept. 20, 1828	Vol. 7, p. 317, § 2.			588.40	17,880.00
Do	Permanent annuities	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 320, § 2.			710.60	14,212.00
Do	Permanent provision for 3 blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel.	Oct. 16, 1830; Sept. 20, 1828; July 29, 1829.	Vol. 7, p. 330, § 2; vol. 7, p. 296, § 3; vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; vol. 7, p. 321, § 2.			5,724.77	114,495.40
Do	Permanent provision for furnishing salt	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 320, § 2.			1,008.99	20,179.80
Do	Permanent provision for payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel.	Sept. 29, 1826; June 5 and 17, 1846.	Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; vol. 9, p. 853, § 10.			50.00	1,000.00
Do	For interest on $220,064.20, at 5 per cent	June 5 and 17, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 853, § 10.			107.04	2,140.80
Quapaw	For education, smith, farmer, and smith shop during the pleasure of the President.	$3,000 for education; $500 for smith, etc.	Vol. 7, p. 425, § 2.	3,500.00			
Sac and Fox of Mississippi.	Permanent annuity	Treaty of Nov. 3, 1804	Vol. 7, p. 85, § 3.			11,500.21	230,004.20
Do	Interest on $200,000, at 5 per cent		Treaty of Oct. 21, 1837			1,000.00	20,000.00
Do	Interest on $800,000, at 5 per cent		Treaty of Oct. 21, 1842	Vol. 7, p. 511, § 2.		10,000.00	200,000.00
				Vol. 7, p. 596, § 2.		40,000.00	800,000.00

a For appropriation for fourth series to be made in 1906.

REF00748G3

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 meet annuities and incidental expenses finally 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, or amounts held on which interest at a less rate produces permanent annuities.
Sac and Fox of Missouri.	Interest on $157,400, at 5 per cent	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 543, § 2			$7,870.00	$157,400.00
Do	For support of school	Treaty of 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, § 2			3,500.00	70,000.00
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
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, § 2	1,000.00			
Bannock	Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	do	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	5,000.00			
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
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 10	2,000.00			
Do	Physician, 5 teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	do	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 13	10,400.00			
Do	Purchase of rations, etc., as per article 5, agreement of Sept. 26, 1876.	do	Vol. 19, p. 256, § 5	1,000,000.00			
Do	Interest on $3,000,000, at 5 per cent, section 17, act Mar. 2, 1889.		Vol. 25, p. 895			150,000.00	3,000,000.00
Tabequache Band of Ute.	Pay of blacksmith	Estimated	Vol. 18, 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.	do	Vol. 15, p. 627, § 9	220.00			
Do	Two carpenters, 2 millers, 2 farmers, 1 blacksmith, and 2 teachers.	do	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 15	7,800.00			
Do	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, etc.		Vol. 15, p. 622, § 12	30,000.00			
Winnebago	Interest on $804,909.17, at 5 per cent per annum.	Nov. 1, 1837, and Senate amendment, July 17, 1862.	Vol. 7, p. 546, § 4; vol. 12, p. 628, § 4.			40,245.45	804,909.17
Do	Interest on $78,340.41, at 5 per cent per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	July 15, 1870	Vol. 16, p. 335, § 1			3,917.02	78,340.41
Yankton tribe of Sioux.	Twenty installments of $15,000 each, fourth series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	Six installments of $15,000 each due.	Vol. 11, p. 744, § 4		90,000.00		
Total				1,212,020.00	893,000.00	394,917.69	7,090,084.93

REF007486

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, 1902.

Tribe.	Interest on trust funds.[a]	Treaty and agreement obligations.[b]	Gratuities.[c]	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and tribal funds.[d]	Total.
Absentee Shawnees, Pottawatomies, and Citizen Band			$5,000.00		$5,000.00
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches	$200,400.00			$6,228.58	206,628.58
Arapaho, Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita			40,000.00	15,440.24	55,440.24
Chevenne and Arapahoes	50,000.00		50,000.00	2,564.45	102,564.45
Chippewas	14,784.00			3,844.45	18,628.45	
Chippewas and Christian Indians	1,437.50			1,744.44	3,181.94
Chippewas of Lake Superior					840.00
Chippewas of the Mississippi		8,400.00			8,400.00
Chippewas of Saginaw		200.00		2,064.44	2,264.44
Creek Nation	10,000.00	5,000.00		3,844.58	18,844.58
Delaware Tribe of Indians			2,000.00	2,844.58	4,844.58
Eastern Band Cherokees			2,000.00	1,844.58	3,844.58
Flathead Agency	27,000.00	30,000.00		12,844.58	69,844.58
Grand River		11,400.00			11,400.00
Iowas	3,428.11	10,428.11		1,844.58	15,700.80
Kickapoos	2,844.11			1,844.58	4,688.69
Klamath Agency	3,044.22	25,000.00		1,844.58	29,888.80
Kootenai and Upper Pend d'Oreille Agency					840.00
Menominees			2,000.00		2,000.00
Nez Perces			2,000.00		2,000.00
Northern Arapahoes					840.00
Northern Cheyennes			2,000.00		2,000.00
Omahas		120,000.00		1,844.58	121,844.58
Pawnees	8,844.44			1,844.58	10,689.02
Poncas of Oklahoma				1,844.58	1,844.58
Poncas of Fort Peck Agency			15,000.00	844.58	15,844.58
Quapaws			5,000.00	844.58	5,844.58
Red Lake and Pembina			5,000.00	844.58	5,844.58
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi			5,000.00	844.58	5,844.58
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri			5,000.00	844.58	5,844.58
Sacs and Foxes of Oklahoma			5,000.00	844.58	5,844.58
Seminoles			5,000.00	844.58	5,844.58
Shoshones and Bannocks			5,000.00	844.58	5,844.58
Sioux of Devils Lake			5,000.00	844.58	5,844.58
Sioux of Lower Brule Agency			5,000.00	844.58	5,844.58
Sioux of Pine Ridge Agency			5,000.00	844.58	5,844.58
Sioux of Rosebud Agency			5,000.00	844.58	5,844.58
Sioux of Sisseton and Wahpeton Agency			5,000.00	844.58	5,844.58
Sioux of Yankton Agency			5,000.00	844.58	5,844.58
Southern Utes			5,000.00	844.58	5,844.58
Stockbridge and Munsee			5,000.00	844.58	5,844.58
Tonkawas			5,000.00	844.58	5,844.58
Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewas			5,000.00	844.58	5,844.58
Umatillas			5,000.00	844.58	5,844.58
Utes			5,000.00	844.58	5,844.58
Wichitas			5,000.00	844.58	5,844.58
Winnebagoes			5,000.00	844.58	5,844.58
Yankton Sioux			5,000.00	844.58	5,844.58
Yavapais			5,000.00	844.58	5,844.58
Yumas			5,000.00	844.58	5,844.58
Qualchan		1,200.00			1,200.00

[a] 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.

[b] 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.

[c] 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.

[d] 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.

[e] Wichitas only.

Tribe.	Interest on trust funds.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Gratuities.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and tribal funds.	Total.
Quapaw Agency			$5,000.00		$5,000.00
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	$1,200.00	$ 400.00			51,600.00
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi in Iowa					65,665.06
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri					1,224.50
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	1,024.50	200.00			
Santee Sioux of Nebraska	5,000.00	28,400.00			33,400.00
Seminoles	2,000.00	1,200.00			3,200.00
Shoshone Indians of Wind River	1,844.58			844.00	2,688.58
Stockbridge and Munsee				2,844.58	3,844.58
Tonkawa Tribe				844.58	844.58
Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewas				1,844.58	1,844.58
Uncompahgre Utes		1,200.00			1,200.00
Utah Indians			2,000.00		2,000.00
Utes	1,200.00	11,600.00			12,800.00
Wichitas and Affiliated Bands			2,000.00		2,000.00
Wind River Agency	1,844.58	1,200.00			3,044.58
Winnebagoes	5,844.58	1,200.00		1,844.58	8,889.16
Yankton Sioux	2,844.58	1,200.00		1,844.58	5,889.16
Yavapais				844.58	844.58
Yumas			2,000.00		2,000.00
Qualchan		1,200.00			1,200.00
Total	$1,350,218.26	$2,240,040.24	$287,000.00	$86,417.79	$3,963,676.55

REF0074865

RESERVATION LANDS OCCUPIED

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for

[The grants, except in a few instances, do not convey the fee simple of the property, but the right
vanting in order to complete the validity

NOTE. This table does not include a few tracts which have been set aside for the use of religious socie-
both in the General Land

Agency	Reservation.	Organization or church.	For what purpose used.	Date of occupancy.
ARIZONA				
Colorado River	Colorado River	Agent reports that no missionary work of any kind being done on reservation.		
Pima	Gila River	Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society.	School and mission	1880
Do	do	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church.	Church and parsonage.	1887
Do	do	do	Church	1887
Do	do	do	"Wakey Church"	1889
Do	do	do	Church, manse, and cemetery.	1889
Do	do	do	Church	1889
Do	do	Roman Catholic	Church	1887
Do	do	do	Mission school	1892
Do	Gila Bend	do	do	1887
Do	do	do	Mission	1892
Do	Salt River	do	Church	1887
Do	do	The Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church.	Church and buildings for mission.	1889
Do	Papago	Roman Catholic	Mission and church	1892
Navaho	Navaho	Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.	Mission	1887
Do	do	Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, New York City.	Mission and school	1889
Do	do	do	do	1889

BY RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

educational and religious purposes; compiled to November 30, 1902.

of occupancy for the purposes indicated; and in some cases the consent of the Indians is still
of the grants by the Government.]

ies by adjutting agents under general instructions. Of such reservation due record has been made
Office and the Indian Office.

Authority for occupancy.	Acres granted	Description of land reserved.	References in Indian Office
			28407 1902.
Dept., Nov. 22, 1880	160	Located where railroad crosses Gila River on Gila River Reservation	A. 24889. L. B. 208, p. 358, 359. 23108 87.
Dept., May 25, 1891	3	Located S. of Pima Agency, bounded on N. by a public road, running E. and W. 130 yards along the road and 112 yards S. of said road.	A. 28552. 23108 87. L. B. 217, p. 249; 218, pp. 117, 119.
do	5	Located about 10 miles ESE. from Pima Agency, near the Blackwater villages.	
Dept., Oct. 25, 1890	2	At Wakey Ind. village, 11½ miles W. of Pima Agency, beginning at SW. cor. 1 mile W. of ancient wakey ruins and just E. of ruins of former trading post; N. 20 rods; E. 16 rods; S. 20 rods; W. 16 rods to place of beginning.	A. 6785. L. B. 153, p. 18; 156, pp. 305, 308. 5427 97.
do	1	Near Indian village of Mo-hi-duck-wort-cho-an-ten, beginning at NW. cor. 1 mile due E from SE. cor. Govt. school bldgs. at Gila crossing; S. 32 rods; E. 20 rods; N. 32 rods; W. 20 rods to place of beginning.	Do.
do	3	On NE. ¼ S. 2, T. 1 S., R. 1 E., Gila and S. R. B. L. and M., 20 chs. 50 lks. S. of N. line, and 24 chs. 50 lks. W. of E. line of said section, beginning at NW. cor. near mesquite tree; S. 30 rods; E. 16 rods; N. 30 rods; W. 16 rods to place of beginning.	Do.
Dept., Oct. 25, 1890	1	Near Gila crossing, about 3 miles S. from Salt River Mt. and 1 mile from Gila River, S. 20, T. 1 S., R. 2 E.	A. 24274. L. B. 206, pp. 211, 218; 399, p. 176; 409, p. 400. 21978 99, 32559 99.
Dept., Nov. 8, 1892	1	Adjoining above acre	A. 28651. L. B. 565, p. 200; 567, pp. 385, 386.
Dept., Oct. 25, 1890	160	NE. ¼ S. 36, T. 55 S., R. 5 W	A. 24274. L. B. 206, pp. 211, 218; 399, p. 176; 409, p. 400. 21978 99.
Dept., Nov. 8, 1892	5	N. ½ NW. ¼ SW. ¼ NE. ¼, S. 21	A. 28651. L. B. 565, p. 200; 567, pp. 385, 386.
do	1	Two miles from Salt River, and 4 miles SE. from Phoenix Mt. in about NE. cor. S. 31, T. 2 N., R. 5 E.	A. 24274. L. B. 206, pp. 211, 218; 399, p. 176; 409, p. 400. 21978 99.
Dept., Oct. 25, 1890	21	On W. ½ SW. ¼ SE. ¼, S. 32 N., R. 2 E., Gila and S. R. B. L. and M., beginning at SE. cor. 82 ft. W. of Govt. school bldgs. at Salt River; N. 145 ft.; W. 211 ft.; S. 145 ft.; E. 211 ft. to place of beginning.	A. 6785. L. B. 153, p. 18; 156, pp. 305, 308.
Dept., Oct. 21, 1885, Apr. 19, 1891, Dept. approved schedule reserving 11 acres, including the 83 or 1" granted in 1885.	11	NE. ¼ SW. ¼ of SW. ¼, S. 22, T. 15 S., R. 13 E., 10 acres. Also beginning at NE. cor. of said tract; N. 4 chs.; W. 10 chs.; S. 4 chs.; E. 10 chs. to place of beginning, same S. and T., 4 acres.	A. 11017. 23106 87, 15742 91, 25227 95. L. B. 141, p. 453; 151, p. 67; 307, p. 188; 309, p. 230. San Xavier del Bac Mission was established about 1692 under Spanish rule.
Dept., June 28, 1887	80	At some point near Chinalee trading post, at the mouth of Canyon de Chelley.	A. 15697, L. B. 162, pp. 16, 18.
Dept., Sept. 5, 1889	160	At a point on the San Juan River near Jewett, N. Mex. (Reported by agent as never set aside.)	
do	160	At Tse a lee, about 45 miles N. of Fort Defiance, Ariz. (Reported by agent as never set aside.)	A. 20909. L. B. 190, pp. 66, 68; 239, p. 280. 7187 91 and A. 26415.

REF0074866

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for educational,

Agency.	Reservation.	Organization or church.	For what purpose used.	Date of occupancy.
ARIZONA—continued.				
Navaho	Navaho	"Miss Helen Dodge, as a member of the Episcopal Church."	Mission school	1880
Do	do	Women's National Indian Association.	Mission and school	1890
Do	do	Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.	Mission school and industrial farm	1892
Do	do	Board of Heathen Mission of the Holland Christian Reformed Church of America.	Chapel and mission house	1897
Do	do	Protestant Episcopal Church	Mission hospital	1891
Do	do	Women's National Indian Association	Mission (known as "Two Gray Hills")	1898
Do	do	Christian Reformed Church of America.	"[illegible]"	1898
Do	do	Board Home Missions Presbyterian Church	do	1902
Do	Moqui	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions	Mission industrial school.	1889
Do	do	Mennonite Missionary society.	Mission	1894
Do	do	Women's Baptist Home Mission Society.	Mission and school	1902
Do	do	"Mission to the Navajo Indians," Rev. W. E. Johnston, director.	Mission	1900
Do	do	Mennonite Missionary society.	do	1901
San Carlos	White Mountain	Women's National Indian Association.	Mission school and cottage.	1890
Do	do	Evangelical Lutheran General Synod	Mission school	1891
Do	do	do	do	1891

and religious purposes; compiled to November 20, 1902—Continued.

Authority for occupancy.	Acres granted.	Description of land reserved.	References in Indian Office.
Dept., Sept. 3, 1890	80	[illegible]	A. 21170, L. B. 203, pp. 330, 331.
Dept., Sept. 9, 1890	160	[illegible]	A. 21213, L. B. 204, pp. 89, 91.
Dept., Apr. 29, 1892	640	Land selected near Red Lake, but Indians refused their consent, and nothing further was done by missionaries.	A. 29087, 29087-92, 31799-92, 33007-93, 6792-94, L. B. 247, pp. 121, 124, 125; 287, p. 318; 259, p. 290; 263, p. 318; 253, pp. 202, 206; 271, p. 190.
Dept., Feb. 18, 1897	170 by 170 ft.	Located 200 feet from Government schoolhouse at agency. Granted in 1891 to Missionary Society Methodist Episcopal Church, but surrendered to Holland Reformed Church in 1892.	A. 51899, A. 30115, L. B. 318, p. 161; 319, pp. 7, 6, 9; 211, pp. 111, 116, 179 (in file 6 of A. 29009).
Dept., Aug. 10, 1891	Lot	Commencing at a point on a N. and S. line marked by stone lettered "N. H. M.;" S. 100 yards; E. to Black Creek; up said creek to a point where a line running E. and W. would intersect W. boundary, on N. and S. line, above referred to, 100 yards from the initial point; from said point on Black Creek W. to said N. and S. line; S. to point of beginning. Situated between the field on the east side of the agency and the creek.	A. 40811, L. B. 287, p. 3. 18282-91.
Dept., Mar. 24, 1900	2.89	Lot 100 yds. wide by 140 yds. long, located 1¼ miles from a hill called "Dawes Peak," which is about 70 miles by wagon road from Jewett, N. Mex.	A. 61955, L. B. 331, p. 130; 341, pp. 221, 262.
do	5¼	Frac. 600 by 100 ft. about one mile S. W. from Little Water School; situated at Tohatchi, N. Mex.; NE. cor. of tract ¼ mile from said school.	A. 61986, L. B. 332, p. 108; 481, p. 113.
Dept., Aug. 30, 1902	160	Tract 160 rods square, 1 mile NE. of residence and store of J. L. Hubbell, near Granada, N. Mex.	A. 77571, L. B. 555, p. 195.
Dept., Apr. 4, 1891	160	10 miles due W. from Keams Canyon; 7 miles N. of the first mesa of the Moqui villages; 10 miles NE. of second mesa; 8 miles E. of third mesa. The east line of the land extends ¼ mile N. and S. along base of mesa, extending a mile W.	A. 13855, L. B. 183, pp. 167, 170. 20332-89.
Dept., Feb. 14, 1893	40	Near Oraibi village, W. ½ of NW. ¼ of NE. ¼ and E. ½ of SE. ¼ of NE. ¼ S. 31, T. 29 N., R. 16 E.	A. 38652, L. B. 274, pp. 249, 251.
Dept., May 10, 1892	a 16.02	Three tracts located at Toreva, Ariz. Full description in L. B. 535, p. 173. Plat in A. 75780.	A. 16892, L. B. 222, pp. 336, 360; 341, p. 22. A. 75780, L. B. 555, p. 173; 537, pp. 221, 232, 248.
Dept., Feb. 7, 1901	160	Beginning at point on E. bank of Dinebito River, 60 rods W. and 20 rods N. of NW. point of large mesa, situated N. and E. of small stone bldg. of Hostein Bija; running E. 160 rods; N. 160 rods; W. 160 rods; S. 160 rods to place of beginning.	A. 64109, L. B. 427, p. 351; 429, p. 103.
Dept., Jan. 9, 1901	¼	At Oraibi village, commencing at small bluff known as "Katchinahouse Bluff," 32 rods N. to place of beginning, or SW. cor. of lot; due E. 100 ft.; due N. 220 ft.; due W. 100 ft.; due S. 220 ft. to place of beginning.	A. 68791, L. B. 463, p. 356; 465, p. 210.
Dept., Sept. 9, 1890	160	[illegible]	A. 21216, L. B. 204, p. 92. 23338-87.
Dept., Mar. 17, 1891	5¼	Situated in valley of San Carlos River, S. and SW. of so-called "Ten Mile Point," in the division of Chief Cassadore, due W. of farm occupied by said chief and his band, bordering said farm on the E.	A. 38694, L. B. 277, p. 226; 555, p. 14.
Dept., Aug. 19, 1892	13¼	Two tracts: 4.80 acres adjoining above described tract of 5¼ acres; 8 acres ¼ a mile SE. of above described tract.	A. 77561, L. B. 555, p. 14.

a 160 acres, including the 6.02 acres granted by Department in 1896 to Women's Indian Association of New Jersey; surrendered by this association Nov. 19, 1901, in favor of Women's Baptist Home Mission Society.

REF0074867

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for educational

Agency.	Reservation	Organization or church.	For what purpose used.	Date of occupancy.
ARIZONA—continued.				
Fort Apache	Fort Apache	Foreign Mission Board German Lutheran Synod of Wisconsin, Michigan, and other States.	Mission	1896
	Walapai Indian School.	Massachusetts Indian Association.	Mission and school	1899
CALIFORNIA.				
Hupa Valley	Hupa Valley	Massachusetts Indian Association.	Mission and school	
Do	do	Protestant Episcopal Church.	Mission and parsonage.	1902
Mission Tule River				
Do	Coahuila	Women's National Indian Association.	Mission and school	1889
Do	Potrero	Moravian Church	Chapel and missionary cottage.	a1899
Do	Coahuila	The Ladies' Missionary Society of Riverside, Cal.	Mission and school	1890
Do	Torres	Moravian Church	do	a1899
Do	Yuma	Roman Catholic	Church	1902
Round Valley	Round Valley	American Baptist Home Mission Society.	Mission and school	1893
Do	do	Methodist Episcopal	Mission	1901
COLORADO.				
Southern Ute	Ute			
DAKOTA (NORTH).				
Devils Lake	Devils Lake	Roman Catholic	Two churches and 2 mission cottages.	1871
Do	do	Board of Home Missions, Presbyterian Church.b	School and mission	1886
Do	do	Protestant Episcopal Church.	Mission	1891
Do	Turtle Mountain	Roman Catholic	Two churches and school.	1887
Do	do	Protestant Episcopal Church of North Dakota.	Church and mission	1886

a These tracts set aside by Department in 1889 and 1896, respectively, to Women's National Indian Association, which surrendered same in favor of "The Board of Elders of the Northern Diocese of the Church of the United Brethren in United States," Moravian Church.

and religious purposes; compiled to November 20, 1902—Continued.

Authority for occupancy.	Acres granted.	Description of land reserved.	References in Indian Office.
Dept., Nov. 14, 1886	10	Located about 3¼ miles from Ft. Apache, and about 100 yds. from Govt. grist mill.	A. 50107. L. B. 343, pp. 55, 60. Plat in 7215 1898.
Dept., June 5, 1900	2	About 900 ft. up canyon from school inclosure, between R. R. and dry wash known as "Crozier Creek;" and is about 300 ft. wide along R. R. front and extends back 350 ft. to wash.	A. 65925. L. B. 441, p. 87; 442, pp. 236, 239.
Dept., Nov. 19, 1880	160	Never set aside to association, as it was found no desirable land could be spared. (See 37800 90, 10010 90.)	A. 21030. L. B. 207, pp. 333, 335; 353, p. 211; 201, p. 212.
Dept., June 3, 1902	2⅛	Two tracts on land reserved for agency and and school purposes; one containing ⅛ of an acre in "Lot 19, agency field;" and the other, 2 acres, adjoining "Lot 18, agency field."	Plat in A. 76128. L. B. 538, p. 458; 541, p. 468. 42240 02.
		Roman Catholic missions were founded among the Mission Agency Indians as early as 1769. (See Annual Report, 1895, p. 20.)	24876 87.
Dept., Mar. 20, 1889	5		A. 19602. L. B. 183, pp. 92, 93.
Dept., June 14, 1890	5	"Near the schoolhouse"	A. 21472. L. B. 192, pp. 84, 97. A. 61510. L. B. 408, p. 295; 409, pp. 156, 158.
Dept., Nov. 6, 1889	5		A. 21792. L. B. 207, pp. 179, 180.
Dept., June 14, 1890	10	At Martinez village, about ¼ mile N. from schoolhouse.	A. 46021. L. B. 333, pp. 207, 209. 36215 96. A. 61510. L. B. 408, p. 295; 409, pp. 156, 158.
Dept., Feb. 11, 1902	2¼	Tract 20 rods square; SE. cor. a point 1,000 ft. N. along S. P. R. R. from N. end of draw bridge, and 240 ft. W. of middle of track.	A. 71117. L. B. 529, p. 113; 521, p. 236.
		Beginning at NE. cor. lot 1, S. 35, T. 24 N., R. 13 W., S. B. M.; thence S. on E. boundary line of lot 1, 2 chs.; W. 1007 chs. on W. boundary of said lot; N. on W. boundary line 2 chs. to N. boundary; thence E. to place of beginning.	A. 31549. L. B. 235, pp. 160, 163.
Dept., Mar. 21, 1893	2½	Beginning at NE. cor. lot 2 (same S. and T.), S. on E. boundary line 2 chs.; W. 5 chs.; N. 2 chs. on N. boundary line of said lot; E. to place of beginning. Plat of tract in A. 31549.	A. 11459. L. B. 155, pp. 10, 12.
Dept., Aug. 27, 1901	8	In Lot 1, S. 36, T. 24 N. R. 13 W. Beginning at SE. cor. Baptist land, S. 209 yds. and parallel with county road; W. 115 yds.; N. 209 yds.; E. 115 yds. to place of beginning. On agency tract.	A. 71940. L. B. 438, pp. 87, 189.
Dept., July 25, 1889	160		A. 20158. 22813 87. L. B. 187, pp. 404, 408.
Dept., Nov. 2, 1886	10	Embracing site on which stand chapel and mission buildings, Wood Lake Mission.	A. 11105. L. B. 151, p. 1; 153, p. 283. 402 02.
Dept., Sept. 16, 1891	7	Site of post traders' buildings on old Fort Totten Military Reservation.	A. in 33892 91. L. B. 223, pp. 17, 62.
Dept., May 16, 1887	80		A. 13188. L. B. 160, pp. 185, 188.
Dept., July 17, 1886	10		A. 13210. L. B. 150, pp. 316, 318.

b The Board of Foreign Missions of Presbyterian Church transferred all its mission work among the Indians to the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church on May 1, 1893. See 53314, 1902.

REF0074868

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for educational

Agency.	Reservation.	Organization or church.	For what purpose used.	Date of occupancy.
DAKOTA (NORTH)—continued.				
Fort Berthold	Fort Berthold	Roman Catholic	Mission and school	1889
Do	do	American Missionary Association.	Mission and 5 school buildings.	1876
Do	do	do	Mission	1876
Do	do	do	Mission and school	1886
Standing Rock	Standing Rock	Roman Catholic	Church, mission dwelling and cemetery.	1879
Do	do	do	do	1882
Do	do	do	do	1884
Do	do	do	do	1886
Do	do	do	School in place of mission hospital.	1888
Do	do	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of Protestant Episcopal Church.	Chapel and school (St. Elizabeth Mission.)	1884
Do	do	do	St. Thomas Chapel and Mission.	1891
Do	do	American Missionary Association.	Two mission buildings.	1882
Do	do	do	One mission building.	1886
Do	do	do	Hospital and mission.	1887
DAKOTA (SOUTH).				
Cheyenne River	Cheyenne River	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of Protestant Episcopal Church.	Church and mission school.	1873
Do	do	do	Church and mission buildings.	1879
Do	do	do	Chapel	1884
Do	do	do	Chapel and mission buildings.	1871
Do	do	do	Church and rectory	1888
Do	do	American Missionary Association.	Mission	1884
Do	do	do	do	1871
Do	do	do	do	1872
Do	do	do	do	1879

and religious purposes; compiled to November 20, 1902—Continued.

Authority for occupancy.	Acres granted.	Description of Land reserved.	References in Indian Office.
Dept. July 20, 1889	160	In Little Missouri bottom, 25 miles above agency; 25 miles W. of Fort Berthold.	A. 20510, 23377 87. L. B. 188, pp. 27, 29; 297, p. 3.
Grant's peace policy.	22		23377 87. 297, p. 3.
Dept., Apr. 7 1892	160		A. 30447. L. B. 249, p. 338; 245, pp. 149, 165. 16182 92.
Dept., Sept. 1, 1891	40	SE. ¼ of NE. ¼ S. 1, T. 147, R. 80	A. 11128. L. B. 287, p. 363; 288, p. 22.
Grant's peace policy.	(2)	St. Peter's church, 10 rods from agency office.	21950 87. L. B. 167, p. 40.
do	(2)	St. Benedict's church, near agricultural boarding school, 16 miles S. of agency.	Do.
do	(2)	St. Francis Xavier Mission, Cannon Ball settlement, 25 miles S. of agency.	Do.
do	(2)	St. Francis de Sales Mission, Grand River, 50 miles S. of agency. (See plat in 21950 87.)	Do.
Dept., May 3, 1888	160		A. 17738. 19118 87, 32128 87. L. B. 167, p. 40, 168, p. 275; 173, pp. 274, 276.
Dept., Dec. 18, 1884	160	On N. side Oak Creek, 3 miles E. Elk Horn Buttes, at second wagon crossing from N. of creek, being 80 rods along the creek from W. to E., and 320 rods from N. to S., the initial point on SW. being an oak tree blazed on four sides and marked with a cross on E. face.	A. 9258. L. B. 132, p. 125. See plat in 21950 87.
Dept., Mar. 3, 1890	10	In Oak Creek district, Blackfeet Camp, on Missouri bottom, a tract 289 rods square, the SE. cor of same marked by mound and a wooden square, one arm pointing W. and other arm pointing N.	A. 6179. L. B. 190, p. 372; 142, p. 192.
Grant's peace policy.	(2)	At Running Antelope's settlement at Grand River, 32 miles SW. of agency.	See map in 21950 87.
do	(2)	At Cross Bear's settlement at Grand River, about 6 miles W. of station at Running Antelope's settlement.	21950 87.
Office letters, Nov. 8, Dec. 22, 1887	20	About 2 miles SW. from agency buildings and mouth of Oak Stump Creek. (See map in 19118 87.)	19118 87, 32128 87, 28676 87. L. B. 167, pp. 37, 40; 168, p. 275.
General authority of Executive proclamation in 1870.	160	St. John's Mission School, about 2½ miles N. of agency.	27268 87, 24305 89.
do	80	St. Stephen's Mission, on Missouri River, about 65 miles N. of agency, and 7 miles S. of Moreau River, near Four Bear's camp; bounded on E. by Missouri River; on N. by first ravine on the N. of the church, on S. by second ravine on S. of church; on W. by line parallel to the river, 130 paces W. of the church.	Do.
do	10	St. Thomas's chapel, on White Horse's camp on the Moreau River, about 60 miles N. of the agency.	Do.
do	20	St. Paul's chapel on the Missouri River, at McKenzie's Point, about 22 miles NE. of the agency.	Do.
do	80	St. John's Wm. Welch Mem. Church, 2 miles N. of agency.	24305 89.
do	160	At Fort Pierre Bottom on Missouri River, 30 miles S. of agency.	27268 87.
do	160	At Chantier Bottom on Missouri River, about 15 miles S. of agency.	Do.
do	160	Opposite Fort Sully, about 8 miles S. of agency.	Do.
do	160	Cheyenne River Station No. 1, 17 miles W. of agency.	Do.

REF0074869

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for educational

Agency.	Reservation.	Organization or church.	For what purpose used.	Date of occupancy.
DAKOTA (SOUTH)—continued.				
Cheyenne River	Cheyenne River	American Missionary Association.	Mission	1884
Do	do	do	do	1884
Do	do	do	do	1885
Do	do	do	do	1884
Do	do	do	do	1884
Do	do	do	do	1885
Do	do	do	do	1887
Do	do	do	do	1892
Crow Creek	Crow Creek	Protestant Episcopal Church.	Church and parsonage.	1872
Do	do	do	Church	1876
Do	do	do	do	1877
Do	do	do	do	1891
Do	do	The Grace Howard Mission.	Grace Mission School	1887
Do	do	Roman Catholic	Boarding school	1886
Do	do	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of Protestant Episcopal Church.	Church and cemetery.	1897
Lower Brulé	Lower Brulé	Protestant Episcopal Church.	Church and parsonage.	1886
Do	do	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of Protestant Episcopal Church.	Church	1886
Do	do	do	do	1876
Do	do	do	Church and parsonage.	1872
Do	do	Presbyterian Church	do	1891
Do	do	Roman Catholic	Church and cemetery.	1891
Pine Ridge	Pine Ridge	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of Protestant Episcopal Church.	Church and parsonage.	1890
Do	do	do	do	1886
Do	do	do	do	1885
Do	do	do	do	1886
Do	do	do	Mission and church	1890
Do	do	do	Mission and cemetery.	1891
Do	do	Presbyterian Church	Chapel	1890
Do	do	Roman Catholic	School and chapel	1886
Do	do	Protestant Episcopal	Mission cemetery	1890

...religious purposes; compiled to November 20, 1901—Continued.

Authority for occupancy.	Acres granted.	Description of land reserved.	References in Indian Office.
General authority of Executive proclamation in 1870.	160	Cheyenne River Station No. 2, 20 miles W. of agency.	27258 87.
....do	160	Cheyenne River Station No. 3, 22 miles W. of agency.	Do.
....do	160	Cheyenne River Station No. 4, 60 miles W. of agency, on Plumb Creek.	Do.
....do	160	Cheyenne River Station No. 5, 63 miles W. of agency, on Cherry Creek.	Do.
....do	160	Cheyenne River Station No. 6, 65 miles W. of agency.	Do.
....do	160	Cheyenne River Station No. 7, 75 miles W. of agency.	Do.
....do	160	Hope Mission on Moreau River, 70 miles NW. of agency.	Do.
Dept., Apr. 22, 1892	1	Beginning at point 10 feet W. and N. of cor. of church, 250 paces E.; thence 300 paces S.; thence W. 250 paces; N. to point of beginning.	A. 30590, L. B. 255, p. 170; 256, p. 164.
Grant's peace policy.	10	NE. ¼ NE. ¼ of SW. ¼ S. 23, T. 107, R. 72. Christ Church. Patented Oct. 29, 1895.	26127 87.
....do	10	NE. ¼ SE. ¼ S. 1, T. 107, R. 73. All Saints' Church. Patented Oct. 23, 1895.	L. B. 318, p. 93; 319, p. 120; 366, p. 70.
....do	80	NW. ¼ SW. ¼ S. 20, T. 106, R. 70; NE. ¼ SE. ¼ S. 19, T. 106, R. 70, St. John the Baptist. Patented Oct. 23, 1895.	Do.
Dept., Nov. 29, 1895	80	E. ½ of SE. ¼ S. 8, T. 106, R. 69. St. Peter's chapel.	A. 16439, L. B. 320, p. 79.
Office letter May 11, 1897, in "E."	80	E. ½ NE. ¼ S. 19, T. 106, R. 70; W. ½ NW. ¼ S. 20, T. 106, R. 70.	12381 87.
Dept., Jan. 28, 1896	160	NW. ¼ S. 1, T. 109, R. 72	A. 13402, L. B. 144, p. 51; 26127 87.
Dept., July 1, 1897	80	E. ½ NE. ¼ S. 14, T. 108, R. 74	A. 5295, 32151 97.
Grant's peace policy	10	SE. ¼ NW. ¼ S. 5, T. 107 N., R. 74 W. Patented in 1891.	26127 87.
....do	160	S. ½ S. ½ S. 29, T. 106, R. 71 W. Patented in 1891.	26127 87, L. B. 277, p. 80; 279, p. 8.
....do	160	NE. ¼ S. 10, T. 107, R. 73 W. Patented in 1891.	42217 93, 13900 94.
....do	37.10	SW. ¼ SE. ¼, or lot 2, S. 23, T. 104, R. 72. Patented in 1891.	26127 87, 13900 94, 20960 96, L. B. 281, p. 245; 282, p. 91.
Dept., Mar. 7, 1891	2	In T. 107 N., R. 72 W., beginning at a point 660 feet W. of cor. secs. 10, 11, 14, and 15; thence E. 330 feet, S. 264 feet, W. 330 feet; thence N. 264 feet to place of beginning. On agency reserve.	A. 3-964, L. B. 276, p. 205; 34079 94.
Dept., Oct. 13, 1891	2	In T. 107 N., R. 72 W., beginning at corner secs. 10, 11, 14, and 15; W. 330 feet to sec. line between 10 and 15; S. 264 feet; E. 330 feet; N. 264 feet to place of beginning. On agency reserve.	A. 11683.
Grant's peace policy.	10¼	Lies SE. of agency inclosure and next to lots used by traders.	1957 88.
....do	88½ by 240 ft	Lies between ground used by Indian traders.	1957 88.
....do	10	On Medicine Root Creek, 15 miles from agency.	1957 88.
....do	20	On Wounded Knee Creek	1957 88.
Dept., Jan. 4, 1890	40	Lying near and including upper half of ravine S. of the burying ground about 1 mile from Congregational mission on W. bank of Red Stone Creek.	A. 21841.
Dept., Mar. 27, 1891	40	Near No Water's camp on White Clay Creek, about 15 miles below the agency.	A. 39232.
Dept., Apr. 22, 1890	1	On Upper Wounded Knee Creek	A. 22733, 23, 25, L. B. 198, pp.
Dept., Aug. 7, 1886	160	5 miles N. of agency, on White Clay Creek	A. 13109, 1957 88.
Dept., Apr. 13, 1896	12	Near the agency	A. 47898, L. B. 330, p. 368.

REF0074870

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for educational

Agency	Reservation	Name of organization or church	For what purpose used	Date of occupancy.
DAKOTA SOUTH- ern District				
Rosebud	Rosebud	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, Protestant Episcopal Church.	Industrial boarding school	1884
Do	do	do	Church and cemetery	1885
Do	do	do	Church	1891
Do	do	do	Mission, St Andrew's Church	1890
Do	do	do	Mission, St Luke's Church	1892
Do	do	do	Mission, Rock Town (church and cemetery)	18—
Do	do	do	Mission and farm	1886
Do	do	do	Church and cemetery	1892
Do	do	do	Church and cemetery	1896
Do	do	do	do	1892
Do	do	do	do	1891
Do	do	do	do	1891
Do	do	do	Mission	1892
Do	do	do	school and mission	1888
Do	do	Episcopal Church	Church and cemetery	1892
Do	do	do	Church and cemetery	1884
Do	do	do	Church	1887
Do	do	do	Church	1891
Do	do	do	Church	1889
Do	do	do	do	1889
Do	do	do	Church	1889
Do	do	do	Church	1889
Do	do	Roman Catholic	Church	1888
Do	do	do	Church	1889
Do	do	do	Church	1889
Do	do	do	Church	1889

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for educational

Agency.	Reservation.	Organization or church.	For what purpose used.	Date of occupancy.
DAKOTA (SOUTH)—continued.				
Sisseton	Lake Traverse	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of Protestant Episcopal Church.	Church and parsonage.	1881
Do	do	do	Chapel	1881
Do	do	Roman Catholic Church.	Industrial boarding school.	1889
Do	do	Presbyterian	Church, parsonage, and school.	1869
Yankton	Yankton	do	Church	1877
Do	do	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of Protestant Episcopal Church.	Church and mission	1869
Do	do	do	Church and cemetery	1877
Do	do	do	Chapel and cemetery	1877
IDAHO.				
Colville	Coeur d'Alène	Roman Catholic	Mission schools	1865
Nez Percé	Lapwai	Presbyterian Church	Four churches	1870
Do	do	Board of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church.	Church and mission	1836
Do	do	do	Lapwai Mission	1836
Do	do	Roman Catholic	Mission school	1874
Do	do	Indian Presbyterian Church.	Church	1836
Do	do	do	Parsonage	1897
Do	do	Trustees of public school dist. No. 21, Spaulding, Idaho.	School	1898
Fort Hall	Fort Hall	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of Protestant Episcopal Church.	Mission and school	1887
Do	do	"First Presbyterian Church of Fort Hall," under auspices of B'd Home Missions of Presbyterian Church.	Mission and church	1899
Lemhi	Lemhi	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of Protestant Episcopal Church.	Mission	1901

a This tract purchased by B'd Home Missions Nov. 13, 1894, under art. 6, Nez Percé agreement (28 Sts., 286), and patent issued May 18, 1895, but cancelled for correction and new one issued June 13, 1899, by G. L. Office. Said board also purchased at this time 160 acres at Meadow Creek Station (S. 3, T. 32, R. 1 E.); 57.88 acres at Kamiah Mission Station (S. 13 and 18, T. 33, R. 3 E.); 17.25 acres at North Fork Mission Station (S. 34, T. 37 N., R. 1 E.). Full description in L. B. 292, p. 320.

and religious purposes; compiled to November 20, 1902—Continued.

Authority for occupancy.	Acres granted.	Description of land reserved.	References in Indian Office.
Indian Office, Sept. 16, 1881	160	SW. ¼ NW. ¼ and NW. ¼ SW. ¼ S. 4, T. 124, R. 51 W.; SE. ¼ NE. ¼ and NE. ¼ SE. ¼ S. 5, T. 124, R. 51 W.	11344 81, 11943 83.
do	10	SE. ¼ NE. ¼ S. 11, T. 125, R. 50 W.	23117 87.
Dept., Feb. 7, 1889	160	Indians refused consent	A. 19357. L. B. 181, pp. 373-375.
Authority of Indian agent.	2	At agency village	24328 89.
do	80	At Hill Church, 11 miles E. of agency	24328 89.
do	24	At the agency—Church of Holy Fellowship	24328 89.
do	1	At Choteau Church	24328 89.
do	2	At White Swan	24328 89.
Act Mar. 3, 1891, 26 Stats., 1029.	1,920	De Smet Mission on Stangman Creek	24309 89.
General authority		Churches at different places on reservation. Buildings owned by Indians, and work conducted by them.	24101 87.
Dept., Apr. 25, 1891	1	On old Fort Lapwai Military Reservation	A. 26579. 40280 02.
Dept., Apr. 5, 1892	a 20	On old Fort Lapwai Military Reservation, NE. ¼ SE. ¼ SW. ¼, including lot 28, S. 2, T. 35 N., R. 4 W.; NW. ¼ SW. ¼ SE. ¼, including lot 29, S. 2, T. 35 N., R. 4 W.	A. 30431. L. B. 351, p. 258; 292, p. 320; 407, p. 363; 410, p. 179 28928 99.
General	(?)		24101 87.
Act Aug. 15, 1894, 28 Stats., 329.	5	Beginning at SE. cor. S. 22, T. 36 N., R. 4 W., B. M., due W. 20 chs., due N. 30 chs., due E. 5 chs., due W. 1 ch., to a stake designated as NW. cor. of church grounds; due E. 12 chs., due S. 5 chs., due W. 2 chs., due S. 1 ch., due W. 10 chs., due N. 4 chs., to place of beginning.	L. B. 328, p. 103; 351, p. 258.
Dept., Oct. 30, 1897	b 1	Beginning at point 11 chns. E. of NE. cor. along N. bndy. line of above tract of 5 acres, due N. about 2½ chns. to wagon road; due W. 3 chns.; due S. about 2½ chns. to said bndy. line; due E. 3 chns. to place beginning. In lot 12, S. 22, T. 36 N., R. 4 W., B. M.	A. 54351. L. B. 366, pp. 48, 277; 49041 98. Plat in A. 58794.
Dept., Sept. 27, 1898	b 1	Beginning 50 ft. due N. of NW. cor. of above tract of 1 an acre, E. 3 chns. to SE. cor.; due N. 3.78 chns. to S. line N. P. R. R. right of way to NE. cor.; thence S. 76.19° W. along S. line of said right of way 3.08 chns. to NW. cor.; thence due S. 3.05 chns. to place of beginning.	A. 58294. L. B. 389, pp. 15, 188. Plat in 49504 98.
Dept., Feb. 5, 1900	c 160	SE. ¼ S. 36, T. 4 S., R. 34 E., Idaho	A. 24157. L. B. 203, pp. 386, 453. A. 64353. L. B. 428, p. 425; 429, pp. 399, 420.
Dept., Mar. 24, 1900	160	SE. ¼ S. 29, T. 3 S., R. 35 E	A. 64994. L. B. 432, p. 435; 434, p. 414.
Dept., Sept. 9, 1901	5	Beginning at point (NW. cor.) in lat. 44° 52' N., long. 113° 34' W., thence S. 25° E. 5 chns. to station No. 2, or SW. cor.; N. 65° E. 10 chns. to stn. 3 (SE. cor.) at Govt. fence; N. 25° W. 5 chns. to stn. 4 (NE. cor.); S. 65° W. 10 chns. to place of beginning—5 acres. Right of way 29 feet wide from SE. cor. above tract in SE. direction, about 5 chns., NE direction, about 7 chns. to public road—¼ acre.	A. 72118. L. B. 499, p. 216; 500, p. 321. Full field notes and plat in A. 72118.

b On tract reserved for agency purposes.
c Granted by Department Sept 3, 1890, to Connecticut Indian Association, and formally surrendered by this association to Domestic and Foreign Miss Society for similar purposes Jan. 10, 1900

REF0074872

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for educational

Agency.	Reservation.	Organization or church.	For what purpose used.	Date of occupancy.
INDIAN TERRITORY.				
Quapaw	Wyandot	Friends and Methodists.	Wyandot church and parsonage.	1873
Do	do	Friends	Parsonage	1892
Do	Seneca	Friends	Seneca church	1883
Do	do	Methodist Episcopal	Mission	1890
Do	Modoc	Friends	Mission and parsonage.	1880
Do	Ottawa	do	Mission	1890
Do	do	First Indian Baptist Church.	do	1890
Do	Quapaw	Roman Catholic	Church	1893
IOWA.				
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	Board of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church.	Mission	1883
KANSAS.				
Pottawatomi and Great Nemaha.	Chippewa and Munsee.	Moravian Church	Church and school	1862
Do	Kickapoo	Women's Missionary Society of Reformed Church in United States.	Church	1890
Do	Pottawatomie	Roman Catholic	do	1901
MICHIGAN.	Mission buildings erected on reservations, but accurate statistics wanting.			
MINNESOTA.				
White Earth	White Earth	Protestant Episcopal Church.	Two churches, hospital, and parsonage.	1868
Do	do	do	Church, school, and parsonage.	1875
Do	do	do	Church and parsonage.	1879
Do	do	do	School	1883
Do	do	do	Parsonage and school.	1887
Do	do	do	Parsonage and mission building.	1888
Do	do	Roman Catholic (order of St. Benedict).	Church and mission school.	1881
Do	do	do	Mission and school	1894
Do	do	Swedish Christian Mission Society.	Mission	1891
Do	Red Lake	Protestant Episcopal	Church and parsonage.	1878
Do	do	do	Cemetery	1878
Do	do	do	Church, parsonage, and cemetery.	1878

and religious purposes; compiled to November 30, 1902—Continued.

Authority for occupancy.	Acres granted.	Description of land reserved.	References in Indian Office.
General	2	In NE. cor. NW. ¼ SW. ¼ S. 21, T. 27, R. 24	26390 87.
Authority Wyandotte Council. (See Senate Ex. Doc. No. 51, 48th Cong., 1st sess., and office letter, Sept. 11, 1883.)	10	SW. cor. SE. ¼ NE. ¼ S. 21, T. 27, R. 24	26390 87. L. B. 116, p. 533.
Office letter, Aug. 22, 1883. L. B. 116, p. 100.	3	SE. cor. NW. ¼ SW. ¼ S. 31, T. 26, R. 25 E	26390 87.
Dept., May 12, 1890	20	N. ¼ SE. ¼ SE. ¼ S. 10, T. 25 N., R. 24 E	A. 22886.
Consent of tribe	5	Near the Government schoolhouse.	26390 87.
Dept., May 21, 1890	20	E. ¼ SE. ¼ NW. ¼ S. 1, T. 27 N., R. 23 E	A. 22975; A. 10772; 3 acres granted in 1885. L. B. 199, p. 86.
July 15, 1902	a20	W. ¼ SE. ¼ NW. ¼ S. 1, T. 27 N., R. 23 E	A. 22975. L. B. 199, p. 86; A. 76817. L. B. 519, p. 31; 553, pp. 249, 465.
Dept., Aug. 24, 1893	40	SW. ¼ NE. ¼ S. 6, T. 28 N., R. 24 E., I. M	A. 36491.
General		Annual Report 1889, p. 215	
do	40	NE. ¼ SW. ¼ S. 12, T. 17 S., R. 18 E., in Kansas. Act to patent this tract approved June 7, 1897 (30 Stats., 62).	21134 87. L. B. 336, p. 246.
Dept., Nov. 5, 1890	30		A. 24777.
Dept., Sept., 20, 1901	1	Beginning 379 feet W. and 651 feet N. of SE. cor. SW. ¼ NE. ¼ sec. 16, T. 9, R. 14; thence W. 13 rods; N. 13 rods; E. 13 rods; S. 13 rods to place of beginning. On agency tract.	A. 72209. L. B. 500, p. 267; 501, p. 159.
General and Indian Office (letter Oct. 24, 1892. L. B. 246, p. 432).	63.45	SW. ¼ SW. ¼ S. 14, and lot 7 in T. 142 N., R. 41 W.	26372 87 and 21689 91 (13 Stats., 693). L. B. 246, p. 432; 247, p. 465.
do	70	3 acres and buildings at Wild Rice River (Lace School) deeded to Government (L. B. 356, p. 453); SW. ¼ NW. ¼, and 30 acres adjoining the foregoing on N. side of NW. ¼ NW. ¼ S. 31, T. 145 N., R. 40 W.	Do.
do	40	NW. ¼ NW. ¼ S. 12, T. 144, R. 42 W	Do.
Authority of Indian agent.	1	On farm of Saml. McArthur, who deeded it to church at Pine Point, 25 miles E. of agency.	Do.
do	40	SW. ¼ SE. ¼ S. 35, T. 141 N., R. 37 W	Do.
Dept., Apr. 17, 1894	51.85	Lot 9, S. 14, T. 142, R. 41; and SW. ¼ SW. ¼ same T. and R.	A. 39484.
General	171.75	Lot 4, NW. ¼ S. 35, T. 142 N., R. 41 W., 39.70 acres; NW. ¼ NW. ¼ S. 35, T. 142 N., R. 41 W. 40 acres; lot 2, NE. ¼ S. 35, T. 142 N., R. 41 W., 23.75 acres; lot 3, NE. ¼ S. 35, T. 142 N., R. 41 W., 28.30 acres; SW. ¼ SE. ¼ S. 26, T. 142 N., R. 41 W., 40 acres.	26372 87.
Dept., Aug. 10, 1894	80	SE. ¼ NW. ¼ and NE. ¼ SW. ¼ S. 10, T. 144, R. 42 W., 160 acres granted in 1889 (A. 19149), but never set apart.	A. 40844.
Dept., Aug. '8, 1891	160		A. 27726.
Permission Indian agent.	66 by 100 ft.	"From the trader's house to the mission church and back to the river."	26372 87.
do	1		26372 87.
do	(?)	At Old Chief's village, 5 miles N. of Red Lake Agency.	26372 87.

a Set aside by Dept. May 21, 1890, to American Baptist Home Mission Society, which surrendered same in 1902 in favor of First Indian Baptist Church.

REF0074873

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for educational

Agency.	Reservation.	Organization or church.	For what purpose used.	Date of occupancy.
MINNESOTA—cont d.				
White Earth	Red Lake	Protestant Episcopal	Mission	1889
Do	do	Roman Catholic	Industrial boarding school.	1889
Do	Leech Lake	Protestant Episcopal	Church and 2 parsonages.	1887
Do	Winnebagoshish	do	Church, parsonage, and school.	1887
Do	Cass Lake	do	Mission and school	1879
Do	White Earth	Methodist Episcopal	Church and mission	1899
Leech Lake	Red Lake	Protestant Episcopal	Mission	1902
MONTANA.				
Blackfeet	Blackfoot	Roman Catholic	Industrial school (Holy Family).	1889
Do	do	Roman Catholic (Society of Jesus).	Church	1891
Do	do	Missionary Society of the M. E. Church.	"Piegan Mission"	1891
Crow	Crow	Methodist Episcopal	Mission	1886
Do	do	American Unitarian Missionary Association.	Mission school	1886
Do	do	Roman Catholic (Society of Jesus).	do	1886
Do	do	Roman Catholic (Ursuline Sisters of Montana).	School and mission (St. Xavier's).	1888
Do	de	Roman Catholic	Mission	1890
Do	do	do	Church and school	1891
Do	do	do	Church	1894
Do	do	do	do	1895
Do	do	American Missionary Association.	Church and mission	1895
Fort Belknap	Fort Belknap	Roman Catholic	Church and school	1887
Do	do	do	Mission school for girls.	1889
Flathead	Jocko	Roman Catholic (St. Ignatius Mission).	Church and school	1854
Do	do	Roman Catholic	do	1864
Fort Peck	Fort Peck	Board of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church.a	Church and mission school.	1880
Do	do	do	Mission	1894
Do	do	Board of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church.	Mission school and cemetery.	1900
Do	do	do	Mission	1900
Do	do	do	do	1900
Do	do	do	do	1900
Do	do	Trustees of public school, dist. No. 6, Valley Co., Mont.	School	1900

a Board of Foreign Missions of Presbyterian Church transferred all its missions and religious work among the Sac and Fox, Winnebago, Omaha, and Chippewa Indians to Board of Home Missions, Presbyterian Church, June 11, 1889, and Department accepted such transfer Nov. 14, 1902. A. 78751. L. B. 567, p. 118.

and religious purposes; compiled to November 20, 1902—Continued.

Authority for occupancy.	Acres granted.	Description of land reserved.	References in Indian Office.
Dept., Oct. 12, 1889	160		A. 21141.
Dept., Mar. 20, 1889	160		A. 19949.
Agents	(?)		21689 91, 26372 87.
do	(?)	At Ravens Point, and Lake Winnibagoshish	21689,91, 26372 87.
Dept., Nov 8, 1897	55.65	Lots 2 and 3, S. 29, T. 146, R. 31 W	10955 97. L. B. 366 p. 361; 367, p. 228.
Dept., June 15, 1899	80	E. ½ SW. ¼ S. 33, T. 146, R. 40 W	A. 61569. L. B. 408, p. 478; 409, pp. 317, 318.
Dept., Nov. 8, 1902	160	SW. ¼ NW. ¼; NW. ¼ SW. ¼ S. 28, T. 151 N., R. 34; lot 3, SE. ¼ SW. ¼, S. 20, T. 151 N., R. 33.	A. 78647. L. B. 566, p. 338; 567, p. 392.
Dept., Apr. 26, 1889	160		A. 19816.
Dept., Nov. 16, 1891	160		A. 42116.
Dept., Aug. 28, 1894	160	Granted (by A. 25419) in 1891 to Brooklyn Women's Indian Association, but surrendered by them to M. E. Church.	A. 41043.
General	160	Agent's report shows tract unoccupied	29037 87.
Dept., July 27, 1886	160	On Big Horn River, about 7 miles from Custer Station. Called "Montana Industrial School."	A. 13332.
Dept., Oct. 9, 1886	160	On Big Horn River, about 20 miles W. of agency.	A. 13857
Dept. Jan. 11, 1888	160		A. 17019
Dept., Mar. 20, 1890	(?)	A site on Prior Creek	A. 22444, L. B. 196, p. 152.
Dept., Apr. 20, 1891	1	In NW. ¼ S. 1, T. 3 S., R. 34 E. In the 9-acre tract granted below.	A. 26496. Map in A 43776.
Dept., Feb. 19, 1894	10	In NW. ¼ SW. ¼ S. 13, T. 6, R. 35, on Lodge Grass Creek.	A. 38721.
Dept., Apr. 11, 1895	9	In NW. ¼ S. 1, T. 3 S., R. 34 E	Map in A. 43776.
do	10	In SE. ¼ S. 1, T. 3 S., R. 34 E	Do.
Dept., May 6, 1887	160	Where Peoples Creek comes out of Little Rocky Mountains.	A. 15355.
Dept., Oct. 12, 1889	160	On the South Fork of Peoples Creek, opposite St. Paul's Mission.	A. 21131.
General	530	Agent reports this amount of land in use	24118 87.
do	176	do	24118 87.
do	4	On Poplar Creek, and mission houses built at Wolfpoint, Deer Tails, and Box Elder	24343 87. 40280 02.
Dept., Mar. 7, 1894	40	Known as the "school lot" on agency reserve, but for detailed description and plat see 33348 94.	A. 38949
Dept., Apr. 6, 1900	39.47	Beginning at pt. S. 25° E., .91 chs. distant SE. cor. Wolfpoint subagency grounds; S. 65° W. 12.50 chs.; S. 25° E., 4 chs.; N. 65° E., 12.50 chs.; N. 25° W., 4 chs. to beginning, 5 acres. Beginning at pt. N. 32° 30' E., 6.57 chs. from SE. cor Wolfpoint; S. 19° 10' E., 13.50 chs.; N. 70° 50' E., 25.18 chs.; N. 19° 10' W., 13.50 chs.; S. 70° 50' W., 25.18 chs., to place of beginning, 34.47 acres.	A. 65182. L. B. 431, p. 473; 436, pp. 181, 183.
Dept., Nov. 15, 1900	40	Two tracts of 20 acres each near Blair, Mont., and near bridge No. 225 of Great Northern R. R.	Description and plat in A. 68070. L. B. 457, p. 301; 459, p. 12.
do	40	Near Oswego, Mont., and at bridge No. 306 of G. N. R. R.	Do.
do	40	At Chelsea Station on G. N. R. R. and near bridge No. 278.	Do.
do	40	At Riverside, Mont., between Sprole and and Brockton stations on G. N. R. R., and near bridge No. 262.	Do.
do	.74	At agency, near agency physician's inclosure.	Do.

REF0074874

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for educational

Agency.	Reservation.	Organization or church.	For what purpose used.	Date of occupancy.
MONTANA—cont'd.				
Fort Peck	Fort Peck	Roman Catholic (Jesuit Fathers).	Mission	1900
Do	do	do	Church	1900
Do	do	Board of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church.	Church and parsonage.	1899
Tongue River	Northern Cheyenne.	Roman Catholic	Mission dwelling	1889
NEBRASKA.				
Omaha and Winnebago.	Omaha	The Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church.	Mission and school	1850
Do	do	do	Mission	1845
Do	do	do	do	1895
Do	do	do	do	1893
Do	Winnebago	do	Mission and school	1882
Santee	Niobrara	American Missionary Association.	Santee Normal Training School, with 18 buildings, and Bazille chapel.	1856
Do	do	Protestant Episcopal Church.	Chapel	1866
Do	do	do	Chapel and mission buildings.	1884
Do	Ponca	American Missionary Association (Congregational Church).	School and mission	1885
Do	do	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of P. E. Church.	Mission	1895
NEVADA.				
Nevada	Walker River	Women's National Indian Association.	do	1900
Do	Pyramid Lake	Protestant Episcopal Church.	do	1895
Western Shoshone	Duck Valley	No missionary work of any kind being done on reservation		
NEW MEXICO.				
Pueblo	Jicarilla Apache	Woman's Home Mission Society of Methodist Episcopal Church.	Mission school	1888
Do	do	do	Miss'n	(1)
Do	Pueblo (Laguna)	Board of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church.	do	1888

and religious purposes; compiled to November 20, 1902—Continued.

Authority for occupancy.	Acres granted.	Description of land reserved.	References in Indian Office.
Dept. Nov. 15, 1900	10	Near Oswego, Mont	Description and plat in A. 68970. L. B. 457, p. 201; 459, p. 12.
Dept., May 7, 1900	2.69	Starting at NE. cor. agency tract, 66 ft. in extension and direction of E. line of said tract; W. at right angles with E. line 30.8 ft. to pt. of beginning; N. 11°57′ E., 313 ft.; N. 78° 3′ W. 375 ft.; S. 11° 57′ W. 313 ft.; S. 78° 3′ E. 375 ft. to place of beginning.	A. 65573. L. B., 439, pp. 35, 38.
Dept., Feb. 12, 1901 (?)	39.47	Adjoins agency tract on NE. (Full description and plat in A. 69239.)	A. 69239. L. B., 468, p. 252; 469, p. 87.
Dept., Apr. 6, 1885	40	NE. ¼ NW. ¼ S. 12, T. 24 N., R. 9 E., 6th P. M. (Abandoned. See 20707,89.)	A. 10046.
General	160	In S. 12, R. 9, T. 25 E., 6th P. M. (Abandoned. See 20707,98.) Act Aug. 27, 1894 (28 Stats., 507) gives this Board 160 acres—SW. ¼ NE. ¼, W. ½ SE. ¼, and NE. ¼ SE. ¼, S. 29, T. 25, R. 8 E., 6th P. M.—so long as used for missionary purposes, but Board refused to accept it.	37017,93. L. B. 305, p. 391.
Office letter to Indian agent May 18, 1898.	.....	Church and parsonage on 10 acres—NE. ¼ NE. ¼ SW. ¼, S. 14, T. 25, R. 8 E., 6th P. M.—reserved to Indians for cemetery purposes.	20707,98. L. B. 380, pp. 201, 206.
Dept., Oct. 11, 1889, and 25 Stats., 151.	5	Granted to Women's National Indian Association and transferred by them to Presbyterian Board in 1893.	Description in A. 21241. 37017,93. L. B. 305, p. 391.
Dept., Apr. 17, 1889	85	NW. ¼ SE. ¼, NE. ¼ SW. ¼, S. ½ SW. ¼ SW. ¼ NE. ¼, S. 18, T. 26, R. 9 E.	A. 19771.
Office letter Feb. 16, 1885; Sioux act, Mar. 2, 1889.	200 280	SW. ¼ NW. ¼, W. ½ SW. ¼ S. 13, T. 33 N., R. 5 W.; NE. ¼ SE. ¼ S. 14, T. 33 N., R. 5 W.; SW. ¼ NW. ¼ S. 20, T. 32 N., R. 5 W. Patented under Sioux act, Mar. 2, 1889. E. ½ NE. ¼, SE. ¼ SE. ¼ S. 14, T. 33 N., R. 5 W.; E. ½ NE. ¼ S. 23, T. 33 N., R. 5 W.; W. ½ NW. ¼ S. 24, T. 33 N., R. 5 W. Patented under Sioux act, Mar. 2, 1889.	23213 87, 3200/92, 10408,92, 11231/92. L. B. 233, p. 347. Do.
General, and set aside by allotting agent.	80	E. ½ NW. ¼ S. 18, T. 33, R. 4 W	23243,87.
do	80	NW. ¼ NE. ¼ S. 11, T. 32, R. 4; SW. ¼ SE. ¼ S. 2, T. 32, R. 4. (This church has chapel on Indian's land—NW. ¼ S. 8, T. 31, R. 4.)	23243 87.
Dept., Apr. 19, 1900	a 40	On tract reserved for agency purposes	23213 87, 26367,02. A. 65382. L. B. 433, p. 50; 437, pp. 453, 470, 481.
Dept., Sept. 2, 1896	20	S. ½ of S. ½ of S. ½ of SW. ¼ S. 25, T. 32 N., R. 7 W., 6th P. M., on tract reserved for agency and school purposes. Plat in 42662 90.	A. 49500. L. B. 342, p. 177; 339, p. 129.
Indian Office letter, Apr. 6, 1900.	160	(Land to be reserved later by Dept.)	8930,1900. L. B. 435, p. 362.
Dept., Mar. 14, 1895	.25	In SE. ¼ SE. ¼ S. 33, T. 21 N., R. 24 E. Detailed description in A. 43452.	A. 43452.
			28223 02.
Dept., Dec. 20, 1888	80	E. ½ NE. ¼ S. 12, T. 31, R. 2	A. 19097.
Dept., Oct. 28, 1901	5	Situated ½ of mile from agency bldgs. in SE. ¼ NE. ¼ S. 2, T. 31 N., R. 2 W., N. M. P. M.; beginning at pt. from which ¼ cor. between secs. 1 and 2, T. 31 N., R. 2 W., bears S. 52° 13′ E. distant; N. 435.6 ft.; W. 500 ft.; S. 435.6 ft.; E. 500 ft. to place of beginning.	A. 72870. L. B. 505, p. 301; 506, pp. 363, 364.
Dept., Jan. 26, 1901	1	Situated within tract of 32.20 acres reserved for Govt. school purposes at Laguna pueblo, and exempted from tract confirmed to Indians by Court of Private Land Claims.	A. 69010. L. B. 465, p. 381; 467, pp. 16, 18.

a In lieu of 160 acres patented to American Missionary Association on Ponca Reservation and surrendered by it Feb. 13, 1900. L. B. 433, p. 50.

REF0074875

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for educational

Agency.	Reservation.	Organization or church.	For what purpose used.	Date of occupancy.
NEW MEXICO—cont'd.				
Pueblo	Pueblo	Presbyterian	Schools and missions at 3 pueblos. Land and buildings used by permission of Indians.	
Do	do	Roman Catholic	Churches and schools at several pueblos, but lands owned by Indians.	
Do	Zuni Pueblo	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church.	Mission	1891
Mescalero	Mescalero Apache.	Roman Catholic	Mission school	1890
NEW YORK.	Mission buildings erected on several reservations, but accurate statistics are			
NORTH CAROLINA.				
Eastern Cherokee				
OKLAHOMA.				
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Mennonite	Mission school	1880
Do	do	Woman's Executive Committee, Domestic Missions, Reformed Church in America.	Mission	1896
Do	do	Mennonite	Mission and school	1880
Do	do	Plymouth Congregational.	Church	1891
Do	do	Mennonite	Mission	1900
Kiowa, etc	Kiowa and Comanche.	Roman Catholic	Boys' Industrial boarding school.	1889
Do	do	Board of Home Missions Presbyterian Church.	Mission and school	1888
Do	do	Central Board of Missions Reformed Presbyterian Church.	do	1889
Do	do	M. E. Church South	do	1889
Do	do	do	Church and school	1896
Do	do	do	Church and mission	1896
Do	do	do	do	1894
Do	do	Mennonite Brethren Church.	do	1896
Do	do	Board of Home Missions Presbyterian Church.	School and mission	1890
Do	do	Presbyterian Church	Church and parsonage.	1896
Do	do	Home Mission Board of the Chrisitan Church.	Mission	1892
Do	do	Woman's Executive Committee of the Board of Domestic Missions, Dutch Reformed Church.	do	1897
Do	do	M. E. Church South	Church buildings	1888
Do	do	do	Church	1897
Do	do	The American Baptist Home Mission Society.	Mission	
Do	do	do	Mission	
Do	do	do	Mission	
Do	do	Women's Baptist Home Mission Society of Chicago, Ill.	Mission	1893

and religious purposes; compiled to November 20, 1902—Continued.

Authority for occupancy.	Acres granted.	Description of land reserved.	References in Indian Office.
			23911 89.
			23911 89.
Dept., Sept. 22, 1884	10	In lieu of 10 acres granted in 1883 in A. 19019. On Executive reserve. Description in A. 41378.	A. 41378. L. B. 179, p 460, 471; 250, p. 256. 38840 96.
Dept., Nov. 18, 1890	80		A. 21912.
wanting. (See L. B. 410, p. 179.)			
		Several church buildings owned by Indians.	
Indian Office letter, May 11, 1880.	a 40	"Darlington Mission"	23383 87, 50460 98. "M" 929-1880. Record B, No. 151, p. 480.
Dept., May 7, 1896	15	In NE. cor. of Seger Colony school tract	A. 48141.
Indian Office letter, May 11, 1880.	100	Cantonment Mission	23383 87.
Dept., Mar. 20, 1891	2	On agency reserve	A. 39119.
Dept., Mar. 24, 1900	48	Beginning at SW. cor. S. 29, N. on sec. line 4,180 ft.; E. 500 ft.; S. 4,180 ft.; W. 500 ft. to place of beginning. In S. 29, T. 19, R. 13.	A. 64993. L. B. 433, p. 118; 434, p. 311.
Dept., Feb. 21, 1889	160	NE. ¼ S. 28, T. 7 N., R. 10	A. 19471.
Dept., Dec. 13, 1888	160	Near Fort Sill. Detailed description in A. 19044.	A. 19044.
Dept., Feb. 21, 1889	160	3 miles NW. of Fort Sill on Medicine Bluff Creek, in the Fort Sill Military Reservation.	A. 19470.
do	160		A. 19472.
Dept., Feb. 15, 1896	3.97	In SW. ¼ SW. ¼ S. 17, T. 2 N., R. 11 W., I. M.	A. 47262. L. B. 326, p. 82.
Dept., May 26, 1896	160	SW. ¼ S. 34, T. 5 N., R. 9 W	A. 48386. L. B. 333, p. 437.
Dept., Sept. 21, 1896	40	NE. ¼ SE. ¼ S. 36, T. 4 N., R. 13 W	A. 49704. 8487.97. L. B. 340, p. 288.
Dept., Mar. 19, 1896	160	NE. ¼ S. 12, T. 2 N., R. 15 W	A. 47607.
Dept., Jan. 11, 1890	160	Near Anadarko, Okla	A. 21886, 22778.
Dept., May 7, 1896	1	In N. ½ S. 15, T. 7 N., R. 10 W., I. M. (in Anadarko). Detailed description in 8486 97.	A. 48146. 8486 97.
Dept., Mar. 9, 1892	160		A. 30089.
Dept., June 23, 1897	5	Part of Fort Sill school tract. "The NW. cor. of land inclosed E. of Fort Sill and Marietta road."	A. 52816.
Dept., June 28, 1897	2	On agency site "Town of Anadarko." In NE. ¼ S. 15, T. 7 N., R. 10 W.	A. 52880. 27068 98. L. B. 358, p. 267.
Dept., Nov. 15, 1897	10	Near Cottonwood Grove in NW. cor. of SW. ¼ S. 18, T. 7 N., R. 8 W.	A. 54485. 5794 98. L. B. 367, pp. 132, 314.
Dept., July 13, 1901	80	"Rainy Mt. Mission." N. ½ SW. ¼ S. 28, T. 7 N., R. 15 W.	37925 01. L. B. 492, p. 255.
do	40	"Elk Creek Mission." SW. ¼ NW. ¼ S. 27, T. 6 N., R. 18 W.	Do.
do	40	"Comanche Mission." SE. ¼ NE. ¼ S. 3, T. 1 N., R. 13 W.	Do.
do	160	"Saddle Mt. Mission." W ½ SE. ¼ S. 28, and S. ½ NE. ¼ S. 39, T. 5 N., R. 14 W.	Do.

a Agent reported May 23, 1902, this tract (supposed to be E. ½ NE. ¼, NW. ¼, and W. ½ NW. ¼, NE. ¼, S. 25, T. 13 N., R. 8 W.) to have been abandoned by Mennonite Mission. (See 31065-1902.)

REF0074876

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for educational

Agency.	Reservation.	Organization or church.	For what purpose used.	Date of occupancy.
OKLAHOMA—cont'd.				
Kiowa, etc	Wichita	The American Baptist Home Mission Society.	Mission	1889
Do	do	do	Mission and church	1894
Osage	Osage	Roman Catholic	Church and school	1887
Do	do	Methodist Episcopal	School	1887
Do	do	Roman Catholic	Church	1900
Ponca, etc	Otoe and Missouria.	Associated Executive Committee of Friends on Indian Affairs.	Mission	1887
Do	Pawnee	Woman's Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church.	Mission cottage (Gaddis's).	1889
Do	do	Methodist Episcopal	Mission	1896
Do	Ponca	Woman's Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church.	do	1887
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	Baptist Home Mission Society.	Church	1878
Do	Absentee Shawnee.	Society of Friends	Church and parsonage.	1884
Do	Citizen Pottawatomi.	Roman Catholic	Mission (Sacred Heart) and school.	1879
Do	Kickapoo	Society of Friends	Church and mission	1892
Do	Iowa	do	Mission	1886
OREGON.				
Grande Ronde	Grande Ronde	Roman Catholic	Church and parsonage.	1887
Klamath	Klamath	Methodist Episcopal	Church	1894
Do	do	do	Church and mission	1895
Do	do	do	Parsonage	1897
Siletz	Siletz	Roman Catholic	Cemetery	1896
Do	do	Methodist Episcopal	Mission	1891
Umatilla	Umatilla	Presbyterian	do	1884
Do	do	do	Industrial school	1889
Do	do	Roman Catholic	do	1892
Do	do	do	Mission	1894
Warm Springs	Warm Springs	Mission Board of United Presbyterian Church of N. A.	Church and parsonage.	1879
Do	do	do	Mission and school	1892
Do	do	do	do	1902

[a] Set aside by Dept. Dec. 16, 1887, to Woman's Home Missionary Society of M. E. Church, and surrendered Dec. 23, 1897, in favor of Associated Executive Committee of Friends on Indian Affairs.

and religious purposes; compiled to November 20, 1902—Continued.

Authority for occupancy.	Acres granted.	Description of land reserved.	Reference in Indian Office.
Dept., Oct. 16, 1889	160	NE. ¼ S. 31, T. 8 N., R. 10 W., I. M.	A. 21166, 21013'97, 1333'97. L. B. 355, p. 258.
Dept., Jan. 2, 1894	160	NE. ¼ S. 1, T. 1 R., R. 13 W.	A. 38137.
Dept., Sept. 30, 1887	160	About 5 miles SE. of agency	A. 16336.
General	20		A. 16336, 23083 87.
Dept., Sept. 25, 1900	2	On agency tract: From SE. cor. of intersection of sts. running E. and W. past agency and council bldgs. and sts. running N. and S. past roller mills, E. along road passing agency and council bldgs. 170 ft.; S. (about 581 ft.) to S. boundary of 4-acre field—old agency barnyard; W. 150 ft.; N. and along st. passing roller mills to place of beginning.	A. 67385. L. B. 452, p. 78; 453, p. 103.
Dept., Jan. 12, 1898	a 10	NW. ¼ SE. ¼ S. 10, T. 23 N., R. 2 E.	A. 16897, 3215'91. A. 55157. L. B. 370, p. 266; 371, pp. 61, 63.
Dept., Feb. 11, 1885	3.61	Surrendered in 1896 to M. E. Church and new tract of 11.60 acres granted in lieu. (A. 47071.) Description in A. 13112.	A. 13112.
Dept., Jan. 30, 1896	11.60	Beginning 2 chs. N. of SW. cor. NE. ¼ NW. ¼ S. 32, T. 22 N., R. 5 E., I. M.; thence W. 18 chs.; thence N. 7 chs.; thence E. 18 chs.; thence 7 chs. to place of beginning.	A. 47071.
Dept., Dec. 16, 1887	320	Beginning at NE. cor. NW. ¼ NW. ¼ S. 34, T. 25 N., R. 2 E., 6 chs. S.; thence 9 chs. 15 lks. W.; N. 6 chs. and intersect sec. line 9 chs. 15 lks. at place of beginning; and lot 1, S. 27, T. 25 N., R. 2 E. 5 acres on agency reserve.	A. 16897, 3215'91. L. B. 290, p. 69.
General			23970 87.
Indian Office letter, Aug. 22, 1884	5	On NE. ¼ SW. ¼ S. 31, T. 10, R. 1	L. B. 129, p. 51, July 21, 1885. 23970 87, description in 16179 85.
General	280	Claim this amount of land	23970 87.
Dept., May 9, 1892	160	SE. ¼ S. 33, T. 12 N., R. 2 E., I. M.	A. 30791.
General		On 10-acre tract reserved to Indians by art. 5, act Feb. 13, 1891 (26 Stats., 749). In SE. ¼ S. 19, T. 15 N., R. 2 E.	L. B. 371, p. 80.
General	(?)		24194 87.
Dept., Jan. 2, 1891	160	One mile N. of E. of Yainax school	A. 38138. L. B. 271, pp. 200, 204.
Dept., May 26, 1896	18¼	Lot 32, S. 19, T. 35 S., R. 7 E., W. M. Plat in 33201/96.	A. 48887. 33201/96.
Dept., Aug. 20, 1897	.75	On agency reserve. Description in A. 53474.	A. 53474.
Dept., Jan. 17, 1896	1	On tract reserved to Indians for cemetery. Beginning at SE. cor. of NE. ¼ NE. ¼ S. 9, T. 10 S., R. 10 W.; N. 4.53 chs.; W. 2.21 chs.; S. 4.53 chs.; E. 2.21 chs. to place of beginning.	A. 46948. 27041 96.
Dept., Aug. 18, 1891	10	On agency reserve	A. 27839. Description in 10111 99
General	11	About 2¼ miles SW of agency	23710 87.
Dept., Oct. 22, 1889	160	NW. ¼ S. 29, T. 2 N., R. 32 E.	A. 21221.
Dept., Apr. 7, 1892	160	S. ½ SE. ¼ SE. ¼ SW. ¼ S. 24; NW. ¼ NE. ¼ S. 25, T. 2 N., R. 33 E., W. M. Authority for 80 acres granted in 1883; revoked in 1892. Location changed in 1892, and in lieu of land set aside in 1889.	A. 19331, 30458.
Dept., July 18, 1891	160	SW. ¼ NW. ¼, N. ½ SW. ¼, and SE. ¼ SW. ¼, S. 30, T. 2 N., R. 34 E., W. M.	A. 40572.
Dept., Mar. 29, 1894	b 6.71	In S. 26, T. 9 S., R. 12 E., W. M. Description in full, L. B. 277, p. 207.	A. 39253.
Dept., Nov. 19, 1892	40	Lots 27 and 30, SE. ¼ SW. ¼ S. 7, T. 7 S., R. 12 E.	A. 33144. L. B. 248, p. 221.
Dept., July 15, 1902	10	Beginning at point 5 chs. S. of cor. to secs. 25, 26, 35, and 36, thence E. 10 chs.; S. 10 chs.; W. 10 chs.; N. 10 chs. to place of beginning in NW. ¼ S. 36, T. 9, S. R. 12 E., and on agency and school tract.	A. 76814. L. B. 353, p. 209; 549, p. 28. 11356 97.

[b] Dept. set aside 14.71 acres, but in 1896 the Mission Board surrendered about 8 acres to Govt. for school site, retaining all granted in lot 11 (5.61 acres) and strip 84 lks wide on South side of lot 6, S. 26, T. 9 S., R. 12 E. In 1902 10 acres additional granted in lieu.

REF0074877

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for educational

Agency.	Reservation.	Organization or church.	For what purpose used.	Date of occupancy.
UTAH.				
Uintah and Ouray	Uncompahgre	Protestant Episcopal	Mission boarding school.	1895
WASHINGTON.				
Colville	Colville	Roman Catholic	Two chapels	(?)
Do	Spokan	Presbyterian Board of Home Missions.	Mission day school	1891
Do	do	Indian Church	"Chief Lot's Church".	1879
Neah Bay	Makah	North Pacific Board of Missions of Presbyterian Church.	Mission house and reading room.	1901
Puyallup	Nisqually	Presbyterian	Church	1877
Do	Puyallup	do	do	1883
Do	do	Roman Catholic	do	1873
Do	Skokomish	American Missionary Association of Congregational Church.	Mission	1871
Puyallup	Quinaielt			
Tulalip	Tulalip	Roman Catholic	Church	1867
Do	Lummi	do	do	1868
Do	Swinomish	do	do	1869
Do	Port Madison	do	do	1870
Do	Muckleshoot	do	do	1880
Yakima	Yakima	Methodist Episcopal	Three missions with churches.	1862
Do	do	Roman Catholic	Church	1894
Do	do	do	do	1902
WISCONSIN.				
Green Bay	Mission work has been done and buildings erected on several reservations			
La Pointe				
Green Bay	Oneida	Roman Catholic	School and church	1891
Do	do	Protestant Episcopal	School and mission (Hobart).	1894
Do	do	Seventh Day Adventist Society.	Mission	1901
WYOMING.				
Shoshone	Wind River	Roman Catholic	St. Stephen's Mission school.	1887
Do	do	do	do	1896
Do	do	Protestant Episcopal	Church and mission school.	1888

and religious purposes; compiled to November 20, 1902—Continued.

Authority for occupancy.	Acres granted.	Description of land reserved.	References in Indian Office.
General	(?)	Annual Report, 1895, p. 311	
General	(?)	One chapel near Oneoe Lake; one 20 miles S. of Lake Cœoyus.	21909 89.
Dept., Mar. 3, 1899	65	About 40 miles from Spokane Falls, at Welpinate. Beginning at point 9¼ ft. from NE. cor. of Chief Lot's church bldg.; thence 660 ft. in SW.ly direction; 330 ft. in SE.ly direction; 660 ft. in NE.ly direction; 330 ft. in NW.ly direction to pt. of beginning.	A. 41595, 69292. L. B. 399, p. 366; 400, pp. 103, 105; 24946 99.
	15	Beginning at pt. 36 ft. from SE. cor. of Chief Lot's house, 660 ft. in E.ly direction; 990 ft. N.; 660 ft. W.; 990 ft. S. to place of beginning.	L. B. 407, p. 190. 33147 99.
Dept., July 1, 1902	1	At Neah Bay Indian village: Beginning at SE. cor. school fence at day school grounds; thence E. about 100 ft. to W. side Jno. Tyrum's fence; thence S. 220 ft.; thence W. 200 ft.; thence N. 220 ft.; thence E. 100 ft. to place of beginning; said tract being S. of and adjoining the Indian school ground and graveyard.	A 76613. L. B. 516, p. 18; 547, p. 463. 13680 02.
		Also small lot occupied in Neah Bay village with agent's permission.	53605 01; 11362 02; 15104 02.
General	(?)		23673 87.
do	(?)	On land reserved for school farm. On lot 2, S. 10, T. 20 N., R. 3 E.	Do.
do	(?)	Church located on Indians' land. No claim to land.	Do.
do	(?)	On Govt. school tract	Do. 1347 01.
General	130.45	Lot 1, S. 35, T. 30, R. 4	23858 87.
do	86	Lots 9 and 10, S. 18, T. 38, R. 2	Do.
do	82.50	Lots 7, 8, and 9, S. 36, T. 31, R. 2	Do.
do	82.90	Lots 3, 4, and 5, S. 21, T. 26, R. 2 E	Do.
do			Do.
Dept., May 23, 1891	185	160 acres in S. 33, T. 10 N., R. 21 E.; 5 acres in S. 33, T. 11 N., R. 16 E.; 8 acres in NW. ¼ NW. ¼ S. 5, T. 10 N., R. 17 E.; 12 acres in SW. ¼ NW. ¼ S. 5, T. 10 N., R. 17 E.	A. 26848. 23787 87.
Dept., Jan. 21, 1894	160		A. 38433.
Dept., Jan. 13, 1902	11.51	N ½ of lot 1, S. 18, T. 10 N., R. 20 E	A. 74074. L. B. 515, p. 85; 516, p. 60.
belonging to these agencies, but accurate statistics are wanting.			
Dept., Sept. 1, 1894	5		A. 27973.
Dept., Aug. 9, 1894	1	Lot 10, S. 3, T. 23, R. 19	A. 40833.
Ind. Office letter to Supt., Jan. 16, 1901	1	In SE. ¼ NE. ¼ S. 21, T. 23, R. 18, and known as lot of Govt. day school No. 5.	9741 01. L. B. 465, p. 99.
Dept., Dec. 19, 1887	160	Plat and field notes of tract in A. 16912	A. 16912.
Dept., Mar. 9, 1896	151¼	In S. 9, T. 1 S., R. 4 E., W. R. M. Adjoins above tract. Plat and detailed description in A. 47490.	A. 47490.
General	160	Near agency buildings	23334 87.

[a] Set aside by Dept. Oct. 2, 1884, to Women's National Indian Association, and surrendered Feb. 22, 1899, in favor of Board of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church.

REF0074878

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, area of each reservation (unallotted) in acres or square miles, and reference to treaty, law, or other authority by which the reservations were established.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles.[a]	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
ARIZONA TERRITORY.					
Colorado River[b]	Colorado River	Chemehuevi Walapai, Kawia, Cocopa,[c] Mohave, and Yuma.	[d e] 240,640	376	Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1873, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876.
Fort Apache	Fort Apache	Arivaipa, Chilon, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreño, Mogollon, Mohave, Pinal, San Carlos, Tonto, and Yuma-Apache.	[d] 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, 1893, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of Congress June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (See act of Congress approved June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64.)
Gila Bend	Pima	Papago	[e] 22,391	35	Executive order, Dec. 12, 1882.
Gila River	do	Maricopa and Pima	357,120	558	Act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive orders, Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, and Nov. 15, 1883.
Havasupai (Supai)		Havasupai	[d] 38,400	60	Executive orders, June 8 and Nov. 23, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1882.
Hopi (Moqui)	Navaho	Hopi (Moqui)	2,472,320	3,863	Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882.
Navaho[f]	do	Navaho	[g] 9,442,240	14,753½	Treaty of June 1, 1868, vol. 15, p. 667, and Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1878, Jan. 6, 1880, two of May 17, 1884, and Nov. 19, 1892. 1,769,600 acres in Arizona and 967,680 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by Executive order of May 17, 1884, and 46,080 acres in New Mexico restored to public domain, but again reserved by Executive orders, April 24, 1886, Jan. 8, 1900, and Nov. 14, 1901.
Papago	Pima	Papago	[e] 27,566	43	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 299. 41,822.65 acres allotted to 291 Indians, and 14 acres reserved for school site; the residue, 27,566 acres, unallotted. (See letter book 208, p. 408.)
Salt River	do	Maricopa and Pima	[g] 46,720	73	Executive order, June 14, 1879.
San Carlos	San Carlos	Arivaipa, Chilon, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreño, Mogollon, Mohave, Pinal, San Carlos, Tonto, and Yuma-Apache.	[d] 1,834,240	2,866	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Congress approved Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of Congress June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (See act of Congress approved June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64; act of Congress approved Mar. 2, 1901, vol. 31, p. 962.)
Walapai		Walapai	730,880	1,142	Executive order, Jan. 4, 1883.
Total			16,894,437	26,397½	
CALIFORNIA.					
Hupa Valley	Hupa Valley	Hunsatung, Hupa, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Saiaz, Sermalton, and Tishtanatan.	[d g] 99,051	154½	Act of Congress approved Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; Executive orders, Nov. 16, 1855, June 23, 1876, and Oct. 16, 1891. There have been allotted to 639 Indians 29,143.38 acres, reserved to 3 villages 68.74 acres, and opened to settlement under act of June 17, 1892 (27 Stats., p. 52), 15,096.11 acres of land (formerly Klamath River Reservation). (Letter books 263, p. 96; 382, p. 480; 383, p. 170.)
Mission (22 reserves)	Mission Tule	Diogenes, Kawia, San Luis Rey, Serranos, and Temecula.	[e] 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 303, p. 297), and 119.99 acres allotted to 15 Indians on Pala Reserve (letter book 303, p. 57), 1,299.47 acres allotted to 85 Temecula Indians, 2.70 acres reserved for school purposes (letter book 351, p. 312.)
Round Valley	Round Valley	Clear Lake, Concow, Little Lake, Nomelaki, Pit River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wailaki, and Yuki.	[e] 32,282	50½	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; the residue, 32,282 acres, unallotted. (Letter books 298, p. 17, and 395, p. 260.)
Tule River	Mission Tule	Kawia,[c] Kings River, Moache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni.[c]	[d] 48,551	76	Executive orders, Jan. 9 and Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878.
Yuma	do	Yuma-Apache	[e] 45,889	71½	Executive order, Jan. 9, 1884; agreement, Dec. 4, 1893, ratified by act of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 332.
Total			406,396	635	
COLORADO.					
Ute[f]	Southern Ute	Capote, Moache, and Wiminuche Ute	483,750	755½	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. 65,450.33 acres allotted to 332 Indians, and 360 acres reserved for use of Government (letter book 321, p. 96); also 7,360.32 acres allotted to 39 Indians (letter book 331, p. 395). 525,079 acres opened to settlement by President's proclamation dated Apr. 13, 1899. The residue, 483,750 acres, retained as a reservation for the Wiminuche Utes.
Total			483,750	755½	

[a] Approximate.
[b] Partly in California.
[c] Not on reservation.
[d] Outboundaries surveyed.
[e] Surveyed.
[f] Partly in New Mexico.
[g] Partly surveyed.

REF007480

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. [a]	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
IDAHO.					
Coeur d'Alène	Colville	Coeur d'Alène, Kutenai, [c] Pend d'Oreille, [b] and Spokan.	[c d] 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	[c d] 447,940	700	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1887, and approved by Congress July 3, 1892, vol. 27, 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. Agreement made Feb. 5, 1898, ratified by act of Congress, June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 672, ceding 416,060 acres, of which 6,172.44 acres have been allotted to 90 Indians (see L. B. 527, p. 478); remainder of ceded tract opened to settlement June 17, 1902.
Lapwai	Nez Percé	Nez Percé	[c] 32,020	50	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647; agreement, May 1, 1893, ratified by act of Congress Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 326. 180,370.09 acres allotted to 1,995 Indians, 2,170.47 acres reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes, and 32,020 acres of timber land reserved for the tribe; the remainder restored to public settlement. (President's proclamation, Nov. 8, 1895, vol. 29, p. 873.)
Lemhi	Lemhi	Bannock, Sheepeater, and Shoshoni	[c] 64,000	100	Unratified treaty of Sept. 24, 1868, and Executive order, Feb. 12, 1875, and act of Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, pp. 687–689.
Total			948,440	1,482	
INDIAN TERRITORY.					
Cherokee	Union	Cherokee	[c] 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. 640.
Chickasaw	do	Chickasaw	[c f] 4,653,346	7,271	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611.
Choctaw	do	Choctaw	[f] 6,957,460	10,871	Do.
Creek	do	Creek	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.)
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.	[c] 1,587	2	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 12,714.80 acres were allotted to 157 Indians; 557.95 acres were authorized to be sold by act of Mar. 3, 1891 (vol. 26, p. 989). The residue, 1,587.25 acres, unallotted (letter book 229, p. 115).
Peoria	do	Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankashaw, and Wea.	[c] 6,851	10	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, 400 acres reserved for school and 40 acres for church purposes (letter book 335, p. 326).
Seminole	Union	Seminole	[c] 365,851	571	Treaty of Mar. 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement Feb. 14, 1881, annual report, 1882, p. LIV, and deficiency act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265); agreement made Dec. 16, 1897, ratified by act of Congress approved July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 567.
Seneca	Quapaw	Seneca	[c] 26,086	40	Treaties of Feb. 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348, of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 25,821.55 acres allotted to 302 Indians; 104.22 acres reserved for Government, church, and school purposes; residue, 26,086.49 acres, unallotted (letter book 232, p. 297).
Shawnee	do	Seneca and Eastern Shawnee	[c] 2,543	4	Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351, of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513 and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874 (see annual report, 1882, p. 271), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. 10,484.81 acres allotted to 84 Indians; 86 acres reserved for agency purposes; the residue, 2,543 acres unallotted (letter books 208, p. 266, and 232, p. 207).
Wyandot	do	Wyandot	[c] 585	1	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 20,695.54 acres allotted to 241 Indians, 16 acres to churches, etc., leaving 534.72 acres unallotted (letter book 228, p. 332).
Total			19,513,216	30,489	
IOWA.					
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	Potawatomi, Sac and Fox of the Mississippi, and Winnebago.	[c] 2,965	4	By purchase. (See act of Congress approved Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds 1857, 1863, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1876, 1880, 1882, 1883, 1888, June, July, and Oct., 1892–1896 (see act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749). (See annual reports, 1891, p. 681; 1898, p. 81.)
Total			2,965	4	

[a] Approximate. [b] Not on reservation. [c] Out boundaries surveyed. [d] Partly surveyed. [e] Surveyed.

[f] 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.

REF00748B1

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles.[a]	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
KANSAS.					
Chippewa and Munsee	Potawatomi and Great Nemaha.	Chippewa and Munsee			Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105. 4,196.31 acres allotted to 100 Indians; the residue, 200 acres, allotted for missionary and school purposes.
Iowa[b]	do	Iowa			Treaties of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1069, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171. 11,768.77 acres of land allotted to 143 Indians; 162 acres reserved for school and cemetery purposes (letter book 266, p. 86).
Kickapoo	do	Kickapoo	[c]7,604	12	Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623. 12,669.13 acres allotted to 159 Indians; the residue, 7,604 acres, unallotted (letter book 304, p. 480).
Potawatomi	do	Prairie band of Potawatomi	[c]19,059	29½	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. 58,296.51 acres allotted to 587 Indians; residue unallotted (letter books 238, p. 328; 259, p. 437, and 303, p. 361).
Sac and Fox[b]	do	Sac and Fox of the Missouri	[c]965	1½	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, 4,194.33 acres in Nebraska, aggregating 7,038.30 acres, allotted to 84 Indians; the residue, 985.25 acres, unallotted (letter books 233, p. 361, and 333, p. 37).
Total			27,648	43½	
MICHIGAN.					
Isabella	Mackinac[d]	Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	2,373	3½	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 1,934 Indians.
L'Anse	do	L'Anse and Vieux Désert bands of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	[c]5,266	8½	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.	[c]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	
MINNESOTA.					
Bois Fort	La Pointe[e]	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. 63.) 55,211.79 acres allotted to 693 Indians, and 434.63 acres reserved for agency, etc., purposes (L. B. 359, p. 382); residue, 51,863 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.) 295.56 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. 60.) The residue, 76,837 acres, restored to settlement.
Grand Portage (Pigeon River).[f]	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.) 24,191.32 acres allotted to 304 Indians; 208.24 acres reserved for agency and wood purposes; residue, 16,041.97 acres, to be opened to public settlement.
Leech Lake[f]	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.) 37,683.06 acres allotted to 536 Indians and 321.60 acres reserved for agency and school purposes; 1,361.21 acres allotted to 17 Cass Lake Indians; residue, 55,054 acres; to be opened to public settlement.
Mdewakanton	do	Mdewakanton Sioux	1,101	1¾	By purchase. (See acts of Congress, July 4, 1884; Mar. 3, 1885; May 15, 1886; June 29, 1888; Mar. 2, 1889; Aug. 19, 1890.) 339.70 acres deeded to Indians; 1,100.99 acres held in trust by the United States for Indians. (See annual report, 1891, pp. 111 and 179.)
Mille Lac	White Earth (consolidated).	Mille Lac and Snake River band of Chippewa.	[f]61,014	95⅜	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. 48.) Joint resolution (No. 5), Dec. 19, 1888, vol. 25, p. 576; and joint resolution (No. 40), approved May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 745.
Red Lake	Leech Lake	Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewa	[g]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[e]	Bois Fort band of Chippewa	[g]1,080	1¾	Executive order, Dec. 2d, 1882, act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.
White Earth	White Earth (consolidated.)	Chippewa of the Mississippi; Gull Lake, Pembina, Otter Tail, and Pillager Chippewa.	[g]703,512	1,099⅜	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.)

[a] Approximate. [b] In Kansas and Nebraska. [c] Surveyed. [d] Agency abolished June 30, 1889. [e] In Minnesota and Wisconsin. [f] 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. [g] Outboundaries surveyed.

REF00748B2

Schedules showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles.[a]	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
MINNESOTA—continued.					
White Oak Point and Chippewa.	Leech Lake	Lake Winnibigoshish and Pillager bands of Chippewa 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, 43.) 14,398.73 acres allotted to 180 Lake Winnibigoshish Indians; the residue, 112,663.01 acres, of Lake Winnibigoshish reserve to be opened to public settlement; 38,980.22 acres allotted to 479 Chippewa Indians (L. R. 399, p. 340). Residue, 154,855 acres, restored to public domain.
Total			1,566,707	2,447½	
MONTANA.					
Blackfeet	Blackfeet	Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	960,000	1,500	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Congress approved Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Feb. 11, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 120; agreement made Sept. 26, 1895, approved by act of Congress June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 353.
Crow	Crow	Mountain and River Crow	[b]c3,504,000	5,475	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress Apr. 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 42, and agreement made Aug. 22, 1881, approved by Congress July 16, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157; Executive order Dec. 7, 1886; agreement made Dec. 8, 1890; ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1039-1043; agreement made Aug. 27, 1892. (See Annual Report, 1892, p. 748; also President's proclamation, Oct. 15, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1034.)
Fort Belknap	Fort Belknap	Gros Ventre and Assiniboin	497,600	777½	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 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Congress approved Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880; and agreement made Dec. 28, 1886, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 116.
Jocko	Flathead	Bitter Root, Carlos Band, Flathead, Kutenai, Lower Kalispel, and Pend d'Oreille.	[b]1,433,600	2,240	Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975.
Northern Cheyenne	Tongue River	Northern Cheyenne	[c]489,500	765	Executive orders, Nov. 26, 1884, and Mar. 19, 1900.
Total			8,660,700	13,532½	
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, 637; Executive orders, Feb. 27, July 20, 1876, Nov. 16, 1877, Aug. 31, 1869, Dec. 31, 1873, and Feb. 9, 1885; 32,875.75 acres selected as homesteads, 38,908.01 acres selected as allotments, and 1,130.70 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes.
Omaha	Omaha and Winnebago.	Omaha	[d]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, act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stats., p. 612); 127,247.29 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. 675; act of Congress approved Mar. 2, 1889, sec. 13, vol. 25, p. 888. 27,202.08 acres allotted to 167 Indians; 160 acres reserved and occupied by agency and school buildings. (See letter book 205, p. 339, also President's proclamation, Oct. 23, 1890; vol. 26, p. 1559.)
Sioux (additional)	Pine Ridge	Oglala Sioux	32,000	50	Executive order, Jan. 24, 1882.
Winnebago	Omaha and Winnebago.	Winnebago	[d]27,495	43	Act of Congress approved Feb. 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658; treaty of Mar. 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874. (See vol. 6, Indian deeds, p. 215.) 80,512.87 acres allotted to 1,014 Indians; the residue, 27,495 acres, unallotted.
Total			74,592	116½	

[a] Approximate. [b] Outboundaries surveyed. [c] Partly surveyed. [d] Surveyed.

REF00748B3

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles.[a]	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEVADA.					
Duck Valley[b]	Western Shoshoni	Piiute and Western Shoshoni	[c]312,320	488	Executive orders, Apr. 16, 1877, and May 4, 1886.
Moapa River	Nevada	Chemehuevi, Kaibab, Pawipit, Paiute, and Shivwits.	[c]1,000	1½	Executive orders, Mar. 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874; act of Congress approved Mar. 13, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445; selection approved by Secretary of Interior, July 3, 1875.
Pyramid Lake	do	Paiute	[c]322,000	503⅛	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874.
Walker River	do	do	[c]318,815	498⅛	Executive order, Mar. 19, 1874.
Total			954,135	1,491	
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.					
Jicarilla Apache	Pueblo	Jicarilla Apache	[d]286,400	447½	Executive order, Feb. 11, 1887. 129,313.35 acres allotted to 845 Indians, and 280.44 acres reserved for mission, school, and agency purposes (L. B. 335, p. 328). The residue, 286,400 acres, unallotted.
Mescalero Apache	Mescalero	Mescalero and Mimbreño Apache	[c]474,240	741	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1883.
Pueblo: Jemez	Pueblo	Pueblo	[c]17,510	1,081	Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Congress approved Dec. 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242, and for 1880, p. 658.) See Executive orders of June 13 and September 4, 1902, setting apart additional lands for San Felipe and Nambe Pueblos.
Acoma			[c]95,792		
San Juan			[c]17,545		
Picuris			[c]17,461		
San Felipe			[c]34,767		
Pecos			[c]18,763		
Cochiti			[c]24,256		
Santo Domingo			[c]74,743		
Taos			[c]17,361		
Santa Clara			[c]17,369		
Tesuque			[c]17,471		
St. Ildefonso			[c]17,293		
Pojoaque			[c]13,520		
Sia			[c]17,515		
Sandia			[c]24,187		
Isleta			[c]110,080		
Nambe			[c]13,586		
Laguna			[c]125,225		
Santa Ana			[c]17,361		
Zuñi	do	do	[c]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	2,605⅛	

NEW YORK.					
Allegany	New York	Onondaga and Seneca	[c]30,469	47⅝	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Cattaraugus	do	Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca	[c]21,680	34	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587. (See annual report, 1877, p. 164.)
Oil Spring	do	Seneca	[b]640	1	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 166.)
Oneida	do	Oneida	[b]350	½	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 168.)
Onondaga	do	Oneida, Onondaga, and St. Regis	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.
Tonowanda	do	Cayuga and Tonawanda bands of Seneca	[c]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	[c]50,000	78	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, 1884, vol. 23, p. 441, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated Oct. 9, 1876, and Aug. 14, 1880. (See also H. R. Ex. Docs. No. 196, 47th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 128, 53d Cong., 2d sess.) Now held in fee by Indians, who are incorporated.
			[c]15,211	24	
			[c]33,000	51½	
Total			98,211	153½	
NORTH DAKOTA.					
Devils Lake	Devils Lake	Assiniboin, Cuthead, Santee, Sisseton, Yankton, and Wahpeton Sioux.	[d]98,224	153½	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505, agreement Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328-337, Comp. Indian Laws.) 131,506.35 acres allotted to 1,132 Indians; 727.83 acres reserved for church, and 193.61 acres reserved for Government purposes. The residue, 98,224 acres, held in common.

[a] Approximate. [b] Partly in Idaho. [c] Outboundaries surveyed. [d] Surveyed.

REF00748B4

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles.[a]	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NORTH DAKOTA—cont'd.					
Fort Berthold	Fort Berthold	Arikara, Grosventre, and Mandan	884,780	1,382½	Unratified agreement of Sept. 17, 1851, and July 27, 1866 (see p. 322, Comp. Indian Laws); Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, July 13, 1880, and June 17, 1892; agreement Dec. 14, 1886, ratified by act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 25, p. 1052. (See Pres. proc. May 29, 1891, vol. 27, p. 979.) 40,340 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.	[b]2,672,640	4,176	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders Jan. 11–Mar. 16, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876. Agreement ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884 (1,520,640 acres in South Dakota); act of Congress, Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554.
Turtle Mountain	Devils Lake	Chippewa of the Mississippi	[b]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. 1022–1026. 529,682.06 acres allotted to 3,294 Indians; 281,828.55 acres for school lands; 32,343.93 acres reserved for military, agency, mission, etc., purposes; the residue, 3,500,562.05 acres, opened to settlement. (See Pres. proc. Apr. 12, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1018.) Executive order, July 12, 1895.
Iowa	Sac and Fox	Iowa and Tonkawa			Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement May 20, 1890, ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 753. 8,685.30 acres allotted to 109 Indians; 20 acres held in common for church, school, etc.; the residue opened to settlement. Proclamation of President Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See annual report, 1891, p. 677 and letter book 222, p. 364.)
Kaw	Osage	Kansa or Kaw	[c]100,137	156¼	Act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.
Kickapoo	Sac and Fox	Mexican Kickapoo			Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement June 21, 1891; ratified by act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 557. 22,529.15 acres allotted to 283 Indians; 479.72 acres reserved for mission, agency, and school purposes; residue opened to settlement by proclamation of the President May 18, 1896, vol. 29, p. 865.
Kiowa and Comanche	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Apache, Comanche, Delaware, and Kiowa	[c]480,000	750	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589; agreement made Oct. 21, 1892; ratified by act of Congress approved June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 672, ceding 2,488,893 acres, of which 443,338 acres have been allotted to 2,779 Indians; 11,972 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 2,033,583 acres, opened to settlement (letter books 486, p. 440; 488, p. 478).
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. LXIII). (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 476.) (See deed from Nez Perces, May 22, 1885, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 504.) 11,273.79 acres allotted to 73 Indians; 160.50 acres reserved for Government and school purposes. The residue, 79,276.60 acres, opened to settlement (letter book 257, p. 240).
Osage	Osage	Great and Little Osage and Quapaw	[c]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 Cherokee, 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, 63,418.50 acres, unallotted.
Pawnee	do	Pawnee			Act of Congress approved Apr. 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. (Of this 230,014 acres are Cherokee and 58,006 acres are Creek lands.) (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 470.) 112,859.84 acres allotted to 821 Indians; 840 acres were reserved for school, agency, and cemetery purposes; the residue, 169,320 acres, opened to settlement (letter books 261, p. 388, and 263, p. 5).
Ponca	do	Ponca	[c]26,328	41	Acts of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76, and Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 473.) There has been allotted to 627 Indians 75,042.70 acres, and reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes 523.33 acres, leaving unallotted 26,328.05 acres (letter book 302, p. 311).

[a] Approximate. [b] Partly surveyed. [c] Surveyed.

[a] 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 31,333.25 acres, or 49 square miles.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles.[a]	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA TERRITORY—continued.					
Potawatomi	Sac 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 1,499 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. 442, 444, and annual report for 1891, p. 677.)
Sac and Fox	do	Ottawa, Sac 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. 87,583.64 acres allotted to 548 Indians, and 800 acres reserved for school and agency purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, p. 169, and annual report for 1891, p. 677.)
Wichita	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Ioni, Caddo, Comanche, Delaware, Towakoni, Waco, and Wichita.			(See treaty of July 4, 1866, with Delawares, art. 4, vol. 14, p. 794.) Unratified agreement, Oct. 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 301.) Agreement made June 4, 1891, ratified by act of Congress approved Mar. 2, 1895, vol. 28, p. 876. 152,991 acres allotted to 965 Indians; 4,151 acres reserved for agency, school, religious and other purposes. The residue, 586,468 acres, opened to settlement (letter book 490, p. 90).
			[b]1,511,576	2,362	Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River. Act of Congress approved May 4, 1896, vol. 29, p. 113. President's proclamation Mar. 16, 1896, vol. 29, p. 878.
Total			3,651,518	5,705	
OREGON.					
Grande Ronde	Grande Ronde	Kalapuya, Clackamas, Cow Creek, Lakmiut, Mary's River, Molala, Nestucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, Umpqua, Wapato, and Yamhill.	[b]26,111	40½	Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order June 30, 1857. 440 acres reserved for Government use and 33,146 acres allotted to 269 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).	[c]872,186	1,362½	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707. 177,719.62 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.
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 551 Indians. Residue, 177,563.66 acres (except 5 sections), ceded to United States. (See letter book 281, p. 358.) President's proclamation May 16, 1896, vol. 29, p. 866.
Umatilla	Umatilla	Cayuse, Umatilla, and Wallawalla	[b]79,820	124¾	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 297; Mar. 3, 1885, vol. 23, p. 341, and sec. 8 of act of Oct. 17, 1888, vol. 25, p. 550. (See orders Secretary of Interior, Dec. 4, 1888, annual report, 1891, p. 682.) 76,933.90 acres allotted to 893 Indians, 980 acres reserved for school and mission purposes. (See letter book 255, p. 182.)
Warm Springs	Warm Springs	Des Chutes, John Day, Paiute, Tenino, Warm Springs, and Wasco.	[b]322,108	503¼	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963. 140,696.45 acres allotted to 969 Indians, and 1,196 acres reserved for church, school, and agency purposes. The residue, 322,108 acres, unallotted (letter book 334, p. 295).
Total			1,300,225	2,031¼	
SOUTH DAKOTA.					
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé	Lower Yanktonai, Lower Brulé, Miniconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux.	[b]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, 1886, p. lx); act of Congress approved Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888; President's proclamation, Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1564. There has been allotted to 840 Indians 172,413.81 acres, and reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes 1,076.90 acres, leaving a residue of 112,031 acres (letter books 302, p. 443; 372, p. 485; 373, p. 347).
Lake Traverse	Sisseton	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux			Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328–337, Comp. Indian Laws.) Agreement, Dec. 12, 1889, ratified by act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1035–1038. 309,904.92 acres allotted to 1,339 Indians, 32,840.25 acres reserved for school purposes, 1,347.01 acres for church and agency purposes; the residue, 574,678.40 acres, opened to settlement. (See President's proclamation Apr. 11, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1017.)

[a] Approximate. [b] Surveyed. [c] Outboundaries surveyed.

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Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles.[a]	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
SOUTH DAKOTA—cont'd.					
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. Act of Congress Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Congress approved Feb. 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.)
Lower Brulé	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Lower Brulé and Lower Yanktonai Sioux	[b c] 200,694	313¼	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. Act of Congress Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 25, p. 1554. (See act of Congress approved Feb. 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) Agreement made Mar. 1, 1898, ratified by act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1362, ceding 120,000 acres to the United States. 151,856 acres allotted to 555 Indians. (See letter book 498, p. 336.)
Pine Ridge	Pine Ridge	Brulé, Northern Cheyenne, and Oglala Sioux	[b c] 3,155,200	4,930	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 22,000 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.)
Rosebud	Rosebud	Loafer, Miniconjou, Northern Oglala, Two Kettle, Upper Brulé, and Wahzhazhe Sioux.	[b c] 2,256,100	3,525	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. 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.) 972,059.52 acres allotted to 3,577 Sioux Indians on Rosebud Reservation (letter books 392, 450, and 560, pp. 242, 271, and 110.) The residue, 2,256,100 acres, unallotted. Agreement made Mar. 10, 1898, ratified by act of Congress, approved Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1364.

Yankton	Yankton	Yankton Sioux			Treaty of Apr. 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744. 268,567.72 acres allotted to 2,649 Indians, and 1,252.89 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter book 207, p. 1.) Agreement Dec. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 314. The residue opened to settlement. (See President's proclamation May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 865.)
Total			8,591,865	13,424	
UTAH.					
Uinta Valley	Uinta and Ouray	Gosiute, Pavant, Uinta, Yampa, Grand River, Uncompahgre, and White River Ute.	[b c] 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 (Tsinuk), Clatsop, and Chehalis	[d] 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.
Columbia	Colville	Chief Moses and his people	[d] 24,220	38	Executive orders, Apr. 19, 1879; Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79.) Executive order, May 1, 1886.
Colville	do	Cœur d'Aléne, Colville, Kalispel, Okinagan, Lake, Methow, Nespelim, Pend d'Oreille, Sanpoil, and Spokan.	1,300,000	2,031	Executive orders, Apr. 9 and July 2, 1872; act of Congress July 1, 1892, vol. 27, p. 62. (See acts of Congress approved Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 9, and July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 598.) 50,900.30 acres in north half allotted to 648 Indians (see letter book 428, p. 100); remainder of north half, estimated at 1,449,268 acres, to be opened to settlement Oct. 10, 1900 (see proclamation of the President dated Apr. 10, 1900, 31 Stats., p. 1963). The residue, 1,300,000 acres (estimated), unallotted.
Hoh River	Neah Bay	Hoh	640	1	Executive order, Sept. 11, 1893.
Lummi	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	[d] 1,884	3	Treaty of Point Elliott, 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	[b] 23,040	36	Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, Oct. 26, 1872, Jan. 2 and Oct. 21, 1873.
Muckleshoot	Tulalip	Muckleshoot	[d] 3,367	5	Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Apr. 9, 1874.

[a] Approximate. [b] Outboundaries surveyed. [c] Partly surveyed. [d] Surveyed.

9674—02—39

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles.[a]	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WASHINGTON—cont'd.					
Nisqualli	Puyallup (consolidated).	Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stallakoom, and five others.			Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, Jan. 20, 1857. Land all allotted. 4,718 acres to 30 Indians.
Osette		Osette	640	1	Executive order, Apr. 12, 1893.
Port Madison	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	[b]2,015	3	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1864. 5,269.48 acres allotted to 35 Indians; the residue, 2,915 acres, unallotted.
Puyallup	Puyallup (consolidated).	Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stallakoom, and five others.	[c]599	1	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 22, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1873. 17,463 acres allotted to 169 Indians; the residue, 599 acres, unallotted.
Quileute	Neah Bay	Quileute	[c]837	1¼	Executive order, Feb. 19, 1889.
Quinaielt	Puyallup (consolidated).	Hoh, Quaitso, and Quinaielt	[c]224,000	350	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and Jan. 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971. Executive order, Nov. 4, 1873.
Shoalwater	do	Shoalwater and Chehalis	[b]335	½	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866.
Skokomish	do	Clallam, Skokomish, and Twana	[b]276	½	Treaty of Point No Point, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, Feb. 25, 1874. 4,714 acres allotted to 46 Indians; the residue, 276 acres, unallotted.
Snohomish or Tulalip	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	[b]8,930	14	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Dec. 23, 1873. 13,560 acres allotted to 94 Indians; the residue, 8,930 acres, unallotted.
Spokan	Colville	Spokan	153,600	240	Executive order, Jan. 18, 1881.
Squaxon Island (Klahchemin).	Puyallup (consolidated).	Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stallakoom, and five others.			Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; land all allotted, 1,494.25 acres, to 22 Indians.
Swinomish (Perrys Island).	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	[b]1,710	2¾	Treaty of Point Elliott, 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, Palooe, Topnish, Wasco, and Yakima.	[d]567,010	917	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951; Executive order, Nov. 28, 1892. Agreement Jan. 8, 1894, ratified by act of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 320. 211,972.48 acres allotted to 2,417 Indians, and 1,020.24 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter books 354, p. 419, and 416, p. 263.) The residue, 567,009.68 acres, held in common.
Total			2,333,574	3,646¼	
WISCONSIN.					
Lac Court Oreille	La Pointe[e]	Lac Court Oreille Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	[b]20,096	31¼	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1860, Apr. 4, 1865. (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.	[b]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.	[b]83,816	131	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 40,517.03 acres allotted; the residue, 83,816 acres, unallotted. (See letter to General Land Office, Sept. 17, 1869, and 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 8 and June 3, 1863.) 2,536.91 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	[c]231,680	362	Treaties of Oct. 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952; of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, and Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679.
Oneida	do	Oneida			Treaty of Feb. 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566. 65,402.13 acres allotted to 1,501 Indians. Remainder, 84.08 acres, reserved for school purposes.
Stockbridge	do	Stockbridge and Munsee	[b]11,803	18½	Treaties of Nov. 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 955; Feb. 5, 1856, vol. 11, 663, and of Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Congress approved Feb. 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404. (For area, see act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.)
Total			381,061	595¼	
WYOMING.					
Wind River	Shoshoni	Northern Arapaho and Eastern Band of Shoshoni.	[d]1,754,960	2,742	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and Dec. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291; Executive order, May 21, 1887. Agreement made Apr. 21, 1896, amended and accepted by act of June 7, 1896 (vol. 30, p. 93); amendment accepted by Indians July 10, 1897. (See 29026-97 and letter book 359, p. 468.)
Total			1,754,960	2,742	
Grand total			75,148,643	117,420	

[a] Approximate. [b] Surveyed. [c] Outboundaries surveyed. [d] Partly surveyed. [e] In Minnesota and Wisconsin.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

GREENVILLE SCHOOL, CALIFORNIA.

WHITE HOUSE, *November 26, 1902.*

It is hereby ordered that the southeast quarter of section 31, township 27 north, range 10 east, Mount Diablo meridian, California, be and the same is hereby reserved and set apart for Indian school purposes, the same to form a part of the land of the Greenville, California, Indian Industrial Training School.

T. ROOSEVELT.

REF0074888

SCHOOL SITES.

Phoenix School, Arizona.—By the Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stats., p. 1081), Congress appropriated $4,800 for the purchase of 80 acres of land with water rights, etc., for the use of this school. A deed dated April 24, 1902, was executed by Frank E. Whitton and Adele F., his wife, and Anna Vosskuhler, conveying to the United States, for $4,300, the E. ½ of the SE. ¼ of sec. 21, T. 2 N., R. 3 E., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, in Maricopa County, Ariz., together with water right No. — in Arizona Canal; also a water-right deed, No. 472, dated April 24, 1902, for water to be used on the land, issued by the officers of the Arizona Water Company to Frank E. Whitton, and by him transferred the same day to the United States. The deeds were submitted to the Department May 31, and were returned June 21, with the written opinion of the Attorney-General of June 19 as to validity of title, and approved June 28, 1902, with authority to purchase. They were sent to Superintendent Goodman July 3, 1902, to be recorded and to have abstract of title brought up to date, and returned by him July 11, one deed duly recorded in the recorder of deeds office, Maricopa County, Ariz., in book 57 of deeds, pages 631–633, and in this office in Miscellaneous Record Book, volume 5, pages 167–168. The other, or water-right deed, was duly recorded in volume 58 of deeds, pages 1 to 9, same county, and in this office in Miscellaneous Record Book, volume 5, pages 168–173.

Greenville School, California.—For additional land secured for Greenville School, see Executive order of November 26, 1902, on preceding page.

Riverside School, California.—July 31, 1900, the Department authorized negotiations for the purchase for this school for sewage disposal of lot 4, block 13, of the lands of the Riverside Land and Irrigating Company in San Bernardino County, Cal., at a cost not to exceed $500, with the suggestion that a permit be obtained from the city or county authorities, as the case might be, for excavating and to lay sewer to connect the school tract with the tract selected for sewage deposits, so that no subsequent difficulty might be encountered in that respect. A deed dated August 30, 1900, was executed by Frank A. Miller and Isabella D. Miller, his wife, conveying to the United States for $500 the aforesaid lot, containing 10 acres as surveyed by Miller and Newman, a plat of which survey is of record in the county recorder's office of the county of San Bernardino, Cal., in book 1, maps at page 70 thereof, with a certificate of stock No. 1560, for 20 shares of the capital stock of the Riverside Water Company, in the name of the United States, attached to said land; also a "permit to open public streets" on Magnolia avenue and Jackson street, etc.

The deed was submitted to the Department December 1, 1900, and was returned approved February 18, 1901, with the written opinion of the Attorney-General of February 16, 1901, as to the validity of title, with authority to pay for the land at $500. It was sent to Superintendent Hall to be recorded and have abstract of title brought up to date. This deed was recorded March 1, 1901, in recorder of deeds office, Riverside County, Cal., in book 119 of deeds, page 1 et seq., and in this office in Miscellaneous Record Book, vol. 5, pages 94–96.

By the Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stats., p. 1082), Congress appropriated $16,000 for the purchase of another tract of 100 acres of land for this school. April 23, 1901, under instructions from this office, Superintendent Harwood Hall reported three tracts of land available for the school site. July 19, 1901, Supervisor Frank M. Conser reported respecting these three tracts as school sites and recommended the purchase of the 100 acres of land from the Riverside Land Company, in blocks 52 and 56, which had been recommended by Superintendent Hall. Under authority of August 5, 1901, a deed dated September, 1901, was executed by George Frost, president of the Riverside Land Company, conveying to the United States for $10,000—

All of lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, and 12; also fractional lots 13 and 14 lying northerly of a road 100 feet wide, which road lies along the northerly side of the lower canal of the Riverside Water Company, following the curvature thereof, and is 100 feet wide, measured at right angles, northerly from the center

of said canal; all in block 52 of the land of the Riverside Land and Irrigating Company, as surveyed by Miller and Newman, a plat of which is of record as above stated in book 1 of maps, page 70 thereof. Also beginning at the intersection of the northerly line of the above-described 100 feet street or road and the westerly line of Lincoln street, thence N. 33° 59' W., along the westerly line of Lincoln street, 963.9 feet to the corner common to lots 8 and 9 of block 56 of said lands, thence S. 56° 07' W., 1,168.2 feet along the northerly side of lots 9 and 10 in said block 56, then S. 33° 59' E., 1,227.6 feet to the northerly line (side) of the said 100 feet road, thence running easterly along the northerly line (side) of the said road to the place of beginning, all according to a map of the subdivision of blocks 52, 53, 55, and 56 of the said lands of the Riverside Land and Irrigating Company as subdivided by the Riverside Land Company, a map of which subdivision is recorded in the office of the county recorder of the county of Riverside, California, in book 5 of maps, at page 44 thereof, containing 100 acres of land, more or less, together with 200 shares of the capital stock of the Riverside Water Company.

This deed was submitted to the Department October 3, 1901, and was returned approved, November 13, 1901, with the written opinion of the Attorney-General of November 12, 1901, as to validity of title and with authority to pay $10,000 for the land.

It was sent to Superintendent Hall to be recorded and have abstract of title brought up to date This deed was recorded November 29, 1901, in recorder of deeds office, Riverside County, Cal., in book 133 of deeds, page 95 et seq., and in this office in Miscellaneous Record Book, volume 5, pages 118–121.

Flandreau School, South Dakota.—By the Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1080), Congress appropriated $4,000 to extend the water system, including purchase of 1 acre of land, for the Indian industrial school at Flandreau. Superintendent Peirce reported April 20, 1901, that he had secured a contract for a deed for a tract of land belonging to Mr. Joseph Carrow lying just above the mill dam on the north side of the Big Sioux River, for the sum of $200 and on May 2, he reported that the right of way to this tract was included in the tract for the pump house, and that it belonged to Mr. Carrow.

May 31, 1901, Superintendent Peirce forwarded the deed, contracted for, executed May 15, 1901, from Joseph Carrow, a single man, conveying to the United States for $210 the following-described tract of land:

Lot No. 9, situated in the SE. ¼ of sec. 21, T. 107, R. 48 W., fifth principal meridian, as platted and recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for Moody County, S. Dak., said lot being described as follows: Beginning at a point 24 feet north of a point 36 feet east of the northwest corner of the Flandreau Mill property, thence east 33 rods, south 24 feet, east 7 rods, thence south to the mill pond, thence west along said mill pond to the east line of said mill property, thence north to the northeast corner of said mill property, thence west along the line of said mill property to the public highway, thence north to the place of beginning, as shown by the recorded plat thereof.

This deed was submitted to the Department, June 10, 1901, and was returned September, 12, 1901, with the written opinion of the Attorney-General of September 11, as to validity of title. But for greater certainty in the description of premises he suggested that the following be added thereto by Mr. Carrow:

The said lot being also described as follows: Beginning at a point 24 feet north of a point 36 feet east of the northwest corner of the Flandreau Mill property, thence east 33 rods, thence south 24 feet, thence east 7 rods, thence south to mill pond, thence west along said mill pond to the east line of said mill property, thence north to the northeast corner of said mill property, thence west along the line of said mill property to the public highway, thence west to the place of beginning, as shown by the recorded plat thereof.

The addition having been made and acknowledged, the deed was approved by the Department November 9, 1901, and authority given to purchase at $210. The extra $10 being required to pay for certified copies ordered by the district attorney.

This deed was recorded November 20, 1901, in the office of the register of deeds, Moody County, S. Dak., in book 21 of deeds, page 459, and in this office in Miscellaneous Record Book, volume 5, pages 110–112.

REF0074889

Statistics as to Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
ARIZONA.			
Colorado River Agency: Colorado River boarding	By Government	100	.....
Fort Mojave training	....do	170	.....
Moqui (Hopi) Reservation:			
Moqui (Hopi) boarding	....do	120	.....
Western Navaho boarding	....do	60	.....
Oraibi day	....do	.....	75
Polacca day	....do	.....	35
Second Mesa day	....do	.....	102
Walapai (Hualapai) Reservation:			
Truxton Canyon boarding	....do	80	.....
Havasupai boarding	....do	50	.....
Navaho Agency:			
Navaho boarding	....do	180	.....
Little Water boarding	....do	80	.....
Phœnix training	....do	700	.....
Pima agency:			
Pima boarding	....do	250	.....
Gila Crossing day	....do	.....	40
Maricopa day	....do	.....	15
Salt River day	....do	.....	44
San Xavier Mission day	By Catholic Church	.....	125
St. John's Mission day	....do	.....	140
San Carlos Agency: San Carlos boarding	By Government	100	.....
Fort Apache Agency: Fort Apache boarding	....do	70	.....
Tucson boarding	By Presbyterian Church	170	.....
Rice Station boarding	By Government	300	.....
CALIFORNIA.			
Fort Yuma: Yuma boarding	By Government	180	.....
Hupa Valley Agency: Hupa Valley boarding	....do	160	.....
Mission, Tule River Agency:			
Agua Caliente day	....do	.....	28
Capitan Grande day	....do	.....	30
Kawia (Coahuila) day	....do	.....	24
La Jolla day	....do	.....	30
Martinez day	....do	.....	28
Mesa Grande day	....do	.....	24
Pechanga day	....do	.....	32
Potrero day	....do	.....	28
Rincon day	....do	.....	25
Saboba day	....do	.....	32
Tule River day	....do	.....	31
Perris training	....do	150	.....
Greenville training	....do	50	.....
Fort Bidwell training	....do	100	.....
Big Pine day	....do	.....	30
Bishop day	....do	.....	60
Independence day	....do	.....	28
Manchester day	....do	.....	40
Potter Valley day	....do	.....	50
Ukiah day	....do	.....	24
Upper Lake day	....do	.....	30
Round Valley Agency: Round Valley boarding	....do	125	.....
San Diego industrial boarding	By Catholic Church	150	.....
Banning: St. Boniface's boarding	....do	150	.....
Kelseyville: St. Turibius boarding	....do	20	.....
COLORADO.			
Grand Junction training	By Government	175	.....
Fort Lewis training	....do	300	.....
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall Agency: Fort Hall boarding	By Government	150	.....
Lemhi Agency: Lemhi boarding	....do	40	.....
Fort Lapwai boarding	....do	200	.....
Bingham County public day, district No. 24	By contract	.....	.....
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Quapaw Agency: Seneca training	By Government	120	.....

the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

Number of employees.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita to Government per annum.	Value of subsistence raised by school.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties per annum.
Sex.		Race.										
Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.		Boarding.	Day.						
6	7	4	9	123	115	.....	12	$16,968.86	$147.47	.....	.....	.....
12	9	4	17	173	168	.....	12	22,548.87	134.22	$1,896.00	.....	.....
9	6	2	13	174	168	.....	10	24,818.93	147.91	165.00	.....	.....
4	5	1	8	115	110	.....	10	12,854.81	116.86	.....	.....	.....
1	4	2	3	132	.....	116	10	4,902.72	42.26	.....	.....	.....
1	1	...	2	47	.....	37	10	1,978.69	53.47	.....	.....	.....
1	4	1	4	102	.....	99	10	4,842.68	48.91	.....	.....	.....
5	8	4	9	160	150	.....	9	15,378.44	102.52	.....	.....	.....
3	2	....	5	71	67	.....	10	4,355.34	65.01	.....	.....	.....
4	12	2	14	171	140	.....	10	20,799.89	148.57	.....	.....	.....
1	6	...	7	84	69	.....	10	7,506.98	108.80	.....	.....	.....
30	27	15	42	763	655	.....	12	97,982.23	149.59	2,013.60	.....	.....
12	15	9	18	328	263	.....	10	31,865.40	121.16	.....	.....	.....
1	1	2	....	48	.....	40	10	1,095.85	27.39	.....	.....	.....
1	1	....	2	43	.....	41	9	1,006.24	24.54	.....	.....	.....
1	1	2	....	41	.....	35	10	1,069.61	30.56	.....	.....	.....
1	3	1	3	136	.....	101	9	.....	.....	.....	$1,000.00	$9.90
...	1	....	1	130	.....	109	10	.....	.....	.....	860.11	7.89
5	7	3	9	114	101	.....	10	14,209.22	140.69	.....	.....	.....
1	10	....	11	75	72	.....	10	14,241.17	197.79	131.65	.....	.....
5	12	4	13	150	148	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	21,000.00	141.88
8	12	7	13	215	211	.....	10	29,638.75	140.46	389.35	.....	.....
11	9	6	14	131	119	.....	10	19,819.96	166.55	.....	.....	.....
7	13	9	11	181	145	.....	10	20,636.61	142.32	634.48	.....	.....
....	1	....	1	19	.....	15	10	748.34	49.89	.....	.....	.....
1	1	....	2	20	.....	11	10	1,141.12	103.74	.....	.....	.....
1	1	....	2	11	.....	8	10	1,161.88	145.24	.....	.....	.....
1	1	....	2	24	.....	17	10	1,200.81	70.63	.....	.....	.....
1	1	....	2	20	.....	13	10	1,107.43	85.18	.....	.....	.....
....	2	1	1	22	.....	13	10	1,176.44	90.42	.....	.....	.....
....	2	....	2	32	.....	17	10	1,210.62	71.21	.....	.....	.....
....	2	1	1	23	.....	12	10	1,201.55	100.12	.....	.....	.....
....	2	1	1	30	.....	25	10	1,240.17	49.61	.....	.....	.....
1	1	....	2	21	.....	14	10	1,222.09	87.29	.....	.....	.....
1	1	....	2	23	.....	15	10	1,180.03	79.07	.....	.....	.....
9	10	7	12	253	226	.....	12	22,322.78	98.95	151.95	.....	.....
3	5	1	7	76	63	.....	10	8,105.24	128.65	91.35	.....	.....
8	6	2	6	50	45	.....	10	7,724.19	171.65	492.25	.....	.....
....	1	....	1	26	.....	18	10	775.00	43.06	.....	.....	.....
....	1	....	1	65	.....	44	10	806.95	18.34	.....	.....	.....
....	1	....	1	18	.....	13	10	749.84	57.68	.....	.....	.....
....	1	....	1	21	.....	11	10	720.00	65.45	.....	.....	.....
....	1	....	1	37	.....	29	10	868.83	27.70	.....	.....	.....
....	1	....	1	26	.....	14	10	983.33	44.80	.....	.....	.....
....	1	....	1	22	.....	14	10	683.33	48.80	.....	.....	.....
4	7	3	8	131	113	.....	10	14,610.32	129.29	.....	.....	.....
4	6	....	10	68	65	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	6,831.00	105.09
5	8	....	13	114	106	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	10,000.00	94.54
5	....	....	5	a10	7	3	10	.....	.....	.....	600.00	60.00
10	10	4	16	176	160	.....	12	25,517.53	146.98	1,894.48	.....	.....
21	16	17	20	341	266	.....	12	40,468.01	152.89	580.00	.....	.....
7	11	5	13	171	154	.....	10	21,109.48	135.82	3,889.06	.....	.....
2	4	1	5	64	51	.....	10	6,282.97	122.80	220.84	.....	.....
5	9	....	14	186	127	.....	10	20,516.88	151.55	169.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	8	77.49	40.00	.....	.....	.....
8	13	11	10	220	158	.....	10	17,769.55	112.47	884.80	.....	.....

a And 8 day pupils.

REF0074890

Statistics as to Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902—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 annum.	Value of subsistence raised by school.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties per annum.
		Boarding.	Day.	Sex. Male.	Sex. Female.	Race. Indian.	Race. White.		Boarding.	Day.						
IOWA.																
Sac and Fox Agency: Sac and Fox boarding	By Government	80	.....	4	4	....	8	92	42	.....	10	$7,876.93	$187.55	$77.75	.....	.....
KANSAS.																
Potawatomi and Great Nemaha Agency:																
Potawatomi boarding	By Government	80	.....	4	7	3	8	109	98	.....	10	11,100.07	113.27	.....	.....	.....
Kickapoo boarding	....do	60	.....	2	7	1	8	79	61	.....	10	7,699.00	126.21	.....	.....	.....
Great Nemaha day	....do	.....	30	1	3	1	3	22	.....	12	10	341.27	70.11	.....	.....	.....
Clerk for all these schools	....do	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	720.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence: Haskell Institute	....do	700	.....	30	31	18	43	371	690	.....	12	106,154.15	153.85	5,663.86	.....	.....
MICHIGAN.																
Baraga: Chippewa boarding	By Catholic Church	140	.....	.....	6	.....	6	14	13	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	$1,290.50	$99.27
Bay Mills day	By Government	.....	50	1	.....	.....	1	39	.....	19	10	600.00	31.59	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Springs boarding	By Catholic Church	120	.....	6	8	.....	14	79	77	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	3,500.00	45.45
Isabella County public day, fractional district No. 1	By contract	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	5	9	111.67	40.00	.....	.....	.....
Lapeer County public day, district No. 9	....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2+	6	63.91	40.00	.....	.....	.....
Mount Pleasant training	By Government	300	.....	10	13	5	16	321	243	.....	12	32,199.47	132.51	2,637.90	.....	.....
MINNESOTA.																
White Earth Agency:																
White Earth boarding	By Government	134	.....	7	12	11	8	177	150	.....	10	21,425.82	142.84	240.00	.....	.....
White Earth day	....do	.....	40	.....	1	.....	1	49	.....	a 33	2	94.01	2.85	.....	.....	.....
Pine Point boarding	....do	75	.....	3	7	7	3	93	84	.....	10	9,407.98	112.00	181.40	.....	.....
Wild Rice River boarding	....do	65	.....	2	11	7	6	112	97	.....	10	11,840.24	122.06	96.00	.....	.....
St. Benedict's Orphan Mission boarding	By Catholic Church	150	.....	2	5	2	5	93	91	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	7,560.00	83.08
Leech Lake Agency:																
Bena boarding	By Government	40	.....	2	5	6	1	54	45	.....	10	6,026.79	133.93	12.80	.....	.....
Cass Lake boarding	....do	40	.....	2	3	2	3	47	35	.....	10	4,243.47	121.24	.....	.....	.....
Cross Lake boarding	....do	40	.....	2	4	6	.....	61	43	.....	10	5,864.26	136.15	165.00	.....	.....
Leech Lake boarding	....do	60	.....	2	7	5	4	86	72	.....	10	9,510.78	132.09	34.35	.....	.....
Red Lake boarding	....do	100	.....	5	7	5	7	94	77	.....	10	10,882.23	141.33	35.65	.....	.....
Field service for these schools	....do	.....	.....	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,400.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Mission boarding, Red Lake Reservation	By Catholic Church	80	.....	3	5	1	7	87	72	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	4,350.00	60.42
Birch Cooley day	By Government	.....	36	1	1	.....	2	29	.....	20	10	916.19	45.81	.....	.....	.....
Morris boarding	....do	160	.....	6	10	2	7	181	151	.....	12	23,824.69	157.78	208.05	.....	.....
Pipestone training	....do	150	.....	5	9	5	9	136	120	.....	12	15,268.31	127.15	2,280.16	.....	.....
MONTANA.																
Fort Shaw training	By Government	300	.....	16	18	8	26	340	310	.....	10	45,783.56	147.68	1,320.60	.....	.....
Blackfeet Agency:																
Blackfeet boarding	....do	60	.....	3	10	4	9	93	74	.....	10	11,601.09	156.77	301.40	.....	.....
Holy Family Mission boarding	By Catholic Church	150	.....	6	7	....	13	76	71	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	12,000.00	169.01
Crow Agency:																
Crow boarding	By Government	150	.....	5	15	4	16	165	161	.....	10	21,461.02	133.42	.....	.....	.....
St. Xavier's Mission boarding	By Catholic Church	150	.....	9	5	....	14	62	58	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	5,130.00	88.45
Flathead Agency:																
Flathead boarding	By Government	45	.....	2	3	2	3	49	44	.....	10	6,553.61	148.95	51.70	.....	.....
St. Ignatius Mission boarding	By Catholic Church	350	.....	13	19	....	32	140	126	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	19,400.00	153.96
Fort Belknap Agency:																
Fort Belknap boarding	By Government	130	.....	5	8	6	7	116	103	.....	10	17,551.55	170.40	267.10	.....	.....
St. Paul's boarding	By Catholic Church	250	.....	11	9	2	18	93	76	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	15,000.00	197.37
Fort Peck Agency:																
Fort Peck boarding	By Government	200	.....	10	15	8	17	237	200	.....	10	26,324.56	131.62	245.00	.....	.....
Wolf Point Mission boarding and day	By Presbyterian Church	30	.....	1	2	1	2	b 28	22	3	9	.....	.....	.....	2,301.95	92.08
Valley County: Public day, Poplar district	By State	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	9–	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tongue River Agency:																
Tongue River day	By Government	.....	32	.....	3	.....	3	41	.....	30	10	1,698.56	56.62	.....	.....	.....
St. Labre's Mission boarding	By Catholic Church	65	.....	1	7	1	7	55	52	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	7,959.00	162.88
NEBRASKA.																
Omaha and Winnebago Agency:																
Omaha boarding	By Government	54	.....	3	7	2	8	82	75	.....	10	10,709.17	143.59	295.75	.....	.....
Winnebago boarding	....do	98	.....	3	7	2	8	102	88	.....	10	12,158.25	138.10	166.50	.....	.....
Thurston County:																
Public day, district No. 1	By contract	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	8+	9	329.49	40.00	.....	.....	.....
Public day, district No. 14	....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	6+	9	181.67	40.00	.....	.....	.....
Public day, district No. 16	....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	2+	9	65.99	40.00	.....	.....	.....

a This is the average attendance for six months; four months the pupils were attending White Earth boarding school. Day school established May 5, 1902.

b And 4 day pupils.

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Statistics as to Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902—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 annum.	Value of subsistence raised by school.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties per annum.
		Boarding.	Day.	Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.		Boarding.	Day.						
NEBRASKA—continued.																
Thurston County—Continued.																
Public day, district No. 17	By contract							16		8+	9	$229.00	$40.00			
Public day, district No. 18	do							11		5+	6	107.17	40.00			
Public day, district No. 23	do							12		4+	9	107.67	40.00			
Knox County: Public day, district No. 36	do							18		11+	9	307.41	40.00			
Santee Agency:																
Santee boarding	By Government	50		3	11	6	8	113	86		10	12,706.87	147.75	$238.42		
Hope boarding (Springfield)	do	85		1	6	1	6	57	52		10	6,739.80	129.61	87.45		
Ponca day	do		35		1		1	25		16	10	1,114.03	69.63			
Santee normal training	By Congregational Church.	125		6	13	1	18	[b]68	87	7	10					
Genoa: Training	By Government	325		12	16	7	21	355	307		12	44,139.58	143.78	410.26	$13,250.00	$140.96
NEVADA.																
Nevada: Training	By Government	80		3	6	3	6	76	67		10	12,024.99	179.48			
Carson: Training	do	200		12	11	5	18	271	232		12	32,354.92	139.46	149.86		
Walker River Reservation day	do		35		2		2	32		29	10	1,566.03	53.62			
Western Shoshone Agency: Boarding	do	60		3	5	1	7	65	55		10	8,788.81	159.80	775.63		
Elko County:																
Public day, district No. 2	By contract							2		2		(c)				
Public day, district No. 6	do							3		2	10	c 18.66				
NEW MEXICO.																
Albuquerque: Training	By Government	300		15	19	15	19	368	331		10	45,836.66	137.67	774.50		
Mescalero Agency: Mescalero boarding	do	100		6	7		13	111	106		10	17,183.05	163.36	458.80		
Pueblo day schools under Albuquerque superintendent:																
Acoma	do		50		1		1	40		15	10	806.07	59.87			
Isleta	do		60		1		1	67		42	10	1,049.32	24.98			
Laguna	do		40		1		1	46		32	10	1,077.63	33.68			
Paguate	do		30		1		1	28		19	10	933.49	49.13			
Pescado	do		24		1		1	16		5	5	407.47	81.49			
Parajo	do		20		1		1	20		16	10	912.09	57.01			
San Felipe	do		70		1	1	2	63		46	10	1,736.60	37.75			
Santa Ana	do		18		1		1	20		15	6	472.34	31.49			
Seama	do		40		1		1	36		32	6	413.14	12.91			
Zuni boarding	do	70		2	3	1	4	78	52		9	3,850.96	74.06			
Pueblo day schools under Santa Fé superintendent:																
Cochiti	do		30		1		1	28		15	10	762.12	50.81			
Jemez	do		35		2	1	1	51		26	10	1,185.01	45.58			
Nambe	do		29		2	1	1	21		16	7	676.39	42.27			
Picuris	do		16		1		1	13		10	10	812.35	81.24			
San Ildefonso	do		21		1		1	16		12	10	905.63	75.47			
San Juan	do		32	1			1	28		16	9	778.66	48.67			
Santa Clara	do		30	1			1	32		20	10	760.08	38.00			
Santo Domingo	do		30	1	1		2	36		20	10	1,076.72	53.84			
Sia	do		30	1	1		1	26		21	10	776.96	37.00			
Taos	do		32	1	1	1	1	68		39	10	1,127.93	28.92			
Tesuque	do		20	1	1		1	11		9	9	899.84	77.76			
Supervising teacher and clerk for all these schools	do			1	1		2					1,620.00				
Santa Fe: Training	do	300		14	15	10	19	379	349		10	45,052.38	129.09	1,645.42		
Bernalillo: Boarding	By Catholic Church	125		1	8		9	72	68		10				6,000.00	88.24
Santa Fe: St. Catharine's boarding	do	150		2	14		16	153	140		9				15,000.00	107.14
NORTH CAROLINA.																
Eastern Cherokee Agency: Cherokee boarding	By Government	170		10	11	9	12	183	160		10	20,177.25	126.11	277.42		
NORTH DAKOTA.																
Devils Lake Agency:																
Fort Totten boarding	By Government	350		16	18	9	25	304	245		12	37,458.80	152.87	1,667.56		
Turtle Mountain boarding	By Catholic Church	150		1	10	3	8	135	111		10				12,420.00	111.89
Turtle Mountain day No. 2	By Government		40	1	1	1	1	66		30	10	1,282.58	42.75			
Turtle Mountain day No. 3	do		40	1	1		2	68		31	10	1,294.35	41.75			
Fort Berthold Agency:																
Fort Berthold boarding	do	80		4	7	4	7	110	93		10	14,180.09	151.94	72.00		
No. 1 day	do		40	1	1		2	21		18	10	1,439.23	79.96			
No. 2 day	do		60	1	1		2	25		17	10	1,404.20	82.60			
No. 3 day	do		46	1	1	1	1	35		29	10	1,400.58	48.30			
Mission House boarding	By Congregational Church.	46		1	6	1	6	41	38		10				4,250.62	111.86
Standing Rock Agency:																
Standing Rock boarding	By Government	136		7	14	10	11	156	137		10	22,619.00	165.10	52.48		
Agricultural boarding	do	100		4	10	5	9	151	140		10	15,724.54	112.32	200.00		

[b] And 10 day pupils.

[c] Accounts not settled.

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Statistics as to Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902—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 annum.	Value of subsistence raised by school.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties per annum.
		Boarding.	Day.	Sex. Male.	Sex. Female.	Race. Indian.	Race. White.		Boarding.	Day.						
NORTH DAKOTA—continued.																
Standing Rock Agency—Continued.																
Grand River boarding	By Government	150	.....	7	10	8	9	148	137	.....	9	$17,618.14	$128.60	.....	.....	.....
Cannon Ball day	.....do	.....	40	1	3	4	....	60	.....	44	10	2,606.46	59.28	.....	.....	.....
Porcupine day	.....do	.....	40	2	1	3	....	42	.....	33	10	1,703.59	51.62	.....	.....	.....
Bullhead day	.....do	.....	30	2	1	3	....	32	.....	25	10	1,615.91	64.64	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 day	.....do	.....	30	2	1	2	1	28	.....	20	10	1,539.96	77.00	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 day	.....do	.....	30	1	2	3	....	32	.....	24	10	1,630.36	67.93	.....	.....	.....
Field service for all these schools	.....do	.....	.....	.....	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,346.28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clerk for these schools	.....do	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	840.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Elizabeth's Mission boarding	By Episcopal Church	60	.....	1	4	2	3	63	55	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	$5,000.00	$90.91
OKLAHOMA.																
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency:																
Arapaho boarding	By Government	150	.....	6	11	5	12	134	123	.....	10	18,798.35	152.83	$132.00	.....	.....
Cheyenne boarding	.....do	140	.....	8	12	7	13	153	140	.....	10	20,509.61	146.50	1,138.03	.....	.....
Cantonment boarding	.....do	120	.....	3	8	3	8	114	106	.....	10	13,903.42	131.16	120.30	.....	.....
Red Moon boarding	.....do	76	.....	3	5	2	6	52	44	.....	10	5,550.99	252.98	322.37	.....	.....
Colony: Seger boarding	.....do	150	.....	7	10	6	11	135	125	.....	10	18,991.69	111.93	1,568.24	.....	.....
Chilocco: Training	.....do	400	.....	29	20	13	36	509	429	.....	12	60,916.94	142.00	14,182.62	.....	.....
Kiowa Agency:																
Fort Sill boarding	.....do	150	.....	12	10	10	12	162	155	.....	10	23,662.60	152.66	300.00	.....	.....
Rainy Mountain boarding	.....do	100	.....	4	8	3	9	114	104	.....	10	15,067.53	144.88	250.00	.....	.....
Riverside boarding	.....do	150	.....	10	11	6	15	185	171	.....	10	23,622.86	138.15	190.00	.....	.....
Cache Creek boarding	By Reformed Presbyterian Church.	50	.....	5	6	....	11	49	46	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	4,456.57	96.88
Mary Gregory Memorial boarding	By Presbyterian Church	60	.....	2	6	....	8	25	21	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	6,258.00	298.00
Methvin boarding	By Methodist Church South.	100	.....	3	7	....	10	66	57	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	5,040.00	100.80
St. Patrick's boarding	By Catholic Church	125	.....	3	6	....	9	67	63	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00	39.68
Osage Agency:																
Kaw boarding	By Government	44	.....	2	6	4	4	47	43	.....	10	6,970.07	162.09	653.17	.....	.....
Osage boarding	.....do	180	.....	11	19	11	19	181	163	.....	10	30,203.22	185.30	240.00	.....	.....
St. John's boarding	By contract	150	.....	3	8	....	11	38	34+	.....	12	4,270.01	125.00	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis boarding	.....do	125	.....	3	9	....	12	56	51	.....	12	6,000.00	117.65	.....	.....	.....
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland Agency:																
Pawnee boarding	By Government	130	.....	6	12	6	12	143	140	.....	9	18,502.78	132.16	437.00	.....	.....
Ponca boarding	.....do	100	.....	4	10	6	8	109	107	.....	10	14,897.66	139.23	614.11	.....	.....
Oto boarding	.....do	75	.....	4	9	3	10	99	84	.....	10	12,989.21	154.40	618.65	.....	.....
Sac and Fox Agency:																
Absentee Shawnee boarding	.....do	100	.....	4	9	6	7	102	86	.....	10	12,741.97	148.16	27.60	.....	.....
Sac and Fox boarding	.....do	100	.....	3	10	3	10	97	89	.....	10	10,482.14	117.78	890.31	.....	.....
St. Mary's Academy	By Catholic Church	54	.....	1	12	....	13	59	44	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	4,215.36	96.80
St. Benedict's boarding	.....do	50	.....	18	9	....	27	49	33	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	2,619.29	85.43
Pottawatomie County: Public day, district No. 54	By contract	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	4–	6	74.17	40.00	.....	.....	.....
OREGON.																
Grande Ronde Agency: Grande Ronde boarding	By Government	90	.....	3	6	1	7	93	79	.....	10	7,936.02	100.45	84.00	.....	.....
Klamath Agency:																
Klamath boarding	.....do	110	.....	5	9	2	12	118	107	.....	10	19,389.93	181.21	1,125.15	.....	.....
Yainax boarding	.....do	90	.....	5	7	4	8	110	97	.....	10	15,696.25	161.82	627.90	.....	.....
Clerk for these schools	.....do	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	720.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siletz Agency: Siletz boarding	.....do	100	.....	2	8	5	5	90	70	.....	10	10,075.34	143.93	119.00	.....	.....
Umatilla Agency:																
Umatilla boarding	.....do	125	.....	2	12	4	10	131	103	.....	10	14,156.91	137.45	171.95	.....	.....
Kate Drexel boarding	By Catholic Church	150	.....	6	9	....	15	70	47	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00	127.66
Warm Springs Agency: Warm Springs boarding	By Government	150	.....	6	7	6	7	116	95	.....	10	15,702.41	165.29	552.80	.....	.....
Chemawa: Salem training	.....do	550	.....	23	22	18	32	560	556	.....	12	61,760.27	111.08	1,705.80	.....	.....
Coos County: Public day, district No. 60	By contract	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	3+	5	80.74	40.00	.....	.....	.....
PENNSYLVANIA.																
Carlisle: Training	By Government	950	.....	39	51	15	75	1,086	1,023	.....	12	118,571.74	116.90	.....	5,439.96	5.31
Philadelphia: Lincoln Institution	By voluntary contributions.	70	.....	2	11	2	11	50	50	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	10,000.00	200.00
SOUTH DAKOTA.																
Crow Creek Agency:																
Crow Creek boarding	By Government	140	.....	9	14	10	13	119	105	.....	10	18,219.40	173.52	298.19	.....	.....
Grace boarding	.....do	41	.....	2	5	3	4	42	41	.....	10	6,778.10	165.32	179.29	.....	.....
Field service for these schools	.....do	.....	.....	.....	1	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Immaculate Conception boarding	By Catholic Church	75	.....	6	6	....	12	53	50	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	5,362.56	107.25
Cheyenne River Agency:																
Cheyenne River boarding	By Government	125	.....	5	11	7	9	148	130	.....	10	19,561.80	140.73	.....	.....	.....
St. John's boarding	By Episcopal Church	60	.....	1	5	....	6	50	50	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00	120.00
Oahe boarding	By Congregational Church.	50	.....	1	4	....	5	41	35	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	3,500.00	100.00

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Statistics as to Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902—Continued.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		Number of employees.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost of Government.	Cost per capita to Government per annum.	Value of subsistence raised by school.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties per annum.
		Boarding.	Day.	Sex. Male.	Sex. Female.	Race. Indian.	Race. White.		Boarding.	Day.						
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.																
Cheyenne River Agency—Continued.																
Plum Creek boarding	By Society for Propagation of the Gospel.	10	.....	1	2	....	3	10	10	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	$1,000.00	$100.00
No. 5 day	By Government	.....	25	....	2	1	1	20	.....	27	10	$1,218.36	$45.12	.....	.....	.....
No. 7 day	....do	.....	25	....	2	....	2	26	.....	22	10	1,198.64	54.48	.....	.....	.....
No. 8 day	....do	.....	25	....	1	....	2	30	.....	27	10	1,284.35	47.57	.....	.....	.....
Field service for these schools	....do	.....	.....	....	1	....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,628.85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lower Brulé Agency:																
Lower Brule boarding	....do	140	.....	4	9	3	10	109	104	.....	10	16,951.42	162.99	$385.40	.....	.....
Field service	....do	.....	.....	....	1	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine Ridge Agency:																
Pine Ridge boarding	....do	220	.....	15	11	9	17	236	208	.....	10	35,672.28	171.50	1,656.97	.....	.....
Holy Rosary boarding	By Catholic Church	180	.....	10	7	....	17	186	172	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	14,000.00	81.40
No. 2 day	By Government	.....	35	1	1	....	2	22	.....	18	9	1,160.80	65.60	.....	.....	.....
No. 3 day	....do	.....	35	1	1	....	2	29	.....	23	9	1,255.50	54.59	.....	.....	.....
No. 4 day	....do	.....	35	1	1	....	2	23	.....	22	10	1,325.58	60.25	.....	.....	.....
No. 5 day	....do	.....	35	1	1	....	2	36	.....	29	10	1,610.10	55.52	.....	.....	.....
No. 6 day	....do	.....	35	1	1	....	2	25	.....	19	10	1,249.40	65.76	.....	.....	.....
No. 7 day	....do	.....	35	1	1	1	1	36	.....	31	10	1,406.10	45.36	.....	.....	.....
No. 8 day	....do	.....	35	1	1	....	2	20	.....	18	10	1,253.64	69.65	.....	.....	.....
No. 9 day	....do	.....	35	1	1	....	2	35	.....	25	10	1,388.20	55.53	.....	.....	.....
No. 10 day	....do	.....	35	1	1	....	2	30	.....	27	10	1,353.20	50.12	.....	.....	.....
No. 11 day	....do	.....	35	1	1	....	2	27	.....	23	10	1,358.50	59.07	.....	.....	.....
No. 12 day	....do	.....	35	1	1	....	2	24	.....	17	10	1,147.53	67.50	.....	.....	.....
No. 13 day	....do	.....	35	1	1	....	2	27	.....	23	10	1,291.75	56.16	.....	.....	.....
No. 14 day	....do	.....	35	1	1	....	2	19	.....	15	10	1,226.05	81.73	.....	.....	.....
No. 15 day	....do	.....	35	1	1	....	2	21	.....	18	10	1,263.83	70.21	.....	.....	.....
No. 16 day	....do	.....	35	1	2	1	1	29	.....	24	10	1,350.38	56.27	.....	.....	.....
No. 17 day	....do	.....	35	1	1	....	2	23	.....	20	10	1,237.14	62.86	.....	.....	.....
No. 18 day	....do	.....	35	1	1	2	....	33	.....	21	10	1,272.93	53.04	.....	.....	.....
No. 19 day	....do	.....	35	1	1	....	2	31	.....	25	10	1,189.91	47.60	.....	.....	.....
No. 20 day	....do	.....	35	1	1	....	2	21	.....	18	10	1,274.96	70.83	.....	.....	.....
No. 21 day	....do	.....	35	1	1	1	1	28	.....	21	10	1,309.39	62.35	.....	.....	.....
No. 22 day	....do	.....	35	2	2	....	2	21	.....	17	10	1,193.39	70.20	.....	.....	.....
No. 23 day	....do	.....	35	1	1	....	2	26	.....	23	10	1,210.06	52.61	.....	.....	.....
No. 24 day	....do	.....	35	1	1	....	2	26	.....	23	10	1,246.86	54.21	.....	.....	.....
No. 25 day	....do	.....	35	1	1	....	2	29	.....	27	10	1,276.67	47.23	.....	.....	.....
No. 26 day	....do	.....	35	1	1	....	2	27	.....	25	10	1,179.78	47.19	.....	.....	.....
No. 27 day	....do	.....	35	1	1	2	....	28	.....	23	10	1,268.11	55.14	.....	.....	.....
No. 28 day	....do	.....	35	1	1	....	2	24	.....	21	10	1,198.09	57.05	.....	.....	.....
No. 29 day	....do	.....	35	1	1	....	2	18	.....	16	10	1,166.25	72.89	.....	.....	.....
No. 31 day	....do	.....	35	1	1	....	2	27	.....	22	10	1,245.37	56.61	.....	.....	.....
No. 32 day	....do	.....	35	1	1	2	....	25	.....	22	10	1,195.83	54.34	.....	.....	.....
Field service for all these schools	....do	.....	.....	....	2	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosebud Agency:																
Agency boarding	....do	168	.....	12	13	6	19	215	200	.....	10	33,081.06	165.41	.....	.....	.....
St. Francis Mission boarding	By Catholic Church	250	.....	10	16	....	26	231	222	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,586.25	100.24
St. Mary's Mission boarding	By Episcopal Church	50	.....	2	4	....	6	45	42	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	5,126.51	122.06
Black Pipe day	By Government	.....	30	1	1	....	2	31	.....	26	10	1,380.40	53.09	.....	.....	.....
Big White River day	....do	.....	30	1	1	....	2	29	.....	25	10	1,356.05	54.24	.....	.....	.....
Bull Creek day	....do	.....	30	1	1	....	2	24	.....	22	10	1,370.30	62.29	.....	.....	.....
Butte Creek day	....do	.....	29	1	1	....	2	23	.....	19	10	1,327.23	69.85	.....	.....	.....
Corn Creek day	....do	.....	23	1	1	....	2	30	.....	27	10	1,290.02	47.78	.....	.....	.....
Cut Meat Creek day	....do	.....	28	1	1	....	2	29	.....	24	10	1,320.85	55.04	.....	.....	.....
He Dog's Camp day	....do	.....	29	1	1	....	2	36	.....	28	10	1,344.94	48.03	.....	.....	.....
Ironwood Creek day	....do	.....	30	1	1	....	2	31	.....	27	10	1,245.45	46.13	.....	.....	.....
Little Crow's Camp day	....do	.....	28	1	1	....	2	17	.....	16	10	1,306.45	81.65	.....	.....	.....
Little White River day	....do	.....	23	1	1	1	1	29	.....	24	10	1,245.76	51.91	.....	.....	.....
Lower Cut Meat Creek day	....do	.....	28	1	1	....	2	28	.....	24	10	1,294.85	53.95	.....	.....	.....
Milk's Camp day	....do	.....	30	1	1	1	1	29	.....	27	10	1,339.72	49.62	.....	.....	.....
Oak Creek day	....do	.....	30	1	1	....	2	29	.....	28	10	1,350.15	48.22	.....	.....	.....
Pine Creek day	....do	.....	25	1	1	....	2	22	.....	20	10	1,311.33	65.57	.....	.....	.....
Red Leaf's Camp day	....do	.....	23	1	1	....	2	26	.....	24	10	1,281.10	53.38	.....	.....	.....
Ring Thunder Camp day	....do	.....	25	1	1	....	2	27	.....	23	10	1,326.80	57.69	.....	.....	.....
Spring Creek day	....do	.....	29	1	1	....	2	39	.....	32	10	1,406.55	43.95	.....	.....	.....
Upper Cut Meat Creek day	....do	.....	28	1	1	....	2	33	.....	32	10	1,296.55	40.52	.....	.....	.....
Upper Pine Creek day	....do	.....	27	1	1	....	2	14	.....	13	10	1,210.25	93.10	.....	.....	.....
White Thunder Creek day	....do	.....	27	1	1	....	2	25	.....	22	10	1,322.45	60.11	.....	.....	.....
Whirlwind Soldier's Camp day	....do	.....	31	1	1	....	2	25	.....	22	10	1,300.65	59.12	.....	.....	.....
Field service for these schools	....do	.....	.....	3	7	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,553.70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sisseton Agency: Sisseton boarding	....do	100	.....	5	8	1	12	119	107	.....	10	13,289.28	124.20	195.00	.....	.....
Good Will Mission boarding	By Presbyterian Church	90	.....	4	8	....	12	82	70	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	13,770.00	196.71

REF0074894

Statistics as to Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902—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 annum.	Value of subsistence raised by school.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties per annum.
		Boarding.	Day.	Sex. Male.	Sex. Female.	Race. Indian.	Race. White.		Boarding.	Day.						
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.																
Yankton Agency:																
Yankton boarding	By Government	150	.....	5	10	3	12	168	148	.....	10	$19,548.27	$132.09	$202.80	.....	.....
St. Paul's Mission boarding	By Episcopal Church	50	.....	2	7	1	8	53	39	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flandreau: Riggs Institute	By Government	350	.....	11	23	11	23	460	252	.....	12	52,077.60	147.95	1,994.39	$6,902.48	$176.99
Pierre: Training	....do	150	.....	8	8	.....	16	175	152	.....	10	23,404.42	153.99	977.11	.....	.....
Chamberlain: Training	....do	100	.....	5	8	4	9	114	105	.....	10	15,385.94	146.53	1,454.18	.....	.....
Rapid City: Training	....do	100	.....	3	9	3	9	115	111	.....	10	16,121.82	145.24	758.30	.....	.....
Stanley County: Public day, independent district	By contract	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	16	8	897.08	40.00	.....	.....	.....
UTAH.																
Uintah and Ouray Agency:																
Uintah boarding	By Government	85	.....	3	4	.....	7	56	43	.....	10	7,910.20	183.95	45.60	.....	.....
Ouray boarding	....do	80	.....	2	3	.....	5	80	24	.....	10	5,765.20	240.22	404.64	.....	.....
St. George: Southern Utah boarding	....do	35	.....	.....	1	.....	1	35	25	.....	10	1,782.10	71.28	.....	.....	.....
VIRGINIA.																
Hampton: Normal and Agricultural Institute	By contract	150	.....	10	11	.....	21	134	106	.....	12	17,681.30	166.80	.....	.....	.....
WASHINGTON.																
Colville Agency:																
Colville boarding	By Government	200	.....	8	12	1	19	222	193	.....	10	26,798.76	138.85	242.97	.....	.....
Colville Mission boarding	By Catholic Church	150	.....	2	3	.....	5	67	62	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	3,888.00	62.71
Coeur d'Alène Reservation: De Smet Mission boarding	....do	150	.....	15	12	.....	27	82	79	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	14,500.00	183.54
Neah Bay Agency:																
Neah Bay day	By Government	.....	56	3	.....	2	1	61	.....	36	10	1,295.30	35.98	.....	.....	.....
Quileute day	....do	.....	60	1	.....	.....	1	58	.....	27	10	755.43	27.98	.....	.....	.....
Puyallup Consolidated Agency:																
Puyallup boarding	....do	175	.....	15	16	9	22	172	124	.....	10	26,183.13	211.15	958.98	.....	.....
Chehalis day	....do	.....	40	1	.....	.....	1	25	.....	18	10	799.30	44.41	38.50	.....	.....
Quinaielt day	....do	.....	30	1	1	.....	2	29	.....	18	10	827.56	45.98	.....	.....	.....
Skokomish day	....do	.....	40	1	.....	.....	1	40	.....	18	9	672.99	37.39	.....	.....	.....
Jamestown day	....do	.....	30	1	.....	.....	1	24	.....	15	8	483.09	32.21	.....	.....	.....
Port Gamble day	....do	.....	26	1	.....	.....	1	23	.....	12	10	630.45	52.54	.....	.....	.....
St. George's boarding	By Catholic Church	90	.....	5	7	.....	12	87	52	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	5,629.20	108.25
Tulalip Agency:																
Tulalip boarding	By Government	110	.....	5	5	2	8	85	76	.....	4	4,341.08	57.12	.....	.....	.....
Tulalip day	....do	.....	30	1	.....	.....	1	16	.....	9	1	72.00	8.00	.....	.....	.....
Lummi day	....do	.....	32	1	1	.....	2	43	.....	23	8	1,109.92	48.26	.....	.....	.....
Swinomish day	....do	.....	50	.....	2	1	1	50	.....	45	10	1,274.25	28.32	.....	.....	.....
Port Madison day	....do	.....	30	1	1	.....	2	42	.....	32	10	1,274.74	39.84	.....	.....	.....
Yakima Agency: Yakima boarding	....do	150	.....	5	11	6	10	139	107	.....	10	15,171.29	141.79	475.00	.....	.....
WISCONSIN.																
Green Bay Agency:																
Green Bay boarding (Menominee)	By Government	140	.....	7	12	10	9	189	127	.....	10	17,594.09	138.54	512.70	.....	.....
St. Joseph's boarding	By Catholic Church	170	.....	8	8	1	15	175	139	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	15,000.00	107.91
Stockbridge day	By Government	.....	40	1	1	.....	2	41	.....	19	10	1,091.32	57.60	.....	.....	.....
Oneida Reservation:																
Oneida boarding	....do	200	.....	7	17	10	14	204	194	.....	10	26,050.73	134.28	710.00	.....	.....
Oneida day No. 1	....do	.....	32	.....	1	.....	1	34	.....	19	9	720.00	80.00	.....	.....	.....
La Pointe Agency:																
Bayfield boarding	By Catholic Church	50	.....	1	4	.....	5	53	38	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	4,170.00	109.74
St. Mary's boarding, Bad River Reservation	....do	100	.....	2	16	.....	18	88	85	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	7,020.00	82.59
Lac du Flambeau boarding	By Government	150	.....	6	11	7	10	160	152	.....	10	22,099.66	145.39	1,869.40	.....	.....
Fond du Lac day	....do	.....	30	1	1	1	1	33	.....	20	10	1,337.92	66.90	.....	.....	.....
Grand Portage day	....do	.....	30	1	1	.....	2	25	.....	18	10	1,368.92	76.05	.....	.....	.....
Normantown day	....do	.....	42	1	.....	1	.....	16	.....	9	10	876.43	97.38	.....	.....	.....
Odanah day	....do	.....	93	.....	2	.....	2	98	.....	77	10	1,623.50	21.08	.....	.....	.....
Red Cliff day	....do	.....	50	.....	2	.....	2	31	.....	25	10	1,273.89	50.96	.....	.....	.....
Clerk for La Pointe Agency schools	....do	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	840.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermilion Lake boarding	....do	150	.....	8	7	2	13	171	145	.....	12	22,569.56	155.65	678.00	.....	.....
Hayward boarding	....do	150	.....	4	6	1	9	110	98	.....	10	14,868.56	151.72	62.60	.....	.....
Wittenberg: Boarding	....do	100	.....	3	8	2	9	120	106	.....	10	14,360.12	135.47	426.67	.....	.....
Tomah: Boarding	....do	225	.....	7	14	5	16	257	204	.....	12	29,538.07	144.79	1,037.70	.....	.....
Ashland County: Public day, Odanah district No. 1	By contract	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	5+	9	202.32	40.00	.....	.....	.....
WYOMING.																
Shoshone Agency:																
Wind River boarding	By Government	180	.....	8	7	4	11	173	159	.....	10	24,274.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Stephen's boarding	By Catholic Church	125	.....	4	14	.....	18	81	66	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00	90.90
Shoshoni Mission boarding	By Episcopal Church	20	.....	3	3	2	4	18	13	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	2,800.00	215.38
Big Wind River day	By Government	.....	21	1	.....	1	.....	20	.....	16	10	600.00	37.50	.....	.....	.....

REF0074895

Statistics as to Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Kind of school.	Number.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Number of employees.	Cost to Government.
Government schools:						
Nonreservation building	25	7,345	8,568	7,354	728	$1,036,777.75
Reservation building	90	10,498	11,606	9,963	1,273	1,418,267.30
Day	134	4,675	4,360	3,223	250	160,517.84
Field service	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	20,068.33
Total	249	22,518	24,434	20,540	[a] 2,282	2,635,651.22
Hampton	1	150	131	106	21	17,681.30
Mission schools						
Boarding	47	5,241	3,565	3,153	569	[b] 10,270.01
Day	2	265	288	223	8	.....
Public	16	.....	189	98	.....	2,354.44
Aggregate	[c] 299	28,174	28,610	21,120	2,880	2,665,956.97

[a] Not including 7 supervisors. Including employees receiving $100 and more per annum.
[b] Cost of Osage schools.
[c] Not including 16 public schools.

SUMMARY.

Capacity of boarding schools	23,234
Capacity of day schools	4,940
Number of employees in Government schools	[a] 2,282
Male	932
Female	1,350
Indian	668
White	1,614
Number of employees in mission schools	[b] 598
Male	217
Female	381
Indian	25
White	573
Enrollment of boarding schools	23,773
Enrollment of day schools	4,837
Average attendance of boarding schools	20,676
Average attendance of day schools	3,544
Cost of maintaining schools:	
To Government	$2,665,956.97
To other parties	359,677.71
Value of subsistence raised by schools	76,477.52

[a] Not including 7 white male supervisors.
[b] Including employees at Hampton School.

REF0074896

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Civilization.									
		Citizen's dress.		Indians who read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses occupied by Indians.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by—				
		Wholly.	In part.				Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, and root gathering.	Government rations.	Cash annuity.	Lease money.
ARIZONA.											
Colorado River Agency.											
Mohave on reserve	523	523	.....	160	225	104	65	....	35	....	....
Mohave at Fort Mohave	1,000	1,300	.....	500	1,000	.....	75	25	....	....	....
Chemehuevi	300										
Mohave at Needles	800										
Fort Apache Agency.											
White Mountain Apache	1,959	497	1,462	47	243	10	85	10	5	....	....
Under Keams Canyon superintendent.											
Moqui (Hopi)	1,845	600	1,600	700	900	300	100	....	....	....	....
Navaho	1,837										
Navaho Agency.											
Navaho on reserve	6,000	1,000	9,000	45	75	180	100	....	....	....	....
Navaho off reserve	8,000										
Pima Agency.											
Maricopa	350	5,800	790	1,000	1,700	600	90	....	10	....	....
Pima	4,400										
Papago	640										
Papago, nomadic	1,200										
Under farmer at San Xavier.											
Papago on reserve	533	533	.....	35	50	114	98	2	....	....	....
Papago near Tucson	344	1,983	....	40	50	10	95	5	....	....	....
Papago elsewhere in Pima County	1,639										
San Carlos Agency.											
Apache	2,578	846	1,732	670	1,000	1	67	....	33	....	....
Mohave and Yuma off reserve	a 473	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apache on San Pedro	a 300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apache near Mohawk, on Lower Gila River	a 300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Under school superintendent.											
Havasupai	233	150	83	30	35	.....	75	25	....	....	....
Walapai	533	533	.....	120	533	60	50	25	25	....	....
Under Western Navaho superintendent.											
Moqui (Hopi)	150	1,200	4,000	20	50	20	100	....	....	....	....
Navaho	6,000										
Paiute	350										
CALIFORNIA.											
Under farmer.											
Digger	38	38	.....	2	23	9	33	4	63	....	....
Hupa Valley Agency, under school superintendent.											
Hupa	413	953	.....	260	780	120	89	10	1	....	....
Lower Klamath	540					100					

a Taken from report of last year.

subsistence of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics.

Religious.						Marital.		Vital.			Criminal.			
Missionaries.		Indian church members. (Communicants.)	Church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious societies.		Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	Suicides.	Indian criminals punished.			Whisky sellers prosecuted.
Male.	Female.			For education.	For church work.						By court of Indian offenses.	By civil court.	By other methods.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	1	14	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	8	46	39	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	140	125	.....	6	3	.....	.....
4	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
5	.....	1,287	8	$21,800	$4,200	23	3	300	250	.....	7	.....	4	2
.....	.....	280	.....	1,000	120	13	.....	20	19	.....	.....	.....	40	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	3	27	61	.....	324	1	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	24	1	.....	4	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	8	9	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	3	.....	.....	.....	686	.....	.....	300	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	2	14	2	.....	1,012	6	2	12	22	.....	8	.....	.....	.....

REF0074897

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Civilization. Citizen's dress. Wholly.	Citizen's dress. In part.	Indians who read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses occupied by Indians.	Percent of subsistence obtained by—Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, and root gathering.	Government rations.	Cash annuity.	Lease money.
CALIFORNIA—continued.											
Mission Tule River Agency.											
Mission	2,682	2,682	.....	1,200	1,500	800	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tule River	143	143	.....	75	100	40	80	10	.....	.....	10
Round Valley Agency, under school superintendent.											
Concow	173										
Little Lake and Redwood	108	624	.....	330	600	190	85	10	5	.....	.....
Nomelaki and Pit River	77										
Wallaki and Yuki	263										
Under school superintendent.											
Yuma	650	625	25	230	240	100	90	10	.....	.....	.....
Near Fort Bidwell School.											
Paiute	200	440	360	125	300	60	90	10	.....	.....	.....
Pit River	500										
Not under an agent.											
Wichumni, Kawia, Pit River, and others	[a]9,371	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
COLORADO.											
Southern Ute Agency.											
Capote, Moache, and Wiminuche Ute:											
Allotted	415	868	318	10	75	10	75	.....	25	.....	.....
Unallotted	540										
FLORIDA.											
Not under an agent.											
Seminole	[c]358	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
IDAHO.											
Fort Hall Agency.											
Bannock and Shoshoni	1,389	570	889	300	500	180	28	1	21	50	.....
Not under an agent	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lemhi Agency.											
Bannock	95										
Sheepeater	93	143	124	81	112	68	51	20	29	.....	.....
Shoshoni	291										
Nez Percé Agency.											
Nez Percé	1,792	300	1,292	270	670	180	35	2	.....	.....	63
INDIAN TERRITORY.											
Quapaw Agency.											
Eastern Shawnee	100	100	.....	52	90	20	50	.....	.....	.....	50
Miami	110	110	.....	70	90	20	50	.....	.....	.....	50
Modoc	47	47	.....	20	30	21	35	.....	15	.....	50
Ottawa	167	167	.....	110	150	42	50	.....	.....	.....	58
Peoria	185	185	.....	135	165	45	50	.....	.....	.....	50
Quapaw	271	271	.....	142	175	100	25	.....	.....	.....	75
Seneca	351	351	.....	190	300	75	50	.....	.....	10	40
Wyandot	351	351	.....	236	295	82	60	.....	.....	.....	40

[a] Not reported.
[b] Taken from U. S. census 1900.
[c] Taken from report of last year.
[d] Subscription school for whites and Indians.

of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Religious. Missionaries. Male.	Missionaries. Female.	Indian church members. (Communicants.)	Church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious societies. For education.	For church work.	Marital. Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Vital. Births.	Deaths.	Suicides.	Criminal. Indian criminals punished. By court of Indian offenses.	By civil court.	By other methods.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.
5	.....	(a)	12	.....	.....	19	.....	77	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	1	77	1	.....	$358	4	.....	30	18	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
2	.....	10	1	.....	470	.....	.....	42	31	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	15	2	$300	900	10	4	37	49	1	16	6	.....	2
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	8	2	13	18	1	7	2	.....	.....
2	2	750	7	.....	1,000	10	2	45	30	.....	.....	2	.....	5
1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	16	1	.....	.....	6	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	8	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	28	2	.....	.....	1	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	17	.....	[d]200	.....	5	.....	9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	41	1	[e]1,323	.....	2	.....	12	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	43	8	.....	.....	4	.....	20	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	1	61	[f]3	.....	.....	5	1	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[e] By Indians $1,006, by whites $227, to support seven public schools.
[f] One building burned.

REF0074898

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Civilization.										
		Citizen's dress.		Indians who read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses occupied by Indians.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by—					
		Wholly.	In part.				Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, and root gathering.	Government rations.	Cash annuity.	Lease money.
INDIAN TERRITORY—continued.												
Union Agency.												
Cherokee, including freedmen	a35,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chickasaw, including freedmen	a11,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Choctaw, including freedmen	a20,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Creek, including freedmen	a15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seminole	a2,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
IOWA.												
Sac and Fox Agency.												
Sac and Fox of Mississippi	338	75	175	30	125	60	45	5	....	50	....	
KANSAS.												
Potawatomi and Great Nemaha Agency.												
Iowa	220	220	.....	120	220	56	55	.....	.....	25	20	
Kickapoo	200	200	.....	100	150	b55	15	.....	.....	20	65	
Kickapoo allottees dropped from annuity roll	c58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Munsee (or Christian) and Chippewa	c92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potawatomi, Prairie Band	500	370	20	275	397	135	25	.....	.....	35	40	
Sac and Fox of Missouri	78	78	.....	50	70	b25	20	.....	.....	35	45	
MICHIGAN.												
Under physician.												
L'Anse and Vieux Desert Chippewa	c690	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not under an agent.												
Scattered Chippewa and Ottawa	d5,557	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potawatomi of Huron	c78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MINNESOTA.												
Leech Lake Agency.												
Chippewa of Red Lake	1,304	1,304	.....	210	230	200	57	30	3	10	....	
Mississippi Chippewa, White Oak Point	650	1,910	.....	450	600	224	20	65	5	10	....	
Pillager Chippewa:												
Cass and Winnibigoshish	435											
Leech Lake	848											
White Earth Agency.												
Fond du Lac Chippewa	100	4,719	.....	2,721	3,674	601	95	1	2	2	....	
Mississippi Chippewa:												
Gull Lake	340											
Mille Lac (removal)	323											
Mille Lac (nonremoval)	870											
White Earth	1,615											
White Oak Point	87											
Pembina Chippewa	314											
Pillager Chippewa:												
Cass and Winnibigoshish	56											
Leech Lake	297											
Ottertail	717											

a Taken from report of Inspector of Indian Territory. b Several old houses abandoned.

of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Religious.						Marital.		Vital.			Criminal.			
Missionaries.		Indian church members. (Communicants.)	Church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious societies.		Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	Suicides.	Indian criminals punished.			Whisky sellers prosecuted.
Male.	Female.			For education.	For church work.						By court of Indian offenses.	By civil court.	By other methods.	
								11	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	1	46	2	.....	$500	.....	.....	15	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	.....	50	1	.....	500	.....	.....	7	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
1	.....	140	1	.....	500	6	.....	24	35	.....	.....	1	.....	4
.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
				$3,500										
4	5	408	3	4,350	975	7	.....	5	39	.....	.....	40	.....	
3	1	200	4	.....	116	7	.....	19	40	.....	.....	4	.....	7
11	.....	(f)	8	7,000	.....	39	1	145	33	.....	5	.....	.....	5

b Report of last year. d From United States census of 1900. e Pay roll of 1888. f Not reported.

REF0074899

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Civilization.										
		Citizen's dress.		Indians who read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses occupied by Indians.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by—					
		Wholly.	In part.				Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, and root gathering.	Government rations.	Cash annuity.	Lease money.
MINNESOTA—continued.												
Not under an agent.												
Mdewakanton Sioux: Birch Cooley	a 150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elsewhere	a 779	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MONTANA.												
Blackfeet Agency.												
Piegan	2,082	2,082	.....	1,130	1,250	680	75	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
Crow Agency.												
Crow	1,870	600	1,210	320	400	200	50	.....	25	25	.....	.....
Flathead Agency.												
Charlot's band of Flathead	150											
Confederated Flathead, Pend d'Oreille and Kutenai	1,258	940	671	680	1,020	880	75	10	15	.....	.....	.....
Kutenai from Idaho	40											
Lower Kallspel	19											
Spokan	71											
Fort Belknap Agency.												
Assiniboin	710	620	100	560	515	475	65	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
Grosventre	548											
Fort Peck Agency.												
Assiniboin	575	1,711	.....	725	800	695	50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Yankton Sioux	1,136											
Tongue River Agency.												
Northern Cheyenne	892	170	1,252	70	121	c 285	3	.....	97	.....	.....	.....
Northern Cheyenne from Pine Ridge	430											
NEBRASKA.												
Omaha and Winnebago Agency.												
Omaha	1,218	1,118	100	460	480	390	42	.....	.....	8	50	
Winnebago	1,089	975	114	445	560	160	10	.....	.....	12	78	
Santee Agency.												
Ponca	232	232	.....	90	95	36	65	1	15	10	9	
Santee Sioux	1,047	1,047	.....	860	670	263	75	.....	25	.....	.....	
Under superintendent Flandreau school.												
Santee Sioux of Flandreau	283	283	.....	205	200	37	50	.....	10	5	29	
NEVADA.												
Nevada Agency, under school superintendent.												
Paiute of Pyramid Lake Reserve	646	646	.....	150	350	30	65	30	5	.....	.....	
Under Carson school superintendent.												
Paiute of Walker River Reserve	427	427	.....	125	427	15	81	.....	19	.....	.....	

a Taken from report of last year. b Not reported.

of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Religious.						Marital.		Vital.			Criminal.			
Missionaries.		Indian church members. (Communicants.)	Church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious societies.		Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	Suicides.	Indian criminals punished.			Whisky sellers prosecuted.
Male.	Female.			For education.	For church work.						By court of Indian offenses.	By civil court.	By other methods.	
2	1	(b)	.....	$12,000	.....	11	1	61	10	.....	37	.....	.....	16
2	.....	(b)	3	5,000	$1,000	12	10	(b)	(b)	.....	30	10	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	3	19,100	.....	32	.....	52	109	.....	35	.....	.....	5
1	5	200	1	15,000	.....	15	.....	28	29	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	280	7	1,600	3,400	31	.....	26	65	.....	60	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	100	1	7,950	.....	11	.....	33	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	60	1	.....	900	9	1	41	28	.....	.....	13	.....	40
1	.....	26	1	.....	900	4	.....	38	20	.....	.....	18	.....	62
2	.....	56	1	.....	.....	4	2	8	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	3	490	5	13,350	1,552	5	1	41	18	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
2	.....	251	2	.....	175	4	.....	1	6	.....	.....	1	.....	3
.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	10	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

c Many houses have been torn down or abandoned.

REF0074900

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Civilization.										
		Citizen's dress.		Indians who read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses occupied by Indians.	Percent of subsistence obtained by—					
		Wholly.	In part.				Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, and root gathering.	Government rations.	Cash annuity.	Lease money.	
NEVADA—continued.												
Western Shoshoni Agency, under school superintendent.												
Paiute	221	450	.....	75	175	50	60	20	20	.....	.....	
Shoshoni	226											
Not under an agent	[a]3,701	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
NEW MEXICO.												
Jicarilla Agency.												
Jicarilla Apache	402	534	268	83	53	250	75	.....	25	.....	.....	
Mescalero Agency, under school superintendent.												
Mescalero Apache	447	447	.....	159	187	62	90	.....	10	.....	.....	
Under Albuquerque school superintendent.												
Pueblo at—												
Acoma	650	200	300	50	100	140	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Laguna	75	195	900	204	85	375	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Isleta or Tiguas	1,135											
Laguna	1,009	400	375	200	600	300	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sandia	65	35	30	15	20	15	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	
San Felipe	500	2	75	6	25	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Santa Ana	223	2	95	10	15	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Zuñi	1,510	250	547	50	75	190	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Under Santa Fe school superintendent.												
Pueblo at—												
Cochiti												
Jemez												
Nambe												
Picuris												
Santa Clara												
Santo Domingo	3,116	335	1,526	122	132	578	97	2	.....	.....	1	
San Ildefonso												
San Juan												
Sia												
Taos												
Tesuque												
NEW YORK.												
New York Agency.												
Allegany Reserve:												
Onondaga	82	1,009	.....	700	890	355	96	.....	.....	2	2	
Seneca	927											
Cattaraugus Reserve:												
Cayuga	156											
Onondaga	34	.....	.....	1,100	1,300	.....	96	.....	.....	2	2	
Seneca	1,208											
Oneida Reserve, Oneida	150	[c]0	.....	150	150	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Onondaga Reserve:												
Oneida	120	513	.....	300	100	123	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Onondaga	393											

[a] From United States census of 1900.
[b] Taken from report of last year.
[c] Number reported last year should have been 116.

of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Religious.						Marital.		Vital.			Criminal.			
Missionaries.		Indian church members. (Communicants.)	Church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious societies.		Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	Suicides.	Indian criminals punished.			Whisky sellers prosecuted.
Male.	Female.			For education.	For church work.						By court of Indian offenses.	By civil court.	By other methods.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	8	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	56	.....	8	.....	27	7
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	12	17	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	52	1	8	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	350	1	.....	.....	18	.....	85	89	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	50	.....	.....	$1,000	.....	.....	85	90	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	160	1	.....	.....	2	.....	30	50	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	500	2	.....	13	10	.....	3	1	.....	.....
1	1	1	.....	$1,500	.....	2	.....	120	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	2,303	11	15,000	110	43	.....	177	158	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
2	3	.....	.....	[d]4,500	800	.....	.....	11	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	315	1	(e)	925	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	139	3	[f]300	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[d] Also $3,066 by State of New York.
[e] $11,200 by State of New York.
[f] Also $1,393 by State of New York.

REF0074901

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe	Population	Civilization. Citizen's dress. Wholly	Citizen's dress. In part	Indians who read	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation	Dwelling houses occupied by Indians	Per cent of subsistence obtained by—. Indian labor in civilized pursuits	Hunting, fishing, and root gathering	Government rations	Cash annuity	Lease money
NEW YORK—continued.											
New York Agency—Continued.											
St. Regis Reserve	1,388	1,388	.....	170	650	272	92	8	.....	.....	.....
Tonawanda Reserve:											
Cayuga	18										
Oneida	6	578	.....	100	500	167	95	.....	4	1	
Seneca	44										
Tonawanda Seneca	510										
Tuscarora Reserve:											
Onondaga	16	111	.....	300	350	132	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuscarora	298										
NORTH CAROLINA.											
Under school superintendent.											
Eastern Cherokee	1,431	.....	1,431	378	195	406	98	2	.....	.....	.....
Not under an agent.											
Catawba	c60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NORTH DAKOTA.											
Devils Lake Agency.											
Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cuthead Sioux	1,013	1,013	.....	100	100	210	70	5	25	.....	.....
Turtle Mountain Chippewa:											
Full blood	225										
Mixed blood	2,284	2,469	40	1,380	1,580	387	85	5	10	.....	.....
Fort Berthold Agency.											
Arikara	384	370	14	100	120	98	66	18	16	.....	.....
Grosventre	457	442	15	103	109	87	88	18	16	.....	.....
Mandan	247	241	6	73	85	77	66	18	16	.....	.....
Standing Rock Agency.											
Sioux (Yanktonai, Hunkpapa, and Blackfeet bands)	3,564	3,455	109	917	1,018	921	50	3	37	10	....
OKLAHOMA.											
Under school superintendent.											
Absentee Shawnee	687										
Citizen Potawatomi	1,686	2,000	200	600	1,200	520	60	.....	.....	10	30
Mexican Kickapoo	247										
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.											
Arapaho	905										
Cheyenne	1,903	854	998	776	1,191	196	20	.....	5	35	40
Kiowa Agency.											
Apache	164										
Comanche	1,407	917	1,548	891	1,464	824	10	.....	5	.....	85
Kiowa	1,134										
Wichita, including Caddo, Delaware, Towakoni, and Keechi	596	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a $1,714 by State of New York.

b $1,152 by State of New York.

of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe	Religious. Missionaries. Male	Missionaries. Female	Indian church members. (Communicants.)	Church buildings	Amount contributed by religious societies. For education	For church work	Marital. Marriages during year	Divorces during year	Vital. Births	Deaths	Suicides	Criminal. Indian criminals punished. By court of Indian offenses	By civil court	By other methods	Whisky sellers prosecuted
NEW YORK—continued.															
New York Agency—Continued.															
St. Regis Reserve	2	.....	.....	.....	(a)	$670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tonawanda Reserve:															
Cayuga															
Oneida	3	.....	162	3	(b)	600	.....	.....	18	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca															
Tonawanda Seneca															
Tuscarora Reserve:															
Onondaga	2	.....	280	2	(c)	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuscarora															
NORTH CAROLINA.															
Under school superintendent.															
Eastern Cherokee	1	.....	239	5	.....	.....	12	1	60	35	.....	.....	5	.....	3
Not under an agent.															
Catawba	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NORTH DAKOTA.															
Devils Lake Agency.															
Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cuthead Sioux	3	8	735	5	.....	2,340	14	3	36	39	.....	39	.....	.....	5
Turtle Mountain Chippewa:															
Full blood	2	.....	1,125	2	$11,220	50	19	.....	82	19	.....	72	17	.....	3
Mixed blood															
Fort Berthold Agency.															
Arikara	2	.....	250	1	1,250	1,375	1	.....	16	11	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Grosventre							1	.....	17	12	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Mandan									11	13	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Standing Rock Agency.															
Sioux (Yanktonai, Hunkpapa, and Blackfeet bands)	26	19	1,732	21	7,687	12,601	17	.....	116	141	.....	31	.....	3	4
OKLAHOMA.															
Under school superintendent.															
Absentee Shawnee															
Citizen Potawatomi	1	1	90	3	27,169	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	6
Mexican Kickapoo															
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.															
Arapaho	18	7	399	14	.....	12,591	23	1	110	110	.....	.....	.....	3	6
Cheyenne															
Kiowa Agency.															
Apache															
Comanche	8	8	513	17	22,302	1,805	24	.....	190	161	.....	13	.....	22	
Kiowa															
Wichita, including Caddo, Delaware, Towakoni, and Keechi															

c Live near Columbia, S. C., and are intermarried with Cherokee.

d $704 by State of New York.

REF0074902

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Civilization.										
		Citizen's dress.		Indians who read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses occupied by Indians.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by—					
		Wholly.	In part.				Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, and root gathering.	Government rations.	Cash annuity.	Lease money.
OKLAHOMA—continued.												
Under War Department.												
Apache at Fort Sill	a 298											
Not under an agent.												
Potawatomi and Absentee Shawnee in Pottawatomie County	a 100											
Osage Agency.												
Kansa (Kaw)	222	142	26	96	119	17	20	.....	.....	50	30	
Osage	1,833	1,200	633	c 1,100	1,500	424	10	.....	.....	47	43	
Under Pawnee school superintendent.												
Pawnee	638	a 500	138	228	376	50	1	.....	.....	63	33	
Ponca, etc., Agency.												
Otoe and Missouri	370	310	30	200	300	60	2	.....	.....	65	33	
Ponca	557	110	117	300	350	111	10	.....	.....	13	77	
Tonkawa	54	38	16	17	38	d 14	.....	.....	.....	10	90	
Sac and Fox Agency.												
Iowa	91	560	10	300	400	100	5	.....	.....	95	.....	
Sac and Fox	479											
OREGON.												
Grande Ronde Agency under school superintendent.												
Clackamas	62											
Cow Creek	26											
Lakmiut	29											
Mary's River	40											
Rogue River	52	362	.....	183	345	90	90	.....	10	.....	.....	
Santiam	21											
Umpqua	84											
Wapeto	18											
Yamhill	27											
Klamath Agency.												
Klamath	736											
Modoc	219	1,141	.....	532	735	213	67	5	13	.....	15	
Paiute	106											
Pit River	80											
Siletz Agency under school superintendent.												
Chetco, Joshua, Klamath, Mikonotuni, Rogue River, Sixes or Kwatami, Yuchi	163	463	.....	138	400	c 110	80	2	6	10	2	
Umatilla Agency.												
Cayuse	391											
Umatilla	181	700	444	500	600	165	30	20	.....	.....	50	
Wallawalla	569											

a Taken from report of last year.
b Not reported.
c Number reported last year too large; clerical error.

of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Religious.						Marital.		Vital.			Criminal.			
Missionaries.		Indian church members. (Communicants.)	Church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious societies.		Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	Suicides.	Indian criminals punished.			Whisky sellers prosecuted.
Male.	Female.			For education.	For church work.						By court of Indian offenses.	By civil court.	By other methods.	
1	.....	73	2	.....	.....	11	.....	16	11	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
								101	68	1	.....	6	.....	15
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	1	.....	.....	.....	(b)
1	1	.....	.....	.....	$400	10	.....	30	22	.....	20	3	.....	3
1	1	.....	.....	.....	600	11	2	31	30	.....	13	2	.....	6
		.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....				2
.....	.....	19	1	.....	.....	10	3	40	31	.....	6	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	10	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	500	2	.....	379	21	1	38	55	.....	67	1	.....	2
3	.....	262	1	.....	612	8	2	17	20	.....	4	4	.....	5
2	.....	400	2	$1,500	1,000	8	1	36	16	.....	91	.....	19	3

d Several houses abandoned.
e Overestimated last year and two houses burned.

REF0074903

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Civilization.									
		Citizen's dress.		Indians who read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses occupied by Indians.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by—				
		Wholly.	In part.				Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting fishing, and root gathering.	Government rations.	Cash annuity.	Lease money.
OREGON—continued.											
Warm Spring Agency under school superintendent.											
Paiute	76	555	223	375	500	156	65	35	....	....	....
Warm Spring	384										
Wasco and Tenino	318										
SOUTH DAKOTA.											
Cheyenne River Agency.											
Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arcs and Two Kettle Sioux	2,471	2,465	6	1,100	750	a665	50	....	50	....	....
Crow Creek Agency.											
Lower Yanktonai Sioux	1,020	1,020	.....	390	125	331	35	....	50	10	5
Lower Brulé Agency.											
Lower Brulé Sioux	469	468	1	300	390	170	50	....	25	20	5
Pine Ridge Agency.											
Oglala Sioux	6,616	3,032	2,040	1,774	1,778	1,361	71	....	25	1	....
Rosebud Agency.											
Brulé, Loafer, Lower Brulé, Northern, Two Kettle, and Washazhe Sioux:											
Agency district	1,318										
Big White River district	380										
Black Pipe Creek district	489										
Butte Creek district	850	2,300	2,100	2,620	1,310	1,198	46	2	50	1	1
Cut Meat Creek district	901										
Little White River district	677										
Ponca Creek district	408										
Sisseton Agency.											
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	1,923	1,923	.....	1,000	1,200	e300	25	10	....	15	50
Yankton Agency.											
Yankton Sioux	1,680	1,680	.....	567	567	502	58	....	13	17	12
TEXAS.											
Not under an agent.											
Alabama, Cushatta and Muskogee	d470	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
UTAH.											
Uinta and Ouray Agency.											
Uinta Ute	472										
Uncompahgre Ute	795	1,330	331	160	970	192	40	7	33	10	10
White River Ute	394										

a Buildings infected by smallpox were burned.
b Overestimated last year.
e Not reported.

of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Religious.						Marital.		Vital.			Criminal.			
Missionaries.		Indian church members. (Communicants.)	Church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious societies.		Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	Suicides.	Indian criminals punished.			Whisky sellers prosecuted.
Male.	Female.			For education.	For church work.						By court of Indian offenses.	By civil court.	By other methods.	
2	1	110	3	.....	$3,100	10	2	25	32	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
21	2	b1,088	19	$10,500	6,202	14	.....	87	89	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
10	.....	295	7	5,363	841	11	2	39	37	.....	6	3	.....	1
2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	1	21	21	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	765	26	14,000	4,353	74	.....	294	249	1	40	1	.....	.....
22	26	1,117	25	28,712	9,368	55	3	164	197	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
1	.....	(c)	8	11,695	1,000	.....	.....	30	28	.....	.....	25	.....	5
5	.....	751	7	6,316	5,319	16	2	75	76	.....	11	5	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	3	.....	1,500	2	.....	50	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

d From United States census of 1900.
e Old shanties and huts hitherto reported have been omitted.

REF0074904

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Civilization.									
		Citizen's dress.		Indians who read.	Indians who speak English (or ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses occupied by Indians.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by—				
		Wholly.	In part.				Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, and root gathering.	Government rations.	Cash annuity.	Lease money.
UTAH—continued.											
Under teacher at St. George.											
In northern part of State	100										
Shivwits	131	131		25	131	1	67	33			
Kaibab at Cedar City	30										
Pahute at Kanosh, Grass Valley, and Rabbit Valley	250										
WASHINGTON.											
Colville Agency.											
Cœur d'Alène	495	495		120	160	232	75	25			
Columbia (Moses' band)	319	319		19	50	30	75	25			
Colville	296	296		50	70	88	85	15			
Kalispel	150										
Lake	396	396		70	90	75	90	5	5		
Lower Spokan	374	374		95	170	105	75	15	10		
Nez Percé (Joseph's band)	128		128	30	35	20	25	25	50		
Okinagan	575	575		175	220	80	95	5			
Sanpoil and Nespelim	100										
Upper and Middle Spokan on Cœur d'Alène Reserve	83	83		10	30	a 36	90	10			
Upper and Middle Spokan on Spokan Reserve	181	181		10	50	62	75	20	5		
Neah Bay Agency.											
Hoh	67										
Makah	382	630	10	370	100	200	25	75			
Ozette	46										
Quileute	235										
Puyallup Agency, under school superintendent.											
Chehalis	119	119		100	142	29	100				
Georgetown	115										
Humptulip	19	331		115	276	107	98	2			
Quatso	60										
Quinaielt	137										
Nisqually	153	153		80	130	30	100				
Puyallup	533	533		250	100	103	85				15
Skallam, at Jamestown	221	221		125	200	116	25	75			
Skallam, at Port Gamble	84	84		11	61	15	90	10			
Skokomish	178	178		75	90	40	100				
Squaxon	85	62	23	12	11	13	25	75			
Tulalip Agency, under school superintendent.											
Lummi	351	251		100	295	82	80	20			
Muckleshoot	150	150		53	98	27	90	5	5		
Suquamish or Port Madison	160										
Crow	1	162		65	100	30	65	30	5		
Cherokee	1										
Swinomish	247	247		100	240	57	88	12			
Tulalip (Dwamish)	165	165		128	233	100	75	20	5		
Yakima Agency.											
Yakima (fourteen confederated tribes.)	2,313	800	1,506	600	800	180	90	10			
Not under an agent.											
Nooksak	d200										
Wenatchi, near Wenatchee River	d166										

a Some houses destroyed by forest fires. b Not reported.

of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	Religions.						Marital.		Vital.			Criminal.			
	Missionaries.		Amount contributed by religious societies.									Indian criminals punished.			
	Male.	Female.	Indian church members. (Communicants.)	Church buildings.	For education.	For church work.	Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	Suicides.	By court of Indian offenses.	By civil court.	By other methods.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.
UTAH—continued.															
Under teacher at St. George.															
In northern part of State							1		8	12			1		
Shivwits															
Kaibab at Cedar City															
Pahute at Kanosh, Grass Valley, and Rabbit Valley															
WASHINGTON.															
Colville Agency.															
Cœur d'Alène	1	2	256	3	$14,000		9		12	12		16			
Columbia (Moses' band)			52						8	6					
Colville			165	1	6,000		6		6	8		10			
Kalispel			110	1			9		12	15		15			
Lake			215	1			5		20	16		30			
Lower Spokan									5	5					
Nez Percé (Joseph's band)	1		180	1			6		20	20					
Okinagan															
Sanpoil and Nespelim			36						3	3					
Upper and Middle Spokan on Cœur d'Alène Reserve															
Upper and Middle Spokan on Spokan Reserve			75	2			3		7	7		8			
Neah Bay Agency.															
Hoh															
Makah		2				$600	5	2	(b)	(b)		7			
Ozette															
Quileute															
Puyallup Agency, under school superintendent.															
Chehalis	1								9	9					
Georgetown															
Humptulip				2			1	2	6	7		15			
Quatso															
Quinaielt															
Nisqually	1			1			1		4	2					
Puyallup	2		225	2	5,000	800	20	2	19	22					
Skallam, at Jamestown	1		8	2			1		5	7					
Skallam, at Port Gamble	1		30	1			1		7	7					
Skokomish	1		12			575	3		1	5					1
Squaxon									1	2					
Tulalip Agency, under school superintendent.															
Lummi	1		215	1			8		13	13		20			
Muckleshoot			118	1			2		5	7		12			3
Suquamish or Port Madison															
Crow	1		60	1			3	2	6	8		18			1
Cherokee															
Swinomish	1		35	1			3		13	12		16			6
Tulalip (Dwamish)			50	(c)			6	2	12	20		63			3
Yakima Agency.															
Yakima (fourteen confederated tribes.)	3	1	358	1			9	1	(b)	(b)		10	6		30
Not under an agent.															
Nooksak															
Wenatchi, near Wenatchee River															

c Building burned. d Taken from report of last year.

REF0074905

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Civilization. Citizen's dress. Wholly.	In part.	Indians who read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses occupied by Indians.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by— Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, and root gathering.	Government rations.	Cash annuity.	Lease money.
WISCONSIN.											
Green Bay Agency.											
Menominee	1,220	1,220	.....	750	800	332	80	.....	20	.....	.....
Stockbridge and Munsee	338	338	.....	338	338	69	95	.....	.....	5	.....
Under school superintendent.											
Oneida	1,977	1,977	.....	1,000	1,200	339	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Pointe Agency.											
Chippewa at—											
Bad River	833	833	.....	575	600	211	50	.....	.....	.....	450
Bois Fort, Minn	773	773	.....	110	180	158	33	33	17	17	.....
Fond du Lac	833	833	.....	700	700	110	90	5	2	3	.....
Grand Portage	339	339	.....	200	250	65	50	25	12	13	.....
Lac Courte Oreille	1,115	1,115	.....	600	650	251	67	16	17	.....	.....
Lac du Flambeau	755	755	.....	255	650	180	75	13	12	.....	.....
Red Cliff	297	297	.....	201	225	71	80	20	.....	.....	.....
Rice Lake	191	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Under Wittenberg school superintendent.											
Winnebago	1,377	669	236	137	689	270	34	33	.....	30	4
WYOMING.											
Shoshoni Agency.											
Arapaho	828	730	98	207	291	75	13	.....	75	.....	12
Shoshoni (or Snake)	860	750	50	245	290	93	13	.....	75	.....	12
MISCELLANEOUS.											
Miami, in Indiana	[b]248	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Old Town Indians, in Maine	[c]410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[a] Sale of timber. [b] From United States census of 1900.

SUMMARY.

Population, exclusive of Indians in Alaska	270,238
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.	
Population	185,738
Indians who wear citizen's dress:	
Wholly	102,130
In part	41,811
Indians who can read	47,081
Indians who can use English enough for ordinary purposes	62,616
Dwelling houses occupied by Indians	26,629
Missionaries (not reported as "Teachers" in school statistics):	
Male	206
Female	141
Church members, Indians (communicants)[a]	27,214
Church buildings	392
Contributed by State of New York for education	$20,189

[a] Only partially reported.

of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Religious. Missionaries. Male.	Female.	Indian church members (Communicants.)	Church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious societies. For education.	For church work.	Marital. Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Vital. Births.	Deaths.	Suicides.	Criminal. Indian criminals punished. By court of Indian offenses.	By civil court.	By other methods.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.
1	.....	818	3	$7,000	$1,800	13	.....	13	78	.....	3	.....	.....	3
1	.....	303	2	175	800	1	5	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	2	770	1	350	5,500	20	.....	11	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
1	7	522	3	.....	.....	16	1	36	22	.....	.....	35	30	63
.....	.....	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	265	2	.....	.....	5	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
1	.....	200	1	.....	.....	2	.....	17	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	200	3	.....	.....	9	1	19	28	.....	.....	35	.....	17
2	2	70	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	28	.....	.....	6	.....	38
1	.....	180	1	3,275	1,500	6	.....	11	8	.....	.....	14	.....	12
3	1	50	2	3,700	3,500	3	.....	51	19	.....	18	.....	.....	2
2	2	100	2	8,800	1,000	8	.....	21 23	15 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[c] Taken from report of last year.

SUMMARY—Continued.

Contributed by religious societies and other parties:	
For education[a]	$115,857
For church work and other purposes[a]	$112,686
Formal marriages among Indians	1,111
Divorces granted Indians	98
Births[a]	1,742
Deaths[a]	1,728
Suicides	8
Indian criminals punished:	
By courts of Indian offenses	1,261
By civil courts	537
By other methods	169
Whisky sellers prosecuted	477

[a] This includes $78,103 not contained in foregoing tables, being amounts contributed to the following schools: Carlisle, Pa., $5,410; Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia, Pa., $10,000; Hampton, Va., $18,663, taken from report of last year; Tucson, Ariz., $21,000; Bernalillo, N. Mex., $6,000; and in California, Banning, $10,000; St. Turibius, $600, and San Diego, $6,700.

REF0074906

Statistics relating to cultivation of lands, crops raised, stock

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.					Crops raised during year.						
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence. Acres under.	Fence. Made during year.	Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Wheat.	Oats, barley, and rye.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Flax.	Hay.	Butter made.
ARIZONA.												
Colorado River Agency.	Acres.	Acres.		Rods.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.		Tons	Lbs.
Mohave on reserve.	a277	300	100	200		100		3,000	50		60	
Mohave and Chemehuevi at Fort Mohave	d230		d270			d50		300	1,000			
Fort Apache Agency.												
White Mountain Apache	1,087	50	1,150	270		50	300	1,200	100		775	
Under Moqui school superintendent.												
Hopi (Moqui) and Navaho	2,000		1,000	740		(b)		20,000				
Navaho Agency.												
Navaho	e8,000					1,500	700	3,000	300		50	
Pima Agency.												
Maricopa, Papago, and Pima	1,000		10,000		20	16,667	288	18	12		75	
San Carlos Agency.												
Apache[b]	2,450	75	7,000	100		2,120	1,785	1,500	50		180	
Under farmer.												
Papago, San Xavier Reserve[b]	1,230	30	8,020	2,100	80	3,300	1,200	100	115		500	
Under industrial teacher.												
Havasupai	200	25	150	150				1,200	700		20	
Walapai	70	10	30	70			10	50	70		1	
Under Western Navaho school superintendent.												
Hopi (Moqui), Navaho, and Paiute	500	100	200	640		100		352	841			
CALIFORNIA.												
Under farmer.												
Digger	25	25	320					10	51		3	
Hupa Valley Agency, under school superintendent.												
Hupa[b]	1,200	30	1,500	75	112	300	5,000	e200	e2,550		100	100
Mission Tule River Agency.												
Mission	2,500		8,000		325	1,100	1,000	700	1,000		150	
Tule River	125		200									

[a] Taken from report of last year.
[b] Shortage in crops due to drought.
[c] Overestimated in 1901.
[d] Little farming, owing to failure of Colorado River to overflow.
[e] Less land farmed, more land leased.
[f] Erroneously reported in 1901.

owned by Indians and miscellaneous products of Indian labor.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.								Stock owned by Indians.					Roads.		
Lumber sawed.	Lumber marketed.	Wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams. Amount.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams. Earned by freighting.	Value of products of Indian labor disposed of. To Government.	Value of products of Indian labor disposed of. Otherwise.	Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Miles made.	Miles repaired.	Days labor by Indians.
M ft.	M ft.	Cord.	M lbs.												
		1,200	215	$2,315	$1,320	$1,000	357	126				100			
		1,000	300	1,000			228					1,000			
		1,911			20,357	1,891	6,481	811		6	5			25	150
		400	200	2,500	3,000	2,500	1,720	1,365		5,000	11,000	1,000	2	5	100
		185	311	2,138	1,165	220,135	17,240	8,000		380,000	67,000		9	11	
		11,890	105	800	10,987		5,280	1,000	50		50	5,000		10	100
20		1,170			12,262	5,000	2,520	1,001				100	3	50	550
		2,700			150	18,520		300				1,000		7	1,100
		20	60	200	117	150	102								
		300			1,000	1,000	2,012					50			
		100	60	725	581	20,100	7,200	1,000		10,000	5,000	100		75	200
		37				198	6					36		1	1
72	5	550	180	2,612	2,686	7,800	217	e170	500			17,100	2	25	320
		1,000				3,000	1,110	e681	217			3,000			
		50				1,500	730	250	100		76	1,000		10	

REF0074907

Statistics relating to cultivation of 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.		Farmed or actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Wheat.	Oats, barley, and rye.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Flax.	Hay.	Butter made.
			Acres under.	Made during year.								
CALIFORNIA—CON.												
Round Valley Agency, under school superintendent.												
Concow, Little Lake, Redwood, Nomelaki, Pit River, Wailaki, and Yuki	*Acres.* 1,000	*Acres.* 50	6,000	325	*Num.* 190	*Bush.* 3,150	*Bush.* 2,500	*Bush.* 1,000	*Bush.* 6,500	.....	*Tons* 3,000	*Lbs.* 150
Under school superintendent.												
Yuma	60	.....	100	160	.....	100	100	100	50	.....	.....	.....
New Fort Bidwell School.												
Paiute and Pit River	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
COLORADO.												
Southern Ute Agency.												
Capote, Moache, and Wiminuche Ute	1,000	500	6,000	1,000	100	2,500	7,500	100	350	.....	350	.....
IDAHO.												
Fort Hall Agency.												
Bannock and Shoshoni	2,500	100	11,500	2,210	34	c7,000	c3,000	c100	c3,125	.....	5,000	200
Lemhi Agency.												
Bannock, Sheepeater, and Shoshoni	1,201	222	1,813	1,243	.....	1,350	4,130	.....	12,138	.....	312	.....
Nez Percé Agency.												
Nez Percé	13,100	500	29,000	3,000	325	20,000	10,800	150	1,600	2,800	8,300	.....
INDIAN TERRITORY.												
Quapaw Agency, under school superintendent.												
Eastern Shawnee	150	5	1,288	160	21	2,715	70	5,200	961	.....	110	250
Miami	750	11	3,140	.....	12	2,100	350	8,725	300	120	112	325
Modoc	c250	.....	2,300	.....	16	c240	.....	2,800	150	.....	280	135
Ottawa	161	6	3,530	160	17	750	773	16,150	1,545	50	113	2,630
Peoria	1,158	210	6,140	1,000	31	3,380	2,133	35,000	955	605	892	700
Quapaw	1,783	88	2,500	2,610	19	300	782	26,182	873	162	560	1,660
Seneca	1,712	35	1,107	170	50	1,300	950	17,848	1,189	.....	130	730
Wyandot	925	28	3,819	1,530	50	7,200	2,195	11,651	2,610	151	132	2,490
IOWA.												
Sac and Fox Agency.												
Sac and Fox of Mississippi	800	.....	c3,000	300	.....	250	.....	6,800	(f)	.....	50	.....

a Taken from report of last year.
c Over estimated in 1901.
e Less land farmed, more land leased.
f Crops ruined by flood.

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.	Lumber marketed.	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 made.	Miles repaired.	Days labor by Indians.
				Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.									
	M ft.	*M ft.*	*Cord.*	*Miles.*												
	2,000	.....	1,300	165	1,620	$1,400	$1,000	150	2,500	500	.....	.....	1,500	30	.....	150
	.....	.....	1,400	.....	.....	500	2,400	150	500	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	70
	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	575	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	765	.....	1,125	100	.....	3,500	2,000	150	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	12,500	35,500	1,000	2,800	.....	.....	.....	700	8	6	350
	.....	7	175	57	156	1,140	1,000	1,981	.....	.....	.....	.....	227	11	3	55
	200	.....	80	.....	.....	200	.....	7,010	3,000	500	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	50
	1	.....	130	.....	.....	.....	1,245	71	52	30	.....	.....	938	.....	3	5
	.....	.....	155	.....	.....	.....	3,500	54	755	145	.....	.....	1,605	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	130	.....	.....	.....	825	55	50	110	.....	.....	615	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	272	.....	.....	.....	1,750	62	101	157	.....	.....	1,955	.....	3	7
	2	288	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,936	178	141	540	75	.....	1,249	1	.....	14
	5	.....	1,316	.....	.....	.....	7,609	262	258	641	2	.....	3,885	.....	6	85
	65	16	532	.....	.....	.....	12,530	265	300	735	.....	.....	1,068	.....	.....	.....
	5	35	155	.....	.....	100	5,970	205	250	181	52	12	2,048	1	5	55
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	540	.....	.....	.....	1,200	300	18	90	.....	.....	840	.....	.....	.....

REF0074908

Statistics relating to cultivation of 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.	Flax.	Hay.	Butter made.
			Acres under.	Made during year.								
KANSAS.												
Potawatomi and Great Nemaha Agency.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*		*Rods.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*		*Tons.*	*Lbs.*
Iowa	1,000	.....	11,000	100	38	3,000	1,500	20,000	380	.....	100	300
Kickapoo	900	.....	19,000	200	35	.....	.....	5,000	475	.....	75	100
Potawatomi, Prairie Band	1,680	.....	40,000	1,000	135	.....	.....	93,000	2,315	.....	3,000	780
Sac and Fox of Missouri	380	.....	9,000	310	a15	3,000	1,000	12,000	160	.....	75	.....
MINNESOTA.												
Leech Lake Agency.												
Chippewa of Red Lake	200	15	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	11,700	.....	1,200	200
White Oak Point Mississippi Chippewa; Cass, Winnibigoshish and Leech Lake Pillager Chippewa	100	.....	400	.....	110	.....	.....	300	6,586	.....	1,300	.....
White Earth Agency.												
Chippewa	6,075	347	18,500	5,000	519	15,000	53,000	500	9,250	3,000	20,000	26,170
MONTANA.												
Blackfeet Agency.												
Piegan	500	500	50,000	.....	1	.....	1,500	.....	3,810	.....	8,000	2,000
Crow Agency.												
Crow	5,500	500	28,250	13,000	270	20,000	5,000	c300	3,500	.....	5,000	.....
Flathead Agency.												
Charlot's Band of Flathead, Confederated Flathead, Kutenai and Pend d'Oreille, Kutenai from Idaho, Lower Kalispel and Spokan	17,000	3,000	40,500	3,500	.....	65,000	13,000	.....	23,300	.....	18,000	5,000
Fort Belknap Agency.												
Assiniboin and Grosventre	1,000	200	15,000	2,400	.....	250	2,000	100	600	.....	1,000	.....
Fort Peck Agency.												
Assiniboin and Yankton Sioux	1,000	50	50,000	.....	5	150	1,000	1,500	12,520	.....	5,000	.....
Tongue River Agency.												
Northern Cheyenne	982	61	16,750	2,200	.....	110	100	150	850	.....	885	.....
NEBRASKA.												
Omaha and Winnebago Agency.												
Omaha	20,000	150	7,500	3,500	310	35,000	13,000	85,000	4,500	1,500	4,500	4,000
Winnebago	63,500	35	7,200	300	175	3,000	500	10,000	3,450	.....	500	300

a Erroneously reported in 1901.
b Lands leased, little farming done.
c Taken from last year's report.
d Shortage due to drought.

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.	Lumber marketed.	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 made.	Miles repaired.	Days labor by Indians.
				Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.									
	M ft.	*M ft.*	*Cord.*	*M lbs.*												
	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	$6,000	180	100	500	.....	1	800	.....	10	30
	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	$5,000	25,000	200	50	300	.....	.....	1,000	.....	10	60
	.....	.....	225	.....	.....	.....	50,000	1,231	1,200	750	.....	10	3,500	2	5	20
	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	5,000	250	200	500	.....	.....	700	.....	3	10
	.....	.....	1,500	900	6,975	.....	8,000	100	70	250	.....	.....	400	.....	21	12
	141	.....	1,850	.....	.....	3,050	7,500	300	25	122	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	2,500	12	3,600	118	22,285	120	2,580	893	265	6	3,639	.....	35	122
	.....	.....	150	405	639	23,285	.....	16,006	19,709	120	.....	.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....
	1,100	.....	150	.....	.....	7,000	60,000	25,150	1,000	.....	.....	10	500	.....	.....	.....
	350	.....	2,000	75	750	1,500	15,000	17,000	27,000	1,800	.....	.....	11,000	18	65	435
	350	92	120	677	1,031	21,117	.....	7,016	5,400	.....	.....	.....	380	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	400	1,167	1,116	1,520	8,000	2,001	5,600	.....	.....	.....	1,000	5	30	325
	.....	.....	70	583	1,320	780	2,882	1,592	261	.....	.....	.....	245	10	42	139
	.....	.....	50	32	48	.....	25,000	1,825	1,500	4,000	.....	.....	10,000	10	25	170
	.....	.....	140	200	869	360	2,500	1,020	250	900	.....	.....	8,000	.....	5	60

REF0074909

Statistics relating to cultivation of lands, crops raised, stock owned

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.					Crops raised during year.							
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence. Acres under.	Fence. Made during year.	Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Wheat.	Oats, barley, and rye.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Flax.	Hay.	Butter made.
NEBRASKA—cont'd.												
Santee Agency, under school superintendent.												
	Acres.	*Acres.*		*Rods.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*		*Tons.*	*Lbs.*
Ponca in Dakota	1,170	60	1,000	150	25	3,050	125	21,000	933		800	1,200
Santee Sioux	3,000	80	5,000		120	2,250	5,000	10,000	1,200		2,000	240
NEVADA.												
Nevada Agency, under school superintendent.												
Paiute of Pyramid Lake	300	5	1,020	40		120	200		170		700	
Under Carson school superintendent.												
Paiute at Walker River	1,400		1,700	170		862	265				170	
Western Shoshoni Agency, under school superintendent.												
Paiute and Shoshoni	200	10	7,500	1,000		500	900		850		1,000	100
NEW MEXICO.												
Jicarilla Agency												
Jicarilla Apache	500		20,000	3,000	265	200	500	100	365		200	
Mescalero Agency, under school superintendent.												
Mescalero Apache	1,000	20	2,700	316		230	2,800	400	10,200			
Under Albuquerque school superintendent.												
Pueblo—												
Acoma	900	50	100	300		2,500		2,000	350		100	50
Isleta (or Tiguas) and Laguna	2,080	180	220	101		5,020	80	3,010	1,000		110	
Laguna	800	25	300	350		1,500		1,000	500		300	20
Sandia	500	5	1,000			1,250		2,000	325		50	
Santa Ana	200	3				1,800		2,100	137		50	
San Felipe	600	10	60	50		1,000		5,000	525		30	
Zuni	1,720		900			8,000		11,000	917		100	
Under Santa Fe school superintendent.												
Pueblo	6,678	128	7,373	1,385		17,109	100	23,351	2,311		563	

a Acreage cultivated overestimated in 1901.

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.	Lumber marketed.	Wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams. Amount.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams. Earned by freighting.	Value of products of Indian labor disposed of. To Government.	Value of products of Indian labor disposed of. Otherwise.	Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Miles made.	Miles repaired.	Days labor by Indians.
	M ft.	*M ft.*	*Cord.*	*M lbs.*												
			50	21	35	$1,800	$7,400	191	180	240			3,200		12	54
			225	119	238	980	3,000	412	200	225		125	3,000			125
			300	78	231	1,095	2,000	352	200						6	18
			35			342	2,500	1,500	86				150		1	11
			800	256	3,731	3,200	300	3,000	250				200		15	80
			75			300	1,000	1,416	75		2,500	650	240	2	2	
	90	96	200	151	310	1,389	5,835	1,140			1,739	1,492			18	2,100
			12			40	5,500	1,200	360	50	15,000	500	500	1	5	600
							1,067	975	280	200	6,014	721	209			
			50			250	5,000	1,800	600	100	21,000	1,000	500	5	20	1,500
							1,500	115	50	10			80		1	20
			250				548	531	283	10	5	15	82		1	80
							1,000	440	500	20	600	100	200		3	100
			53	4	20	105	10,000	2,019	500	76	40,000	3,500	500	1	50	600
			2,187	154	865	160	15,460	4,832	1,384	418	3	342	1,753	33	36	609

REF0074910

Statistics relating to cultivation of 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.	Flax.	Hay.	
			Acres under.	Made during year.								
NEW YORK.												
New York Agency.												
Allegany Reserve: Onondaga and Seneca	*Acres.* 5,650	*Acres.* 25	*Rods.* 7,000	.....	*Bush.*	*Bush.* 200	*Bush.* 8,500	*Bush.* 5,500	*Bush.* 6,085	.....	*Tons.* 2,100	*Lbs.* 1,500
Cattaraugus Reserve: Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca	5,800	.....	6,900	.....	.....	2,100	9,200	1,700	5,435	.....	1,500	3,100
Oneida Reserve: Oneida	365	.....	365	.....	15	10	50	240	575	.....	65	.....
Onondaga Reserve: Oneida and Onondaga	3,000	.....	5,500	.....	475	1,000	4,000	5,300	10,285	.....	500	3,400
St. Regis Reserve: St. Regis	5,300	.....	5,300	.....	.....	750	6,500	1,800	2,110	.....	600	.....
Tonawanda Reserve: Cayuga, Oneida, and Tonawanda	3,000	.....	1,000	.....	.....	3,500	3,880	2,500	3,655	.....	350	1,500
Tuscarora Reserve: Onondaga and Tuscarora	5,000	.....	5,000	.....	.....	28,000	2,110	2,700	3,805	.....	1,650	8,000
NORTH CAROLINA.												
Under school superintendent.												
Eastern Cherokee	3,082	112	6,300	1,108	[a]293	111	[b]527	21,356	3,778	.....	25	6,352
NORTH DAKOTA.												
Devils Lake Agency.												
Cuthead, Sisseton, and Wahpeton Sioux	6,498	650	730	.....	208	2,277	6,701	.....	.....	27,727	3,200	.....
Turtle Mountain Chippewa	5,895	202	1,919	8,000	.....	33,727	11,470	.....	26,100	32,737	7,000	.....
Fort Berthold Agency.[d]												
Arikara	200	.....	1,200	100	121	500	500	500	820	.....	1,000	
Gros Ventre	200	.....	680	1,500	136	.....	.....	300	1,020	.....	2,500	.....
Mandan	100	.....	450	2,000	77	.....	.....	200	847	.....	2,000	
Standing Rock Agency.												
Sioux	2,652	178	6,262	996	.....	250	3,585	30,135	[b]20,323	.....	23,732	2,611
OKLAHOMA.												
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.												
Cheyenne and Arapaho	3,622	861	47,010	8,660	350	1,439	485	5,660	1,459	.....	573	100
Kiowa Agency.												
Apache, Caddo, Comanche, Delaware, Keechi, Kiowa, and Wichita	5,598	918	88,818	283,560	550	12,612	1,150	69,925	4,416	.....	885	609

[a] Lands set aside, but not allotted.
[b] Shortage of crops due to drought.

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.	Lumber marketed.	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 made.	Miles repaired.	Days labor by Indians.
				Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.									
	M ft.	*M ft.*	*Cord.*	*M lbs.*												
NEW YORK.																
New York Agency.																
Allegany Reserve: Onondaga and Seneca	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$5,500	203	635	530	35	.....	4,100	.....	.....	.....
Cattaraugus Reserve: Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,500	523	1,330	620	.....	.....	8,300	.....	.....	.....
Oneida Reserve: Oneida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,750	12	5	28	.....	.....	900	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga Reserve: Oneida and Onondaga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,810	115	125	320	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....
St. Regis Reserve: St. Regis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,500	370	655	125	.....	.....	16,500	.....	.....	.....
Tonawanda Reserve: Cayuga, Oneida, and Tonawanda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000	110	335	530	.....	.....	2,150	.....	.....	.....
Tuscarora Reserve: Onondaga and Tuscarora	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,600	203	325	250	.....	.....	3,250	.....	.....	.....
NORTH CAROLINA.																
Under school superintendent.																
Eastern Cherokee	.....	.....	100	116	135	$2,275	967	198	690	1,552	131	8	6,368	10	93	1,720
NORTH DAKOTA.																
Devils Lake Agency.																
Cuthead, Sisseton, and Wahpeton Sioux	.....	.....	580	.....	.....	883	35,000	783	78	.....	.....	.....	1,241	.....	.....	.....
Turtle Mountain Chippewa	.....	.....	10,000	279	279	510	90,000	1,139	851	206	10	.....	4,851	.....	.....	.....
Fort Berthold Agency.[d]																
Arikara	132	1	170	251	553	3,500	800	300	2,000	50	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....
Gros Ventre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,632	500	500	3,000	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....
Mandan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,300	357	200	2,000	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....
Standing Rock Agency.																
Sioux	.....	.....	900	1,675	8,668	78,257	.....	10,042	11,830	111	111	.....	4,371	1	127	2,887
OKLAHOMA.																
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.																
Cheyenne and Arapaho	.....	10	660	1,000	1,198	590	4,510	2,197	625	100	.....	1	1,124	30	36	1,366
Kiowa Agency.																
Apache, Caddo, Comanche, Delaware, Keechi, Kiowa, and Wichita	.....	.....	850	247	751	7,330	2,000	16,439	12,231	[e]822	.....	30	5,509	.....	.....	.....

[c] Crop overestimated in 1901.
[d] Last year's figures should have been 13,624.
[e] Food for swine destroyed by drouth.

REF0074911

Statistics relating to cultivation of lands, crops raised, stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor.

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.				Crops raised during year.									
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence.		Permanently living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Wheat.	Oats, barley, and rye.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Flax.	Hay.	Butter made.		
			Acres made.	Made during year.										
OKLAHOMA—cont'd.														
Under school superintendent.														
Absentee Shawnee, Citizen Potawatomi, and Mexican Kickapoo	Acres. 3,740	Acres. 250	22,500	Rods. 3,200	Bush. 248	Bush. 500	Bush. 1,300	Bush. 3,500	Bush. a1,110		Tons. 230	Lbs.		
Osage Agency.														
Kaw (Kansa)	b146		840	320	3	75		5,000	c172		100	500		
Osage c	30,000		50,000	500		50,000	20,000	100,000	8,080		12,000	8,000		
Ponca and Oto Agency.b														
Oto and Missouri	300		7,500		4			1,000	400		50			
Ponca	800	80	5,300	600	20	4,000	500	12,000	300		250			
Tonkawa	55		250		1		100	1,100	20		50			
Under school superintendent.														
Pawnee	600	50			30			6,000			100			
Sac and Fox Agency.														
Iowa and Sac and Fox of Mississippi d														
OREGON.														
Grande Ronde Agency, under school superintendent.														
Clackamas, Cow Creek, Lakmiut, Marys River, Rogue River, Santiam, Umpqua, Wapeto, and Yaquina Hill	600	20	2,000	200	69	600	12,000		600		400			
Klamath Agency.														
Klamath, Modoc, Paiute, and Pit River	610		47,580	15,840	212	10	455		50		10,000	1,050		
Siletz Agency.														
Chetco, Joshua, Klamath, Mikonotunl, Rogue River, Shasta Costa, Sixes, and Yuchi	c430		2,480	500	110		2,000		6,240	(e)	500	1,500		
Umatilla Agency.														
Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla	6,895	15	68,000	10	152	50,000	12,000		100	f9,950	15,000	1,200		

a Also 50 bales of cotton.
b Lands leased, less farming done.
c Shortage of crops due to drought.
d Not reported.

by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.								Stock owned by Indians.						Roads.		
Lumber sawed.	Lumber marketed.	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 made.	Miles repaired.	Days labor by Indians.
			Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.										
M ft.	M ft.	Cord.	M lbs.													
		600	30	29	$250			800	1,200	600	75		5,000			
		10						100	300	100			300			
						$55,000		6,210	22,000	7,000	10	20	30,000			
		60			650			400	60	100			100			
		100	120	182	585	1,000		500	12	35			100			
								70		10			175			
								1,000	6	25						
148		190			1,106	4,300		268	522	225			850	3	104	
700	60	645	278	3,853	1,099	35,000		3 842	4,550	155			675	7	34	210
35	25	300	150	175	1,682	2,500		250	350	175	350		1,000	20	200	
		1,500	400	400	2,000	20,000		3,020	3 500	g1,500			12,000	2	8	10

e Crops overestimated in 1901.
f Crops injured by frost.
g Animals disposed of to escape hog cholera.

REF0074912

Statistics relating to cultivation of lands, crops raised, stock owned

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.					Crops raised during year.							
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence. Acres under.	Made during year.	Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Wheat.	Oats, barley, and rye.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Flax.	Hay.	Butter made.
OREGON—cont'd.												
Warm Springs Agency, under school superintendent.												
Paiute, Tenino, Warm Springs, and Wasco	Acres. 6,365	Acres. 100	10,000	Rods. 800	Bush. 172	Bush. 7,000	Bush. 1,200	Bush. 100	Bush. 2,250	.....	Tons. 3,000	Lbs. .....
SOUTH DAKOTA												
Cheyenne River Agency.												
Blackfeet, Minneconjou, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux	1,020	215	11,700	1,700	125	.....	.....	2,800	1,135	.....	1,500	.....
Crow Creek Agency.												
Lower Yanktonai Sioux	1,700	.....	3,500	2,000	350	500	300	1,000	1,000	.....	2,000	.....
Under school superintendent.												
Santee Sioux of Flandreau	a 568	.....	400	.....	41	5,000	6,000	1,500	3,000	.....	1,000	.....
Lower Brulé Agency.												
Lower Brulé Sioux	500	.....	1,200	500	150	.....	.....	1,500	600	.....	2,500	.....
Pine Ridge Agency.												
Oglala Sioux	2,058	684	206,360	11,250	.....	.....	.....	1,839	1,795	.....	12,291	345
Rosebud Agency.												
Brulé, Lower Brulé, Loafer, Northern, Two Kettle, and Wazhazhe Sioux	2,210	225	13,940	7,070	810	600	800	b 13,250	b 1,041	.....	16,600	60
Sisseton Agency.												
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	1,000	75	12,500	.....	427	35,000	10,000	2,000	5,700	1,500	2,000	.....
Yankton Agency.												
Yankton Sioux	11,170	480	26,500	500	560	5,000	3,400	98,000	4,620	.....	11,100	500
UTAH.												
Uinta and Ouray Agency.												
Uinta Ute and White River Ute at Uinta, and Uncompahgre Ute and White River Ute at Ouray	5,180	250	70,000	1,100	65	2,710	23,000	1,300	3,651	.....	3,170	2,000
Under school-teacher at St. George.												
Shivwits (Shebit)	100	.....	100	300	.....	200	50	100	50	.....	40	.....

a More lands leased; less farmed.

by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.							Stock owned by Indians.						Roads.		
Lumber sawed.	Lumber marketed.	Wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams. Amount.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams. Earned by freighting.	Value of products of Indian labor disposed of. To Government.	Value of products of Indian labor disposed of. Otherwise.	Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Miles made.	Miles repaired.	Days labor by Indians.
M ft. 52	M ft.	Cord. 380	M lbs. 210	$2,033	$4,415	$1,897	5,50	1,500	200	.....	.....	850	....	2	100
.....	.....	800	138	2,870	32,650	5,000	15,518	31,700	100	300	7	1,700	2	33	792
.....	.....	200	510	1,373	1,675	1,000	2,500	1,000	50	.....	.....	1,000	5	10	1,231
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500	208	15	50	.....	.....	2,500	....	2	48
.....	.....	200	190	761	10,000	.....	1,352	1,300	10	.....	.....	200	3	....	14
98	.....	3,462	3,171	8,711	72,151	150,000	11,828	31,282	193	29	.....	5,756	66	270	2,350
.....	.....	1,700	1,692	6,976	51,283	22,761	10,720	24,130	175	10	117	1,700	3	223	1,509
.....	.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	2,000	1,500	150	50	.....	4,200	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	560	240	560	720	25,250	1,871	2,120	316	.....	.....	6,300	1	2	525
287	.....	521	592	9,313	5,705	4,000	14,130	3,301	70	4,700	120	1,200	....	55	446
.....	.....	200	23	96	.....	100	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	10

b Crops injured by frost.

REF0074913

Statistics relating to cultivation of lands, crops raised, stock owned

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.					Crops raised during year.						
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence. Acres under.	Made during year.	Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Wheat.	Oats, barley, and rye.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Flax.	Hay.	Butter made.
WASHINGTON.												
Colville Agency.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*				*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*		*Tons.*	*Lbs.*
Coeur d'Alène	30,000		101,000			125,000	130,000		18,000		2,000	
Columbia, Moses's Band	2,000		5,510			6,000	8,000		2,300		2,200	500
Colville	1,000		1,800		10	9,800	8,200		1,820		1,500	
Lake	6,000	300	5,800		75	9,600	12,000		4,000		1,100	
Lower Spokan	2,700	100	1,350	200		1,000	1,200		5,000		1,000	
Nez Percé, Joseph's Band	500	50	1,550			800	800		800		700	
Okinagan	6,000		7,300		110	9,000	30,000		7,000		1,700	
Upper and Middle Spokan on Coeur d'Alène Reserve	70	75	a 1,300	200		50,000	1,000		800		30	
Upper and Middle Spokan on Spokan Reserve	800	75	300	100		1,300	1,500		2,275		70	
Neah Bay Agency.												
Hoh, Makah, Ozette and Quillcute	60		230	20					85		7	500
Puyallup Agency under school superintendent.												
Chehalis	500	5	1,000	600	20	2,000	3,500		1,500		300	50
Georgetown, Humptulip, Quaits, and Quinaielt	180	5	180		30		500		1,570		150	
Nisqually	200		1,500		30		500		650		100	
Puyallup	1,578		2,850		155	300	5,000		26,800		1,300	3,000
Skallam at Jamestown	130	75	154	20		500	100		1,215		55	
Skallam at Port Gamble			35		35				630		600	1,500
Skokomish	765		1,568		35		60		310		20	120
Squaxon	5		60	500	8							
Tulalip Agency.												
Lummi	1,195	50	1,725	300	61		5,500		4,000		500	600
Muckleshoot	61	2	775	40		50	170		2,550		224	170
Squampish or Port Madison	11	1	18	80	17				180		20	
Swinomish	150		500		50	13,000			130		150	
Tulallip	350	100	500	200	43		350		3,170		500	100
Yakima Agency.												
Yakima	18,000	300	32,000	1,000	450	115,500	11,000		12,000		25,000	
WISCONSIN.												
Green Bay Agency.												
Menominee	2,875		4,950			1,500	14,500	3,000	10,150		1,000	1,400
Stockbridge and Munsee	500	10	580	160	28	500	2,500	3,000	2,225		150	500
Under school superintendent.												
Oneida	5,383	560	11,862	5,970	329	7,817	48,418	32,339	10,500		1,538	28,300

a By clerical error 1,901 acres were reported last year under fence; should have been 1,200.

by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.							Stock owned by Indians.					Roads.		
Lumber sawed.	Lumber marketed.	Wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams. Amount.	Earned by freighting.	Value of products of Indian labor disposed of. To Government.	Otherwise.	Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Miles made.	Miles repaired.	Days labor by Indians.
M ft.	*M ft.*	*Cord.*	*Mlbs.*												
175		750			$200	$32	2,700	1,500	1,100			2,800			
70		300	28	$221	200	2,000	1,200	365				1,200			
		100				9,000	1,400	650	700			1,500			
		200				10,000	1,700	680				500			
		300	100	400	1,500	700	1,275	160				1,000			
10		60	20	100		2,000	800	110				300			
		100			100	13,000	3,000	2,500		1,000		1,700			
8						2,000	275	200				100			
		300	265	830	600	1,000	275	17	180			700			
		1					100	300				280		5	60
		50				500	100	70		115		1,700		1	40
		1,700	250	1,000	15	25,100	92	85				900		3	120
		500				10,000	300	100	20	75		800			
							200	275	250	500		2,000		25	180
							30	4	13			240		5	22
							1	8		11		400			
		1,000			60		140	130	50	250		633		6	40
		100					19	3		30		21	2		10
	600	95	50	50	35	12,500	175	320	650	850		3,000	1	5	280
		100				2,251	88	70	16	43		551		2	32
		200				180	20	35	10	35		280	1	5	75
		300				5,000	155	140		300		1,000		7	150
2,000	1,000	16	60		611		392	350	500	600		1,000	5	11	225
		1,000	128	500	5,000	15,000	5,500	6,000	500			2,000	1	20	
100	15,000	800	119	119	2,325	225,000	750	300	310			4,000		2	20
		50		88		92	86	100				1,300		3	12
		5,800			1,072		631	637	289	75		4,841		20	200

REF0074914

Statistics relating to cultivation of lands, crops raised, stock owned

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.					Crops raised during year.						
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence. Acres under.	Fence. Made during year.	Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Wheat.	Oats, barley, and rye.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Flax.	Hay.	Butter made.
WISCONSIN—cont'd.												
La Pointe Agency.												
Chippewas of—	*Acres.*	*Acres.*				*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*		*Tons.*	*Lbs.*
Bad River	825	50	7,000	300	150		1,800	100	6,000		300	800
Bois Fort, Minn.	350	5	200		12			90	400		300	
Fond du Lac	600	10	600	300	36			500	3,150		240	600
Grand Portage	60	2	70	100	2				2,200		20	200
Lac Courte Oreille	1,100	30	3,000	200	250	200	2,000	1,000	3,500		1,200	740
Lac du Flam-beau	334	17	1,000	275	100			250	5,950		150	
Red Cliff	100	60	2,500	3,500	65		1,600	400	6,000		100	2,300
Under Winnebago School superintendent.												
Winnebago					30							
WYOMING.												
Shoshoni Agency.												
Northern Arapaho	700	250	6,000	800	120	1,000	1,000		270		100	
Shoshoni	1,200		1,000		135	9,000	3,000		750		600	

SUMMARY.

Cultivated during the year by Indians	acres	361,680
Broken during the year by Indians	do	16,513
Land under fence	do	1,193,451
Fence built during the year	rods	433,501
Families actually living upon and cultivating lands in severalty		11,488
Crops raised during the year by Indians:		
	bushels	913,233
Wheat	do	742,859
Oats and barley	do	951,511
Corn	do	141,577
Vegetables	do	70,652
Flax	tons	28,391
Hay		
Miscellaneous products of Indian labor:		
	pounds	131,781
Butter made	feet	6,512,000
Lumber sawed	do	76,820,000
Timber marketed	cords	91,012
Wood cut		

by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.							Stock owned by Indians.					Roads.		
Lumber sawed.	Lumber marketed.	Wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams. Amount.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams. Earned by freighting.	Value of products of Indian labor disposed of. To Government.	Value of products of Indian labor disposed of. Otherwise.	Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Miles made.	Miles repaired.	Days labor by Indians.
M ft.	*M ft.*	*Cord.*	*Mlbs.*												
37,227		100				$150	300	225	100			500	15	10	500
		150				1,500	40					500			
		650				2,000	11	125	60			2,100		1	10
		500			$30	1,000	1	15				700			
621	2,500					5,000	425	225	500			1,000		34	1,500
8,385	100				300	3,000	138	32				1,300			
12,349	2,500	91	1,850		70	1,750	61	91				2,800	4	1	120
	1,000														
65	80	125	1,875		800	1,500	1,020	500				150	15	30	820
		175	2,625		1,300	1,000	6,020	850				300			

a$8,620 worth of ties and poles marketed.

SUMMARY.

Stock owned by Indians:		
Horses, mules, and burros		341,646
Cattle		288,884
Swine		38,711
Sheep		499,372
Goats		96,961
Domestic fowls		261,560
Freight transported by Indians with their own teams	pounds	20,359,000
Amount earned by such freighting		$101,773
Value of products of Indian labor sold by Indians:		
To Government		$161,173
Otherwise		$1,592,621
Roads made by Indians	miles	321
Roads repaired by Indians	do	1,832
Days of labor expended by Indians on roads		35,961

REF0074915

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of March 8, 1892, and March 1, 1899.

EMPLOYED IN WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 31, 1902.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
Under act of April 28, 1902, 32 Stats., 158.		
Wm. A. Jones	Commissioner	$4,000
A. C. Tonner	Assistant Commissioner	3,000
Samuel E. Slater	Financial clerk	2,000
Chas. F. Larrabee	Chief of division	2,000
Wm. B. Shaw, jr.	Clerk, class 4	1,800
Josiah H. Dorich	....do	1,800
Lewis Y. Ellis	....do	1,800
Walter W. McConihe	Principal bookkeeper	1,800
Jas. F. Allen	Clerk, class 4	1,800
Orlando M. McPherson	....do	1,800
Gustav Frichus	Draftsman	1,600
Jno. A. Beckwith	Clerk, class 3	1,600
Mark Goode	....do	1,600
Thos. S. Ball	....do	1,600
Harmon M. Brush	....do	1,600
Geo. A. Ward	....do	1,600
Chas. F. Calhoun	....do	1,600
Hamilton Dimick	....do	1,600
John R. Wise	....do	1,600
Milton J. Brittain	....do	1,600
Winfield S. Olive	....do	1,600
Jas. H. Bradford	....do	1,600
Alvin Barbour	....do	1,600
John H. Hinton	....do	1,600
Frank Goyen	....do	1,600
Walter M. Worster	....do	1,600
Miss M. S. Cook	Stenographer	1,600
Jas. F. Denson	Draftsman	1,500
Albert O. Von Herbulis	Architect	1,500
Rufus F. Putnam	Stenographer	1,400
Chas. E. Bosley	Clerk, class 2	1,400
Miss Susan A. Bunnay	....do	1,400
Miss Mary L. Robinson	....do	1,400
Henry B. Mattox	....do	1,400
Jos. K. Bridge	....do	1,400
Simon F. Fiester	....do	1,400
Mrs. Mary E. Cromwell	....do	1,400
Wm. A. Marschalk	....do	1,400
Martin L. Bundy	....do	1,400
Mrs. Julia A. Henderson	....do	1,400
Jos. B. Cox	....do	1,400
Frank La Flesche	Clerk, class 1	1,200
Miss Harriette T. Galpin	....do	1,200
Chas. W. Hastings	....do	1,200
Miss Adele V. Smith	....do	1,200
Mrs. Mary L. McDannell	....do	1,200
Mrs. Carrie A. Hamill	....do	1,200
Mrs. E. W. Chappell	....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 Gennes	....do	1,200
Thos. B. Wilson	....do	1,200
Morton L. Venable	....do	1,200
Mrs. Jennie Brown	....do	1,200
Mrs. F. L. Goodale	....do	1,200
Miss E. L. Gaither	....do	1,200
Jas. E. Rohrer	....do	1,200
Trezevant Williams	....do	1,200
Hugh Pitzer	....do	1,200
Wm. Musser	....do	1,200
Chas. H. Schooley	....do	1,200
Mrs. Kate F. Whitehead	....do	1,200
Mrs. Laura B. Holderby	....do	1,200
Walter McM. Luttrell	....do	1,200
Geo. B. Benjamin	Clerk to superintendent Indian schools	1,200
Harry W. Stipe	Clerk, class 1	1,200
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
Homer Smith	....do	1,000
Mrs. Kate F. Butler	....do	1,000
Miss Susan P. Keech	....do	1,000

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of March 8, 1892, and March 1, 1899—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 31, 1902—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
Under act of April 28, 1902, 32 Stats., 158—Continued.		
Miss Bessie H. Cummins	Clerk	$1,000
Miss Mary Badger	....do	1,000
Miss Mary V. Kane	....do	1,000
W. Sidney Exeter	....do	1,000
Wm. R. Houtz	....do	1,000
Dan'l S. Masterson	....do	1,000
Mrs. Lillie S. McCoy	Stenographer to superintendent Indian schools	1,000
Harry W. Cunningham	Clerk to superintendent Indian schools	1,000
Arthur W. Brown	Copyist	900
Henry R. Herndon	....do	900
Walter B. Fry	....do	900
Jno. R. Venning	....do	900
David S. Morse	....do	900
Miss May Satterly	....do	900
Miss Eunice K. Warner	....do	900
Henry Lansdale	....do	900
Wm. A. Posey	....do	900
Clair R. Hillyer	....do	900
Arthur E. Schaal	....do	900
Richard O. Lewis	....do	900
Augusto Allaire	....do	900
Robert C. Gulley	....do	900
Willis J. Smith	Messenger	900
Eugene Daly	Assistant messenger	840
Asbury Neal	....do	720
Jno. M. Butler	....do	720
Geo. M. Hull	....do	720
Jno. S. Miller	....do	720
Jas. A. Payne	Laborer	660
Henry M. Smith	....do	660
J. B. Shamwell	....do	660
Mrs. Elizabeth Carter	Messenger boy	360
Miss Savilla Dorsey	Charwoman	240
Mrs. Susan Dyer	....do	240
Miss Anna Schofield	....do	240
	....do	240
Under act of May 27, 1902.		
Allotments:		
Robert F. Thompson	Clerk, class 1	$1,400
Edw. B. Fox	Clerk, class 3	1,600
Jas. S. Dougall	Clerk, class 2	1,400
Jos. L. Dodge	....do	1,400
Miss Margaret R. Hodgkins	....do	1,400
Chas. E. Behle	....do	1,400
Jos. J. Printup	....do	1,400
Chas. F. Hauke	....do	1,400
Wm. H. Gibbs	Clerk, class 1	1,200
Depredations:		
Thos. K. Kinnard	....do	1,200
Chas. G. Porterfield	....do	1,200
Samuel D. Caldwell	....do	1,200
Mrs. Anna Gilbert	Clerk	1,000
Five Civilized Tribes:		
Wm. C. Bishop	Clerk, class 3	1,600
Chas. T. Coggeshall	....do	1,600
Edgar B. Henderson	....do	1,600
Wm. H. Getman	Clerk, class 2	1,400
Ernest W. Jermark	Clerk, class 1	1,200
Wayne P. Cowan	Clerk	1,000
Francis H. C. Evans	....do	1,000
Thos. C. Monk	....do	1,000
New York Indians:		
Robert P. Capps	....do	1,000
Mrs. Lutie A. Bland	Temporary assistant (per month)	60

REF0074916

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1902, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Albuquerque School, N. Mex.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
Ralph P. Collins	Superintendent	$1,700	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1886	
William J. Oliver	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Mar. 6, 1897	
Anna B. Bush	....do	720	F.	W.	Mar. 2, 1900	
Frank W. Wood	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 15, 1900	
Elwin Schanandore	Disciplinarian	800	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Mariano Lobato	Assistant disciplinarian	360	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1901	
James W. Travis	Principal teacher	900	M.	W.	Sept. 25, 1893	
Lizzie A. Richards	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Jan. 25, 1893	
Louisa Wallace	....do	660	F.	W.	Jan. 20, 1891	
Amelia K. Collins	....do	660	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1901	
Nannie A. Cook	....do	600	F.	W.	May —, 1893	
Elizabeth Young	Assistant teacher	510	F.	I.	Jan. —, 1899	
Jerdina Faber	....do	480	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1900	
Gertrude Steel	Kindergartner	600	F.	I.	Oct. 6, 1898	
William A. Lee	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 5, 1900	
Estelle G. Lawry	Matron	720	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1895	
Lillian B. Adams	Assistant matron	540	F.	W.	Dec. 28, 1900	
Martha Brokaw	....do	500	F.	W.	Dec. 19, 1901	
Ada M. Warren	Nurse	720	F.	W.	Sept. 5, 1894	
Maggie E. Seldomridge	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Annie Kowunl	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	June —, 1898	
Julia B. Dorris	Laundress	500	F.	I.	Dec. 16, 1895	
Jose Vijel	Baker	180	M.	I.	Oct. 15, 1901	
Ida M. Farnam	Cook	600	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1899	
Rojerla Gutierrez	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	June 1, 1902	
Lizzie Montis	....do	120	F.	I.	....do	
Randal Calkins	Farmer and blacksmith	720	M.	W.	Sept. 19, 1894	
Wm. A. Seldomridge	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Aug. 11, 1893	
Samuel Lawrence	Tailor	600	M.	I.	Feb. 24, 1898	
Perry Tsamanwa	Shoemaker	480	M.	I.	Dec. 8, 1898	
Ramon Johnson	Harnessmaker	180	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Severo Lente	Night watchman	180	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Pedro Ruiz	Engineer	180	M.	I.	Mar. 19, 1902	
Jose Manuel	Laborer	480	M.	I.	Apr. 5, 1902	
Schools under the jurisdiction of Albuquerque School, N. Mex.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
ZUNI BOARDING.						
George B. Haggett	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Isabelle B. Haggett	Assistant teacher	510	F.	W.	....do	
Martha Beall	Matron	500	F.	W.	Mar. 13, 1902	
Georgie Robinson	Assistant matron	180	F.	W.	Mar. 22, 1902	
D. D. Graham	Farmer	720	M.	W.	June 16, 1899	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Acoma: Mabel Egeler	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1899	
Isleta: Anna M. Turner	....do	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Feb. 18, 1899	
Laguna: Louise H. Pilcher	....do	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Sept. 2, 1895	
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	
San Felipe: James H. Martin	....do	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Mar. 28, 1902	
Harvey Townsend	Assistant teacher	p.m. 36	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1900	
Lilla M. Martin	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Mar. 28, 1902	
Santa Ana: Ethel E. Gregg	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Nov. 19, 1897	
Seama: Hattie C. Allen	....do	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Mar. 19, 1900	
Blackfeet Agency, Mont.						Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stats., 354).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
W. H. Matson	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1900	
M. O. Matson	Teacher	660	F.	W.	....do	
John W. Shafer	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 5, 1901	
Anna C. Gooder	Matron	600	F.	W.	Nov. 13, 1900	
Alice Aubrey	Assistant matron	500	F.	H.	July 1, 1901	
Ethel J. Clark	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1899	
Ida Gertrude Bamber	Laundress	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1901	
Catharine Kennedy	Cook	480	F.	W.	May 10, 1901	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1902, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Carlisle School, Pa.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
R. H. Pratt	Superintendent	$1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1879	
Edgar A. Allen	Assistant superintendent	1,700	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1893	
W. B. Beltzel	Clerk	1,200	M.	W.	Dec. 16, 1892	
Fannie I. Peter	....do	720	F.	W.	Aug. 19, 1893	
S. J. Nori	....do	660	M.	I.	Sept. 6, 1900	
W. H. Miller	Treasurer students' fund	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1901	
Nellie V. Robertson	Clerk	660	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
W. Grant Thompson	Disciplinarian	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 15, 1892	
Samuel G. Brown	Assistant disciplinarian	600	M.	I.	July 1, 1899	
O. H. Bakeless	Principal teacher	1,500	M.	W.	June 13, 1893	
Kate S. Bowersox	Normal teacher	720	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1893	
Emma A. Cutter	Senior teacher	810	F.	W.	Dec. 3, 1879	
Marietta Wood	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 13, 1881	
Jessie W. Cook	....do	720	F.	W.	May 10, 1892	
Carrie E. Weekley	....do	660	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1894	
Fanny G. Paull	....do	660	F.	W.	Aug. 21, 1888	
Jessie L. McIntire	....do	600	F.	W.	Jan. 17, 1898	
Sadie E. Newcomer	....do	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Clara L. Smith	....do	600	F.	W.	Jan. 9, 1898	
Margaret Roberts	....do	600	F.	W.	Apr. 11, 1898	
Agnes May Robbins	....do	600	F.	W.	Mar. 14, 1900	
Flora Laird	....do	540	F.	W.	Sept. 2, 1899	
Elizabeth E. Forster	Drawing teacher	660	F.	W.	Oct. 23, 1896	
Annie H. Stewart	Sloyd teacher	660	F.	W.	May 22, 1900	
Jeannette Senseney	Music teacher	660	F.	W.	Jan. 2, 1897	
Annie B. Moore	....do	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1900	
August Kensler	Storekeeper	780	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Rosa B. Brown	Assistant Matron	600	F.	I.	....do	
Frances A. Veitch	....do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1891	
Prudence Miles	....do	720	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Effie Moul	....do	720	F.	W.	Feb. 14, 1891	
M. S. Barr	Nurse	720	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1893	
A. S. Ely	Outing agent	1,000	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1880	
S. W. Thompson	....do	800	M.	W.	July 1, 1901	
Laura Jackson	Outing matron	800	F.	W.	Sept. 16, 1900	
M. Burgess	Sup't. of printing	1,000	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1873	
Bertha Canfield	Seamstress	800	F.	W.	Nov. 14, 1895	
Elizabeth Seabright	Assistant seamstress	360	F.	W.	July 19, 1901	
E. Corbett	....do	300	F.	W.	July 1, 1898	
Mary E. Lininger	....do	300	F.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Susan Zeamer	....do	300	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1893	
Beckie L. Goodlyear	....do	300	F.	W.	June 16, 1899	
Ella G. Hill	Laundry manager	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Lizzie James	Assistant laundress	300	F.	W.	June 16, 1899	
Carrie M. Kistler	....do	300	F.	W.	Mar. 3, 1902	
Ella Albert	....do	300	F.	W.	July 28, 1899	
Etta S. Fortney	....do	300	F.	W.	....do	
Minnie L. Ferree	Domestic science teach'r	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1901	
Sara Pierre	Hospital cook	300	F.	I.	Sept. 15, 1899	
Benjamin F. Cook	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1890	
Oliver Harlan	Assistant farmer	600	M.	W.	Feb. 15, 1887	
William B. Gray	Dairyman	480	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
H. Gardner	Carpenter	900	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1887	
W. S. Dysert	Shoemaker	660	M.	W.	Apr. 12, 1902	
M. I. Zeigler	Harnessmaker	600	M.	W.	Jan. 25, 1901	
Charles H. Carns	Painter	800	M.	W.	Apr. 12, 1902	
O. T. Harris	Blacksmith	800	M.	W.	Feb. 2, 1880	
Ed. A. Lau	Carriagemaker	720	M.	W.	July 5, 1900	
Harry F. Weber	Engineer	720	M.	W.	Jul. 1, 1893	
Joseph N. Jordan	Fireman	480	M.	N.	May 1, 1891	
E. G. Sprow	Tinner	600	M.	W.	Aug. 5, 1901	
Edith McHarg Steel	Librarian	420	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1901	
George Foulk	Teamster	420	M.	N.	Apr. 1, 1882	
Howard E. Gansworth	Laborer	600	M.	I.	Nov. 3, 1901	
William G. Snyder	....do	480	M.	W.	July 1, 1900	
Charles W. Yeager	....do	420	M.	W.	Oct. 3, 1901	
George L. Gottworth	....do	420	M.	W.	Dec. 28, 1901	
Mattie O. Harn	....do	300	F.	W.	June 26, 1899	
Dora M. Peters	....do	300	F.	W.	July 1, 1899	
James R. Wheelock	Band leader	720	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Florence M. Carter	Small boys' manager	800	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1882	
David Crosbie	Laborer	540	M.	W.	Nov. 29, 1901	
Estelene M. Depelt-questangue	Assistant clerk	180	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1901	
Anna F. Bennet	Housekeeper	180	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1890	
James Miller	Laborer	360	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1892	

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List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1902, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Carson School, Nev.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
James K. Allen	Superintendent	$1,600	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1886	
Thomas S. Ansley	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 7, 1894	
James E. Yandal	Assistant clerk	600	M.	W.	Aug. 22, 1901	
Simeon E. Lee	Physician	600	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1891	
E. Belle Van Voris	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Dec. 7, 1894	
Lida Jones	....do	600	F.	W.	Mar. 16, 1900	
Cora B. Findley	....do	540	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1902	
Flora V. West	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Mar. 4, 1897	
Frank M. Norton	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1902	
Sidney E. Botkin	Matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1895	
Mary A. Allen	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	June 3, 1902	
Annie I. Winston	....do	500	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1899	
Marguerite M. Vorn Holz.	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Nov. 10, 1900	
Lena O. Thompson	Laundress	180	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1902	
Alice M. Norton	Baker	180	F.	W.	Apr. 11, 1902	
Myrtle B. Davies	Cook	540	F.	W.	Feb. 27, 1902	
Albert R. Loxgrove	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Feb. 28, 1902	
Baron De K. Sampsell	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1900	
Xavier Cawker	Tailor	400	M.	I.	Dec. 30, 1901	
Donald Smith	Blacksmith	600	M.	W.	Oct. 23, 1900	
Stewart K. Baker	Shoe and harness maker	600	M.	W.	Oct. 9, 1901	
John Switch	Engineer	192	M.	I.	Feb. 9, 1901	
Daniel Escorar	Assistant	120	M.	I.	May 23, 1902	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Walker River:						
Bertha S. Wilkins	Teacher	p. m. 72	F.	W.	Mar. 14, 1894	
Margaret Farley	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 9, 1901	
Bishop:						
Minnie C. Barrows	Teacher	p. m. 72	F.	W.	Mar. 14, 1894	
Independence:						
Grace D. H. Reinwold.	....do	p. m. 72	F.	W.	May 18, 1902	
Big Pine:						
Margaret A. Peter	....do	p. m. 72	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Chamberlain School, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
John Flinn	Superintendent	1,600	M.	W.	Feb. 15, 1894	
Luetta Runnel	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Dec. 15, 1896	
Florence Horner	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 25, 1898	
Joel W. Tyndall	Industrial teacher	540	M.	I.	Mar. 17, 1897	
Annie D. Flinn	Matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 19, 1894	
Lizzie M. Tyndall	Assistant matron	360	F.	W.	Dec. 4, 1900	
Elizabeth V. Kirksey	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Sophie Kruse	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Feb. 6, 1902	
Mary Mashek	Cook	180	F.	W.	Sept. 22, 1898	
Ole Askeu	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Jan. 29, 1902	
Augustus Brenninger	Shoe and harness maker	660	M.	H.	Sept. 1, 1898	
Lloyd Brown	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	June 18, 1902	
Cherokee School, N. C.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
Henry W. Spray	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	June 1, 1897	
James Blythe	Clerk	720	M.	W.	Aug. 25, 1897	
Joseph G. Bulloch	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
M. E. Best	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Nov. 20, 1893	
Belle E. Casey	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Nov. 5, 1897	
Clara E. Townsend	....do	600	F.	W.	Feb. 9, 1902	
Willie E. Bell	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Feb. 10, 1900	
Anna M. Spray	Matron	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1898	
Lucy A. Luttrell	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Apr. 17, 1901	
Anna E. George	Seamstress	500	F.	I.	Sept. 9, 1899	
Anna Crow	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1900	
Stacy Wahhauna	Laundress	480	F.	I.	July 20, 1896	
Olive Larch	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Oct. 22, 1900	
John N. Lambert	Baker	100	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Bessie Boring	Cook	480	F.	W.	Dec. 3, 1898	
Nola Saunooke	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Apr. 17, 1902	
Samuel L. Monteith	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Wesley Standingdeer	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	June 29, 1899	
George L. Wolfe	Gardener	300	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1900	
Jesse E. Angel	Shoemaker	480	M.	W.	Feb. 15, 1902	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1902, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Okla.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
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	
Nora Crum	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Oct. 28, 1899	
Anna B. Bowman	....do	600	F.	W.	Feb. 4, 1893	
Elva E. Gardner	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Apr. 2, 1900	
Norton M. Barnes	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Dec. 19, 1898	
Mary O. Jones	Matron	660	F.	W.	May 2, 1894	
Dulcie Garrett	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Mar. 19, 1895	
Martha A. Bain	Seamstress	100	F.	W.	Jan. 23, 1902	
Jennie Brown	Laundress	100	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1899	
Nancy Tall Redbird	Assistant laundress	150	F.	I.	Feb. 1, 1902	
Mary L. Barnes	Baker	400	F.	W.	Sept. 6, 1881	
Lucy Keen	Cook	180	F.	W.	July 1, 1898	
Allen S. Quick	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Oct. 2, 1895	
Fred Schiffbauer	Assistant farmer	300	M.	I.	Apr. 22, 1902	
Frank Robertaille	Dairyman	600	M.	I.	Nov. 3, 1899	
William Geary	Teamster and laborer	120	M.	I.	Apr. 19, 1902	
Archie Crotzer	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1901	
Jennie Geary	Assistant	150	F.	I.	Mar. 5, 1902	
ARAPAHO BOARDING SCHOOL.						
William B. Dew	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Nellie M. Miller	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Apr. 8, 1898	
Jane Eyre	Assistant teacher	180	F.	I.	Feb. 9, 1896	
Amalia Schurle	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 22, 1899	
Irvin P. Long	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Lizzie McCormick	Matron	600	F.	W.	May 18, 1898	
Katharine Brown	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Lillian Cunningham	Laundress	400	F.	W.	June 16, 1899	
Mittie I. Taylor	Baker	400	F.	W.	Feb. 26, 1900	
Nora Hostetter	Cook	180	F.	W.	May 24, 1902	
William Drummon	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
David Hebee	Assistant	300	M.	I.	July 26, 1901	
Henry C. Lowdermilk	Engineer and carpenter	900	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1898	
Earl Purdy	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	June 21, 1902	
Lemma B. Phillips	Assistant	200	F.	I.	June 6, 1901	
Katie St. Jacque	....do	150	F.	I.	Apr. 22, 1902	
CANTONMENT BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Horace E. Wilson	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Mar. 12, 1900	
Tama M. Wilson	Teacher	660	F.	W.	....do	
Edna Goodbear	....do	540	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1899	
Helen C. Sheahan	Kindergartner	600	F.	I.	Mar. 17, 1899	
Lloyd Hughes	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Mar. 4, 1902	
Josephine Connelly	Matron	500	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1896	
Lillie Mull	Assistant matron	100	F.	W.	Apr. 3, 1902	
Artie Bailey	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	June 16, 1899	
Fannie M. Hogan	Laundress	100	F.	W.	Apr. 3, 1902	
Myrtle Maddox	Cook and baker	500	F.	W.	June 21, 1896	
Paul Goodbear	Farmer	600	M.	I.	Oct. 10, 1893	
RED MOON BOARDING SCHOOL.						
John Whitwell	Superintendent	900	M.	W.	Sept. 25, 1897	
Eva M. Elsinger	Teacher	540	F.	W.	Dec. 6, 1899	
Della Meriwether	Matron	400	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1902	
Phebe E. Whitwell	Seamstress	300	F.	I.	Oct. 9, 1901	
Susie Terrell	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1901	
Winifred A. Dunn	Cook	300	F.	W.	June 16, 1899	
Samuel Tucker	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Dec. 6, 1901	
William Hansell	Night watchman	180	M.	I.	July 1, 1903	
Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 895).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Eugene D. Mossman	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Nov. 4, 1894	
Ella H. Gilmore	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1894	

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List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1902, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak.—Continued.						
BOARDING SCHOOL—continued.						
Lydia Witrel	Teacher	$600	F.	W.	Nov. 28, 1898	
Nancy V. Talmage	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1898	
John Green	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	May 12, 1897	
Ellen Hill	Matron	600	F.	W.	Dec. 10, 1898	
Nellie Baraja	Assistant matron	500	F.	I.	Aug. 15, 1896	
Emma Landgraf	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Jan. 24, 1901	
Mabel Jones	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Sept. 20, 1901	
Maud Mossman	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 11, 1900	
Rosalie White Eagle	Baker	180	F.	I.	Sept. 18, 1901	
Lillie Lutsey	Cook	500	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1901	
Harry F. C. Wiesis	Disciplinarian	600	M.	I.	Oct. —, 1898	
Penn Garfield	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	July 8, 1898	
Amos Black Bear	Assistant	180	F.	I.	Sept. 18, 1901	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
No. 1:						
John F. Carson	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Apr. 15, 1891	
Bird L. Carson	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	
No. 2:						
Marcia DeVinney	Teacher	p. m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 30, 1891	
Louise Bellin	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Jan. 29, 1902	
No. 3:						
Edmund E. G. Thickstun	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Dec. 6, 1894	
Mary L. Thickstun	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1894	
FIELD SERVICE.						
Lawrence T. Michael	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Aug. 10, 1891	
Mollie Scobler	Female Industrial teacher.	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Allie M. Robinson	do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 5, 1895	
Eunice A. Warner	do	600	F.	W.	May 20, 1902	
Chilocco School, Okla.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058)
S. M. McCowan	Superintendent	1,800	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1889	
W. N. Sickels	Clerk	1,200	M.	W.	Jan. 20, 1898	
Wm. M. Flake	do	720	M.	I.	Aug. 18, 1900	
Vinnie R. Underwood	Assistant clerk	720	F.	W.	Oct. 15, 1891	
Ambler Cackle	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 5, 1887	
Joseph W. Evans	Disciplinarian	900	M.	W.	Dec. 9, 1898	
W. H. Bish	Principal teacher	1,000	M.	W.	Dec. 19, 1897	
Abbie W. Scott	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Elsie O. Ewing	do	660	F.	W.	Oct. 19, 1900	
Mattie E. Head	do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 11, 1893	
Rose Dougherty	do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 3, 1897	
William E. Freeland	do	600	M.	W.	Jan. 11, 1900	
Mary V. Barclay	do	600	F.	W.	Dec. 5, 1902	
Emma A. McCowan	Head matron	840	F.	W.	July 1, 1890	
Lizzie V. Davis	Matron	720	F.	W.	May 1, 1901	
Margaret L. Phillips	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 13, 1900	
Adaline O. Evans	do	600	F.	W.	Mar. 3, 1901	
Della O. Cook	Stewardess	500	F.	W.	Apr. 15, 1893	
Harriett Quillian	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Nov. 11, 1898	
Minnie Dunlap	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Lecta M. Smith	Assistant seamstress	100	F.	W.	Mar. 15, 1902	
Lizzie Bock	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 3, 1901	
Elsie M. Bruce	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	May 22, 1902	
John O. Young	Baker	500	M.	W.	Sept. 2, 1900	
Margaret Nessel	Cook	500	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1897	
Rose Roberts	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	Aug. 23, 1899	
Ana Kitchell	do	180	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1900	
Donald McArthur	Farmer	840	M.	W.	Mar. 24, 1898	
John D. Bale	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1901	
G. M. Shelley	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1900	
George E. Beal	Shoe and harness maker	600	M.	W.	July 19, 1901	
Tom W. Coker	Blacksmith	600	M.	W.	Sept. 12, 1901	
B. M. Wade	Gardener	600	M.	W.	Dec. 12, 1901	
W. A. Scothorn	Engineer	1,000	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1893	
Lee C. Kennedy	Assistant engineer	360	M.	I.	July 1, 1901	
Jerry B. Farris	do	240	M.	I.	Jan. 31, 1901	
Alexander Boys	do	180	M.	I.	June 1, 1902	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1903, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Chilocco School, Okla.—Continued.						
Henry Crofoot	Nurseryman	$720	M.	W.	Nov. 22, 1899	
Edgar Garrett	Painter	600	M.	W.	Jan. 15, 1900	
Charlie Robbins	Mason	720	M.	W.	June 30, 1899	
Jackson Chatfield	Herder and butcher	540	M.	I.	June 1, 1902	
H. E. Statzell	Printer	720	M.	W.	do	
Thomas Elliott	Laborer	180	M.	I.	Nov. 24, 1901	
Robinson Hinman	do	180	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1902	
Luke Eagleman	do	300	M.	I.	Apr. 6, 1902	
Rush Roberts	Assistant	180	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1899	
Colorado River Agency, Ariz.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Frederick Rapson	Principal teacher	900	M.	W.	Oct. 5, 1899	
George P. Love	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Nov. 5, 1901	
Charles H. Messenger	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Oct. 10, 1900	
Cora B. Dobbs	Matron	720	F.	W.	Nov. 3, 1900	
Euphemia Y. Cook	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 20, 1901	
Lyda Little	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Jan. 20, 1899	
Emma Simms	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Apr. 20, 1901	
Sigrid A. Larson	Laundress	600	F.	W.	Jan. 30, 1899	
Lillie Burton	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Apr. 12, 1902	
Liza A. Sinclair	Cook	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Charley Gray	Assistant cook	180	M.	I.	Apr. 15, 1902	
William H. Grimes	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Sept. 24, 1901	
Sam Patch	Engineer	120	M.	I.	Apr. 15, 1902	
Colville Agency, Wash.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Frank F. Avery	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 22, 1890	
Mary H. McKee	Physician	1,000	F.	W.	Jan. 21, 1891	
Marie Samman	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Dec. 15, 1898	
Elsie C. Bishop	do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1899	
Mary L. Leader	do	540	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Laura E. Edmundson	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Jan. 6, 1901	
Maria Deaver	Matron	600	F.	W.	Nov. —, 1890	
Edna L. Dickson	Assistant matron	420	F.	W.	Dec. 13, 1901	
Margaret J. Gutelius	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Dec. 23, 1893	
Alice C. Luce	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 12, 1902	
Volney Wiggins	Baker	500	M.	W.	Nov. 7, 1897	
Lizzie Gotwals	Cook	500	F.	W.	Nov. 11, 1895	
Thowald A. Jensen	Farmer	600	M.	W.	July 30, 1900	
Hugh H. Phelps	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Jan. 7, 1902	
Elizabeth Ramsey	Assistant matron	180	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1893	
Mary E. Reynolds	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	Dec. 14, 1901	
Thomas A. Stevens	Engineer	800	M.	W.	Oct. 15, 1901	
Burt Burge	Laborer	360	M.	W.	July 22, 1901	
Charles M. Phenis	do	180	M.	W.	Apr. 22, 1902	
Crow Agency, Mont.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Leslie Watson	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Feb. 13, 1891	
H. L. Oberlander	Physician	1,200	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Lucy C. Palmer	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	Dec. 21, 1898	
Maggie Starsling	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 16, 1899	
Jennie D. Vance	do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 2, 1893	
Mary Morgan	do	540	F.	W.	Jan. 16, 1893	
Jennie L. Burton	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1899	
Richard Cummins	Industrial teacher	600	M.	H.	May 14, 1900	
Huldith Watson	Matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1891	
Janette Woodruff	Assistant matron	300	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1900	
Mattie Williams	do	360	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1901	
Maggie Farrell	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Nov. 21, 1891	
Minnie Reed	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	H.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Florence T. Pifer	Laundress	180	F.	W.	Aug. 27, 1898	
Bessie Crooked Arm	Assistant laundress	300	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1901	
Belle Harbor	Baker	150	F.	W.	May 29, 1900	
Julia A. Natvick	Cook	500	F.	W.	Aug. 27, 1898	
Stella White	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Mark Wolfe	Farmer	600	M.	H.	Aug. 1, 1900	

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List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1902, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 895).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
J. Thomas Hall	Superintendent	$1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 23, 1892	
Allie B. Busby	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 30, 1899	
Jessie S. Rowen	....do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Emma L. McCord	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1901	
A. M. Lawrence, Jr.	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	June 6, 1902	
M. E. Blanchard	Matron	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1887	
Nellie M. Brown	Assistant matron	360	F.	W.	Sept. 16, 1901	
Nora A. Buzzard	Seamstress	360	F.	W.	Dec. 17, 1891	
Annie Hand	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Nov. 26, 1900	
Hannah Lonergan	Laundress	180	F.	W.	Sept 10, 1883	
Pearl Walker	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I	May 1, 1902	
Carrie Yarosh	Cook	180	F.	I	Dec. 5, 1893	
Bessie McBride	Assistant cook	120	F.	I	June 17, 1902	
Henry St. Pierre	Farmer	720	M.	I	July 1, 1898	
Victor Cutant	Assistant	240	M.	I	May 6, 1902	
Harry Shaw	....do	240	M	I	May 1, 1902	
James B. Devine	Laborer	360	M	W.	Mar. 18, 1902	
GRACE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Augusta S. Hultman	Superintendent	840	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1885	
Henrietta R. Freeman	Teacher	240	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1901	
Peter Caron	Industrial teacher	180	M.	I	July 1, 1889	
Elsie Jacobs	Seamstress	360	F.	W.	Oct. 9, 1901	
Mary E. Meyer	Laundress	240	F.	W.	Dec. 17, 1901	
Anna H. Opdal	Cook	180	F.	W.	July 31, 1899	
HOSPITAL SERVICE.						
Mary B. Hall	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Nov. 14, 1891	
Minnie H. Finley	Housekeeper	180	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1899	
FIELD SERVICE.						
Alice M. Pike	Female industrial teacher.	600	F.	W.	May 20, 1902	
Devils Lake Agency, N. Dak.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
DAY SCHOOLS.						
No. 1:						
Roderick Marion	Teacher	$ to 72	M	I	Feb. 18, 1901	
Maude B. Marion	Housekeeper	$ to 30	F	W.	Sept. 1, 1900.	
No. 2						
Wm. J. Snowden	Teacher	$ to 72	M	W.	Oct. 6, 1899	
Edna M. Snowden	Housekeeper	$ to 30	F	W	....do....	
Fort Peck Agency, Mont.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Charles F. Werner	Principal teacher	750	M	W.	Nov. 20, 1897	
Oliver Gibeau	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I	Feb. 18, 1901	
Sarah J. Werner	Matron and seamstress	540	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1883	
Ada Rhoe	Cook and laundress	240	F.	I.	May 2, 1895	
Antoinette White	Assistant teacher	180	F.	I	Apr. 19, 1902	
Fort Apache Agency, Ariz.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Ella L. Patterson	Superintendent	1,000	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1880	
Kate Lister	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1893	
Jean C. Laughlin	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Oct. 5, 1898	
William C. Sharp	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Cynthia Frakes	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1888	
Ada A. S. Dyson	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 12, 1892	
Jessie Ransom	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Nov. 27, 1900	
Susie Hensil	Assistant seamstress	360	F.	W	Jan. 15, 1899	
Florence Thomas	Laundress	360	F.	W.	Jan. 13, 1902	
Rebecca Caine	Cook	540	F.	W.	Aug. 20, 1892	
Alice C. Hill	Assistant cook	360	F.	W	July 1, 1897	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1902, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.						Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stats., 350).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Bert R. Betz	Superintendent	$1,200	M.	W.	Aug. 5, 1893	
Mary M. Dodge	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Minnie F. Betz	....do	600	F.	W.	May 19, 1902	
Ira R. Bamber	Industrial teacher	600	M	W.	Nov. 21, 1901	
Martha A. Freeland	Matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 26, 1901	
Mary B. Sargeant	Assistant matron	360	F.	W.	Oct. 27, 1901	
Lucy English	Seamstress	360	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Margaret W. McKay	Laundress	180	F.	I.	Nov. 28, 1900	
Minnie N. Thompson	Cook	180	F.	W	Mar. 6, 1902	
Alpheus D. Dodge	Blacksmith and harness maker	600	M.	W	Aug. 25, 1897	
Jackson Barr	Herder	720	M.	W	May 1, 1902	
Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (26 Stats., 1032).
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	
John S. Hagge	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Mar. 8, 1902	
Olive R. Brown	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 26, 1892	
Mollie Wedgewood	Assistant matron	240	F.	W.	Mar. 24, 1900	
Enola G. Arnold	Seamstress	240	F.	W.	Apr. 7, 1902	
Ella Rikert	Laundress	180	F.	I.	Sept. 2, 1901	
Alice Flannery	Cook	180	F.	W.	Apr. 30, 1902	
Paul O. J. Morrison	Engineer	720	M.	W.	Feb. 11, 1902	
Rays Bears-Ophlon	Night watchman	240	M.	I	Dec. 12, 1901	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
No. 1:						
Michael F. Mirsham	Teacher	$ to 60	M	W.	Feb. 12, 1895	
Annie Minchan	Housekeeper	$ to 40	F.	W.	Feb. 21, 1895	
No. 2						
Clarence A. Shultheis	Teacher	$ to 60	M	W.	Mar. 10, 1900	
Delia G. Shultheis	Housekeeper	$ to 40	F.	W.	....do....	
No. 5:						
Charles W. Hoffman	Teacher	$ to 60	M	H	Sept. 1, 1896	
Charlotte S. Hoffman	Housekeeper	$ to 40	I	W.	....do....	
Fort Belknap Boarding School, Mont.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
Horton H. Miller	Superintendent	1,000	M	W.	Dec. 16, 1892	
Mary Morris	Teacher	600	F.	W.	June 3, 1889	
Harriet M. Chapman	Matron	600	F.	H.	Dec. 21, 1897	
Bettie Miller	Seamstress	360	F.	W.	May 4, 1891	
Mabelle S. Chapman	Laundress	240	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1900	
Daisey Wilson	Cook	360	F.	W.	Dec. 13, 1901	
George Kalcher	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Aug. 6, 1901	
Fort Hall Agency, Idaho						Act Feb. 16, 1869 (15 Stats., 676); act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Hosea Locke	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1882	
William L. Shawk	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	July 2, 1898	
Wilson G. Pike	Principal teacher	660	M.	W.	Nov. 7, 1901	
Levi Levering	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Feb. 20, 1895	
Ida L. Palmer	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 24, 1897	
Thomas H. Le Sieur	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1901	
Rachel McBride	Matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 29, 1892	
Fannie A. Quilliian	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Feb. 27, 1902	
Luchida G. Davids	....do	180	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Gertrude I. Harper	Nurse	600	F.	N.	May 5, 1901	
Emily C. Shawk	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 9, 1899	
Minnie Jackson	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Dorcas J. Harvey	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Nov. 23, 1896	
Nancy Wilshwop	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1900	
Ida Stewart	Cook	492	F.	W.	....do....	
Charles E. Stewart	Farmer	800	M.	W.	Mar. 20, 1896	
Frank L. Curtis	Shoe and harness maker	600	M.	W.	Sept. 19, 1900	
Thomas Cosgrove	Night watchman	360	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1901	

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List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1902, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Fort Lapwai Boarding School, Idaho						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1068).
Clinton T. Stanchfield	Superintendent	$1,000	M.	W.	July 1, 1899	
J. N. Alley	Clerk and physician	1,000	M.	W.	Feb. 15, 1902	
C. L. Clardy	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Jan. 6, 1897	
Hallie M. Alley	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Mar. 15, 1902	
Jennie E. Smith	....do	540	F.	W.	Apr. 9, 1902	
Jeremiah T. Osborn	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 21, 1899	
Emma C. Troutman	Matron	500	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1901	
Addie E. Stonebarner	Assistant matron	180	F.	W.	Apr. 14, 1902	
Alice E. Simmons	Seamstress	360	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1900	
Mary E. Garr	Laundress	180	F.	W.	Aug. 26, 1899	
Rosalind Armstrong	Cook	180	F.	W.	July 26, 1900	
Mary C. Osborn	Baker	360	F.	W.	Jan. 5, 1902	
Alva C. Shinn	Farmer	600	M.	W.	June 22, 1897	
J. P. Glenn	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Jan. 16, 1894	
Fort Lewis Boarding School, Colo.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1068).
Thomas H. Breen	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1881	
Clarence W. Hoffichus	Financial clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Feb. 6, 1902	
Albert M. Wigglesworth.	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 26, 1900	
William J. Davis	Disciplinarian	840	M.	W.	Sept. 6, 1898	
Oscar Litzson	Assistant disciplinarian	720	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1899	
Rose K. Watson	Principal teacher	900	F.	W.	July 1, 1887	
Louisa McDermott	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Jan. 29, 1900	
Martha R. Clarke	....do	720	F.	W.	May 11, 1885	
Helena K. Werner	....do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 30, 1899	
Hannah E. Breece	....do	540	F.	W.	Oct. 23, 1901	
Edna M. Wigglesworth.	Kindergartner	720	F.	W.	Oct. 11, 1901	
Jennie F. Breen	Matron	720	F.	W.	June 1, 1891	
Minnie A. Kennedy	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Dec. 2, 1892	
Elizabeth Powell	....do	500	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Ada B. Miller	Nurse	600	F.	W.	May 1, 1901	
Mary McDonald	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1892	
Katie McDonald	Assistant seamstress	420	F.	W.	Sept. 23, 1892	
Frankie Potts	Laundress	500	F.	W.	May 1, 1902	
Sarah Tonillio	Assistant laundress	180	F.	H.	Jan. 1, 1902	
George H. Werner	Baker	900	M.	W.	Apr. 5, 1901	
Ursula Thompson	Cook	500	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1901	
James A. Smith	Farmer	720	M.	I.	Aug. 18, 1898	
Thomas Hunt	Assistant farmer	180	M.	I.	July 1, 1900	
Simon Redbird	Carpenter	720	M.	I.	July 1, 1901	
Carl Kasselo	Tailor	720	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1891	
Jay Duncan	Assistant tailor	180	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1901	
Martin Hocker	Shoe and harness maker	720	M.	W.	Apr. 11, 1899	
Merihilda Roman	Assistant shoe and harness maker.	180	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
John C. Schalles	Blacksmith	720	M.	W.	Oct. 3, 1901	
Joel L. Preston	Gardener and dairyman	600	M.	W.	Jan. 24, 1902	
Frank Miller	Engineer	720	M.	W.	Feb. 12, 1902	
Robert D. Sans Poil	Night watchman	360	M.	I.	July 1, 1898	
Fort Mojave Boarding School, Ariz.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1068).
John J. McKoin	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Feb. 16, 1892	
Maurice E. Peairs	Clerk	900	M.	W.	July 17, 1900	
Charles Harris	Physician	900	M.	W.	Mar. 11, 1902	
Chesterfield M. Rudolph.	Disciplinarian	600	M.	W.	June 11, 1902	
Edwin J. Berringer	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 25, 1897	
John L. Ballenger	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Mar. 17, 1902	
Mary M. Donica	....do	600	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1893	
Grace R. Pilcher	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 18, 1897	
Madison Bagly	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Jan. 3, 1902	
Alice C. Peairs	Matron	660	F.	W.	May 11, 1899	
Marion W. De Loss	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Oct. 31, 1898	
Mollie S. Baker	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Dec. 20, 1900	
Lillian L. Markley	Laundress	180	F.	W.	Apr. 7, 1902	
Leslie Wilbur	Baker	500	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1901	
Vinnie V. Van Valkenburgh.	Cook	500	F.	W.	Dec. 17, 1900	
Clarence W. Jenkins	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Jan. 3, 1902	
Robert A. Smith	Engineer	720	M.	I.	Oct. 8, 1901	
Jacob Irving	Assistant engineer	144	M.	W.	July 1, 1898	
Olean	Gardener	180	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Waldo Olob	Assistant farmer	144	M.	I.	....do	
Jack Chowanna	....do	144	M.	I.	July 1, 1898	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1902, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Fort Peck Agency Boarding School, Mont.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1068).
William E. Meagley	Superintendent	$1,200	M.	W.	Oct. 16, 1897	
Henry C. Phillips	Disciplinarian	600	M.	W.	Apr. 13, 1901	
Kittie A. Meagley	Teacher	600	F.	W.	June 22, 1897	
Mary J. Hazel	....do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1894	
Ella M. Perkins	....do	540	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Mary A. Tillotson	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 11, 1899	
Edgar M. Goss	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 11, 1902	
Harry Hollen	Assistant industrial teacher	180	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Harriet A. Spofford	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1892	
Hattie J. Hickson	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Susan Gibbs	....do	500	F.	I.	Dec. 19, 1901	
Fanny Good Left	....do	180	F.	I.	Nov. 29, 1901	
Adele M. Daniels	Nurse	500	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Esther Erbes	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 3, 1895	
Catherine Sears	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1901	
Bertha Kelley	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Feb. 9, 1902	
Alpha Ackerman	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	May 6, 1902	
John D. Flynn	Baker	500	M.	W.	Mar. 21, 1902	
Mary A. Boyer	Cook	500	F.	W.	Sept. 9, 1900	
Della Bowder	Assistant cook	500	F.	W.	May 7, 1892	
D. H. Boyer	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1891	
Timothy J. Sullivan	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Mar. 25, 1901	
James O. Doran	Shoe and harness maker	600	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1897	
B. F. Bowden	Laborer	540	M.	W.	Jan. 29, 1902	
William Whitright	....do	100	M.	I.	May 27, 1902	
Fort Stanton Boarding School, Mont						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1068).
F. C. Campbell	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1899	
M. J. Pleas	Clerk	900	F.	W.	Apr. 2, 1899	
George O. Keck	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	June 18, 1901	
W. E. Thackeray	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	Dec. 6, 1899	
Belle Roberts	Principal teacher	840	F.	W.	Apr. 6, 1899	
Ralph P. Staudon	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Feb. 12, 1898	
Sadie F. Malley	....do	660	F.	W.	Jan. 15, 1899	
Cora M. Bassett	....do	600	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1901	
Albert H. Gillett	....do	540	M.	W.	Apr. 19, 1902	
Hattie A. Grove	....do	540	F.	W.	Apr. 9, 1900	
Leo J. Grove	Manual training teacher	840	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1899	
Cornelia Stroh	Matron	720	F.	W.	July 9, 1895	
Ella Campbell	Assistant matron	540	F.	W.	Feb. 17, 1883	
Lillie B. Crawford	....do	540	F.	W.	Oct. 8, 1898	
Josephine Langley	....do	500	F.	I.	July 1, 1901	
Reeha Goldsmith	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Oct. 25, 1901	
Clara D. Holt	Seamstress	660	F.	W.	May 7, 1900	
Mary Gobert	Assistant seamstress	540	F.	I.	Dec. 26, 1901	
Anna Daley	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1898	
Harvey Lepheart	Baker	540	M.	W.	Dec. 19, 1899	
Ella De Leeuw	Cook	540	F.	W.	Oct. 7, 1897	
Florence Parker	Assistant cook	180	F.	W.	May 5, 1902	
Albert L. Fahrenwald	Farmer	720	M.	W.	June 1, 1902	
W. N. Merrill	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Oct. 12, 1897	
William J. Peters	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1900	
Louis Golngs	Shoe and harness maker.	600	M.	I.	May 6, 1895	
Wm. J. Bradley	Blacksmith	660	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Alfred W. Stedman	Engineer	660	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1901	
Eddie Gobert	Laborer	300	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1902	
John Minesinger	Assistant	300	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Isadore Sansavero	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	Mar. 21, 1902	
Fort Totten Boarding School, N. Dak.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1068).
Charles L. Davis	Superintendent	1,600	M.	W.	Nov. 17, 1892	
Frank W. Blake	Clerk	900	M.	W.	Oct. 16, 1899	
William J. Parker	Assistant clerk and storekeeper.	360	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Louis W. Worrell	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Mar. 17, 1902	
Georgia A. Chase	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 25, 1901	
Alfred E. Whitcis	....do	600	M.	W.	Apr. 17, 1902	
Minnehaha Thomas	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 30, 1900	
Lydia E. Davis	Matron	660	F.	W.	July 22, 1901	
Laura V. Hoshor	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Mar. 17, 1902	
Alice M. Battice	....do	400	F.	W.	June 1, 1896	
Effie M. Lugenbeel	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1901	

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List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1902, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Fort Belknap Boarding School, N. Dak.—Con.						
Emily Blake	Laundress	$300	F.	W.	Dec. 27, 1894	
Josephine Parker	Baker	300	F.	W.	Nov. 28, 1900	
Sarah R. Ryder	Cook	300	F.	W.	June 13, 1900	
Lizzie I. Marshall	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	July 8, 1898	
Lawrence W. Pettijohn.	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Feb. 11, 1902	
George Cavanaugh	Assistant farmer	300	M.	I.	Aug. 8, 1899	
Joseph Lipskey	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Dec. 20, 1899	
John I. Kregness	Tailor	660	M.	W.	Sept. 6, 1897	
Oliver L. Twist	Engineer	720	M.	W.	Feb. 15, 1900	
John Archuleta	Shoemaker	300	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1901	
Frank Villeneuve	Assistant	180	M.	I.	Aug. 8, 1899	
Edward L. Swartzlander.	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Mar. 26, 1902	
GREY NUNS BOARDING SCHOOL						
Margaret Jean Page	Principal teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 27, 1899	
Mary A. Hart	Assistant teacher	500	F.	W.	....do	
Margaret Cleary	....do	180	F.	W.	....do	
Mathilda Thuel	Matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Hannah P. Coughlan	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	Feb. 20, 1900	
Mary Bender	Cook	300	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Abella Arsenault	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1889	
Mary Rose Renaud	Laundress	186	F.	W.	July 1, 1889	
Edward Brown	Assistant farmer	240	M.	I.	June 1, 1902	
Fort Yuma Boarding School, Ariz.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
John S. Spear	Superintendent	1,300	M.	W.	Jan. 11, 1891	
Dudley Gobling Dwyre	Clerk	600	M.	W.	Oct. 7, 1901	
George M. Butterfield	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Oct. 14, 1893	
Lena Ranson	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 5, 1900	
Margaret Walsh	....do	540	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1900	
P. E. Carr	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Dec. 7, 1896	
Capitola C. Butterfield	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 23, 1893	
Rose E. Lee	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Apr. 2, 1902	
Cipriana Norton	....do	200	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Phebe Leaning	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1899	
Alice B. Hicks	Laundress	500	F.	W.	May 22, 1897	
Patrick Escalanti	Baker	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Amanda Moore	Cook	500	F.	N.	Sept. 2, 1900	
Frank L. Sullivan	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Apr. 13, 1901	
Guy Gilmore	Laborer	300	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Elbertas L. Moore	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Jan. 12, 1902	
Genoa Boarding School, Nebr.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
W. H. Winslow	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1901	
Abner S. Curtis	Superintendent of industries.	1,000	M.	W.	June 20, 1898	
James W. Blake	Clerk	1,000	M.	I.	Feb. 17, 1898	
Chauncey Yellow Robe.	Disciplinarian	800	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Elsbeth L. Fisher	Principal teacher	840	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1880	
Anna D. Burr	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1891	
Emma F. Paxton	....do	660	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1892	
Susan E. McKeon	....do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 26, 1895	
Jerdie Dawson	Assistant teacher	540	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Julia A. Havey	....do	480	F.	W.	Mar. 25, 1902	
Martha D. Kaufman	Teacher	840	F.	W.	Oct. 25, 1900	
Kate E. Hunt	Matron	720	F.	W.	Oct. 9, 1895	
Louise D. Peake	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	May 1, 1900	
Juliette S. Hamilton	....do	600	F.	W.	May 18, 1902	
Fronia Ward	Housekeeper	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Cynthia Thurston	Nurse	500	F.	W.	Dec. 11, 1893	
Birtha I. Canfield	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Feb. 16, 1895	
Lottie G. Rasch	Laundress	600	F.	W.	Nov. 25, 1896	
Nancy Renville	Baker	180	F.	I.	July 1, 1899	
Jennie E. Houser	Cook	540	F.	W.	June 11, 1898	
Lou E. Curtis	Assistant cook	500	F.	W.	Dec. 10, 1896	
William H. Houser	Gardener	600	M.	W.	June 16, 1902	
Charles B. Ward	....do	720	M.	W.	Sept. 18, 1893	
N. S. Nelson	Tailor	720	M.	W.	June 20, 1896	
Jesse McCallum	Shoe and harness maker	720	M.	W.	Dec. 21, 1893	
Benson O. Sherman	Blacksmith	660	M.	W.	June 11, 1902	
Robert Leith	Laborer	500	M.	I.	July 1, 1901	
George B. Johnson	Engineer	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1875	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1902, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Grande Ronde Boarding School, Oreg.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
Andrew Kershaw	Superintendent	$1,000	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1881	
Cora B. Egeler	Principal teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 12, 1895	
Julia E. Hyde	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Feb. 2, 1900	
William L. Gardener	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 20, 1900	
Eugenia M. Edwards	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1892	
Flora L. Gardener	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Dec. 20, 1900	
Helen M. Miller	Cook	480	F.	W.	Jan. 6, 1898	
La Pierce Quenel	Assistant cook	360	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898.	
Grand Junction Boarding School, Colo.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
Theodore G. Lemmon	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Jan. 28, 1899	
O. C. Keller	Clerk	720	M.	W.	Nov. 26, 1899	
Herman R. Bull	Physician	500	M.	W.	July 2, 1889	
Ottway C. Zingg	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	Apr. 22, 1902	
Frank A. Virtue	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1895	
Lillian T. Keller	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 21, 1898	
Belle Steele	....do	540	F.	W.	Nov. 20, 1899	
Milton Hest	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1902	
Mary H. White	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1900	
Ardella B. McQuesten	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1899	
Sarah E. Kirkstead	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Jan. 22, 1902	
Kate Richardson	Seamstress	540	F.	I.	Oct. 7, 1888	
Louisa E. Gates	Laundress	480	F.	N.	Nov. 16, 1900	
Josie Boyles	Cook	500	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1901	
Luther E. Potter	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Jan. 22, 1902	
S. N. Beal	Shoe and harness maker	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Charles Boyd	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Feb. 23, 1899	
Green Bay Agency, Wis.						Act June 30, 1900 (26 Stats., 127).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Charles H. Koonz	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 20, 1897	
Bertha J. Dryer	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1893	
Mildred B. Collins	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Oct. 18, 1899	
Lida B. Clarke	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Apr. 30, 1902	
Peter Lookaround	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Aug. 29, 1896	
Augusta Schweers	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Eugenia Fairly	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Aug. 28, 1899	
May Lutsey	....do	300	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1901	
Lizzie Lookaround	Seamstress	500	F.	I.	Dec. 13, 1892	
Josephine C. Satterlee	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Jane Satterlee	Laundress	150	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1892	
Mary Gregnon	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	June 3, 1902	
Theresa Schuring	Cook	500	F.	I.	Aug. 9, 1901	
Tressey Quinney	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Jan. 6, 1902	
Jim Kenote	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1902	
Leonard Miller	Engineer	800	M.	W.	Dec. 4, 1901	
Gabriel Tucker	Assistant engineer	180	M.	I.	Oct. 19, 1899	
John Waukechon	Teamster	100	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Stockbridge Day School.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058); act Feb. 6, 1871 (16 Stats., 401).
Leroy A. Magee	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 18, 1899	
Laura B. Magee	Housekeeper	p. m. 50	F.	W.	....do	
Greenville Boarding School, Cal.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
Charles E. Shell	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Emma H. Paine	Teacher	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1898	
Millicent A. Pope	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept 10, 1897	
Charles M. Trubody	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 17, 1895	
Ida A. Shell	Matron	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Emma L. Trueblody	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Mary Jake	Laundress	240	F.	I.	Nov. 9, 1896	
Roxy Jake	Cook	480	F.	I.	May 16, 1902	

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List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1902, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
Hervey B. Peairs	Superintendent	$2,000	M.	W.	Feb. 24, 1887	
Cyrus R. Dixon	Assistant superintendent and physician.	1,500	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1889	
John W. Alder	Clerk and treasurer outing system.	1,100	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1879	
Charles C. Seewir	Assistant clerk	720	M.	W.	Sept. 11, 1894	
George Shawnee	....do	660	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Chauncey Archiquette	....do	180	M.	I.	July 1, 1901	
Winston Z. McKean	Disciplinarian	900	M.	I.	June 17, 1901	
Joseph C. Bartholomew.	Assistant disciplinarian.	180	M.	I.	Feb. 13, 1902	
Herbert A. Clarke	Principal teacher	1,200	M.	W.	Mar. 12, 1902	
Frances E. Kutner	Normal teacher	840	F.	W.	Oct. 7, 1899	
U.S.G. Plank	Assistant principal teacher.	800	M.	W.	Oct. 26, 1897	
Clarence E. Birch	Teacher business department.	840	M.	W.	Dec. 2, 1899	
Lovilla L. Mack	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Elizabeth Hellawell	....do	660	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1894	
Emma Loomis	....do	660	F.	W.	Nov. 5, 1897	
Clara D. True	....do	600	F.	W.	June 9, 1893	
Ada Brewer	....do	600	F.	W.	Mar. 2, 1897	
Cora E. Walker	....do	540	F.	W.	Sept. 11, 1900	
Amelia D. McMichael	....do	540	F.	W.	Oct. 25, 1900	
Mae McCauley	Assistant teacher	240	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1901	
Edith Sharp	....do	240	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Jessie Chapman	....do	240	F.	I.	....do	
Rose E. Burnett	....do	240	F.	I.	Feb. 1, 1902	
Alexina T. Griffith	Kindergartner	720	F.	W.	Sept. 27, 1898	
Stella Robbins	Music teacher	660	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1894	
Amos B. Iliff	Superintendent of industries.	900	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1898	
Erve C. Strickland	Manual training teacher	900	M.	W.	Oct. 9, 1901	
Thanar Richey	Matron	720	F.	W.	Nov. 28, 1892	
Annie Beaulieu	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Lydia Meairs	....do	600	F.	W.	May 1, 1902	
Agnes A. Brownlee	....do	600	F.	W.	June 4, 1902	
Mary O. Ross	....do	300	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1902	
Louis Felix	....do	180	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Emily L. Johnson	Housekeeper	600	F.	W.	July 9, 1887	
Florence Teter	Stewardess	540	F.	W.	Oct. 15, 1895	
Rachel L. Seeley	Nurse	660	F.	W.	Apr. 19, 1899	
Clara Meredith	Seamstress	600	F.	I.	July 9, 1900	
Netta Allison	....do	600	F.	W.	Apr. 3, 1901	
Eva Anderson	Laundress	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1886	
May Herron	Assistant laundress	300	F.	I.	Sept. 12, 1898	
Nicholas J. Bishop	Baker	500	M.	W.	Feb. 18, 1899	
May Murphy	Cook	600	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1902	
Ella Mason	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	July 1, 1901	
Ina F. Cowles	Hospital cook	180	F.	W.	Sept. 10, 1901	
Richard O. Hoyt	Farmer	840	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
William D. Gates	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1902	
John Prickett	Assistant carpenter	360	M.	I.	July 1, 1901	
William H. Lowe	Tailor	720	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1899	
Ludwig H. Manglitz	Shoemaker	660	M.	W.	May 20, 1902	
David Cocklin	Harnessmaker	720	M.	W.	Jan. 19, 1901	
Christian Kaufman	Wagonmaker	720	M.	W.	Oct. 8, 1900	
Wesley R. Langley	Blacksmith	720	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1900	
Jacob Duggan	Nightwatchman	480	M.	I.	July 1, 1900	
William Pierce	Gardener	600	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1902	
John W. Newhouse	Engineer	900	M.	W.	June 10, 1899	
Ed. S. Meairs	Assistant engineer	600	M.	W.	Feb. 27, 1900	
Helen W. Ball	Printer	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Pearl Mayes	Assistant printer	300	F.	I.	July 1, 1900	
William A. Opperman	Painter	720	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1891	
Charles Kirth	Mason	720	M.	W.	May 10, 1902	
Benacio Miguel	Teamster	240	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Hayward Boarding School, Wis.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
William A. Light	Superintendent	1,300	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Libbie C. Light	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	....do	
Minnie E. Hoover	Teacher	540	F.	W.	Oct. 14, 1899	
Benjamin S. Bothwell	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 10, 1902	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1902, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Hayward Boarding School, Wis.—Cont'd.						
Ivah H. Babcock	Matron	$500	F.	W.	Aug. 14, 1899	
Rose Wolfe	Assistant matron	180	F.	I.	Oct. 21, 1901	
Mamie Noble	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Jan. 12, 1901	
Nettie E. Bradshaw	Laundress	180	F.	W.	Sept. 10, 1901	
Mary Farley	Cook	500	F.	W.	Nov. 21, 1901	
Willie T. Buck	Laborer	600	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1901	
Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Frank Kyselka	Superintendent	1,400	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Jesse E. Tyler	Principal teacher	660	M.	W.	Sept. 3, 1898	
Mary H. Manning	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 26, 1896	
Emma C. Hoff	....do	540	F.	W.	Apr. 21, 1902	
Emma R. Hillis	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov. 28, 1898	
Frank J. Gehringer	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	June 1, 1894	
Charles W. French	Assistant industrial teacher.	500	M.	H.	Dec. 10, 1901	
Anna H. Ridenour	Matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 5, 1897	
Nellie T. McGraw	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Laura K. M. Sciarus	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Nov. 19, 1894	
Matilda Kruger	Seamstress	540	F.	H.	Sept. 15, 1894	
Susie Alphus	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Apr. 21, 1902	
Lou Fulton	Laundress	500	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1898	
Amelia Rilling	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Jan. 3, 1900	
Emma A. Gehringer	Baker	500	F.	W.	Sept. 20, 1901	
Jane Sijuks	Cook	500	F.	W.	Jan. 21, 1893	
Hattie Mattilon	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Aug. 29, 1901	
Erle Johnson	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	May 18, 1902	
John Shoemaker	Shoemaker and harness maker.	300	M.	I.	Dec. 16, 1901	
Jerry Black	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1901	
Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Jacob C. Levengood	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Oct. 12, 1898	
Lewis F. Wiecking	Engineer	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 24, 1901	
Kiowa Agency, Okla.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
FORT SILL BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Julian W. Haddon	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Aug. 17, 1886	
Robert J. H. De Loach	Principal teacher	660	M.	W.	Apr. 8, 1901	
Mary E. Dawes	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Adella L. Strong	....do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1898	
Blanche A. Williams	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Oct. 12, 1896	
William M. Holland	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1893	
Mary E. Holsinger	Matron	600	F.	W.	June 8, 1895	
Anna M. Meadenhall	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 5, 1895	
Carolina Cole	....do	480	F.	W.	Oct. 20, 1898	
Anna M. Walters	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Julia Roy	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Wonada Parker	....do	180	F.	I.	....do	
Belle K. Brown	Laundress	180	F.	I.	Apr. 16, 1888	
Cecelia Kingsland	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Kate Dagnett	Baker	180	F.	I.	Nov. 15, 1897	
Belle Carson	Cook	500	F.	W.	Mar. 18, 1875	
Rachel Gardner	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Clay H. Brown	Shoe and harness maker	180	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1901	
William Youngel	Engineer	720	M.	W.	Jan. 30, 1902	
Omer Lewis	Assistant	180	M.	I.	Jan. 2, 1902	
Joseph Nahkedo	....do	180	M.	I.	Apr. 7, 1902	
RIVERSIDE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Willard S. Campbell	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 25, 1901	
William D. Brenninger	Disciplinarian	180	M.	I.	July 15, 1901	
Ella Burton	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 22, 1891	

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List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1902, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Kiowa Agency, Okla.—Continued.						
RIVERSIDE BOARDING SCHOOL—cont'd.						
Libbie C. Stanley	Teacher	$600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1891	
Sara J. Porter	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Jan. 15, 1901	
Ottilia Kessel	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Feb. 12, 1895	
John A. Buntin	Manual training teacher	840	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Nanute E. Sheridan	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Sarah J. Porterfield	Assistant matron	540	F.	W.	Feb. 6, 1900	
Maggie A. Drew	....do	240	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Mary E. Canby	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1892	
Eloise B. Reese	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	I.	July 17, 1901	
Sarah M. Dickens	Laundress	180	F.	W.	Dec. 6, 1901	
Samuel E. Canby	Baker	600	M.	W.	June 6, 1899	
Maggie Tharp	Cook	540	F.	W.	Dec. 18, 1900	
Fannie A. Mayes	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1901	
John R. Porterfield	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Feb. 6, 1900	
Dee L. Thorp	Engineer	600	M.	W.	Aug. 26, 1901	
Charlotte G. Drew	Assistant	180	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Homer J. Segar	....do	120	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1902	
RAINY MOUNTAIN BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Cora M. Dunn	Superintendent	1,000	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1888	
May Wright	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1902	
Mary M. Shirk	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Mar. 25, 1895	
Alfred M. Dunn	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1888	
Louise P. Warner	Matron	520	F.	W.	Sept. 27, 1900	
Sophie E. Picard	Assistant matron	500	F.	I.	Oct. 28, 1898	
Florence E. Merrihew	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 6, 1897	
Madeline Jacker	Laundress	180	F.	I.	Mar. 23, 1899	
Elizabeth Schieppy	Cook	500	F.	W.	Jan. 21, 1902	
Verda E. Bryson	Baker	360	F.	I.	Apr. 1 1902	
Earl East	Laborer	480	M.	W.	Mar. 8, 1902	
Tso-Kone	Assistant	300	M.	I.	June 1, 1902	
Klamath Agency, Oreg.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Anna C. Egan	Superintendent	1,000	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1885	
Shirley R. Cragg	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Oct. 16, 1901	
R. Ella Nickerson	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 3, 1883	
Emma H. Foster	....do	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Winfield E. Jackson	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	June 17, 1902	
Mary Y. Rodgel	Matron	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1893	
Mamie Robinson	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Emily Staiger	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 4, 1899	
Edith May Elliott	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1902	
Agnes C. Norman	Cook	500	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1900	
Jasper B. C. Taylor	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1895	
George M. Quinn	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	July 29, 1891	
Myles Sharkey	Shoe and harness maker.	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1889	
Harry Wilson	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Apr. 5, 1902	
YAINAX BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Frederick Snyder	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Julius Silberstein	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1891	
Anna B. Gould	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	Jan. 8, 1889	
John S. C. Spickman	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 2, 1902	
John E. Brown	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Apr. 4, 1901	
Charlotte B. Snyder	Matron	520	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1891	
Sadie Tidley	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	Oct. 28, 1901	
Marsyllo Smith	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1901	
Bessie McKenzie	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Harriet Brown	Cook	500	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1901	
Thomas J. Williams	Blacksmith	600	M.	I.	Mar. 27, 1895	
Hiram Villard	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1901	
J. Russell Elliott	School's clerk	720	M.	W.	Feb. 6, 1901	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1902, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
La Pointe Agency, Wis.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Reuben Perry	Superintendent	$1,200	M.	W.	Feb. 3, 1894	
Mary E. Perry	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	May 22, 1894	
Cynthia E. Webster	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Aug. 27, 1898	
Hattie E. Simmons	....do	600	F.	W.	Apr. 22, 1902	
Elizabeth Riley	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Fred E. Smith	Industrial teacher	300	M.	I.	Apr. 26, 1902	
Mary A. Paquette	Matron	600	F.	I.	Mar. 11, 1896	
Gertrude F. Flint	Assistant matron	180	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1900	
Carrie Pohl	Nurse	600	F.	W.	June 17, 1902	
Kate Eastman	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Aug. 28, 1895	
Anna B. Hage	Laundress	180	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1902	
Agnes Runamel	Cook	300	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1897	
Celfeia Metoxen	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	May 2, 1901	
Peter Pierquette	Farmer	720	M.	W.	July 18, 1895	
Silas E. Crandall	Carpenter	660	M.	W.	Sept. 15, 1893	
Eugene Grieshammer	Blacksmith	600	M.	W.	Apr. 3, 1901	
Walter S. Lockhart	Engineer	720	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1902	
Edith A. Fries	School's clerk	840	F.	W.	Apr. 28, 1899	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Fond du Lac:						
Josephine B. Von Felden.	Teacher	p. m. 60	F.	I	Sept. 2, 1896	
John L. Von Felden.	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	M.	W.	Oct. 22, 1901	
Grand Portage:						
Walter F. Phillips	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1900	
Hannah M. Phillips.	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	....do	
Normantown:						
William Denomie	Teacher	p. m. 60	M	I.	Feb. 18, 1895	
Odanah:						
Macarla Murphy	....do	p. m. 60	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1897	
Clarissima Walsh	Assistant teacher	p. m. 48	F.	W.	....do	
Red Cliff:						
Seraphica Reineck.	Teacher	p. m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1886	
Victoria Steidl	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	....do	
Leech Lake Agency, Minn.						Act Jan. 14, 1889 (25 Stats., 642); Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
George L. Williams	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 24, 1895	
Katherine Earlougher	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 7, 1899	
Hugh Jaynes	Industrial teacher	500	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1901	
Carrie E. Scoon	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	May 1, 1902	
Mary La Page	Matron	500	F.	H.	Sept. 17, 1900	
Lizzie A. Williams	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Sept. 24, 1896	
Lena James	Laundress	360	F.	I.	July 19, 1901	
Stella Cress	Cook	180	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Anna Smith	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Sept. 9, 1901	
FIELD SERVICE.						
William Bellanger	Clerk	600	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Maud Brackney	Industrial teacher	500	F.	W.	Apr. 20, 1902	
Charlotte Bonga	Cook and laundress	300	F.	I.	Apr. 5, 1902	
RED LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Lizzie O. Daniel	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Grace Wright	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Feb. 18, 1899	
Richard J. Burns	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1902	
Blanche M. Lyon	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Ida Bonga	Assistant matron	100	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1900	
Bertha McCandless	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	May 13, 1902	
Gertrude Olsen	Laundress	480	F.	W.	July 10, 1900	
Catharine Roy	Baker	120	F.	I.	Nov. 18, 1901	
Jane Salce	Cook	180	F.	I.	Jan. 28, 1898	
Addison C. Goddard	Engineer	600	M.	W.	Mar. 10, 1902	
James Turcut	Night watchman	120	M.	I.	Apr. 18, 1902	

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List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1902, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Leech Lake Agency, Minn. Cont'd.						
CROSS LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
John Morrison	Principal teacher	$720	M.	H.	Feb. 1, 1886	
Fred E. C. Clark	Industrial teacher	500	M.	I.	Oct. 23, 1901	
Margaret Nason	Teacher	480	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1900	
Emma C. Morrison	Matron	400	F.	H.	Jan. 1, 1902	
Maggie Guyon	Seamstress	240	F.	H.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Mat Nourdan	Laundress	240	F.	I.	Apr. 30, 1902	
Grace McDonough	Cook	240	F.	W.	June 16, 1902	
CASS LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Benjamin Caswell	Principal teacher	720	M.	H.	Sept. 23, 1897	
Louis C. Tran	Industrial teacher	400	M.	H.	Apr. 26, 1902	
Jerusha Cornelius	Matron and seamstress	300	F.	I.	Mar. 26, 1902	
Helena Morgan	Laundress	300	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1898	
Jannie McBurnie	Cook	240	F.	H.	Apr. 5, 1901	
BENA BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Henry W. Warren	Principal teacher	720	M.	H.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Helena B. Warren	Teacher	540	F.	W.	Oct. 2, 1894	
Lonia Lambert	Matron	400	F.	H.	Sept. 14, 1901	
Josephine Lyons	Laundress	300	F.	H.	Feb. 20, 1902	
Simon Bonga	Laborer	240	M.	I.	Dec. 11, 1901	
Lemhi Agency, Idaho						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
John T. Mackey	Teacher	660	M.	W.	Sept. 3, 1895	
Henry M. Virtue	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 3, 1899	
Evalyn Mackey	Matron and seamstress	520	F.	W.	Sept. 3, 1895	
Lizzie Moore	Cook and laundress	180	F.	W.	Nov. 21, 1900	
Ella M. Marston	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	W.	Sept. 17, 1900	
Ellen Mohe	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Feb. 10, 1902	
Lower Brule Agency, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 856).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
David W. Betts	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	May 6, 1893	
Sarah C. Beam	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Nov. 2, 1897	
Emma G. Betts	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 3, 1894	
Isabel Y. MacRoy	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Oct. 23, 1901	
Leon De Shenquette	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1899	
Bertha I. Pursley	Matron	600	F.	W.	Dec. 20, 1899	
Clara M. Gardner	Nurse	600	F.	W.	June 23, 1894	
Bessie Lindbug	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Mar. 14, 1902	
Millie A. Manore	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1895	
Anna Parmeter	Laundress	180	F.	W.	Dec. 2, 1898	
Minnie May	Cook	180	F.	W.	Jan. 19, 1898	
Ben Brave	Farmer	180	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Paul Roubedeau	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	June 7, 1902	
FIELD SERVICE.						
Ellie J. Cooper	Industrial teacher	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
James A. Carroll	Superintendent	1,800	M.	W.	Nov. 23, 1895	
Clarence R. Jefferis	Financial clerk	900	M.	W.	Mar. 17, 1902	
Henry R. Wheeler	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 25, 1898	
Eloise A. Carroll	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 8, 1900	
Amelia B. Thomas	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov. 25, 1899	
William D. Elrod	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	May 13, 1902	
Mattie J. Forrester	Matron	600	F.	W.	Mar. 29, 1900	
Isosphene A. Wheeler	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1899	
Maggie S. Barnes	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1897	
Hattie E. Bristow	Laundress	180	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1902	
Leonora Elrod	Cook	500	F.	W.	May 21, 1902	
Alex. H. Womack	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Dec. 2, 1901	
Charles E. Hensley	Blacksmith	600	M.	W.	Nov. 16, 1900	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1902, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Mission Tule River Agency, Cal.						Act Mar. 3, 1901, (31 Stats., 1058.)
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Agua Caliente:						
J. M. Babbitt	Teacher	p.m.$72	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1900	
Capitan Grande:						
Leonidas Swaln	....do	p.m. 72	M.	W	Nov. 25, 1898	
Minnie E. Swaln	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Nov. 25, 1898	
Kawia:						
Stephen Waggoner.	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W	Dec. 18, 1895	
C. J. Waggoner	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
La Jolla:						
Will H. Stanley	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Oct. 12, 1900	
May Stanley	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	....do	
Martinez:						
Charles J. Goodrich.	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Sept. 26, 1900	
Ellie J. Goodrich	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F	W.	Oct. 15, 1900	
Mesa Grande:						
Mary C. B. Watkins.	Teacher	p.m. 72	F	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Rosalia Nejo	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F	I	Sept. 1, 1900	
Pechanga:						
Belle Dean	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Georgia Dean	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Oct. 22, 1898	
Potrero:						
Sarah E. Gilman	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Nov. 12, 1888	
Victoria Miguel	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Sept. 12, 1897	
Rincon:						
Ora M. Salmon	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1886	
Terricina Calac	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1899	
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. 1, 1896	
Anna M. Carr	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Mar. 17, 1897	
Moqui (Hopi) Training School, Ariz.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
Charles E. Burton	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Apr. 24, 1895	
Ella L. Burton	Financial clerk	840	F.	W.	Sept. 10, 1900	
Edward G. Murtaugh	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	June 1, 1900	
W. W. Ewing	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Apr. 8, 1893	
Charles W. Higham	Teacher	660	M.	W.	Nov. 15, 1900	
Adaliza De Vee	....do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 27, 1899	
Arthur B. Commons	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 14, 1899	
Laura A. Dandridge	Matron	660	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Bertha Commons	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Aug. 6, 1891	
Amelia P. Quinones	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Sept. 22, 1900	
Mabel G. Murtaugh	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Jan. 28, 1902	
J. L. Dandridge	Cook	540	M.	N.	May 1, 1895	
Sam	Gardener and stableman	p.m.25	M.	I.	July 1, 1901	
Willie	Teamster	p.m.25	M.	I.	July 20, 1901	
Peter Stauffer	General mechanic	720	M.	W.	Feb. 11, 1902	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Oraibi:						
Herman Kampmeier.	Principal teacher	p.m.81	M.	W.	Nov. 3, 1897	
Dell Springer	Teacher	p.m.40	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Venesla E. Kampmeier.	Assistant teacher	p.m.51	F.	W.	Nov. 15, 1899	
Ruth ———	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	I.	Mar. 10, 1902	
Mina Coochmoienim.	Cook	p.m.30	F.	I.	Mar. 13, 1902	
Polakakai:						
Jesse H. Bratley	Teacher	p.m.72	M.	W.	Nov. 5, 1883	
Della R. Bratley	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Second Mesa:						
Andrew H. Viets	Principal teacher	p.m.81	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1890	
Emily J. Viets	Assistant teacher	p.m.51	F.	W.	....do	
Flora M. Watkins	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Pasquala Anderson.	Assistant teacher	p.m.51	F.	I.	Jan. 22, 1901	
J. Grace Veits	Cook and laundress	p.m.30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1901	

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List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1902, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Morris School, Minn.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
John B. Brown	Superintendent	$1,500	M.	W.	June 2, 1891	
Katie A. Vela	Clerk	180	F.	I.	Jan. 6, 1902	
Charles Parkhurst	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	Mar. 11, 1901	
Harry C. Kenzie	Principal teacher	660	M.	W.	Nov. 8, 1897	
James P. Sherman	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Feb. 5, 1900	
Lena M. Mead	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1900	
David M. Logan	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1901	
Etta Knickerbacker	Matron	600	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1892	
Laura M. Peckham	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Mar. 5, 1892	
Lucy Johin	....do	300	F.	I.	Jan. 11, 1902	
Laura M. Kellar	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Aug. 28, 1900	
Nellie Oliver	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Nov. 9, 1901	
Waleya A. Thomas	Baker	200	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Minnie Campbell	Cook	500	F.	I.	June 1, 1901	
Oscar H. Bodleau	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Apr. 7, 1902	
George W. Cypher	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Dec. 2, 1900	
Mt. Pleasant School, Mich.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
Eugene C. Nardin	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Mar. 14, 1894	
Fred W. Parson	Clerk	900	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1898	
Lydia E. Kaup	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Jan. 21, 1891	
Anna R. Frey	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Nov. 29, 1895	
Helena Campbell	....do	600	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1895	
Susie McDougall	....do	540	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Ellen F. Burden	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Jan. 12, 1901	
Samuel Gruett	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Sept. 14, 1899	
Roma F. Ewbank	Matron	660	F.	W.	....do	
Clara J. Nardin	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Nov. 15, 1895	
Elizabeth L. Craig	Nurse	600	F.	W.	July 6, 1895	
Carrie E. Wicks	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Jan. 10, 1901	
Sarah A. Wyman	Assistant seamstress	250	F.	I.	Sept. 9, 1896	
Emma L. Parsons	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Josephine Ayling	Cook	220	F.	I.	Jan. 2, 1893	
Eleanor G. Van Gilder	Assistant cook	500	F.	W.	Feb. 13, 1902	
Henry J. Werner	Farmer	720	F.	W.	Oct. 25, 1897	
Edward W. Peters	Assistant farmer	120	M.	I.	Jan. 2, 1902	
Charles Slater	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Dec. 19, 1892	
Engebrikt Erickson	Tailor	600	F.	W.	Mar. 14, 1901	
James C. Freeman	Engineer	900	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1897	
Joe Wakefield	Assistant engineer	180	M.	I.	Jan. 23, 1902	
Henry Strong	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1902	
BAY MILLS DAY SCHOOL.						
Walter G. West	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	July 1, 1900	
Navaho Agency, N. Mex.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Charles H. Lamar	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Oct. 3, 1891	
Oscar M. Waddell	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	Oct. 27, 1900	
Lulu M. Lamar	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	June 9, 1891	
Sallie H. Snow	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 7, 1899	
Aura L. Fitch	....do	600	F.	W.	July 24, 1897	
Mary C. Burton	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1900	
Mary E. Keough	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 16, 1891	
Lida Bartholow	Assistant matron	540	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Maggie Keough	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Dec. 10, 1891	
Lottie C. Higley	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Apr. 29, 1900	
Lucy Scott	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Feb. 27, 1902	
Lucy C. Morris	Nurse	660	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1900	
Nannie B. Sayles	Cook	540	F.	W.	May 5, 1901	
Rosa M. Roberts	Assistant cook	500	F.	W.	May 10, 1901	
Claude Haven	Shoemaker	300	M.	I.	Oct. 5, 1900	
Phillip Sayles	Gardner	600	M.	W.	May 1, 1902	
LITTLE WATER BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Emma De Vore	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Apr. 20, 1893	
Verda Clapham	Teacher	540	F.	W.	Dec. 15, 1900	
Jacob J. Wochus	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Nov. 18, 1901	
Anna E. Lininger	Matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 3, 1901	
Katie Keough	Seamstress	180	F.	W.	Mar. 4, 1902	
Myrtle Seargeant	Laundress	180	F.	W.	Mar. 3, 1902	
Wiley Weaver	Cook	480	M.	I.	May 4, 1902	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1902, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Neah Bay Agency, Wash.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats. 1058).
NEAH BAY DAY SCHOOL.						
W. H. Winship	Teacher	p. m. 572	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Jennie Markishtim	Assistant teacher	p. m. 10	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1901	
Ollie Williams	Assistant	p. m. 10	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1901	
QUILLEUTE DAY.						
A. W. Smith	Teacher	p. m. 72	M.	W.	July 1, 1884	
Nevada Agency, Nev.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats. 1058).
NEVADA TRAINING SCHOOL.						
Fred B. Sprigg	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Mar. 28, 1896	
Mabel Benedict	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Feb. 7, 1895	
Guy W. Jones	Assistant teacher	180	M.	I.	Oct. 5, 1901	
Emily G. Alter	Matron	520	F.	W.	May 19, 1902	
Cora M. Combs	Seamstress	180	F.	W.	Nov. 22, 1900	
Ida Lowry	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1899	
Sarah Holbrook	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	....do	
Ann Green	Cook	500	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1891	
James A. McDonald	Engineer	840	M.	W.	May 24, 1900	
Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats. 1058).
OMAHA SCHOOL.						
Russell Ratliff	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Feb. 28, 1898	
Clara I. Patten	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 28, 1901	
Lillie M. Williams	Assistant teacher	480	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1900	
Laura H. Ratliff	Matron	600	F.	W.	Jan. 3, 1898	
Anna Lasley	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Aug. 13, 1901	
Nora Ferguson	Seamstress	420	F.	W.	Feb. 28, 1902	
Lon Sivils	Laundress	420	F.	W.	Apr. 8, 1902	
William H. Fletcher	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Dec. 16, 1901	
Jessie V. Shearer	School's clerk	900	F.	W.	Feb. 16, 1899	
WINNEBAGO SCHOOL.						
E. B. Atkinson	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Mary Mathews	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 22, 1895	
Sarah M. Atkinson	....do	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1901	
Albert W. Floren	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1902	
Sarah H. Chaplin	Matron	500	F.	W.	Nov. 12, 1895	
Lucy A. Guthrie	Assistant matron	420	F.	I.	Apr. 17, 1897	
Minnie Klewit	Seamstress	120	F.	W.	Mar. 12, 1902	
Emma E. Vanderheyden.	Laundress	420	F.	I.	Dec. 8, 1901	
Susie C. Lambert	Cook	420	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1901	
Henry A. Elsall	Engineer and carpenter.	660	M.	I.	Nov. 15, 1897	
Oneida Agency, Wis.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Joseph C. Hart	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Apr. 7, 1893	
Joseph A. Williams	Financial clerk	840	M.	W.	May 1, 1901	
Lucy C. Hart	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1887	
Ellen B. Riley	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Alice Cornelius	....do	600	F.	I.	Jan. 17, 1893	
Inez E. Pope	....do	540	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1901	
Jessie Mattoon	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov. 8, 1893	
Clarence A. Perry	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 25, 1899	
Henry W. Smith	Assistant Industrial teacher.	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1901	
Bertha A. Macy	Matron	660	F.	W.	Jan. 10, 1899	
Pearl Martin	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1901	
Hattie Metoxen	....do	400	F.	I.	May 1, 1896	
Adell Norman	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Aug. 27, 1900	
Orra G. Hesse	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Jan. 29, 1901	
Nancy Saunooko	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1901	
Lillian Skenandore	....do	240	F.	I.	Feb. 1, 1902	
Catherine A. Hoeflien	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1901	

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List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1902, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Ouchita Agency, Wis.—Continued.						
BOARDING SCHOOL—continued.						
Jane Smith	Assistant laundress	$240	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1902	
Electa Elm	Baker	300	F.	I.	July 1, 1901	
Emma F. Smith	Cook	240	F.	I.	Oct. 5, 1895	
Phoebe Stevens	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
William Ebenpeace	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1900	
Milo O. Casebere	Engineer	720	M.	W.	Jan. 27, 1901	
James Silas	Night watchman	360	M.	I.	Feb. 8, 1902	
DAY SCHOOL.						
Mary E. Boulfant	Teacher	[illegible]	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Osage Agency, Okla.						Treaty June 2, 1825 (7 Stats., 240).
OSAGE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
J. L. Baker	Superintendent	1,400	M.	W.	Oct. 5, 1888	
Edson Watson	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Oct. 5, 1895	
Anna Sheridan	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Aug. 5, 1895	
Mary V. Rice	....do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1898	
Daisey Gostin	....do	540	F.	H.	Nov. 3, 1891	
Nell Leonard	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1894	
Mary B. Yates	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Dec. 7, 1883	
Ross C. Preston	Industrial teacher	600	M	W.	Dec. 12, 1899	
Mary R. Bean	Matron	660	F.	W.	Dec. 7, 1893	
Anna Hauck	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1899	
Rose Duverney	....do	100	F.	H.	Oct. 9, 1899	
Alice N. Hauschildt	....do	100	F.	H.	Sept. 13, 1901	
Mary E. Fallon	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Dec. 15, 1900	
Marietta Hayes	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Laura Mahlt	Assistant seamstress	100	F.	W.	Mar. 28, 1895	
Ida Lappy	....do	100	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Lena Nevitt	Laundress	500	F.	H.	Sept. 2, 1899	
Mary A. Haus	Assistant laundress	210	F.	I.	Jan. 11, 1902	
Monroe Harris	....do	210	M.	I.	June 2, 1902	
Lizzie Pike	Cook	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Agna Couture	Assistant cook	100	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1901	
Carrie H. Watson	....do	100	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1902	
George W. Haus	Farmer	120	M.	H.	Oct. 5, 1892	
Lewellyn Stratton	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Jan. 17, 1898	
Elmer Wheeler	Shoe and harness maker	720	M.	H.	Feb. 1, 1898	
Philip M. O'Neil	Engineer	1,000	M.	W.	Mar. 17, 1895	
Wilson Kirk	Assistant engineer	240	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1898	
John R. Tillerson	....do	240	M.	W.	June 5, 1902	
Arthur D. Walter	Laborer	180	M.	W.	Mar. 10, 1899	
KAW BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
Elmira R. Greason	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Nov. 6, 1892	
Mack Johnson	Industrial teacher	600	M.	H.	July 1, 1888	
Allie G. Robinson	Matron	500	F.	W.	Apr. 17, 1902	
Alvena E. Wiemann	Seamstress	100	F.	W.	Feb. 21, 1891	
Helen B. Brennensen	Laundress	100	F.	W.	Feb. 16, 1902	
Harriet J. Henry	Cook	100	F.	W.	June 3, 1901	
John W. Gostin	Farmer	600	M.	H.	June 20, 1900	
Pawnee Training School, Okla.						Treaty Sept. 24, 1857 (11 Stats., 729); act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
George I. Harvey	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Apr. 7, 1900	
Sallie B. Neal	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Dec. 19, 1893	
Mary H. Baird	....do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 6, 1897	
Effie M. Parker	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Dec. 11, 1893	
Thomas J. Stack	Industrial teacher	660	M.	W.	Mar. 10, 1902	
Joseph Hornback	Assistant industrial teacher.	240	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Bertha Quigg	Matron	600	F.	W.	Jan. 4, 1902	
Ida Miller	Assistant matron	400	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Ruth A. Gibbs	....do	400	F.	W.	Mar. 10, 1902	
Emma Young	....do	240	F.	I.	Oct. 8, 1901	
Clara S. Cutler	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	May 13, 1894	
Virginia Jerome	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1891	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1902, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Pawnee Training School, Okla.—Cont'd.						
Minnie Bays	Laundress	$100	F.	W.	Jan. 12, 1900	
Elizabeth Devine	Assistant laundress	100	F.	I.	Sept. 24, 1901	
Ida E. Richard	Baker	100	F.	I.	Sept. 14, 1899	
Annie Scallt	Cook	100	F.	I.	Mar. 29, 1902	
Frank W. Long	Farmer	600	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Nicholas Rischard	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Dec. 17, 1895	
Perris School, Cal.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1078).
Harwood Hall	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Jan. 5, 1886	
C. Edward Kant	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 14, 1895	
Clara D. Allen	Principal teacher	840	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1888	
Frank Farnham	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Dec. 14, 1898	
Myrtle Freehard	....do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1900	
H. E. Mitchell	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1893	
Rachel A. Maris	Matron	720	F.	W.	July 14, 1891	
Juliana Amago	Assistant matron	500	F.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Daisy D. Kant	Nurse	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Olive Ford	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Laura M. Armstrong	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Sept. 23, 1899	
Charles C. Meairs	Engineer	600	M.	W.	Nov. 20, 1901	
John Pugh	Shoe and harness maker	360	M.	I.	Sept. 18, 1899	
Fred Long	Farmer	720	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1888	
Phoenix School, Ariz.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
Charles W. Goodman	Superintendent	2,000	M.	W.	Nov. 17, 1898	
James B. Alexander	Assistant superintendent.	1,500	M.	W.	Dec. 9, 1894	
Robert M. Consar	Clerk	1,200	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1901	
Mary B. Smith	....do	720	F.	W.	June 2, 1902	
James E. Kennedy	Assistant clerk	660	M.	W.	Apr. 16, 1902	
Burton B. Custer	Disciplinarian	900	M.	W.	Nov. 8, 1900	
Charles Picard	Assistant disciplinarian	540	M.	I.	Sept. 7, 1901	
Flora E. Harvey	Principal teacher	1,200	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1891	
Emma D. Johnson	Teacher	900	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Sarah H. Alexander	....do	840	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Arthur L. Higgins	....do	840	M.	W.	Sept. 12, 1898	
Henrietta L. Pessoz	....do	860	F.	W.	Sept. 28, 1895	
Adilie Beaner	....do	720	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Florence Noland	....do	720	F.	W.	Aug. 26, 1892	
Mary Riley	....do	720	F.	W.	Oct. 18, 1894	
Nellie Flake	....do	660	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1899	
Irene Campbell	....do	660	F.	I.	Sept. 6, 1901	
Mae E. Glase	....do	660	F.	W.	Dec. 24, 1894	
Moses Friedman	Sloyd teacher	840	M.	W.	Apr. 8, 1901	
Maria A. Schack	Matron	840	F.	W.	Dec. 24, 1894	
Katherine D. Orr	Assistant matron	720	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1891	
Kate E. Custer	....do	600	F.	W.	May 30, 1892	
Emma Monroe	....do	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Anna McDermott	Housekeeper	500	F.	W.	Mar. 24, 1900	
Kate C. Perry	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	May 23, 1899	
Eliza Mathews	Assistant seamstress	500	F.	W.	May 15, 1857	
Lizzie M. Higgins	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1899	
Nellie Valenzuela	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1900	
Celestina Martinez	....do	240	F.	I.	Mar. 27, 1902	
Frank Rice	Baker	500	M.	I.	Jan. 20, 1902	
Elsie Beieu	Cook	600	F.	W.	Mar. 2, 1902	
Emma E. Duclos	Assistant cook	600	F.	W.	May 1, 1895	
Albert G. Mathews	Farmer	750	M.	W.	May 15, 1887	
George Wilson	Assistant farmer	100	M.	I.	Jan. 8, 1902	
Harvey Curley	....do	100	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1902	
August F. Duclos	Head carpenter	900	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Thomas F. Percival	Carpenter	800	M.	W.	July 18, 1900	
Louis L. Hegen	Tailor	660	M.	W.	Dec. 5, 1893	
Charles E. Orr	Shoe and harness maker	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Charles Smith	Blacksmith	660	M.	N.	Nov. 27, 1901	
Chester A. Beckford	Gardener	660	M.	W.	Feb. 25, 1901	
Ralph Chaplin	Dairyman	660	M.	W.	Nov. 8, 1900	
Alfred W. Skinner	Wagon maker	660	M.	W.	Sept. 10, 1900	
Merrill M. Griffith	Printer	660	M.	W.	Mar. 21, 1902	
Roy A. Perry	Engineer	900	M.	W.	July 1, 1901	
Otwell Doolittle	Assistant engineer	100	M.	I.	June 1, 1901	
John Mack	....do	100	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Patricio Lugo	....do	100	M.	I.	July 1, 1900	
Thomas Acquahus	....do	100	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1900	
Joseph R. Abner	Laborer	600	M.	I.	Aug. 27, 1897	
Frank A. Hamblin	....do	600	M.	W.	Feb. 17, 1902	

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List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1902, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Pierre School, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
Wilson H. Cox	Superintendent	$1,500	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1891	
Raymond Walker	Clerk	720	M.	W.	Nov. 23, 1899	
Lucy W. Cox	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1891	
Ella G. King	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Aug. 28, 1901	
Harry C. Green	....do	540	M.	W.	Nov. 15, 1901	
Charles L. Glessner	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Mar. 21, 1901	
Lizzie M. Bassett	Matron	600	F.	W.	May 12, 1897	
Jennie R. Walbridge	Assistant matron	180	F.	W.	June 14, 1897	
Jennie M. Wells	Seamstress	150	F.	W.	Oct. 15, 1900	
Lena S. King	Laundress	100	F.	W.	Aug. 20, 1900	
Alvena Muhlnel	Cook	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1900	
George W. Bandy	Engineer	720	M.	W.	Mar. 17, 1900	
George W. Holbrook	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Dec. 21, 1901	
Edwin F. Banning	Shoe and harness maker	600	M.	W.	Dec. 16, 1900	
Charles B. Green	Laborer	100	M.	W.	Jan. 10, 1901	
Pima Agency, Ariz.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
James R. Meskimons	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Oct. 28, 1899	
Ella R. Gracey	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 2, 1895	
Laura Howe	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Jan. 29, 1898	
William Hackendorf	....do	600	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1901	
Melissa Hicks	....do	540	F.	W.	May 3, 1902	
Cyrus Sun	Assistant industrial teacher.	500	M.	I.	Apr. 21, 1902	
Minnie M. Meskimons	Matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 3, 1900	
Ada B. Millican	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Oct. 10, 1899	
Anna C. Bullard	....do	500	F.	W.	Oct. 12, 1901	
Daisy Howard	....do	120	F.	I.	Apr. 9, 1902	
Martha Whelan	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Mary E. Dennis	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Lucy E. Ramon	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Maggie A. Landes	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Dec. 17, 1900	
Nellie J. Wellington	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	June 1, 1899	
Florida H. Haynes	Cook	600	F.	W.	June 1, 1899	
Emily Porter	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1900	
Juan Enos	Laborer	100	M.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Ephraim P. Higgins	Carpenter	800	M.	W.	July 1, 1900	
Antonia B. Juan	Shoemaker and harness maker	600	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1898	
Peleg G. Kinney	Blacksmith	720	M.	W.	June 3, 1899	
Carl Smart	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1900	
Frank Coddington	Engineer	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1901	
Ira C. Beaver	Gardener	720	M.	W.	Jan. 11, 1902	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Gila Crossing:						
High Patton	Teacher	p. m. 72	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1891	
Lettie Patton	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	I.	....do	
Salt River						
Lewis D. Nelson	Teacher	p. m. 72	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Mary J. Nelson	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Maricopa:						
Matthew M. Murphy.	Teacher	p. m. 72	M.	W.	Sept. 20, 1899	
Lutie B. Murphy.	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	....do	
Pine Ridge Agency						Act Mar. 2, 1899 (25 Stats., 895).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
George W. Nellis	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Mar. 14, 1891	
William Balmer	Disciplinarian	720	M.	I.	July 1, 1900	
Claude C. Covey	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Feb. 27, 1900	
William C. Garrett	Teacher	660	M.	W.	July 1, 1889	
M. A. Harrington	....do	600	F.	W.	Dec. 10, 1895	
Edith M. Smith	....do	540	F.	I.	Feb. 12, 1901	
Mary T. Elder	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Julia M. Funk	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Ruth B. Spooner	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Nov. 21, 1901	
Addie Butler	....do	480	F.	H.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Bessie Oakland	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 27, 1891	
Sophia Contelario	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	H.	Nov. 21, 1901	
Emma B. Hubbard	Laundress	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Julia Montileau	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Oct. 19, 1901	
Spencer Smith	Baker	500	M.	I.	Apr. 20, 1901	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1902, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Pine Ridge Agency—Continued.						
BOARDING SCHOOL—continued.						
Orlie M. Smith	Cook	$500	F.	W.	Nov. 15, 1901	
Ida Miller	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	May 6, 1902	
Mark W. Brun	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1891	
Sam Deon	Shoemaker and harness maker	600	M.	I.	July 7, 1897	
George Lovekin	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Feb 15, 1902	
G. H. Tibbetts	Gardener and dairyman	600	M.	W.	Jun. 16, 1899	
Paul H. E. Molzahn	Engineer	900	M.	W.	Jan. 16, 1899	
Frank L. Morrison	Assistant engineer	540	M.	I.	Nov. 29, 1902	
Frank L. Hubbard	Indian assistant	600	M.	H.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Andrew Knife	Night watchman	100	M.	I.	Aug., 1, 1892	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
James J. Duncan	Day school inspector	1,200	M.	W.	Nov. 29, 1894	
Clifford Seely Page	Day school physician	1,000	M.	W.	Dec. 20, 1901	
No. 2:						
Clarence Three Stars.	Teacher	600	M.	I.	Sept. 20, 1901	
Jennie Three Stars	Housekeeper	300	F.	I.	.....do.....	
No. 3:						
E. W. Truitt	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Nov. 5, 1853	
Mary E. Truitt	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Feb. 10, 1894	
No. 4:						
S. A. M. Young	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Feb. 22, 1900	
Emma Young	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	.....do.....	
No. 5:						
John F. Wasmund	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 2, 1901	
Grace Wasmund	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	May 24, 1902	
No. 6:						
George W. Robbins	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Aug. 9, 1901	
Mollie H. Robbins	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	.....do.....	
No. 7:						
E. M. Keith	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1884	
Maggie G. Keith	Housekeeper	300	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1891	
No. 8:						
Charles H. Park	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 22, 1897	
Rose Park	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	.....do.....	
No. 9:						
Orville J. Green	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 8, 1894	
Evaline D. Green	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1899	
No. 10:						
Wellington Salt	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Edith L. Salt	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
No. 11:						
Charles A. Barker	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Feb. 28, 1902	
Maud Moore Barker.	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	.....do.....	
No. 12:						
Paph Julian	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 26, 1900	
Felecia Julian	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Sept. 5, 1900	
No. 13:						
J. H. Holland	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 15, 1898	
Frances M. Holland.	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	.....do.....	
No. 14:						
Ashworth Heys	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Dec. 27, 1894	
Mary E. Heys	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Nov. 23, 1898	
No. 15:						
Charles A. Dean	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Dec. 16, 1895	
Maria J. Dean	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
No. 16:						
Emma W. Gleason	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Alice Garcia	Housekeeper	600	F.	H.	Apr. 1, 1895	
No. 17:						
Samuel W. Pugh	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 26, 1893	
Elizabeth Pugh	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
No. 18:						
Thomas J. Hunt	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 7, 1899	
Nellie F. Hunt	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	May 5, 1902	
No. 19:						
Herbert Tullsen	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Dec. 11, 1900	
Juna A. Tullsen	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	.....do.....	
No. 20:						
J. M. Corbin	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Martha A. Corbin	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	.....do.....	

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List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1902, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Pine Ridge Agency—Continued.						
DAY SCHOOLS—continued.						
No. 21:						
Wm. H. Barten	Teacher	$600	M.	W.	Oct. 24, 1893	
Angelique Barten	Housekeeper	300	F.	H.	May 20, 1893	
No. 22:						
John W. Lyda	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 5, 1902	
Mary Lyda	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	....do....	
No. 23:						
Ward A. Butcher	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 27, 1901	
May Butcher	Housekeeper	300	F.	I.	July 1, 1900	
No. 24:						
E. L. Rosecrans	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Feb. 21, 1891	
Emma Rosecrans	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	....do....	
No. 25:						
Elmore Little Chief.	Teacher	600	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Martha Little Chief.	Housekeeper	300	F.	I.	May 1, 1895	
No. 26:						
Thomas J. Jackson	Teacher	600	M.	W.	May 25, 1899	
Zenna Jackson	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Oct. 17, 1901	
No. 27:						
J. W. Lewis	Teacher	600	M.	W.	May 6, 1897	
Ida Lewis	Housekeeper	300	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1891	
No. 28:						
William A. Root	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 6, 1898	
Josephine F. Root	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	May 12, 1899	
No. 29:						
Edward Truman	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 28, 1898	
Emma L. Truman	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	....do....	
No. 31:						
Leban C. Sherry	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Mar. 19, 1902	
Amy Sherry	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	May 19, 1902	
No. 32:						
W. M. Robertson	Teacher	600	M.	H.	Oct. 1, 1881	
A. A. Robertson	Housekeeper	300	F.	H.	July 1, 1885	
Pipestone Boarding School, Minn.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
De Witt S. Harris	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Oct. 21, 1892	
Lucy N. Jones	Clerk	500	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Etta Hynes	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 2, 1898	
Sylvia A. Kneeland	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Mar. 20, 1893	
Lelia R. Walter	....do....	540	F.	W.	Mar 28, 1902	
C. K. Peck	Industrial teacher	660	M.	W.	July 15, 1895	
E. E. Ely	Matron	600	F.	W.	May 14, 1895	
Dylla R. Kurke	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	May 1, 1902	
Adella M. Freyer	Seamstress	420	F.	W.	Oct. 24, 1901	
Victoria Roy Ross	Laundress	120	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1901	
Gertrude Bonser	Cook	100	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Oscar E. Olsen	Farmer	500	M.	W.	Mar. 30, 1901	
BIRCH COOLEY DAY SCHOOL.						
Robert H. C. Hinman	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Feb. 8, 1892	
Jessie H. Hinman	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1900	
Ponca, Otoe, etc., Agency.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
PONCA BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Gasper Edwards	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 19, 1898	
Dora N. Odekirk	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1880	
Florence E. Cutler	....do....	480	F.	W.	Apr. 8, 1902	
Helen M. Colville	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1897	
Henry F. Furry	Industrial teacher	660	M.	W.	Oct. 16, 1891	
Jennie Gray	Matron	600	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Josie Roubedeaux	Assistant matron	400	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Kate M. Campbell	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Feb. 18, 1899	
Susie Crow	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Jan. 18, 1900	
Ann W. Hammack	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Oct. 23, 1894	
Lizzie Little Cook	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Lizzie A. Motzkus	Cook	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1900	
John H. Hauschildt	Farmer	600	M.	W	Apr. 18, 1901	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1902, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Ponca, Otoe, etc., Agency—Cont'd.						
OTO BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Mar. 3, 1881 (21 Stats., 381).
H. H. Johnson	Superintendent	$1,200	M.	W.	Mar. 25, 1896	
Margaret Glover	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 5, 1900	
Emma Petty	....do....	500	F.	W.	May 8, 1902	
Albert C. Ferguson	Industrial teacher	660	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1893	
Olive Lambert	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 17, 1894	
Josie H. Speer	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1892	
Margaret Wells	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1902	
Dollie S. Johnson	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Oct. 24, 1901	
Matilda Tourtillott	Laundress	400	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Birdie Recoir	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1898	
William E. Alexander	Baker	360	M.	W	June 7, 1898	
Dora Alexander	Cook	100	F.	W.	Apr. 28, 1900	
William M. Speer	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Mar. 13, 1896	
Pottawatomi and Great Nemaha Agency, Kans.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
POTAWATOMI BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Mary C. Williams	Superintendent	900	F.	W.	Sept. 5, 1891	
Sarah E. Sample	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 20, 1899	
Kate W. Hartsell	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Louis Tyner	Industrial teacher	660	M.	W.	....do....	
Millie H. Hall	Matron	500	F.	W.	Dec. 3, 1896	
Josephine Truckey	Assistant matron	360	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Hattie Winnie	Seamstress	500	F.	W	Oct. 1, 1896	
Cora A. Truax	Laundress	420	F.	W.	Mar. 5, 1901	
Arrilda Perry	Cook	120	F.	W.	Sept. 3, 1901	
Isadore Nadeau	Farmer	660	M.	I.	June 1, 1902	
Lizzie Chi-hoha	Assistant	180	F.	I.	Nov. 4, 1901	
GREAT NEMAHA DAY SCHOOL.						
George V. Goshone	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Nov. 19, 1894	
KICKAPOO BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Robert Larimer	Superintendent	840	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Alta L. Handly	Teacher	540	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1900	
Grace Fitzpatrick	Assistant teacher	180	F.	W.	May 1, 1902	
Emma J. Pierson	Matron	500	F.	W.	Feb. 12, 1894	
Julia St. Cyr	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	July 31, 1901	
Annie M. Schaffer	Seamstress	360	F.	W.	Aug. 19, 1892	
Mina Thorton	Laundress	360	F.	W.	June 16, 1899	
Jennie E. Mahon	Cook	300	F.	W.	Feb. 2, 1902	
Charles L. Atwater	Laborer	480	M.	W.	Mar. 13, 1899	
Susie E. Hines	Schools' clerk	720	F.	W.	Nov. 5, 1898	
Puyallup Boarding School.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
Frank Terry	Superintendent	1,100	M.	W.	May 14, 1892	
Henry J. Phillips	Assistant superintendent.	1,200	M.	W.	Feb. 21, 1890	
Amos W. Long	Storekeeper	720	M.	W	Oct. 22, 1901	
Ida McQuesten	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	Dec. 5, 1898	
Laura E. Terry	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Feb. 6, 1893	
Sara C. Coy	....do....	540	F.	W.	Nov. 3, 1897	
Morris W. Cooper	Industrial teacher	660	M.	W.	Feb. 3, 1902	
Lizzie S. Shutt	Matron	660	F.	W.	Oct. 11, 1893	
Louise Halsey	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Mar 13, 1902	
Kate D. Ayres	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 23, 1901	
Ellen McDonald	Laundress	420	F.	I	July 28, 1900	
Minnie Sherwood	Baker	400	F.	I.	Feb. 20, 1899	
Mary J. Embree	Cook	500	F.	W.	Mar. 8, 1902	
Lewis Preuss	Farmer	660	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1893	
James P. Bales	Carpenter	660	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1892	
Frederick Freeman	Tailor	660	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
George L. Nutley	Shoe and harness maker	600	M.	W.	May 29, 1898	
Rufus H. Bone	Blacksmith	660	M.	W.	July 10, 1901	
George W. Jackson	Night watchman	400	M.	W.	July 17, 1901	

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List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1902, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Puyallup Boarding School—Cont'd.						
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Chehalis:						
Chalfant L. Swain	Teacher	$600	M.	W.	Aug. 6, 1901	
Jamestown:						
John E. Wilson	....do	600	M.	W.	Nov. 15, 1901	
Port Gamble:						
Albert Clawson	....do	600	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Quinaielt:						
Ida Boyd	....do	600	F.	W.	Mar. 17, 1902	
Maud B. Cox	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Oct. 7, 1901	
Skokomish:						
J. E. Youngblood	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Aug. 15, 1883	
Rapid City School, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
Sam. B. Davis	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Florence Davis	Clerk	660	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Mamie B. Cone	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Mar. 20, 1895	
Rilla A. Pettis	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 2, 1900	
Clarence A. Churchill	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	June 9, 1902	
E. O. Stilwell	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Drusilla Churchill	Assistant matron	180	F.	W.	June 9, 1902	
Jane Johnson	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1884	
Phebe A. Thomas	Laborer	500	F.	W.	Sept. 22, 1898	
Mary Miller	Cook	360	F.	W.	Apr. 12, 1902	
George W. Hill	Fireman	540	F.	I.	Nov. 14, 1895	
Josiah Charles	Laborer	480	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Rice Station Boarding School, Ariz.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1078.)
Robert A. Cochran	Superintendent	1,100	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
James W. Balmer	Clerk	720	M.	I.	Sept. 12, 1899	
Alice M. Kingcade	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Aug. 15, 1883	
Ruth H. Irwin	....do	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Minnie Schiffbauer	....do	600	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Mary R. Pollock	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov. 11, 1892	
Edward T. Carson	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 4, 1893	
Elsie B. Cochran	Matron	720	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Alice C. McNabney	Assistant matron	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1900	
Bertha G. Ferry	....do	360	F.	W.	Feb. 28, 1902	
Ellen C. Bale	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Sept. 3, 1901	
Theresa C. Furlong	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Oct. 23, 1900	
William B. Compton	Baker	480	M.	W.	May 6, 1901	
Rhoda A. Compton	Cook	540	F.	W.	Oct. 11, 1899	
Jeannette Horne	Assistant cook	360	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1901	
James Furlong	Farmer	720	M.	W.	May 1, 1893	
William Carroll	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Nov. 16, 1897	
Melvin Sisto	Blacksmith	600	M.	I.	July 11, 1901	
William G. Peck	Engineer	800	M.	W.	Apr. 3, 1902	
Louis Jose	Assistant	360	M.	I.	Mar. 11, 1902	
The Riggs Institute, Flandreau, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
Charles F. Pierce	Superintendent	1,800	M.	W.	Sept. 11, 1887	
William A. Harris	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Dec. 7, 1896	
Dennison Wheelock	Disciplinarian	720	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1890	
Louisse Cavalier	Principal teacher	840	F.	W.	Apr. 8, 1883	
Mattie Jones	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Jan. 4, 1893	
Audrey C. Schach	....do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 8, 1895	
Maggie Fennell	....do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 5, 1895	
Elenora J. Zellers	....do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Mary B. Clayton	....do	540	F.	W.	Mar. 10, 1896	
Alice C. McIntosh	Assistant teacher	480	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1900	
Marian E. Smith	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	June 25, 1901	
Laura A. Pierce	Matron	660	F.	W.	May 25, 1902	
Aner E. Voy	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Marie L. Purcell	....do	500	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1899	
Maggie Brunson	Housekeeper	480	F.	I.	Dec. 9, 1898	
Julia A. Walker	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Nov. 8, 1894	
Mary A. Atchison	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Mar. 14, 1900	
Anta Nevitt	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	Dec. 12, 1901	
Bebe Mead	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Feb. 11, 1893	
Sarah House	Assistant laundress	300	F.	I.	Aug. 6, 1897	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1902, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
The Riggs Institute, Flandreau, S. Dak.—Continued.						
Winnie Tyler	Baker	$500	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1891	
Jennie Nugent	Cook	360	F.	W.	Mar. 3, 1893	
Melissa Reed	Assistant cook	360	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1891	
Madaline Cummins	Hospital cook	180	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1891	
Robert A. Voy	Farmer	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1894	
Frank E. St. Juque	Assistant farmer	400	M.	H.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Ole B. Olson	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	July 8, 1899	
William Howes	Tailor	600	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1902	
John L. Spratt	Shoe and harness maker	600	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1901	
William I. Barnett	Laborer	180	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1902	
Ethwold D. Selby	Engineer	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 6, 1899	
Louis W. Nelson	Assistant engineer	500	M.	W.	Sept. 16, 1901	
Julia M. Walker	Assistant	300	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1902	
Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 895).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
John B. Tripp	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Oct. 14, 1891	
William H. Ross	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	Nov. 14, 1900	
John S. R. Hammitt	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1899	
Anna G. Engle	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 6, 1898	
Estelle S. Hammitt	....do	540	F.	W.	May 1, 1902	
Mary L. Beates	Assistant teacher	500	F.	W.	Oct. 11, 1897	
Maud L. Van Wagenen	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Dec. 29, 1900	
Emiline H. Tripp	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 14, 1891	
Stella L. Bullard	Assistant matron	180	F.	W.	Oct. 15, 1900	
Julia De Cora	....do	400	F.	I.	Sept. 9, 1901	
Louise H. Klein	Trained nurse	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1899	
Mary Zielian	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 14, 1898	
Maggie A. Young	Laundress	480	F.	I.	Jan. 22, 1902	
David Bad Whirlwind.	Assistant laundress	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1901	
Ella E. Branchaud	Baker	480	F.	W.	Feb. 17, 1899	
Tina Armstrong	Cook	480	F.	W.	Jan. 24, 1901	
Lizzie Antoine	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Oct. 6, 1901	
Theodore Branchaud	Farmer	600	M.	H.	Nov. 1, 1894	
George E. Turner	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Apr. 3, 1902	
William Walker	Shoe and harness maker	600	M.	W.	Dec. 15, 1898	
Orin E. Ramsdell	Blacksmith	600	M.	W.	July 20, 1901	
Edwin A. Grove	Gardener	600	M.	W.	May 2, 1902	
Lloyd E. Carruthers	Engineer	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 13, 1900	
Harold Zielian	Assistant engineer	700	M.	W.	Oct. 25, 1899	
Mitchel Roubideaux	Assistant	240	M.	I.	May 29, 1902	
FIELD SERVICE.						
Susan Bettelyoun	Female industrial teacher	600	F.	H.	Feb. 14, 1899	
Julia Raymus	....do	600	F.	H.	May 1, 1899	
Jennie Mullen	....do	600	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Hattie F. Eaton	....do	600	F.	W.	Dec. 25, 1899	
Hermine Cournoyer	....do	600	F.	H.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Katie E. Bennett	....do	600	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1893	
Laura A. Comstock	....do	600	F.	W.	May 27, 1902	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Arthur E. McFatridge	Day school inspector	1,000	M.	W.	Jan. 15, 1898	
Walter Q. G. Tucker	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Jan. 5, 1899	
Charles W. Adsit	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Nov. 26, 1901	
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:						
Jesse B. Mortsolf	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 19, 1899	
Grace Mortsolf	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	....do	
Little White River:						
E. O. Scovel	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Oct. 4, 1894	
Mary C. Scovel	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	....do	

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List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1902, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, 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.						
He Dogs Camp:						
William M. Ege	Teacher	p.m. $60	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1902	
Lou A. Ege	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Jan. 23, 1902	
Milk's Camp:						
Edward C. Tayloe	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Feb. 6, 1894	
Maud R. Tayloe	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Spring Creek:						
Z. A. Parker	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1888	
William M. Parker	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	M.	W.	Feb. 14, 1891	
Red Leaf's Camp:						
Krauth H. Cressman.	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	May 29, 1893	
Jane E. Cressman.	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1900	
Black Pipe Creek:						
John W. Clendenning.	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Mar. 3, 1900	
Loota A. Clendenning.	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	May 3, 1900	
Corn Creek:						
Horace G. Jenerson.	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 22, 1896	
Mary R. Jennerson.	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	.....do.....	
Lower Cut Meat Creek:						
Carey 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.	.....do.....	
Pine Creek:						
J. W. Hendren	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 20, 1891	
Isadore Hendren	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1893	
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:						
Adelbert W. Leech	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Oct. 21, 1900	
Mary B. Leech	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Nov. 17, 1900	
Butte Creek:						
Edwark 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 Soldier's Camp:						
Henry W. Fielder	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	I.	Dec. 14, 1900	
Clara B. Fielder	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	.....do.....	
Oak Creek:						
Glen C. Lawrence	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1900	
Mary Lawrence	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	.....do.....	
White River:						
Henry J. Barnes	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 18, 1895	
Susie A. Barnes	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	.....do.....	
Bull Creek day:						
Harry C. 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. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
Henry F. Liston	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 20, 1889	
Antie I. Garber	Principal teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 19, 1900	
Laura B. Norton	Teacher	540	F.	W.	Mar. 4, 1901	
Florence Liston	Matron	540	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1894	
Emma Ledger	Assistant matron	240	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1901	
Bessie M. Sherman	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 11, 1900	
Nancy Reeves	Laundress	486	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1900	
Cecelia Feeney	Cook	480	F.	W.	Mar. 7, 1902	
John E. Snider	Gardener	600	M.	W.	.....do.....	
Thomas Heuthorn	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1901	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1902, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Malcolm W. Odell	Superintendent	$1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 9, 1899	
Pearl McArthur	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 22, 1893	
Kittie Odell	Matron and seamstress	600	F.	W.	Feb. 15, 1902	
Mae Ross	Cook	480	F.	W.	May 6, 1902	
Emma Nicholson	Laundress	450	F.	W.	June 13, 1900	
John Murry	Laborer	450	M.	W.	Mar. 28, 1902	
Sac and Fox Agency, Okla.						Treaty Oct. 11, 1842 (7 Stats., 596); Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Horace J. Johnson	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	May 2, 1892	
Mary Johnson	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	Apr. 14, 1897	
Gem Vaughn	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 16, 1899	
James W. Wilson	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1900	
Florence P. Monroe	Matron	520	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Laura Froncberger	Assistant matron	400	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1900	
Maggie Briant	Seamstress	450	F.	W.	June 5, 1902	
Mary Herron	Laundress	360	F.	I.	Dec. 3, 1901	
Nancy A. Royer	Cook	400	F.	W.	Mar. 24, 1902	
Lizzie A. Robenson	Assistant cook	400	F.	W.	May 3, 1900	
Lorenzo D. Creel	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Feb. 14, 1902	
Shawnee Boarding School, Okla.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
Frank A. Thackery	Superintendent	1,400	M.	W.	Jan. 6, 1891	
H. B. Cox	Clerk	900	M.	W.	Aug. 3, 1895	
Emma Kane	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 5, 1895	
Lemuel Hancock	.....do	540	M.	W.	Mar. 17, 1902	
Bessie N. Thackery	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1900	
Peter P. Ratzlaff	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Jan. 9, 1893	
Edith Reed	Matron	600	F.	W.	Mar. 4, 1896	
Georgia F. Cox	Assistant matron	300	F.	W.	Mar. 4, 1902	
Eunice Rice	Seamstress	450	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1898	
Nancy Kennedy	Laundress	360	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1893	
Alice S. Bowman	Cook	400	F.	W.	Nov. 21, 1901	
George E. Choteau	Farmer	450	M.	I.	Feb. 14, 1898	
Homer Ricketts	Assistant farmer	180	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Salem School, Oreg						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
T. W. Potter	Superintendent	1,800	M.	W.	Nov. 15, 1884	
W. P. Campbell	Assistant superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1881	
Leon A. Wooden	Clerk	600	M.	W.	Jan. 15, 1896	
Charles Larsen	Assistant clerk	180	M.	I.	Aug. 10, 1901	
E. S. Clark	Physician	1,200	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1892	
Daniel E. Brewer	Disciplinarian	900	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1883	
John Allen	Assistant disciplinarian	120	M.	I.	Nov. 15, 1901	
Mary A. Reason	Principal teacher	1,000	F.	W.	Apr. 5, 1892	
Nellie J. Campbell	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1881	
Sara C. Cloutter	.....do	720	F.	W.	Oct. 4, 1894	
Etta M. French	.....do	660	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1892	
Frances Bowman	.....do	600	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1897	
Margaret Miller	.....do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 6, 1895	
McIlie E. Dohse	.....do	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Calla J. Westfall	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Sept. 27, 1901	
Johnson Williams	.....do	540	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1900	
William Hunt	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	July 1, 1899	
Mary E. Theisz	Matron	780	F.	W.	June 1, 1894	
Maggie J. McFadden	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1902	
Carrie Becker	.....do	500	F.	W.	Oct. 2, 1895	
Amy I. Sellers	.....do	500	F.	W.	Mar. 31, 1902	
Mary Hilb	.....do	600	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1898	
Emily Gard	Housekeeper	480	F.	W.	Nov. 20, 1897	
Anna M. Shernard	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Sept. 14, 1900	
Sarah O'Here	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Oct. 5, 1901	
Agnes Bagnell	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	I.	May 1, 1898	
C. McBride	.....do	120	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1902	
Katie L. Brewer	Laundress	500	F.	I.	Oct. 22, 1883	
Maggie Mitchell	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Jan. 28, 1901	
Joseph Teabo	Baker	540	M.	I.	Jan. 30, 1901	
Arthur H. Williams	Cook	600	M.	W.	Aug. 16, 1901	
Dolly Wiggins	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Jan. 27, 1901	

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List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1902, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Salem School, Oreg.—Continued.						
Alex Young	Assistant cook	$120	M.	I.	Apr. 10, 1902	
Antoine Calsse	Printer	300	M.	I.	Sept. 7, 1901	
S. M. Childers	Farmer	800	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
John Sorter	Assistant farmer	120	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1902	
Charles H. Woods	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Feb. 23, 1901	
Anton F. Overman	Tailor	660	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1899	
Adolph Farrow	Shoe and harness maker	180	M.	I.	Feb. 20, 1901	
Andrew Pecar	Assistant shoe and harness maker.	180	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1902	
John Westley	Gardener	600	M.	W.	May 7, 1902	
Harvey L. Scott	Blacksmith	660	M.	W.	Nov. 7, 1899	
George L. Hilb	Wagon maker and painter.	660	M.	W.	May 13, 1896	
Ben Neafus	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Mar. 16, 1902	
Samuel D. Becker	Engineer	900	M.	W.	Dec. 25, 1899	
William Lovelace	Assistant engineer	600	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1901	
Albert Meeum	....do	120	M.	I.	June 5, 1902	
Henry N. Stroudenmeyer.	Laborer	100	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1899	
San Carlos Agency, Ariz.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Horace G. Wilson	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Apr. 15, 1898	
Margaret A. Bingham	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	May 19, 1894	
Walker P. Squires	Teacher	540	M.	W.	Oct. 7, 1901	
Blanche T. Thomas	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Oct. 7, 1895	
Emery S. Ayres	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 3, 1902	
Charlotte Schultz	Matron	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Ida May D. Wilson	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	Apr. 15, 1898	
Rebecca A. Hascal	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1893	
Naomi Kohten Sippi	Laundress	500	F.	I.	Mar. 11, 1898	
Ellen Partow	Cook	600	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1901	
Myron Sippi	Shoe and harness maker.	300	M.	I.	Aug. 18, 1896	
Torrance M. McKinney.	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Jan. 6, 1902	
Santa Fe, N. Mex.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058)
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
C. J. Crandall	Superintendent	1,700	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1892	
Francis J. McCormack	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 10, 1895	
Hugh Sousea	Disciplinarian	720	M.	I.	Mar. 17, 1898	
Stephen B. Weeks	Principal teacher	900	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1899	
Gertrude Ferris	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Anna Gardner	....do	660	F.	W.	Dec. 6, 1899	
Robert J. Jackson	....do	600	M.	I.	June 10, 1896	
Carrie O. Rode	....do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 3, 1899	
Ada C. McCormack	....do	540	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1891	
Mary Bailey Wolfe	....do	540	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Margaret E. Laird	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Walter W. Nesbit	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Jan. 26, 1902	
Mary E. Thompson	Matron	720	F.	W.	May 1, 1896	
Ella P. Dennis	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1896	
Mattie E. Price	....do	360	F.	I.	Nov. 29, 1901	
Alice Sheffield	....do	300	F.	I.	Sept. 9, 1900	
Sara Jeffries	Nurse	600	F.	W.	July 18, 1894	
Olive D. Kinney	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Mar. 12, 1902	
Isabelle Marmon	Assistant seamstress	400	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1902	
Edith Dodson	Laundress	500	F.	I.	Dec. 3, 1896	
Severiano Tafoya	Baker	480	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Jennie A. Crittenden	Cook	600	F.	W.	May 29, 1902	
Elmer G. Crittenden	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	May 6, 1900	
Douglas Holt	Tailor	600	M.	I.	Feb. 8, 1899	
Nichola Yanul	Shoe and harness maker	600	M.	W.	Oct. 18, 1900	
J. G. Borrego	Blacksmith	720	M.	W.	Jan. 24, 1899	
San Juan Naranjo	Night watchman	480	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1902	
Joseph H. Hoback	Engineer	600	M.	W.	July 9, 1901	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Mary E. Dissette	Supervising teacher	900	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1896	
Thomas W. Voetter	Assistant clerk	720	M.	W.	Jan. 25, 1901	
Cochiti:						
Lillian E. Johnson	Teacher	p. m. 72	F.	W.	Nov. 18, 1898	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1902, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Santa Fe, N. Mex.—Continued.						
DAY SCHOOLS—cont'd.						
Jemez:						
Emma Dawson	....do	p. m. 572	F.	W.	Nov. 13, 1891	
Zena Z. Purdy	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1901	
Nambe:						
C. E. Dagnette	Teacher	p. m. 72	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Esther M. Dagnette.	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Taos:						
Allee G. Dwire	Teacher	p. m. 72	F.	W.	Dec. 5, 1890	
Antonio Romero	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1892	
Tesuque:						
Roy D. Stabler	Teacher	p. m. 72	M.	I.	Sept. 30, 1901	
Picuris:						
Starr Hayes	....do	p. m. 72	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1894	
San Ildefonso:						
Esther B. Hoyt	....do	p. m. 72	F.	W.	Sept. 7, 1895	
San Juan:						
Filipa Valdes	....do	p. m. 72	M.	W.	Dec. 10, 1896	
Santa Clara:						
W. C. B. Biddle	....do	p. m. 72	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Santa Domingo:						
Mathew R. Derig	....do	p. m. 72	M.	W.	Jan. 20, 1898	
Eliza B. Derig	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Sia:						
Annie M. Sayre	Teacher	p. m. 72	F.	W.	Sept. 16, 1891	
Santee Agency, Nebr.						Act Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 895).
TRAINING SCHOOL.						
Knott C. Egbert	Superintendent	900	M.	W.	May 21, 1897	
Nora H. Hurst	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Mar. 6, 1894	
Mary E. Knox	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Sept. 29, 1899	
Eva Anderson	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 30, 1895	
Jesse White	Industrial teacher	540	M.	I.	Aug. 30, 1899	
Lizzie E. Egbert	Matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Nellie Woodbury	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1900	
Nora Yarnall	Seamstress	150	F.	W.	Apr. 12, 1901	
Mary Westerman	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Feb. 27, 1902	
Kate Jones	Laundress	100	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1900	
Della Smith	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	June 1, 1902	
Jennie M. Stone	Cook	120	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Rebecca Ross	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1900	
Daniel Graham	Laborer	100	M.	I.	Nov. 20, 1899	
DAY SCHOOL, PONCA.						
Flora F. Cushman	Teacher	p. m. 60	F.	W.	Dec. 6, 1893	
Seger Colony School, Okla.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
John H. Seger	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1873	
S. K. Wauchope	Clerk	900	M.	W.	Aug. 2, 1894	
George T. Tupman	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Nov. 18, 1901	
Olga N. Wauchope	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Apr. 25, 1900	
Emily A. Clark	Assistant teacher	p. m. 40	F.	I.	Feb. 10, 1902	
Sallie Woolf Brice	Matron	600	F.	W.	Nov. 16, 1893	
Ida E. Wheelock	Assistant matron	400	F.	I.	May 22, 1902	
Hertie Aspley	Seamstress	120	F.	W.	Aug. 16, 1895	
Woxie Williams	Laundress	360	F.	I	Aug. 12, 1901	
Nancy Long	Baker	240	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Jodie A. Saunders	Cook	100	F.	W	Mar. 27, 1900	
Edward Williams	Farmer	240	M.	I.	July 27, 1901	
J. G. Dixon	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Amanda Weidle	Hospital cook	500	F.	W.	Nov. 2, 1901	
Richard Davis	Gardener and night watchman.	360	M.	I.	Dec. 23, 1901	
Seneca Training School, Ind. T.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
Horace B. Durant	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1898	
Mary Albright Jones	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	Jan. 10, 1900	
Maggie Naff	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 21, 1902	
Emma B. Durant	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov. 6, 1897	
Benjamin F. Egnew	Industrial teacher	660	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1895	

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List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1902, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Seneca Training School, Ind. T.—Continued.						
Edgar P. Grinstead	Disciplinarian	$720	M.	W.	Oct. 5, 1899	
Margaret E. Dunham	Matron	600	F.	W.	June 13, 1900	
Cora Beaver	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Aug. 15, 1900	
Lydia F. Spencer	....do	300	F.	I.	Aug. 16, 1899	
Hattie Egnew	Seamstress	450	F.	I.	Jan. 6, 1902	
Susan Armstrong	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Feb. 1, 1902	
Matilda Nichols	Laundress	450	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1899	
Julia Long	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	June 9, 1902	
Mary B. Jennerson	Baker	400	F.	I.	Feb. 1, 1902	
Annie M. Wilson	Cook	450	F.	W.	June 1, 1902	
Kate Long	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Silas Armstrong	Farmer	600	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1894	
Ira Jones	Assistant farmer	240	M.	I.	Mar. 17, 1900	
Charles R. Scott	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Sept. 6, 1900	
Southern Utah Boarding School, Utah.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1053).
Laura B. Work	Superintendent	840	F.	W.	Mar. 12, 1898	
Shoshone Agency, Wyo.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
George W. Myers	Superintendent	1,100	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1892	
Oliver C. Edwards	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Oct. 19, 1893	
S. Toledo Sherry	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Henrietta Haddon	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1900	
Clare Jessup	Matron	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1890	
Tilla Edwards	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Aug. 20, 1901	
Mary E. Graves	Seamstress	510	F.	W.	May 17, 1902	
Julia Wheelock	Laundress	500	F.	I.	Aug. 3, 1900	
Fred Leonard	Baker	480	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Alice A. Otto	Cook	540	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1900	
Charles L. Otto	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	June 25, 1900	
W. W. Cochnaue	Engineer	900	M.	W.	Feb. 21, 1899	
Charles D. Wheelock	Assistant engineer	600	M.	H.	July 1, 1899	
Sidney D. Purviance	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Oct. 4, 1897	
BIG WIND RIVER DAY SCHOOL.						
Jerin F. Johnson	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Siletz Agency, Oreg.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Duncan D. McArthur	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Apr. 6, 1895	
Omar Bates	Teacher	600	M.	W.	July 26, 1895	
Gertrude E. Bates	Assistant teacher	480	F.	W.	Nov. 26, 1900	
Thomas B. Blankard	Industrial teacher	540	M.	W.	Jan. 29, 1902	
Nellie M. Noyes	Matron	540	F.	W.	Nov. 29, 1896	
Ella Spencer	Assistant matron	360	F.	I.	June 14, 1902	
Mary Kruger	Seamstress	400	F.	I.	May 4, 1895	
Ella Adams	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Aug. 6, 1901	
Kittie Stanton	Cook	400	F.	W.	July 23, 1901	
Sisseton Agency, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 321).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
E. T. McArthur	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Andrew J. Montgomery.	Clerk	900	M.	W.	Nov. 9, 1898	
Gusie Stocker	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	May 19, 1893	
Alice B. Preuss	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 8, 1901	
John H. Bailly	Industrial teacher	600	M.	H.	Dec. 26, 1897	
Henrietta Baker	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 5, 1888	
Sarah Garvin	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	May 12, 1900	
Lillie M. Sheel	Seamstress	450	F.	W.	May 29, 1900	
Clara L. Stuve	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Mar. 22, 1900	
Lizzie Francis	Cook	480	F.	W.	Jan. 25, 1901	
James G. Innes	Laborer	100	M.	W.	July 1, 1901	
Milo P. Pincomb	....do	600	M.	W.	Sept. 23, 1901	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1902, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Southern Ute Agency, Colo.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Thomas H. Harrison	Laborer	$480	M.	W.	May 1, 1902	
Springfield, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
TRAINING SCHOOL.						
Walter J. Wicks	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Josephine Hilton	Teacher	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Emiline C. Wicks	Matron	500	F.	W.	Apr. 11, 1902	
Ella Brinker	Seamstress	420	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1893	
Mary Rockwood	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Henrietta Jones	Cook	300	F.	W.	Sept. 3, 1895	
C. F. Miller	Laborer	180	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Standing Rock Agency, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 895).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Ewald O. Witzleben	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 17, 1886	
Wilda Handcock	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Dec. 7, 1900	
Lucille Z. Van Solen	Teacher	600	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Zida E. Woods	....do	540	F.	W.	Apr. 13, 1902	
Joseph J. Huso	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1892	
George Matokokipapi	Assistant Industrial teacher.	300	M.	I.	Sept. 5, 1900	
Seraphine E. Eiker	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Rosalia A. Doppler	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1886	
Wallburger Huso	Hospital nurse	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Cecelia Walkingtrack	Assistant hospital nurse	240	F.	I.	June 1, 1902	
Petronilla Uhring	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1891	
Mary Muff	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Bertha Weber	Baker	480	F.	W.	June 16, 1899	
Mary Huber	Cook	480	F.	W.	Oct. 20, 1899	
Mary R. Wittauer	Hospital cook	480	F.	W.	Sept. 21, 1901	
William R. Bower	Carpenter	780	M.	W.	Apr. 25, 1899	
Emeran D. White	Night watchman	360	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1888	
Margaret Marpeyasaga.	Assistant	240	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Ada Kicks the Iron	....do	240	F.	I.	Nov. 28, 1901	
Eva Redthunder	....do	120	F.	I.	Sept. 2, 1900	
John Little Crow	....do	120	M.	I.	June 1, 1902	
GRAND RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Hugh M. Noble	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	June 12, 1894	
Thomas L. Dagg	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Feb. 3, 1902	
Joachim M. Dankwardt.	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1899	
Agnes M. Doig	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 14, 1901	
Henry Obershaw	Industrial teacher	600	M.	H.	Dec. 1, 1895	
Lillian Malaby	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Margaret W. Peticolas	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Apr. 15, 1896	
Anna Bear Eagle	....do	240	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1900	
Ida E. Taggart	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Apr. 8, 1899	
Anna Bruns	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Oct. 27, 1899	
Agnes One Elk	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	July 22, 1901	
Celia A. Grimes	Cook	480	F.	W.	Feb. 23, 1900	
Christina Iron Eye	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1900	
Francis L. Hamilton	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Aug. 30, 1901	
Charles Long Feather	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	May 7, 1902	
Imelda Swiftcloud	Assistant	180	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Abbie Claymore	....do	180	F.	H.	Oct. 1, 1901	
AGRICULTURAL BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Martin Kenel	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1884	
Rhalena Stoup	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1883	
Bridget McColligan	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Felix Hohelsel	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1890	

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List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1902, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Standing Rock Agency, S. Dak.—Continued.						
AGRICULTURAL BOARDING SCHOOL—cont'd.						
Placida Schaefer	Matron	$600	F.	W.	July 1, 1883	
Josephine Landrie	Assistant matron	360	F.	H.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Cecelia Camenzind	Seamstress	180	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1887	
Theresa Markle	Laundress	180	F.	W.	July 1, 1884	
Mary H. Holenstine	Cook	180	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1891	
George Pleets	Carpenter	600	M.	H.	July 15, 1901	
Paul Calf	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Apr. 15, 1902	
Crescentia Ironcedar	Assistant	240	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Jennie Matohakikte	do	180	F.	I.	Sept. 15, 1898	
Gordianus Hona	do	120	M.	I.	Apr. 15, 1902	
Samuel M. Trevellick	School's clerk	840	M.	W.	Apr. 7, 1900	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
No. 1:						
Marie L. Van Solen	Teacher	p. m. 60	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1885	
Mary Beaver	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	I.	Feb. 17, 1902	
Antoine Beaver	Janitor	p. m. 18	M.	H.	Jan. 1, 1902	
No. 2:						
Kathleen V. Reedy	Teacher	p. m. 60	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Mary Gayton	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Lukeisnawakuwa	Janitor	p. m. 18	M.	I.	Feb. 17, 1893	
Cannon Ball:						
Agnes G. Frelette	Teacher	p. m. 72	F.	H.	Mar. 16, 1891	
Josephine Wells	Assistant teacher	p. m. 48	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1881	
Josephine Twobears.	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Claude Spotted Tail.	Janitor	p. m. 18	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Bull Head:						
Robert P. Highcagle.	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Louisa Highcagle.	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	I.	Sept. 16, 1897	
Frank Fast Horse.	Janitor	p. m. 18	M.	I.	Apr. 12, 1902	
Porcupine:						
James L. Hazard	Teacher	p. m. 60	F.	I.	June 22, 1894	
Louisa Striped Cloud.	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Charles Walkingcloud.	Janitor	p. m. 10	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1902	
FIELD SERVICE.						
Marie L. McLaughlin	Female Industrial teacher.	600	F.	H.	July 1, 1872	
Ruth E. Laughlin	do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 27, 1897	
Agnes B. Reedy	do	600	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Cecilia Smee	do	600	F.	H.	Feb. 17, 1902	
Tomah Boarding School, Wis.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
Lindley M. Compton	Superintendent	1,600	M.	W.	Mar. 11, 1900	
Thomas A. W. Jones	Clerk	900	M.	W.	Dec. 19, 1895	
Levi A. Croker	Disciplinarian	600	M.	W.	Apr. 25, 1902	
May D. Church	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1891	
Sue O. Smith	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 17, 1893	
Elva E. Compton	do	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1900	
Matie A. Cobb	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Oct. 2, 1900	
Martin D. Archiquette	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1897	
Mina L. Spradling	Matron	660	F.	W.	Nov. 15, 1890	
Kate McEvoy	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Elizabeth Lane	do	480	F.	W.	June 7, 1897	
Artie Smith	do	300	F.	H.	Aug. 1, 1901	
Lavilla M. Horner	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Oct. 24, 1898	
Maud Peacore	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	H.	May 1, 1901	
Flora Lewis	Laundress	480	F.	H.	July 1, 1900	
Jennie M. Devlin	Baker	480	F.	W.	Oct. 14, 1901	
Jessie E. Emery	Cook	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Annie Little Elk	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	Aug. 14, 1901	
Carl H. Wells	Farmer	600	M.	W.	May 4, 1902	
George E. Horner	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Edward I. Peacore	Engineer	600	M.	H.	Oct. 1, 1896	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1902, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Tongue River Agency, Mont.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
DAY SCHOOL.						
Amasa W. Moses	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Feb. 19, 1895	
Emma L. Moses	Seamstress	p. m. 30	F.	W.	do	
Tulalip Agency, Wash.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Charles M. Buchanan	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Oct. 13, 1894	
Robert D. Shutt	Industrial teacher	500	M.	W.	Dec. 19, 1892	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Swinomish:						
Liza S. Whitaker	Teacher	p. m. 72	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1894	
Margaret Knight	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Port Madison:						
Allen A. Bartow	Teacher	p. m. 72	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1900	
Louise A. Bartow	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	do	
Lummi:						
Geo. A. Bremmer	Teacher	p. m. 72	M.	W.	Feb. 12, 1898	
Rose Bremmer	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1898	
Truxton Canyon, Ariz.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
James S. Perkins	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Dec. 2, 1893	
Wilbur T. Elliott	Clerk	840	M.	W.	Sept. 5, 1891	
Flora J. Gregg	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 29, 1900	
Sara A. Rice	Teacher	540	F.	I.	Sept. 18, 1896	
George W. Brewer	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Feb. 17, 1902	
Florence Ansley Perkins.	Matron	600	F.	W.	Nov. 17, 1898	
Harriet M. McKibben	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Feb. 28, 1902	
Daisy Rice	Seamstress	500	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1900	
Sarah Card	Laundress	500	F.	I.	May 3, 1901	
Frankie Kelleher	Cook	540	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1901	
Charles Bushnell	Carpenter and blacksmith.	720	M.	W.	Nov. 25, 1895	
William H. Jones	Engineer	840	M.	W.	Feb. 17, 1902	
HAVASUPAI SCHOOL.						
W. T. Sheton	Industrial teacher	900	M.	W.	July 20, 1894	
William F. Gingrich	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 15, 1902	
Callie Pitts	Cook	500	F.	W.	Apr. 21, 1902	
Uinta and Ouray Agency, Utah.						Treaty Oct. 7, 1863 (13 Stats., 673); act Mar. 3, 1901 (13 Stats., 1058).
UINTA BOARDING SCHOOL.						
James W. Reynolds	Principal teacher	600	M.	W.	Mar. 24, 1900	
John Reed	Industrial teacher	600	M.	H.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Etta Rickard	Matron	500	F.	W.	Feb. 17, 1902	
Ella Matlock	Seamstress	500	F.	I.	July 1, 1894	
Alberta G. Mudd	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Oct. 12, 1900	
Mary A. Conrad	Cook	480	F.	I.	Dec. 8, 1899	
OURAY BOARDING SCHOOL.						
John M. Commons	Superintendent	900	M.	W.	Apr. 14, 1895	
Lenna E. Diegel	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Feb. 24, 1901	
Charles L. Spicknall	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 4, 1902	
Ida G. McAllister	Matron and seamstress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 10, 1900	
Nora Christenson	Cook and laundress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 10, 1901	

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List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1902, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Umatilla Agency, Oreg.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Mollie V. Gaither	Superintendent	$1,000	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Hattie M. McDowell	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Aug. 12, 1895	
Gertrude M. Golden	....do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 22, 1897	
Joseph E. Mountford	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 3, 1895	
Joanna R. Speer	Matron	520	F.	W.	Apr. 6, 1900	
Celia La Chappelle	Assistant matron	240	F.	H.	Oct. 22, 1900	
Stella R. Sutherland	Seamstress	180	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1900	
Julia A. Sorter	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	H.	Oct. 1, 1901	
Lou French	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Dec. 9, 1901	
Emma La Chappelle	Cook	100	F.	H.	Oct. 22, 1900	
Cora Richardson	Assistant cook	180	F.	H.	Oct. 1, 1901	
Harry Redford	Carpenter	600	M.	I.	June 1, 1902	
Vermillion Lake School, Minn.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
Oliver H. Gates	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	May 3, 1892	
Benjamin B. Frankle	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Feb. 9, 1902	
Pinckney V. Truell	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Dec. 28, 1901	
Marion E. Kidder	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Clara J. Whitehead	....do	540	F.	W.	Oct. 3, 1901	
Elsie E. Dickson	Matron	600	F.	W.	Nov. 3, 1894	
Fannie S. Gates	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Dec. 17, 1901	
Julia A. Barnett	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Feb. 26, 1895	
Nettie Everett	Laundress	180	F.	W.	May 5, 1901	
Harry Sharon	Baker	120	M.	I.	Feb. 3, 1902	
Fannie J. Newman	Cook	180	F.	W.	Feb. 19, 1902	
Robert Filewood	Engineer	720	M.	W.	July 25, 1900	
Sa ba tis	Assistant	180	M.	I.	May 1, 1900	
George E. McComber	Laborer	660	M.	W.	Apr. 28, 1902	
Warm Springs Agency, Oreg.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058)
TRAINING SCHOOL.						
James E. Kirk	Superintendent	1,100	M.	W.	Sept. 26, 1893	
William H. Bishop	Clerk	900	M.	W.	May 10, 1899	
Eva Wentworth	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	Jan. 8, 1898	
Sarah Stalker	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1899	
Ernest Oshkosh	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Ella Briggs	Matron	600	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Lillie Oshkosh	Assistant matron	180	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Amanda L. Friend	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Mar. 15, 1902	
Daisy Hayes	Laundress	180	F.	W.	Jan. 31, 1898	
Minerva Devney	Cook	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1900	
Thomas J. Reedy	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Sept. 11, 1901	
Clarence Butler	Electrician	720	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1898	
James Hayes	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Western Navaho Training School, Ariz.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
Milton J. Weedham	Superintendent	1,300	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Albert L. Tilton	Physician	900	M.	W.	Aug. 4, 1901	
Minnie G. Braidwaite	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1901	
Cirrillo E. Needham	Matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 3, 1892	
Laura A. Williams	Laundress	180	F.	W.	Aug. 27, 1901	
Sarah E. Johnson	Cook	480	F.	W.	Dec. 12, 1901	
Cas	Assistant	140	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1901	
Western Shoshone Training School, Nev.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
Calvin Asbury	Superintendent	1,400	M.	H.	Dec. 16, 1892	
William H. Embree	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Daisy M. Harris	Assistant teacher	480	F.	H.	Oct. 21, 1901	
James R. Wright	Industrial teacher	660	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1894	
Lillian G. Stern	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 18, 1901	
Sadie A. Woolsey	Seamstress	420	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Florence Pohl	Laundress	420	F.	W.	Feb. 21, 1900	
Henrietta Mitchell	Cook	420	F.	W.	July 1, 1880	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1902, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
White Earth Agency, Minn.						Act Jan. 14, 1889 (25 Stats., 64[illegible]
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Oscar O. Lipps	Superintendent	$1,200	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1898	
Ernest Robblallie	Disciplinarian	720	M.	I.	July 1, 1900	
Mary Jackson	Teacher	660	F.	W.	July 1, 1889	
Nicodemus B. Herr	Teacher	600	M.	I.	Sept. 20, 1896	
Nina Hoover	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Dec. 9, 1900	
Maude E. Lipps	Matron	600	F.	W.	Aug. 17, 1901	
Lizzie Scherzer	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Dec. 9, 1900	
Florence H. Herr	....do	300	F.	H.	Mar. 1, 1898	
Mary R. Johnson	Seamstress	240	F.	H.	Sept. 26, 1897	
Carrie McArthur	Laundress	120	F.	H.	July 1, 1899	
Mary A. McMartin	Cook	480	F.	H.	Jan. 29, 1900	
Nancy Beaupre	Assistant cook	240	F.	H.	Apr. 1, 1899	
Robert Henry	Farmer	100	M.	H.	Dec. 27, 1899	
Otto Scherzer	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Dec. 18, 1900	
William H. Johnson	Shoemaker	300	M.	I.	Oct. 27, 1900	
Robert McArthur	Night watchman	300	M.	H.	May 6, 1902	
Samuel F. Hoover	Engineer	800	M.	W.	Apr. 12, 1900	
Lizzie Blair	Assistant	180	F.	H.	Apr. 26, 1902	
PINE POINT BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Herbert J. Curtis	Superintendent	900	M.	W.	Sept. 5, 1895	
Lilie P. Curtis	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 22, 1898	
Philip Converse	....do	540	M.	W.	Apr. 29, 1902	
George Bonga	Industrial teacher	100	M.	I.	Apr. 19, 1902	
Mary A. Cogan	Matron	540	F.	W.	Apr. 9, 1895	
Minnie Broker	Assistant matron	120	F.	I.	Mar. 15, 1900	
Josie Guttormson	Seamstress	420	F.	W.	Apr. 19, 1902	
Lucy Sauterre	Laundress	360	F.	I.	Jan. 31, 1898	
Josephine Beaulieu	Cook	100	F.	I.	Sept. 3, 1898	
Gus G. Holstine	Laborer	300	M.	H.	Jan. 21, 1902	
WHITE EARTH DAY SCHOOL.						
Mary S. Brown	Teacher	600	F.	W.	May 23, 1902	
WILD RICE RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Viola Cook	Superintendent	900	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1889	
Carrie A. Walker	Teacher	600	F.	W.	June 9, 1894	
Lillian M. Harrison	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Dec. 19, 1900	
Eugene Lambert	Industrial teacher	100	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1885	
Carrie C. Ellis	Matron	600	F.	W.	June 12, 1891	
Daisy Lambert	Assistant matron	300	F.	H.	Jan. 12, 1902	
Mary Jane Roy	Seamstress	480	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Mayme A. Holden	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	H.	Apr. 17, 1902	
Charlotte Caswell	Laundress	360	F.	I.	Apr. 3, 1902	
Frances McGillis	Assistant laundress	120	F.	H.	Apr. 15, 1900	
Hattie Lindsay	Cook	100	F.	H.	Oct. 3, 1898	
Sophia Belcourt	Assistant cook	240	F.	H.	Apr. 15, 1901	
Stephen Caswell	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Sept. 18, 1899	
Wittenberg School, Wis.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
Axel Jacobson	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Aug. 24, 1895	
Ruth Clayton	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Feb. 12, 1898	
Anna Jacobson	Matron	600	F.	W.	Aug. 24, 1895	
Ida F. Clayton	Assistant matron	180	F.	W.	Feb. 12, 1898	
Adaline Crane	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Nov. 10, 1900	
Rose E. Floyd	Laundress	360	F.	W.	Dec. 7, 1895	
Nancy Smith	Baker	300	F.	I.	Aug. 14, 1896	
Clara Baker	Cook	180	F.	I.	Oct. 22, 1901	
Hildus Rolfson	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Frank L. Floyd	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Sept. 17, 1900	

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List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1902, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Yakima Agency, Wash.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
TRAINING SCHOOL.						
Charles D. Rakestraw	Superintendent	$1,200	M.	W.	Feb. 8, 1894	
John Crickenberger	Teacher	660	M.	W.	Apr. 14, 1902	
Kate Henderson	....do	600	F.	I.	Mar. 26, 1896	
Bessie F. Ball	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov. 2, 1898	
James A. Oates	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Jan. 29, 1900	
Mattie Mackey	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Dalsie M. Oates	Assistant matron	180	F.	W.	Mar. 4, 1901	
Myrtle A. Stryker	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 7, 1901	
Maggie Richards	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	I.	Jan. 27, 1902	
Mary E. Hughes	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Aug. 31, 1898	
Lydia Spencer	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Aug. 11, 1902	
Anna Steinman	Cook	500	F.	I.	Aug. 13, 1898	
Maggie G. Smith	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	May 1, 1902	
James O. Auglea	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Sept. 10, 1895	
Thomas H. Smith	Gardener	500	M.	I.	Aug. 20, 1898	
Yankton Agency, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
TRAINING SCHOOL.						
James Staley	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Dec. 8, 1893	
Orville Elliott	Teacher	660	M.	W.	Oct. 27, 1899	
Gratia I. Foster	....do	600	F.	W.	Apr. 26, 1902	
Bessie B. Everest	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Morton D. Colgrove	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Jan. 15, 1900	
Mary J. Young	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 9, 1880	
Grace M. Chapman	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	June 6, 1902	
Maud M. C. Orr	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1899	
Anna Lukkes	Laundress	500	F.	W.	May 13, 1902	
Sophia Barbier	Cook	180	F.	H.	Oct. 11, 1895	
Walter A. Platt	Baker	100	M.	W.	Feb. 4, 1898	
Bishop H. Perkins	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Jan. 16, 1902	
James Irving	Night watchman	360	M.	H.	June 3, 1901	
Grace Whirlwind	Assistant	180	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Independent day schools.						Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1058).
Manchester, Cal.: Ella S. Brown	Teacher	p. m. 60	F.	W.	Jan. 15, 1894	
Potter Valley, Cal.: Mattie L. Camberlain	....do	p. m. 72	F.	W.	Feb. 22, 1893	
Upper Lake, Cal.: Fidelia Gould Woodcock	....do	p. m. 60	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Ukiah, Cal.: F. Alice Swasey	....do	p. m. 60	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1896	

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1902, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES.		
Blackfeet, Mont. (a)		
WHITES.		
James H. Monteath	Agent	$1,800
O. G. Van Sendern	Clerk	1,200
George S. Martin	Physician	1,200
James R. Jensen	Issue clerk	900
Charles E. Farrell	Carpenter	720
John V. Rauch	Blacksmith	720
Hermann Ammann	Harness maker	720
INDIANS.		
Joseph P. Spanish	Herder	720
James B. Welch	Asst. farmer	720
Fred Girard	....do	600
Joe Brown	Butcher	180
Garrett White	Herder	480
Frank Vielle	....do	480
Dog Ear	Asst. farmer	360
Wm. Russell	....do	360
Wm. Sherman	Stableman	300
John Morgan	Laborer	240
Nick Grech	....do	240
John Kicking Woman	....do	240
Jerry Big Plume	....do	240
Charles Mad Wolf	Asst. mechanic	240
First One Russell	....do	240
Wolf Tail	Judge	p. m. 8
Little Plume	....do	p. m. 8
White Calf	....do	p. m. 8
INDIAN POLICE.		
Big Wolf Medicine	Captain	p. m. 15
Alex Marceau	First lieutenant	p. m. 15
Little Young Man	Private	p. m. 10
Shoots Oneanother	....do	p. m. 10
Wolf Chief	....do	p. m. 10
Big Lodge Pole	....do	p. m. 10
Home Gun	....do	p. m. 10
Jim Blood	....do	p. m. 10
Louis Marceau	....do	p. m. 10
Sylvas Under	....do	p. m. 10
Yellow Kidney	....do	p. m. 10
Buffalo Hide	....do	p. m. 10
Pete After Buffalo	....do	p. m. 10
Weasel Head	....do	p. m. 10
Mike Little Dog	....do	p. m. 10
Harry No Chief	....do	p. m. 10
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.		
WHITES.		
Maj. G. W. H. Stouch, U. S. Army, retired	Agent	1,800
A. W. Hurley	Clerk	1,200
O. S. Rice	Asst. clerk	1,000
H. C. Cusey	Farmer	900
Philip W. Pitt	Storekeeper	900
James E. Eaves	Carpenter	720
K. F. Smith	Blacksmith	720
Mary E. Lyons	Field matron	720
Mary McCormick	....do	600
Jesse T. Witcher	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
J. L. Avant	....do	p. m. 60
John M. Tyler	....do	p. m. 60
Charles W. Ruckman	....do	p. m. 60
Reese Kincaide	....do	p. m. 60
INDIANS.		
Robert C. Block	Leasing clerk	1,000
Robert Burns	Asst. leasing clerk	900
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.—Continued.		
INDIANS—continued.		
L. S. Bonnin	Issue clerk	$600
Allan F. Morrison	Asst. clerk	600
John Otterby	Asst. farmer	480
Sam Long	Blacksmith and butcher	480
John Wilson	Blacksmith	480
Isaac Seneca	....do	480
Casper Edson	Teamster	360
Francis Standingwater	Blacksmith	300
Joseph Williams	....do	300
Wallo Reed	Carpenter	300
Klas Red Wolf	Blacksmith	300
Alexander Yellow Man	Farmer	240
David Bigman	Asst. farmer	240
Percy Kable	Janitor	240
Swallow	Teamster	240
Otto Pratt	....do	240
Bald Eagle	....do	240
Amick Tall Bear	....do	240
Thomas Otterby	Asst. farmer	240
Herbert Walker	....do	240
Chase Harrington	....do	240
Frank Hamilton	....do	240
John D. Miles	....do	240
Antelope Skin	Asst. butcher	200
Blue	....do	200
Noble Prentiss	....do	200
Perry Reynolds	....do	200
John Faber	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
Henry North	....do	p. m. 60
Ebenezer Kingsley	....do	p. m. 60
John C. Fowlds	....do	p. m. 60
Casper Alford	....do	p. m. 50
John W. Block	....do	p. m. 50
INDIAN POLICE.		
Reuben N. Martarm	Captain	p. m. 15
Henry Sage	First lieutenant	p. m. 15
Henry S. Bull	Private	p. m. 10
Hudson Hawkan	....do	p. m. 10
Goose	....do	p. m. 10
Curious Horn	....do	p. m. 10
Short Man	....do	p. m. 10
Two Lances	....do	p. m. 10
Doty Lumpmouth	....do	p. m. 10
Big Head	....do	p. m. 10
Dawes Whitebird	....do	p. m. 10
Mack Short Neck	....do	p. m. 10
One Horse	....do	p. m. 10
Ed Hadley	....do	p. m. 10
Alfred Heap of Birds	....do	p. m. 10
Blackman	....do	p. m. 10
High Chief	....do	p. m. 10
Victor Bushyhead	....do	p. m. 10
Baldwin Twins	....do	p. m. 10
Star Black	....do	p. m. 10
Cheyenne River, S. Dak. (b)		
WHITE.		
Im A. Hatch	Agent	1,700
John F. Giegoldt	Clerk	1,200
Charles W. Driesbach	Physician	1,200
Ernest J. Warner	Financial clerk	1,000
Lizzie S. Robinson	Asst. clerk	900
Edward J. Zimmer	General mechanic	720
Frank W. Lyon	Asst. farmer	720
Andrew J. Geer	Engineer	720

a Also agreement of May 1, 1888. b Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

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List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1902, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Cheyenne River, S. Dak.—Cont'd.		
WHITE—continued.		
Lillian M. Lewis	Hospital nurse	$600
Thomas E. Caywood	Stableman	180
John F. Comstock	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
INDIANS.		
Norman W. Robertson	Issue clerk	900
Henry Le Bean	Blacksmith	720
Felix Benoist	Superintendent of work (acting interpreter).	840
Alexander La Plant	Butcher	500
Barney Traversie	Farmer	500
John Garreau	Harness maker	180
Harry A. Kingman	Hospital laborer	360
Oscar Hawk	Carpenter	360
Allen West	Blacksmith	360
George Nichols	Wheelwright	360
Swift Dog	Asst. blacksmith	300
Adam Swift Horse	....do	300
James Garfield	Laborer	240
Charles Kensler	Stableman	240
Anna Frich	Asst. hospital nurse.	240
Mary Corn	....do	240
Edward Bird Necklace	Laborer	240
Paul Brings Grub	Asst. carpenter	240
Giles Tapetola	Asst. farmer	180
Robert Roberts	Asst. carpenter	180
Fred Johnson	Physician's application.	180
Brule Woman	Laborer	120
Henry Hodgkiss	Judge	p. m. 10
Abraham No Heart	....do	p. m. 10
His Horse Looking	....do	p. m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.		
Joshua Scares the Hawk	Captain	p. m. 15
Moses Straight Head	First 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
Drops at a Distance	....do	p. m. 10
John Papin	....do	p. m. 10
John Crow	....do	p. m. 10
Baptiste Spotted Rabbit.	....do	p. m. 10
Samuel Makes Him Savage.	....do	p. m. 10
Charles White Weasel	....do	p. m. 10
Puts on His Shoes	....do	p. m. 10
Little Bear	....do	p. m. 10
Ray Eagle Chasing	....do	p. m. 10
In the Woods	....do	p. m. 10
Hard to Kill	....do	p. m. 10
Charles White Horse	....do	p. m. 10
Raised Him	....do	p. m. 10
Walking Hunter	....do	p. m. 10
Edward Black Coat	....do	p. m. 10
Lake Earring	....do	p. m. 10
Louis Garreau	....do	p. m. 10
Colorado River, Ariz.		
WHITE.		
Jesse C. Moore	Agent	1,500
Robert L. Morgan	Clerk	1,000
Louis W. Sinclair	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Colorado River, Ariz.—Continued.		
INDIANS.		
Edgar Fayo	Engineer	$240
Charley Nelse	Butcher	160
Wach ke row	Teamster	120
Eddie Harris	Interpreter	120
Nat McKinley	Herder	120
Man ti aba	Addl. farmer	p. m. 25
INDIAN POLICE.		
Pete Nelse	Captain	p. m. 15
No pa	Private	p. m. 10
Moses	....do	p. m. 10
Joe Myers	....do	p. m. 10
John Crook	....do	p. m. 10
Willie Whey	....do	p. m. 10
Te nam o ka va	....do	p. m. 10
Colville, Wash.[a]		
WHITE.		
Albert M. Anderson	Agent	1,700
James C. Fitzpatrick	Clerk	1,200
Edward H. Latham	Physician	1,000
Alexander M. Polk	....do	1,000
Charles James	....do	1,000
Charles M. Hinman	Blacksmith	720
Charles O. Worley	Engineer	720
Charles W. Patten	Sawyer, miller	720
Arthur E. Parsons	....do	720
Michael H. Brown	Blacksmith	720
Nellie Miller	Financial clerk	600
John S. Mires	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65
Thomas McCrosson	....do	p. m. 60
Albert P. Jones	....do	p. m. 60
INDIANS.		
Joseph Ferguson	Blacksmith	720
John Hilburn	Asst. engineer	720
Octave Jandro	Laborer	600
John Morrell	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
Barnaby	Judge	p. m. 8
William Three Mountain.	....do	p. m. 8
INDIAN POLICE.		
Thomas Flett	Captain	p. m. 15
Charley Wil joe kin	1st lieutenant	p. m. 15
Sam Boyd	Private	p. m. 10
Jerome	....do	p. m. 10
James Bernard	....do	p. m. 10
Peter Martin	....do	p. m. 10
Downey	....do	p. m. 10
William Gunn	....do	p. m. 10
Poker Joe	....do	p. m. 10
Joseph Levi	....do	p. m. 10
Steve Moses	....do	p. m. 10
Sam Andrews	....do	p. m. 10
George Jacobs	....do	p. m. 10
Crow Blanket	....do	p. m. 10
Joseph Peter	....do	p. m. 10
George Winn	....do	p. m. 10
Francis Camille	....do	p. m. 10
George Stensger	....do	p. m. 10
Victor Duples	....do	p. m. 10
Stim a tina	....do	p. m. 10
Louis Thomas	....do	p. m. 10
Moses Lot	....do	p. m. 10

[a] Also agreement of July 4, 1884.

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1902, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Crow, Mont.[a]		
WHITE.		
John E. Edwards	Agent	$1,800
Fred E. Miller	Clerk	1,200
John Lewis	Superintendent of irrigation.	1,200
H. Ross	Miller	800
James P. Van Poose	Farmer	800
Carson Conn	Carpenter	720
Harley Piper	Addl. farmer	p. m. 55
INDIANS.		
Harry Throssel	Property clerk	1,000
Frank S. Shively	Clerk	900
Carl Leider	Herder	800
Henry Ketosh	Engineer	720
David Stewart	Blacksmith	720
J. Wooditck	....do	720
T. Laforge	Laborer	300
Mint	Harnessmaker	300
Hoop Turns Around	Asst. blacksmith	300
Plenty Buffalo	Laborer	240
Smokey	....do	240
Knows the Gun	....do	240
Eli Black Hawk	....do	240
Thunder Iron	....do	240
Hail	....do	240
Scolds	Apprentice	180
Charles Clawson	Asst. farmer	180
David Dawes	....do	180
No Horse	Apprentice	180
Walks at Night	Asst. farmer	180
Robert Bolsom	Apprentice	180
The Other Bull	....do	180
Red Star	....do	180
Morris Schaffer	....do	180
Sees a White Horse	Asst. herder	p. m. 15
Takes Among the Enemy.	....do	p. m. 15
Bad Bear	....do	p. m. 15
Medicine Crow	Judge	p. m. 8
Old Bear	....do	p. m. 8
Charges the Enemy	....do	p. m. 8
INDIAN POLICE.		
Big Medicine	Captain	p. m. 15
Fire Bear	1st lieutenant	p. m. 15
Bear Claw	Private	p. m. 10
Scolds the Bear	....do	p. m. 10
Bull Tongue No. 2	....do	p. m. 10
Old Crane	....do	p. m. 10
Plain Feather	....do	p. m. 10
Takes the Gun from the one that Kills.	....do	p. m. 10
The Door	....do	p. m. 10
Turns Back Plenty	....do	p. m. 10
Top of the Moccasin	....do	p. m. 10
Holds the Enemy	....do	p. m. 10
On top of the House	....do	p. m. 10
Crazy	....do	p. m. 10
Sharp Nose	....do	p. m. 10
Crow Creek, S. Dak.[b]		
WHITE.		
Harry D. Chamberlain	Agent	1,600
Henry J. Schoenthal	Clerk	1,200
William Fuller	Carpenter	720
John Van Patter	Farmer	720
Charles A. Logan	Stableman	120
Peter C. Burns	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Crow Creek, S. Dak.—Continued.		
INDIANS.		
Charles A. Eastman	Physician	$1,200
Thomas W. Tuttle	Issue clerk	800
William Walker	Blacksmith	600
Rufus Day	Assistant miller	360
Henry Jacobs	Asst. carpenter	360
Levi Big Eagle	Butcher	360
Poor Chicken	Asst. blacksmith	360
Wallace Ashley	Laborer	360
Maurice Head	....do	240
Frank Black	Asst. carpenter	240
James Fire Cloud	Wheelwright	240
Willie Red Thunder	Blacksmith apprentice.	180
Guy How	Carpenter's apprentice.	180
Wood Piler	Asst. butcher	120
Tongue	....do	120
Yellow Hair	....do	120
Joe Grease	Judge	p. m. 8
Touched	....do	p. m. 8
Shoots Enemy	....do	p. m. 8
INDIAN POLICE.		
James Black	Captain	p. m. 15
Little Elk	1st lieutenant	p. m. 15
Call Him	Private	p. m. 10
James Williams	....do	p. m. 10
Albert Acobo	....do	p. m. 10
Sam Boy	....do	p. m. 10
Comes Flying	....do	p. m. 10
Chief Eagle	....do	p. m. 10
Standing Elk	....do	p. m. 10
Trust	....do	p. m. 10
Devils Lake, N. Dak.		
WHITE.		
Frederic O. Getchell	Agent	1,200
Frederick Rabinnovitz	Clerk	1,000
Ransom E. Riggs	Physician	1,000
F. W. Brenner	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65
V. A. Brown	....do	p. m. 60
INDIANS.		
Joseph Mead	Blacksmith	420
Robert Kiekwakaukau	Carpenter	360
Fred Lawrence	Teamster	360
Joseph Brien	Interpreter	120
Ignatius Court	....do	120
St. Mathew Jerome	Addl. farmer	p. m. 30
John Strait	....do	p. m. 30
Simon Court	....do	p. m. 30
Cijan	....do	p. m. 10
Lake Big Track	....do	p. m. 10
George M. Brown	....do	p. m. 10
Morris Hupahuska	....do	p. m. 10
Ehakaiyaya	....do	p. m. 10
Wahacankaska	....do	p. m. 10
Tawacinhahomani	Judge	p. m. 8
Tiyowaste	....do	p. m. 8
Ka ke ne wash	....do	p. m. 8
Peter Azure	....do	p. m. 8
Michael Davis	....do	p. m. 8
Tawonasewaste	....do	p. m. 8

[a] Also treaties of May 7, 1868, and June 12, 1880.
[b] Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

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List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1902, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Devils Lake, N. Dak.—Continued.		
INDIAN POLICE.		
Waukauhotanina	Captain	p.m.$15
Louis Gourman	do	p.m. 15
Oyesna	Private	p.m. 10
Eyanpahanani	do	p.m. 10
Hewajin	do	p.m. 10
Francis Montriel	do	p.m. 10
Alex Gaurneau	do	p.m. 10
Matohakikta	do	p.m. 10
Antoine Belgarde	do	p.m. 10
Michael Wiyakamaza	do	p.m. 10
Patrice Delorme	do	p.m. 10
Tunkanwayugmani	do	p.m. 10
Solomon Fox	do	p.m. 10
Bernard Two Hearts	do	p.m. 10
Penesi ka we chi wat	do	p.m. 10
Bernhardt Delorme	do	p.m. 10
Maxim Marion jr	do	p m. 10
Joseph Frederick	do	p.m. 10
Francois Langer	do	p.m. 10
Patruel Lafromboise	do	p.m. 10
Jack Tatau Kalyassa	do	p.m. 10
Canwapi	do	p.m. 10
Flathead, Mont.		
WHITE.		
Wm. H. Smead	Agent	1,500
Robert J. Holland	Financial clerk	1,200
John H. Heidelman	Physician	1,200
Robert Watson	Sawyer and miller.	1,000
Archie McLeod	Carpenter	720
Charles Gardiner	General mechanic.	720
Frederick E. Hilton	Engineer	720
Joseph Jones	Addl. farmer	p.m. 60
INDIANS.		
Fred Piche	Farmer	720
Dan McLeod	Blacksmith	600
Zeb. Gebeau	Teamster	240
Michael Revais	Interpreter	120
Louisson	Judge	p.m. 10
Joseph Standing Bear	do	p.m. 10
Baptiste Ka ka shee	do	p.m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.		
Albert Vinson	Captain	p.m. 15
A. Barnaby	Private	p.m. 10
Eusta	do	p.m. 10
Pierre	do	p.m. 10
Paul Antoine	do	p.m. 10
Saptel Stevens	do	p.m. 10
Philip Celullah	do	p.m. 10
Antoine Morais	do	p m. 10
Benewa	do	p.m 10
Sil la sua Charley	do	p.m. 10
Vetal Revais	do	p.m 10
Lo Lo	do	p.m. 10
Fort Apache, Ariz.		
WHITE.		
Cornelius W. Crouse	Agent	1,500
Russell D. Holt	Physician	1,100
Charles W. Rastall	Clerk	1,000
William H. Gryard	Wheelwright	720
John D. Bull	Carpenter	720
Fort Apache, Ariz.—Continued.		
WHITE—continued.		
Charles Savago	Sawyer	$720
William H. Kay	Addl. farmer	p.m. 60
Albert B. Reagan	do	p.m. 60
Isaiah H. Osborne	do	p.m. 60
INDIANS.		
Walter H. Shawnee	Issue clerk	840
Charles Bones	Blacksmith	360
Charles Nayha	Laborer	240
David Perry	do	200
Klish klo ay	do	200
Elch say ay	Asst. blacksmith	200
Lambert L. Stone	Asst. miller	200
Peter Sanchez	Asst. sawyer	200
William Crocker	Herder	300
Laban Lacojim	Interpreter	120
INDIAN POLICE.		
Go klish	Lieutenant	p.m. 15
John Bourke	do	p.m. 15
To go ya	Private	p.m. 10
Es keen la ha	do	p.m. 10
Dos lay a	do	p.m. 10
James Ames	do	p.m. 10
Carter Johnson	do	p.m. 10
Thomas De Leon	do	p.m. 10
Nay tay hay	do	p.m. 10
Zha go tah	do	p.m. 10
Tash en day	do	p.m. 10
Grasshopper	do	p.m. 10
Joseph Twahna	do	p.m. 10
Kay to gy	do	p.m. 10
Gray Oliver	do	p.m. 10
Dah ko shay	do	p.m. 10
Es keen	do	p.m. 10
Fort Belknap, Mont.[a]		
WHITE.		
Charles M. Ziebach	Clerk	1,200
Henry E. Goodrich	Physician	1,200
William H. Granger	Engineer, sawyer, and general mechanic.	900
John E. Jones	Issue clerk	800
Marion T. Spooner	Farmer	720
James N. Sample	Asst. farmer	720
Charles W. Phelps	Blacksmith	720
David A. Ring	Addl. farmer	p.m. 60
INDIANS.		
Standing Bear	Teamster	480
Frank Wheeler	Assistant mechanic.	480
Paul Plumage	Butcher	400
William Ball	Wheelwright	400
The Mouse	Herder	360
Raymond Feather	do	360
August Moccasin	Asst. butcher	360
John McConnell	Laborer	360
Peter Camp	do	240
Enemy Boy	do	240
Wind Chief	do	240
Joseph Big Snow	do	240
Many Coos	Judge	p.m. 8
Skunk	do	p.m. 8
George Rustler	do	p.m. 8

[a] Also agreement of May 1, 1898.

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1902, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Fort Belknap, Mont.—Continued.		
INDIAN POLICE.		
Tall Youth	Captain	p.m.$15
Captured Again	1st Lieutenant	p.m. 15
Returning Hunter	Private	p.m. 10
Head Dress	do	p.m. 10
Boy Chief	do	p.m. 10
Shining Breast	do	p.m. 10
Has the Pipe	do	p.m. 10
Takes the Bow	do	p.m. 10
Joseph Big Beaver	do	p.m. 10
The Runner	do	p.m. 10
Shooting Down	do	p.m. 10
Arthur Chester	do	p.m. 10
Frank Buck	do	p.m. 10
Twice Killed	do	p.m. 10
Red Elk	do	p.m. 10
Fort Berthold, N. Dak.[a]		
WHITE.		
Thomas Richards	Agent	1,500
F. Glenn Mattoon	Clerk	1,200
Adoniram J. Morris	Physician	1,200
Thomas W. Flannery	Blacksmith	720
Burr M. Sloan	Carpenter	720
Hugh McLaughlin	Engineer	720
INDIANS.		
Russell B. Harrison	Farmer	720
Charles Burr	do	720
Anna R. Dawson	Field matron	600
Samuel Newman	Assistant clerk	600
Nathan Gunn	Asst. farmer	540
Mary W. Howard	Field matron	360
Little Sioux	Harness maker	360
Edward G. Bird	Asst. farmer	300
James Eagle	Apprentice	240
Fred Fox	do	240
Arthur Mandan	do	240
William Conkling	Laborer	240
Sitting Bear	Judge	p.m. 8
Black Eagle	do	p.m. 8
Wolf Chief	do	p.m. 8
INDIAN POLICE.		
Hollis Montclair	Captain	p.m. 15
Crow Bull	Private	p.m. 10
James Hunts Along	do	p.m. 10
Blue Stone	do	p.m. 10
Floyd Bear	do	p.m. 10
Jack Rabbit	do	p.m. 10
Joseph Irwin	do	p.m. 10
Young Wolf	do	p.m. 10
Red Star	do	p.m. 10
Samuel Jones	do	p.m. 10
Frank White Calf	do	p.m. 10
Bulls Eyes	do	p.m. 10
Lee Edwards	do	p.m. 10
William Little Owl	do	p.m. 10
Fort Hall, Idaho.[b]		
WHITE.		
Andrew F. Caldwell	Agent	1,500
Homer J. Bibb	Clerk	1,200
T. M. Bridges	Physician	1,200
H. Wi Evans	Farmer	720
Isaac S. Brashears	Carpenter	720
Charles J. Mayers	Addl. farmer	p.m. 60
Fort Hall, Idaho—Continued.		
INDIANS.		
Edward Lavatta	Farmer	$720
William W. Blakeslee	Issue clerk	720
Joseph Rainey	Butcher	720
Philip Lavatta	Farmer	720
Hubert Tetoby	Blacksmith	720
Paul Bannock	Apprentice	300
Fred Tatsup	Laborer	180
Frank Weldon	do	180
Billy George	Judge	p.m. 10
Pat L. Tyhee	do	p.m. 10
Jim Ballard	do	p.m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.		
Jake Meeks	Captain	p.m. 15
Thomas Kennedy	1st Lieutenant	p.m. 15
Sam Mosho	Private	p.m. 10
Henry J. Yupe	do	p.m. 10
Albert Racehorse	do	p.m. 10
Tom Edmo	do	p.m. 10
J. D. Yandell	do	p.m. 10
Tedltch Coley	do	p.m. 10
Namas Teton	do	p.m. 10
Mozagan Edmo	do	p.m. 10
Blackhawk	do	p.m. 10
William Kaka	do	p.m. 10
Joe John	do	p.m. 10
General S. George	do	p.m. 10
David Bigman	do	p.m. 10
Fort Peck, Mont.[c]		
WHITE.		
Chas. R. A. Scobey	Agent	1,500
Arthur O. Davis	Clerk	1,200
J. L. Atkinson	Physician	1,200
C. B. Lohmiller	Asst. clerk	1,000
Joseph Pipal	Blacksmith	720
J. P. Larson	Carpenter	720
W. H. H. Benefiel	Farmer	720
R. J. Maurer	Asst. farmer	720
John Mohrherr	Blacksmith	720
Harry Calu	Engineer	720
William Sibbitts	Butcher	600
M. A. Daniels	Hosp. steward	600
Robert C. Newlon	Herder	600
George K. Winn	Stableman	480
INDIANS.		
Isaac Blount	Farmer	600
Cloud Bird	do	400
Julian Smith	Asst. mechanic	240
James Melbourn	do	240
Nimrod Davis	Asst. farmer	180
George Washington	do	180
Nick Little Bull	Laborer	180
David Dupree	Asst. farmer	180
Phillip Alvares	Interpreter	120
Black Dog	Blacksmith's apprentice.	120
Chas. Lambert	Interpreter	120
Joseph Culbertson	Judge	p.m. 8
Isaac Miller	do	p.m. 8
Medicine Bear Track	do	p.m. 8
INDIAN POLICE.		
Musk Rat	Captain	p.m. 15
Duck	do	p.m. 15
Circle Eagle	Private	p.m. 10

[a] Also agreement ratified March 3, 1891.
[b] Also treaty of July 3, 1868.
[c] Also treaty of May 1, 1888.

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List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1902, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Fort Peck, Mont.—Con.		
WHITES.		
Bad Temper	Private	p.m.$10
Jos. Culbertson	do	p.m. 10
William Bruguier	do	p.m. 10
Dan Mitchell	do	p.m. 10
Standing	do	p.m. 10
Red Eagle	do	p.m. 10
William Derby	do	p.m. 10
Turtle	do	p.m. 10
George Long	do	p.m. 10
Henry Shields	do	p.m. 10
Ollie Nichols	do	p.m. 10
Otto Browning	do	p.m. 10
Owns the Pipe	do	p.m. 10
Andrew Shield	do	p.m. 10
Robert Moore	do	p.m. 10
Grande Ronde, Oreg.		
INDIANS.		
John E. Jeffries	Sawyer	500
Leslie Bob	Sawyer's apprentice.	130
Joseph Michelle	Addl. farmer	p.m. 30
Green Bay, Wis.		
WHITE.		
Dewey H. George	Agent	1,800
James T. Chase	Supt. of logging.	1,200
James M. Fairly	Physician	1,100
J. E. Loftus	Clerk	1,000
Albert S. Larson	Asst. clerk	1,000
Otis F. Badger	Miller and sawyer.	1,000
August Weber	Blacksmith	720
John F. Lane	Farmer	720
Theodore Eul	do	720
Augusta Meeman	Hosp. matron	150
Catherine Cullinan	Hospital nurse	100
Mary Meagher	do	300
INDIANS.		
James H. Tourtillot	Issue clerk	800
Charles Wiehegelt	Engineer	600
John Shopwoerck	Wagon maker	600
John Blacksmith	Blacksmith	450
Frank Redcloud	Wagon maker	450
Augustus O. Grignon	Teamster	400
Mose Shawanopenas	Asst. farmer	400
Louis Sheshequin	Laborer	360
John Gauthier	Asst. miller	360
Madeline Dennis	Hospital cook	300
John Satterlee	Interpreter	120
Neopet	Judge	p.m. 10
John Perote	do	p.m. 10
Steve Askkenet	do	p.m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.		
Jos. F. Gauthier	Private	p.m. 10
Joseph Lafrombois	do	p.m. 10
Peter Pamonicutt	do	p.m. 10
Alex. Warrington	do	p.m. 10
Joseph Bopray	do	p.m. 10
Al Boyd	do	p.m. 10
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Hoopa Valley, Cal.		
WHITE.		
John M. Johnson	Clerk	$1,000
John S. Lindley	Physician	1,000
William A. Widrig	Miller and sawyer.	720
John P. Cochran	Blacksmith	720
Albert C. Simpson	Carpenter	600
INDIANS.		
Robinson Shoemaker	Laborer	240
George Fork	do	240
Berryman Lack	Judge	p.m. 8
Willis Mathilton	do	p.m. 8
James Jackson	do	p.m. 8
INDIAN POLICE.		
Arthur Saxton	Private	p.m. 10
Richard Hayden	do	p.m. 10
Hearillo, N. Mex.		
WHITE.		
Nimrod S. Walpole	Agent	1,500
John L. Gaylord	Clerk	1,000
Fred Sever	Farmer	720
INDIANS.		
John Mills	Asst. farmer	720
Albert Garcea	Blacksmith and wheelwright.	720
Agapito Baltizar	Teamster	360
Eddie Morea	Herder	300
De Jesus Campo	do	200
Grover Vigil	Interpreter	120
Lesaya Garcea	Apprentice	120
James A Garfield	Judge	p.m. 8
Eloie	do	p.m. 8
Augustine Vigil	do	p.m. 8
INDIAN POLICE.		
Antonio Vigil	Captain	p.m. 15
Manwell Sanchez	Private	p.m. 10
Lucas Garfield	do	p.m. 10
Pedro Phone	do	p.m. 10
Jose V. La Cruz	do	p.m. 10
Pefanio Vigil	do	p.m. 10
Pedro Martin	do	p.m. 10
George Stockwell	do	p.m. 10
Christine Vicenti	do	p.m. 10
Leandro Sierra	do	p.m. 10
Dotaya Domingo	do	p.m. 10
Kiowa, Okla.[a]		
WHITE.		
Lieut. Col. James F. Randlett, U.S. Army, retired.	Agent	1,800
Frederic S. Barbour	Financial clerk.	1,200
Ferdinand Shoemaker	Physician	1,200
John P. Blackmon	Leasing clerk	1,200
Charles L. Ellis	Stenographer and typewriter.	900
Edmund O. Hall	Clerk	900
Norton Miles	Assist. clerk	840

[a] Also treaty of October 21, 1867.

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1902, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Kiowa, Okla.—Cont'd.		
WHITE—continued.		
Homer W. Dunbar	Issue clerk	$800
Laurette E. Ballew	Field matron	720
Smith T. Hestand	Blacksmith	720
Fred Schlegel	do	720
Hiram P. Pruner	Carpenter	720
James H. Dunlop	do	720
Frank B. Farwell	Farmer	600
John W. Hams	do	600
Porter H. Sisney	do	600
John W. Pullin	Stable man	420
Walter D. Silcott	Addl. farmer	p.m. 60
John F. Burger	do	p.m. 50
INDIANS.		
Laura D. Pedrick	Field matron	720
Otto Wells	Farmer	600
Mark Penoi	Asst. clerk	600
Charles Corson	do	600
George Washington	Asst. blacksmith	360
Harry Ware	Butcher	360
Jacob Jones	Blacksmith	360
Francis Corbett	do	360
Guy	Herder	300
Boone Chandler	Asst. farmer	240
James Deer	do	240
George Hunt	do	240
Oliver Bet che i	Asst. blacksmith	240
Burgess Hunt	Asst. carpenter	180
Frank Everett	Interpreter	120
INDIAN POLICE.		
Chas. Ohettoint	1st lieutenant	p.m. 15
Pu eb lo	Private	p.m. 10
Tsa-lote	do	p.m. 10
Charles Chisholm	do	p.m. 10
Chale-isen	do	p.m. 10
Sam Parton	do	p.m. 10
Smoky	do	p.m. 10
To pole	do	p.m. 10
Marcus Coco	do	p.m. 10
Oscar Ah pe tone	do	p.m. 10
E one ah	do	p.m. 10
Tom Heah ke mah	do	p.m. 10
Mo tah	do	p.m. 10
Kan lat ty	do	p.m. 10
Quasya	do	p.m. 10
Ano ko	do	p.m. 10
Ash tok kof per	do	p.m. 10
Johnson Parton	do	p.m. 10
Coyese Martinez	do	p.m. 10
Wy yer chy	do	p.m. 10
Klamath, Oreg.		
WHITE.		
Oliver C. Applegate	Agent	1,200
Stacy Hemmenway	Physician	1,000
Will W. Nickerson	Financial clerk.	840
Harry E. Mann	Blacksmith	720
John F. Loosley	Sawyer	720
Frank L. Applegate	do	720
Donald McLachlan	Engineer	600
Seldon K. Ogle	Addl. farmer	p.m. 60
Geo. W. Loosley	Stockman	p.m. 60
INDIANS.		
Kay Davis	Stockman	p.m. 10
Elmer Lynch	Judge	p.m. 8
Frank John	do	p.m. 8
Allan Tecumseh	do	p.m. 8
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Klamath, Oreg.—Cont'd.		
INDIAN POLICE.		
Abraham Charley	Captain	p.m.$15
Robin Hood	1st lieutenant	p.m. 15
Elmer Hill	Private	p.m. 10
Joseph Golowa	do	p.m. 10
John Biss	do	p.m. 10
Charley Pitt	do	p.m. 10
Drummer David	do	p.m. 10
James George	do	p.m. 10
John Morgan	do	p.m. 10
Jack Palmer	do	p.m. 10
La Pointe, Wis.		
WHITE.		
Samuel W. Campbell	Agent	1,800
George S. Davidson	Physician	1,500
Rowland G. Rodman, jr	Clerk	1,200
Harry H. Beaser	Asst. clerk	720
Susan A. Doe	Financial clerk.	720
Dalore King	Blacksmith	660
Roger Patterson	Addl. farmer	p.m. 60
William S. Wright	do	p.m. 60
Nathaniel D. Rodman	do	p.m. 60
John W. Morgan	do	p.m. 60
John McKay	do	p.m. 60
INDIANS.		
Antoine Buffalo	Addl. farmer	p.m. 60
Stephen Gheen	do	p.m. 60
Norbert Cero	do	p.m. 60
INDIAN POLICE.		
Louis Carbine	Private	p.m. 10
Ah nah kah me ke nung.	do	p.m. 10
Frank Cadotte	do	p.m. 10
William Gordon	do	p.m. 10
Frank La Due	do	p.m. 10
John Whitefeather	do	p.m. 10
Simon Morrin	do	p.m. 10
Wa se gwon ash kung	do	p.m. 10
James Doolittle	do	p.m. 10
Frank Thayer	do	p.m. 10
William Isham	do	p.m. 10
J. G. Montferrand	do	p.m. 10
Jack St. Jermain	do	p.m. 10
Alexis Houle	do	p.m. 10
John Peterson	do	p.m. 10
Louis Gordon	do	p.m. 10
Leech Lake, Minn.		
WHITE.		
Maj. Geo. L. Scott, U.S. Army.	Acting agent	None.
Howell Morgan	Clerk	1200
George F. Pope	Physician	1200
Alonzo D. Snyder	do	1200
Daniel Sullivan	Superintendent of logging.	900
Watson O. Randolph	Asst. clerk	900
Robert E. L. Daniel	do	900
James B. Noble	Carpenter	720
Henry Blitzing	Blacksmith	720
INDIANS.		
Charles H. Beaulieu	Superintendent of logging.	900
Alex. D. McDougal	Asst. clerk	900

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List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1902, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Leech Lake, Minn.—Continued.		
INDIANS—continued.		
Joe Oscar	Engineer	$720
Paul Bonga	Farmer	720
Alex. Gierneau	Blacksmith	720
John P. Bonga	Farmer	540
Edward H. Johnson	Laborer	360
Jacob Hudson	do	360
Peter Graves	Teamster	320
Joe Weaver	do	320
Joseph B. Jourdan	Interpreter	120
Paul Sheehy	do	120
Day dah bah sho-h	Judge	p. m. 10
Ching gwon ah quod	do	p. m. 10
Flatmouth	do	p. m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.		
Nay ah tah wub	Captain	p. m. 15
Ben King	1st lieutenant	p. m. 15
Jim Fisher	Private	p. m. 10
David Kirk	do	p. m. 10
May quone wang ay	do	p. m. 10
Baptiste Lawrence	do	p. m. 10
Ah wish to yah	do	p. m. 10
Ben S. Roy	do	p. m. 10
Henry Defoe	do	p. m. 10
Pah go nay ke zhig once.	do	p. m. 10
Joseph Mason	do	p. m. 10
Ah ko ge duge gwon ay aush.	do	p. m. 10
Kay zhe aush	do	p. m. 10
Ish balince	do	p. m. 10
Kwaygway je way bin ung.	do	p. m. 10
Kah ke gay annah quod.	do	p. m. 10
John Lamont	do	p. m. 10
Oysh quay gah bow	do	p. m. 10
Tom Robinson	do	p. m. 10
John Munnell	do	p. m. 10
Bed way way gah bow	do	p. m. 10
Me she doonce	do	p. m. 10
George Brunette	do	p. m. 10
Joe Bonga	do	p. m. 10
Kay zhe bah osay	do	p. m. 10
Sah ge gaun aish king	do	p. m. 10
Wallace Weaver	do	p. m. 10
George Bonga	do	p. m. 10
Maysh kow ah cumig ish kung.	do	p. m. 10
Julius Brown	do	p. m. 10
Dan Taylor	do	p. m. 10
Ko we tah bin als	do	p. m. 10
Frank Colombe	do	p. m. 10
John Nace	do	p. m. 10
Nah gon way we dung	do	p. m. 10
Lemhi, Idaho.		
WHITE.		
Edwin M. Yearian	Agent	1,200
Ansin E. Murphy	Physician	1,000
George D. C. Hibbs	Clerk	900
William Kadletz	Blacksmith and carpenter.	720
Walter Gill	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
Robert Kirkham	do	p. m. 60
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Lemhi, Idaho—Cont'd.		
INDIANS.		
Charles Bache	Herder	$360
William Burton	Interpreter	100
Jim Coopooce	Judge	p. m. 8
Roger Woodyogo	do	p. m. 8
Henry Yellowstone	do	p. m. 8
INDIAN POLICE.		
George Tendoy	Captain	p. m. 15
David Mushook	Private	p. m. 10
Roy Quinutembabbe	do	p. m. 10
James Marshall	do	p. m. 10
Lower Brulé, S. Dak.a		
WHITE.		
Robert H. Somers	Agent	1,400
Lyman J. Maxwell	Clerk	1,200
J. R. Collard	Physician	1,200
J. B. Smith	Blacksmith	720
Ervin L. Babcock	Farmer	720
Charles E. Davis	Carpenter	720
Cyrus Floyd	Stable man	300
INDIANS.		
Nobbin La Roche	Asst. farmer	500
Philip La Roche	Herder	360
Zelo Rencountre	Asst. mechanic.	240
John S. W. Bear	do	240
Frank S. Hawk	Laborer	240
Alex Rencountre	Interpreter	120
Big Man	Judge	p. m. 10
Swift Hawk	do	p. m. 10
John B. Partisan	do	p. m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.		
Spotted Horse	Captain	p. m. 15
Thomas S. Jumper	Private	p. m. 10
Charles F. Butte	do	p. m. 10
Zach D. Hawk	do	p. m. 10
Walter Sawalla	do	p. m. 10
Henry M. Heart	do	p. m. 10
Ed. F. Head	do	p. m. 10
Boy Elk	do	p. m. 10
Mescalero, N. Mex.		
WHITE.		
Samuel F. Miller	Herder	900
INDIANS.		
Howard Botilla	Laborer	120
Belin	do	120
Frank Lester	do	120
Fred Felman	do	120
John Chino	do	120
Charlie Big Rope	Teamster	120
INDIAN POLICE.		
Daniel Morgan	Private	p. m. 10
James La Pez	do	p. m. 10

a Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1902, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Mission Tule River, Cal.		
WHITE.		
Lucius A. Wright	Agent	$1,600
Jesse Hinkle	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
INDIAN POLICE.		
Jauro Martin	Captain	p. m. 15
Navaho, N. Mex.		
WHITE.		
George W. Hayzlett	Agent	1,800
Eli J. Bost	Financial clerk	1,200
Samuel E. Shoemaker	Supervisor of constructed ditches.	1,200
Calvin K. Smith	Physician	1,100
J. H. Henderson	Engineer and sawyer.	800
Albert I. Mills	Carpenter and wheelwright.	800
John Stewart	Blacksmith	720
Mary L. Eldridge	Field matron	720
Eugene M. Tardy	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
H. G. Cole	Field matron	p. m. 50
INDIANS.		
Stalley Norcross	Stable man	400
Hosteen Bahl	Laborer	200
Charlie	do	200
John Smith	do	200
Lon Hardigan	Watchman	180
Black Horse	Judge	p. m. 8
Et sitty yazza begay	do	p. m. 8
Wa nee ka	do	p. m. 8
INDIAN POLICE.		
Wingate	Captain	p. m. 15
Captain Sam	1st lieutenant	p. m. 15
Bitsin Begay	Private	p. m. 10
Hostel Delini	do	p. m. 10
Adobe	do	p. m. 10
Klah	do	p. m. 10
Ben Beceni	do	p. m. 10
George Catron	do	p. m. 10
Hosteen Tsosa	do	p. m. 10
Totchini Nez	do	p. m. 10
Belone	do	p. m. 10
Yoctaki	do	p. m. 10
Neah Bay, Wash.		
WHITE.		
Samuel G. Morse	Agent	1,000
F. D. Merritt	Physician	1,100
Lida W. Quimby	Field matron	720
INDIANS.		
Frank Smith	Farmer	460
Edwin Hayte	Teamster	240
Light House Jim	Judge	p. m. 8
Randolph Parker	do	p. m. 8
Carl Black	do	p. m. 8
INDIAN POLICE.		
Peter Brown	Captain	p. m. 15
Jimmie Howe	Private	p. m. 10
Chester Wanderhard	do	p. m. 10
Charley White	do	p. m. 10
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Nevada, Nev.		
WHITE.		
John B. Woods	Clerk	$1,200
INDIANS.		
Edward H. Wood	Carpenter	720
William Fraser	Judge	p. m. 8
David Manwee	do	p. m. 8
INDIAN POLICE.		
David Numana	Captain	p. m. 15
William O'Day	Private	p. m. 10
Joseph Mandel	do	p. m. 10
Jack Warwick	do	p. m. 10
Chas. Holbrook	do	p. m. 10
Jacob Ormsby	do	p. m. 10
John Tobey	do	p. m. 10
James Shaw	do	p. m. 10
New York, N. Y.		
WHITE.		
A. D. Lake	Physician	600
Nez Perce, Idaho.a		
WHITE.		
John S. Martin	Clerk	1,200
Earl W. Allen	Asst. clerk	900
Charles M. Bartlett	Sawyer	720
Lewis G. Phillips	Engineer	720
Charles M. Frye	Laborer	480
Wort Linville	do	480
John W. Hughes	do	480
INDIANS.		
Edward Raboin	Interpreter	200
INDIAN POLICE.		
James Grant	Captain	p. m. 15
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr.		
WHITE.		
Chas. F. Mathewson	Agent	1,600
Theodore Sharp	Clerk	1,200
E. S. Hart	Physician	1,000
Helen G. Mathewson	Financial clerk	900
Oscar H. Keller	Asst. clerk	900
Henry G. Neibuhr	Farmer	720
INDIANS.		
Jacob Russell	Blacksmith	400
Benjamin Lowry	Carpenter	400
Henry Harden	do	400
Harvey Warner	Asst. clerk	360
Amos H. Snow	Teamster	240
William Bird	do	240
Philip Long	Interpreter	120
Carey La Flesche	do	120
INDIAN POLICE.		
Hugh Hunter	Captain	p. m. 15
Matthew Tyndall	Private	p. m. 10
Josiah Fields	do	p. m. 10

a Also treaty of June 9, 1863.

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List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1902, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr.—Continued.		
INDIAN POLICE—cont'd.		
George Thunder	Private	p.m.10
Thomas McCauley	....do	p.m.10
Henry Decora	....do	p.m.10
Henry French, jr	....do	p.m.10
C. Penny Face	....do	p.m.10
Louis Dick	....do	p.m.10
Green Rainbow	....do	p.m.10
John Smith, No. 2	....do	p.m.10
Osage, Okla.[a]		
WHITE.		
Oscar A. Mitscher	Agent	$1,800
William D. Leonard	Clerk	1,200
William H. Todd	Physician	1,200
Lucien W. B. Long	....do	1,200
Healy M. Loomer	Asst. clerk	1,000
Wiley G. Haines	Constable	720
John T. Plummer, jr	....do	720
John B. Jones	....do	720
Joel G. McGuire	....do	720
John Hutchison	....do	720
George D. Sears	....do	720
Warren Bennett	....do	720
John A. Gilbert	....do	720
John K. Carter	Messenger	300
INDIANS.		
John V. Plake	Stenographer	900
Louis Baptiste	Stableman	600
Frank Cornedropper	Laborer	300
Tom King	....do	240
INDIAN POLICE.		
Jesse Me-ho-jah	Private	p.m.10
Roy Munroe	....do	p.m.10
Pawnee, Okla.		
WHITE.		
Edith J. Harvey	Financial clerk	900
Sarah E. Murray	Field matron	600
W. H. Fergusson	Blacksmith	600
W. C. Bays	Carpenter and sawyer.	600
Burress N. Barnes	Laborer	340
Fred S. Bever	Addl. farmer	p.m.60
INDIANS.		
George Howell	Asst. mechanic	480
Juan B. Avalos	Messenger	360
Pima, Ariz.		
WHITE.		
Elwood Hadley	Agent	1,800
John L. Snyder	Clerk	1,200
Naomi M. Hadley	Financial clerk	900
D. J. Landers	Miller	840
Belle R. Zimmerman	Field matron	720
Mary A. Wynkoop	....do	600
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Pima, Ariz.—Cont'd.		
INDIANS.		
Walter K. Callahan	Physician	$1,200
Jesus Lucas	Carpenter and blacksmith.	720
Ralph Blackwater	Engineer	180
Melissa Jones	Interpreter	120
Victor Jackson	Judge	p.m. 8
Ben Harrison	....do	p.m. 8
William Blackwater	....do	p.m. 8
INDIAN POLICE.		
Coover	Captain	p.m.15
Frank Nolan	Private	p.m.10
Solon Jones	....do	p.m.10
Juan Enos	....do	p.m.10
Charles Porter	....do	p.m.10
Ben John	....do	p.m.10
Francisco Havier	....do	p.m.10
Wilson Jackson	....do	p.m.10
Hiram Terry	....do	p.m.10
Chereguis Erasmus	....do	p.m.10
Peter Jones	....do	p.m.10
Pine Ridge, S. Dak.[b]		
WHITE.		
John R. Brennan	Agent	1,800
Frank E. McIntyre	Clerk	1,200
James R. Walker	Physician	1,200
Melvin Baxter	Blacksmith	720
James B. Fralick	Carpenter	720
Fred A. Foote	Engineer and sawyer.	720
Louis Ballou	Wheelwright	720
W. C. Smoot	Addl. farmer	p.m.60
H. J. Gleason	....do	p.m.60
James Smalley	....do	p.m.60
John J. Boesl	....do	p.m.60
INDIANS.		
E. J. Bettelyoun	Asst. clerk	900
Chas. Bird	Issue clerk	840
E. C. Means	Asst. clerk	600
Frank C. Goings	Watchman	600
Peter Livermont	Stableman	540
Benjamin Mills	Herder	540
Charles R. H. Smith	Asst. farmer	160
Antoine Janis	....do	160
John Russell	....do	160
Alex Lebuff	....do	160
Antoine Herman	....do	160
Chas. C. Marrivall	....do	160
Thomas Spotted Bear	Herder	160
Chas. T. Hoy	....do	160
Frank Martines	Laborer	360
Geoffrey Chips	Herder	360
Wm. White Bear	Asst. mechanic	300
Peter Chief Eagle	Physician's asst.	300
Frank Cross	Asst. mechanic	300
Santa R. Martin	....do	300
Elmore Red Eyes	Laborer	240
Adam Tobacco	....do	240
John Nelson	....do	240
Herbert Bissonette	....do	240
Archie Sword	....do	180
Amos Little	....do	180
Grover Yellow Boy	....do	180
Alex. Mousseau	Butcher	120
Samuel Little Bull	....do	120

[a] Also treaty of November 1, 1837.
[b] Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1902, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Pine Ridge, S. Dak.—Continued.		
INDIANS—continued.		
Alex. Salvis	Butcher	$120
James Black Horse	....do	120
Running Jumper	....do	120
Ground Morrison	....do	120
George N. A. O. Pawnee	Asst. butcher	60
Charles Little Cloud	....do	60
John Kills Reo	....do	60
Edward Star	....do	60
Joseph Kettle Coat	....do	60
Harry Spotted Eagle	....do	60
Marshall Hand	....do	60
Thomas Tyon	Addl. farmer	p.m.60
Paul Crier	Laborer	p.m.25
John Shell Necklace	....do	p.m.25
Edward Two Two	....do	p.m.25
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
INDIAN 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
Austin Little Bull	....do	p.m.10
John Ghost Bear	....do	p.m.10
Henry Black Elk	....do	p.m.10
Horace Brown Ears	....do	p.m.10
John No Ears	....do	p.m.10
Jos. Dog Chief	....do	p.m.10
Lambert Hat	....do	p.m.10
Thomas Crow	....do	p.m.10
James Clinches	....do	p.m.10
Samuel Tadeaux	....do	p.m.10
Chas. Thunder Bull	....do	p.m.10
Edward Crow	....do	p.m.10
James Charges Enemy	....do	p.m.10
John W. Horse	....do	p.m.10
Henry Crow	....do	p.m.10
John L. Finger	....do	p.m.10
Joseph R. A. Edgo	....do	p.m.10
George C. Growling	....do	p.m.10
Levi Loud Voice Hawk	....do	p.m.10
Aaron Long Horn	....do	p.m.10
Little Spotted Horse	....do	p.m.10
Geo. Charging	....do	p.m.10
Robert Afraid of Bear	....do	p.m.10
Roger Red Boy	....do	p.m.10
Wm. W. Hope	....do	p.m.10
George Bull Knife	....do	p.m.10
Sitting Up	....do	p.m.10
Scott Weasel Bear	....do	p.m.10
Lawrence Industrious	....do	p.m.10
James Chips	....do	p.m.10
E. L. Bad	....do	p.m.10
John W. Wolf	....do	p.m.10
Wm. Black Bear	....do	p.m.10
Oscar Brave Eagle	....do	p.m.10
Charles Tree Lag	....do	p.m.10
Henry C. I. Sight	....do	p.m.10
Frank Feather	....do	p.m.10
Seth Gerry	....do	p.m.10
William Corn	....do	p.m.10
Mack Shot With Arrow.	....do	p.m.10
Chas. Dubray	....do	p.m.10
Louis Ringing Shield	....do	p.m.10
Calvin Clinches	....do	p.m.10
Henry Many Cartridges.	....do	p.m.10
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Pine Ridge, S. Dak.—Continued.		
INDIAN POLICE—cont'd.		
Felix J. B. Eagle	Private	p.m.$10
John Grass	....do	p.m.10
Wilson Knee	....do	p.m.10
Wallace C. Crow	....do	p.m.10
Howard Long Bear	....do	p.m.10
Ponca, etc., Okla.[a]		
WHITE (PONCA).		
John Jensen	Agent	1,600
R. S. Steele	Clerk	1,200
H. W. Newman	Physician	1,000
Jessie F. Jensen	Financial clerk	840
John G. Atkins	Blacksmith	720
Albert Wheaton	Carpenter	720
Kelley Poulter	Laborer	300
E. G. Commons	Addl. farmer	p.m.60
Anna L. Simms	Field matron	p.m.60
INDIANS (PONCA).		
Francis Roy	Carpenter	240
Samuel Gayton	Blacksmith	240
Peter Mitchell	Interpreter	120
Antoine Roy	Judge	p.m. 5
Horse Chief Eagle	....do	p.m. 5
Rough Face	....do	p.m. 5
INDIAN POLICE (PONCA).		
John Delodge	Captain	p.m.15
Weak Bone	Private	p.m.10
Tie Warrior	....do	p.m.10
Charles Primeaux	....do	p.m.10
WHITES (OTO).		
Peter Stelnmetz	Carpenter	600
Joseph B. Stevens	Laborer	240
INDIANS (OTO).		
J. B. Dailey	Blacksmith	600
Arthur Johnson	Farmer	600
Alfred Deroin	Toll keeper	300
John Iron Boulder	Carpenter	240
Wilbur Johnson	Blacksmith	240
Richard Whitehouse	Judge	p.m. 5
Antoine Robedeaux	....do	p.m. 5
Richard Robedeaux	....do	p.m. 5
INDIAN POLICE (OTO).		
Jesse Rulo	Captain	p.m.15
Iowa Coonskin	Private	p.m.10
Harry C. Gawhega	....do	p.m.10
Frank Shadlow	....do	p.m.10
WHITE (OAKLAND).		
Garrett C. Brewer	Farmer	720
Potawatomi and Great Nemaha, Kans.[b]		
WHITE.		
William R. Honnell	Agent	1,500
Robert E. Murphy	Clerk	1,200
W. H. Harrison	Physician	1,000
Joseph A. Scott	Leasing clerk	720
Frank Becht	Wheelwright	720
Blair S. Stewart	Physician	300

[a] Also treaties of March 15, 1854, and September 24, 1857.
[b] Also treaties of October 16, 1826, September 20, 1828, and July 29, 1829, with Potawatomi; May 18, 1854, with Kickapoo; May 17, 1854, with Iowa, and October 21, 1837, with Sauk and Fox of the Missouri.

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List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1902, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Potawatomi and Great Nemaha, Kans.—Con.		
INDIANS.		
George Hicks	Blacksmith	$600
Wm. Lone Wolf	Laborer	300
INDIAN POLICE.		
Frank A. Bourbonny	Captain	p. m. 15
John Mas que qua	Private	p. m. 10
Antoine Barada	do	p. m. 10
John Wah wa suck	do	p. m. 10
Mo mahs	do	p. m. 10
Kah wah tub be	do	p. m. 10
Puyallup, Wash.		
WHITE.		
George D. McQuesten	Clerk	1,200
Horace W. Cox	Physician	900
INDIANS.		
John Wakatup	Judge	p. m. 5
Frederick Pope	do	p. m. 3
James Jackson	do	p. m. 3
INDIAN POLICE.		
Peter Heck	Private	p. m. 10
Dick Lewis	do	p. m. 10
John James	do	p. m. 10
Harry Shale	do	p. m. 10
Quapaw, Ind. T.a		
WHITE.		
C. O. Lemon	Blacksmith and wheelwright.	740
INDIANS.		
B. N. O. Walker	Clerk	1,000
Thomas King	Laborer	120
William P. Long	Blacksmith	100
Louis Imbeau	do	350
INDIAN POLICE.		
John Bland	Private	p. m. 10
William Sky	do	p. m. 10
Henry Hicks	do	p. m. 10
Silas Smith	do	p. m. 10
George Redeagle	do	p. m. 10
Rosebud, S. Dak.b		
WHITE.		
Chas. E. McChesney	Agent	1,800
Frank Mullen	Clerk	1,200
Leonidas M. Hardin	Physician	1,200
James A. McCorkle	Financial clerk	800
Frank Robinson	Farmer	720
Charles Bredeson	Blacksmith	720
James T. Justice	Wheelwright	720
May Longenbaugh	Asst. clerk	720
Frank Sypal	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
John Sullivan	do	p. m. 60
C. H. Bennett	do	p. m. 60
J. M. Van Tassel	do	p. m. 60
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Rosebud, S. Dak.—Continued.		
INDIANS.		
Wm. F. Schmidt	Issue clerk	$840
William Bordeaux	Asst. issue clerk	720
William J. Barker	Asst. clerk	720
Ralph Eagle Feather	Asst. carpenter	540
Joseph Claymore	Stableman	540
Louis Roubideau	Watchman	480
Dominick Bray	Butcher	480
Henry Horse Looking	Teamster	360
Samuel David	do	360
Harry Flying Horse	do	360
Sam M. Terry	Laborer	300
Henry Knife	do	300
Antoine Turning Bear	do	300
John Lame Dog	do	300
John Omaha Boy	do	300
Luke Moccasin Face	do	240
Wm. Eagle Bird	do	240
John White Blanket	Asst. blacksmith	240
Solomon O. Lodge	do	240
Daniel Webster	Asst. carpenter	240
Alex Deserea	Asst. blacksmith	180
Jesse Good Voice	Apprentice	180
John Bad Man	do	180
James Broken Leg	Janitor	180
George Stead	Asst. farmer	120
George Whirlwind Soldier.	do	120
Arthur Two Strike	do	120
John Claymore	do	120
Jasper Elston	do	120
Oliver Prue	do	120
Hugh Jones	do	120
Thomas Larvie	do	120
John S. Shooter	do	120
John Gassman	do	120
Clarence White Thunder.	do	120
Norris Shield	do	120
Isaac Bettelyoun	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
INDIAN POLICE.		
Samuel High Bear	Captain	p. m. 15
Alfred Little Elk	1st lieutenant	p. m. 15
Silas Standing Elk	2d lieutenant	p. m. 15
Jared Good Shield	1st sergeant	p. m. 10
Samuel Kills Two	2d sergeant	p. m. 10
Charles Y. Bear	3d sergeant	p. m. 10
Edward Eagle Man	Private	p. m. 10
John King	do	p. m. 10
Silas Chasing Horse	do	p. m. 10
Elmer Hunts Horses	do	p. m. 10
Fred Little Day	do	p. m. 10
Edward Q. Bear	do	p. m. 10
Thomas Black Horse	do	p. m. 10
Charles B. Face	do	p. m. 10
Geo. Charging Elk	do	p. m. 10
Edward Dark Face	do	p. m. 10
Benj. Eagle Deer	do	p. m. 10
James Holy	do	p. m. 10
Edward L. Crow	do	p. m. 10
Jesse S. Picket Pin	do	p. m. 10
Frank S. Island	do	p. m. 10
John Shooter	do	p. m. 10
Louis S. Enemy	do	p. m. 10
Geo. Yellow Elk	do	p. m. 10
Nelson C. Eagle	do	p. m. 10
Ernest Swimmer	do	p. m. 10
Alex T. Hawk	do	p. m. 10

a Also treaties of May 13, 1883, with Quapaw, and July 20, 1831, and February 23, 1867, with Seneca and Shawnee.

b Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1902, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Rosebud, S. Dak.—Continued.		
INDIAN POLICE—cont'd.		
Jas. Afraid of Bear	Private	p. m. $10
Adam Looking Eagle	do	p. m. 10
Thomas Y. Fox	do	p. m. 10
David Big Tail	do	p. m. 10
Horace Cherry	do	p. m. 10
Henry Q. Bear	do	p. m. 10
John Runs Near	do	p. m. 10
William Bear	do	p. m. 10
John Runs Four Times	do	p. m. 10
John U. Crow	do	p. m. 10
James Premore	do	p. m. 10
Geo. Standing Buffalo	do	p. m. 10
Ned Bear Heels	do	p. m. 10
Henry H. Pipe	do	p. m. 10
Oliver Y. Hair	do	p. m. 10
George White Wash	do	p. m. 10
George F. Thunder	do	p. m. 10
Moses Black Stone	do	p. m. 10
Walter Bull	do	p. m. 10
Milo Side	do	p. m. 10
Paul Knight	do	p. m. 10
Amos Wooden Knife	do	p. m. 10
Joseph One Feather	do	p. m. 10
Arnold from Shell	do	p. m. 10
George Our Pail	do	p. m. 10
John Black Bear	do	p. m. 10
Round Valley, Cal.		
WHITE.		
Elmer E. Kightlinger	Clerk	900
INDIANS.		
Charles Dorman	Farmer	720
Charley White	Stableman	120
INDIAN POLICE.		
John Brown	Private	p. m. 10
Enoch Pollard	do	p. m. 10
Henry Downs	do	p. m. 10
Smith Card	do	p. m. 10
Sac and Fox, Iowa.		
WHITES.		
William G. Malin	Agent	1,000
D. S. Hinegardner	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
INDIAN.		
Joseph Tesson	Interpreter	120
INDIAN POLICE.		
James Poweshiek	Captain	p. m. 15
Samuel Lincoln	Private	p. m. 10
William Wanetoe	do	p. m. 10
John Papake	do	p. m. 10
Sac and Fox, Okla.a		
WHITES.		
Ross Guffin	Agent	1,200
William R. Gullick	Clerk	1,000
Frank W. Wyman	Physician	1,000
Jefferson L. McDaniel	Blacksmith	700
Jesse Newman	Laborer	300
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Sac and Fox, Okla.—Continued.		
INDIANS.		
Mary Antoine	Stenographer and typewriter.	$600
William Hurr	Interpreter	100
INDIAN POLICE.		
Peter Sooecy	Captain	p. m. 15
Louis Sullivan	Private	p. m. 10
Dan McCoy	do	p. m. 10
Alex Jefferson	do	p. m. 10
San Carlos, Ariz.		
WHITES.		
George D. Corson	Agent	1,800
Stephen Janus	Clerk	1,200
Ralph H. Ross	Physician	1,200
Frank P. Burnett	Issue clerk	1,000
William A. Kibbe	Blacksmith	720
John F. Brown	Miller	720
Richard Reynolds	Wheelwright	720
Samuel D. Woolsey	Farmer	720
Perry McMurren	do	720
R. S. Druley	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
INDIANS.		
Don Juan	Laborer	480
Edward Hatyalo	do	360
Mike Temmun	do	360
Desilthahey	do	360
Nosie	do	360
Frank Eskibauzaht	do	360
Frank Knippel	do	360
Charles Henry	do	360
Wood Nashozey	do	360
Tonahsee	do	360
Heskanoska	Oil tearer	360
Walter Santos	do	360
Stephen Smith	Asst. issue clerk	300
Festus Pelone	Harness maker	300
Constant Bread	Asst. clerk	300
Robert Roy	Asst. blacksmith	200
Modoc Wind	Asst. miller	200
Parker W. West	Asst. wheelwright	200
Sidney Smith	Laborer	200
Charles Dickens	Interpreter	120
Ralph King	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
Benjamin Mahseed	do	p. m. 60
Harry Chetin	Judge	p. m. 8
Pete Skliontesay	do	p. m. 8
Hiram	do	p. m. 8
INDIAN POLICE.		
Dick	Captain	p. m. 15
Tsayatlay	1st lieutenant	p. m. 15
Skaybeeyaunny	Private	p. m. 10
Haskaynoustees	do	p. m. 10
Aaron Burr	do	p. m. 10
Egatenahey	do	p. m. 10
Gustilth	do	p. m. 10
Egan	do	p. m. 10
Bayhlith	do	p. m. 10
Ward Beecher	do	p. m. 10
James Lane	do	p. m. 10
Mark Twain	do	p. m. 10
Labstahay	do	p. m. 10

a Also treaty of October 11, 1842.

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List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1902, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
San Carlos, Ariz.—Continued.		
INDIAN POLICE—cont'd.		
Skillagay	Private	p.m.$10
Richard Waters	....do	p.m.10
Jim Smiley	....do	p.m.10
Lahtrohali	....do	p.m.10
Cheeay	....do	p.m.10
George Skatizah	....do	p.m.10
Santee, Nebr.[a]		
WHITE.		
George W. Saunders	Agent	1,500
George W. Ira	Physician	1,200
Amanda L. Baird	Financial clerk	1,000
Clyde L. Pittman	Asst. clerk	900
Benjamin D. Bayha	Overseer	720
James A. Granger	General mechanic.	720
Willard K. Clark	Physician	200
INDIANS.		
Henry Jones	Issue clerk	720
Thomas H. Kitto	Miller	600
Joseph M. Campbell	Engineer	600
Jacob Wilson	Blacksmith	600
Louis Robinett	Teamster	480
Thomas O. Knudson	Carpenter	480
William Bear	Blacksmith	400
Joseph A. Kitto	Asst. blacksmith	360
William H. Abraham	Asst. carpenter	360
Stephen Blacksmith	Addl. farmer	p.m.40
INDIAN POLICE.		
Antoine Rouillard	Private	p.m.10
Henry Trudell	....do	p.m.10
B. J. Young	....do	p.m.10
Solomon Ross	....do	p.m.10
Shoshone, Wyo.[b]		
WHITE.		
Herman G. Nickerson	Agent	1,500
Frank S. Sm[illegible]	Financial clerk	1,100
F. H. Welty	Physician	1,000
William L. Smith	Engineer and blacksmith.	900
John Niklos	Blacksmith	720
Gabriel Jorgensen	Carpenter	720
John Small	Miller	720
Mary C. Ramsey	Field matron	720
INDIANS.		
Charles H. Kealer	Carpenter	600
Sherman Coolidge	Issue clerk	600
Jack Shaved Head	Herder	600
George Terry	....do	600
Henry Lee Tyler	Teamster and laborer.	360
Josiah Oldman	Teamster	360
William Washington	Carpenters' apprentice.	240
Edward Wanstall	Blacksmiths' apprentice.	240
Chas. W. Bell	Fireman	240
Paul Revere	Interpreter	120
Jennie Driskell	....do	120
White St. Clair	Addl. farmer	p.m.60
William Shakespeare	....do	p.m.50
John Jesus	....do	p.m.60
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Shoshone, Wyo.—Continued.		
INDIAN POLICE.		
Shoyo	Captain	p.m.$15
Sherman Sage	1st lieutenant	p.m.15
David D. Hill	Private	p.m.10
William Penn	....do	p.m.10
Tinzoni	....do	p.m.10
Hugo Isis (Hogowidde)	....do	p.m.10
Woowatsie	....do	p.m.10
Sagua	....do	p.m.10
Amos	....do	p.m.10
Shovel Foot	....do	p.m.10
Gregory Blackburn	....do	p.m.10
Luther Shakespeare	....do	p.m.10
Quay Quitan	....do	p.m.10
Perry Shoyo	....do	p.m.10
Siletz, Oreg.		
WHITE.		
Z. T. Daniel	Physician	1,000
Rebecca M. McArthur	Financial clerk	900
INDIAN.		
William Towner	Addl. farmer	p.m.50
INDIAN POLICE.		
Coquelle Thompson	Private	p.m.10
Robert Felix	....do	p.m.10
Wm. Umatata	....do	p.m.10
George Wilbur	....do	p.m.10
Sisseton, S. Dak.		
INDIAN.		
Louis Marlow	Interpreter	120
INDIAN POLICE.		
John Nahotou	Private	p.m.10
John Take Williams	....do	p.m.10
Sam Maka	....do	p.m.10
Charles Blue Dog	....do	p.m.10
Jacob Ezekiel	....do	p.m.10
John King	....do	p.m.10
Southern Ute, Colo.[c]		
WHITE.		
Joseph O. Smith	Agent	1,400
John Wesch	Financial clerk	1,000
Allen R. Cromwell	Blacksmith	720
INDIANS.		
Nicolas Jeantet	Farmer	720
Antonio Trujillo	Asst. farmer	500
Louis Martinez	....do	400
Frank Martinez	Teamster	360
John Chewa	Asst. blacksmith	240
John Taylor	Interpreter	120
INDIAN POLICE.		
John Lyon	Captain	p.m.15
John Dale	Private	p.m.10
White Frost	....do	p.m.10
Henry Shoshone	....do	p.m.10
Isaac Peabody	....do	p.m.10

[a] Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.
[b] Also treaties of May 10, 1868, and July 3, 1868.
[c] Also treaties of October 7, 1863, and March 2, 1868.

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1902, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Southern Ute, Colo.—Continued.		
INDIAN POLICE—cont'd.		
Alfonso Knebler	Private	p.m.$10
John Adams	....do	p.m.10
Chas. Buck	....do	p.m.10
Cyrus Grove	....do	p.m.10
Rob Richards	....do	p.m.10
Asa House	....do	p.m.10
Job Armstrong	....do	p.m.10
John Hay	....do	p.m.10
Standing Rock, N. Dak.[a]		
WHITE.		
Geo. H. Bingenheimer	Agent	1,500
John Fiftite	Financial clerk	1,200
Charles L. Woods	Physician	1,200
Henry N. Crouse	Issue clerk	1,000
August P. Johnson	Butcher	720
Charles S. Bush	Farmer	720
Frank B. Steinmetz	Blacksmith	720
Herman Kollenbaum	Carpenter	720
Henry ten Brock	Harnessmaker	720
Dwight D. Wilbur	Addl. farmer	p.m.60
Arthur W. Hewitt	....do	p.m.60
Richard Fallon	....do	p.m.60
Aaron B. Yarnall	....do	p.m.60
INDIANS.		
John Tiokasin	Asst. carpenter	360
Charles De Rockbrain	Asst. farmer	300
Louis Kitkel	....do	300
John Pleets	....do	300
Marcellus Reditomahawk.	....do	300
Nick Cadotte	....do	300
Charles Marshall	....do	300
Joseph Pleets	Stableman	300
Charles Gayton	Asst. blacksmith	300
James Difficult	....do	300
Barney Truckblider	....do	300
Joachim Hafrychin	....do	300
Thomas Fly	....do	300
Maurice Martin	Asst. carpenter	300
Joseph Twin	....do	300
Herbert Buffalo Boy	....do	300
Andrew Brought	....do	300
John Hoksilato	Asst. harnessmaker.	240
William Sinte	Asst. carpenter	240
Henry Tobona	Asst. harnessmaker.	180
John Elk	Janitor and physician's asst.	180
Henry Medicinestone	Asst. carpenter	180
John S. Brown	Interpreter	120
Jack Treetop	Asst. blacksmith	120
Porcupine Tail	Asst. carpenter	120
Aaron C. Wells	Addl. farmer	p.m.60
Joseph Archambault	....do	p.m.60
John Grass, sr	Judge	p.m.10
Gabriel Grayeagle	....do	p.m.10
Miles Walker	....do	p.m.10
Joseph Natankinapa	....do	p.m.10
Alexander Middle	....do	p.m.10
INDIAN POLICE.		
David Standing Soldier	Captain	p.m.15
Joseph Brown Wolf	1st lieutenant	p.m.15
Oliver Looking Elk	2d lieutenant	p.m.15
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Standing Rock, N. Dak.—Continued.		
INDIAN POLICE—cont'd.		
Henry Medicine	Private	p.m.$10
Hugh Swifthawk	....do	p.m.10
James Yellow	....do	p.m.10
Eli Swiftengle	....do	p.m.10
Francis Fearless	....do	p.m.10
Jacob Crossbear	....do	p.m.10
Take Take the Gun	....do	p.m.10
David Seventeen	....do	p.m.10
Lewis Elk Natton	....do	p.m.10
James Amidst	....do	p.m.10
Albert Afaleyanani	....do	p.m.10
George Waubliegala	....do	p.m.10
Reuben Hinske	....do	p.m.10
Thomas Stone Man	....do	p.m.10
Louis Eagle Dog	....do	p.m.10
Jake Whitebull	....do	p.m.10
James Cedar	....do	p.m.10
Stephen Middle	....do	p.m.10
Moses Littleshield	....do	p.m.10
Weasa	....do	p.m.10
Eugene Little Soldier	....do	p.m.10
Maurice Brush Horns	....do	p.m.10
John White Horse	....do	p.m.10
Robert Hawk	....do	p.m.10
Andrew Ironroad	....do	p.m.10
Little Warrior	....do	p.m.10
Roman Nose	....do	p.m.10
George Shavel Bear	....do	p.m.10
Lewis Cross	....do	p.m.10
Joseph Two Bears	....do	p.m.10
Fool Bull	....do	p.m.10
White Shield	....do	p.m.10
Samuel Bearface	....do	p.m.10
William Good Dog	....do	p.m.10
Antoine De Rockbrain	....do	p.m.10
Old Crow	....do	p.m.10
Bobtail Tiger	....do	p.m.10
Daniel Ironroad	....do	p.m.10
George Looking Back	....do	p.m.10
Henry Red Thunder	....do	p.m.10
Thomas Winter	....do	p.m.10
Albert Walker	....do	p.m.10
James Carry the Moccasin	....do	p.m.10
Paul Middlebull	....do	p.m.10
Tongue River, Mont.[b]		
WHITE.		
James C. Clifford	Agent	1,500
William C. Kohlenberg	Clerk	1,200
Harold Tilleson	Blacksmith	720
August C. Stohr	Farmer	720
Martin Paulson	Addl. farmer	p.m.60
INDIANS.		
Robert Ridge Walker	Herder	400
Henry Playing Bear	Addl. farmer	400
George Brady	Asst. herder	320
Frank Wolf Voice	Interpreter	120
Willis Rowland	Addl. farmer	p.m.60
INDIAN POLICE.		
Tall Bull	Captain	p.m.15
Arapahoe Chief	1st lieutenant	p.m.15
Sponge	Private	p.m.10
Spotted Elk	....do	p.m.10
White Shield	....do	p.m.10

[a] Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.
[b] Also treaty of May 10, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

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List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1902, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Tongue River, Mont.—Continued.		
INDIAN POLICE—cont'd.		
Wolf Name	Private	p.m.$10
Teeth	do	p.m. 10
Black Wolf	do	p.m. 10
Little Sun	do	p.m. 10
Frank Red Bird	do	p.m. 10
Strange Owl	do	p.m. 10
One Bear	do	p.m. 10
Box Elder	do	p.m. 10
Z. Rowland	do	p.m. 10
Crazy Mule	do	p.m. 10
Red Man	do	p.m. 10
Lone Traveling Wolf	do	p.m. 10
Weasel Bear	do	p.m. 10
Bird Bear	do	p.m. 10
Robert Bear Black	do	p.m. 10
Wm. Short Tree	do	p.m. 10
John Squint Eyes	do	p.m. 10
Chas. Twin	do	p.m. 10
Chas. Lone Elk	do	p.m. 10
Black Crane	do	p.m. 10
Tulalip, Wash.		
WHITE.		
George Cumming	Clerk	900
Abram B. Arnold	Carpenter	720
Charles A. Reynolds	Addl. farmer	p.m. 50
Edward Bristow	do	p.m. 50
INDIANS.		
George Wyakes	Laborer	390
David Snapps	do	390
Richard Squi qui	Judge	p.m. 8
Gilbert Courville	do	p.m. 8
Sam Currier	do	p.m. 8
Charles George	do	p.m. 8
Charles Kee kuke	do	p.m. 8
Tyer George	do	p.m. 8
Norbert Hillaire	do	p.m. 8
Charles J. Thompson	do	p.m. 8
Peter Kwina	do	p.m. 8
Jno. Snohomish	do	p.m. 8
INDIAN POLICE.		
James Thomas	Captain	p.m. 15
Charles Wilbur	Private	p.m. 10
Philip John	do	p.m. 10
Charles Hillaire	do	p.m. 10
John Pearson	do	p.m. 10
Ed. Preston	do	p.m. 10
Henry Steve	do	p.m. 10
Peter Rogers	do	p.m. 10
George Louke	do	p.m. 10
Uintah and Ouray, Utah.[a]		
WHITE (UINTAH).		
Howell P. Myton	Agent	1,800
David S. Miller	Financial clerk	1,000
Henry B. Lloyd	Physician	1,000
Daniel M. Frost	Supt. irrigation	1,000
George W. Dickson	Miller and eng.	840
Ferdinand J. Schoewe	Butcher	840
Sam McAfee	Carpenter	720
John Otterstedt	Blacksmith	720
Lincoln H. Mitchell	Farmer	720
Frisby K. Bivens	Wheelwright	720
Bernard Ogden	Addl. farmer	p.m. 60

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Uintah and Ouray, Utah—Cont'd.		
INDIANS (UINTAH).		
Stacy Matlack	Issue clerk	$600
William Wash	Herder	100
Edgar Meritats	Stableman	400
John Murray	Asst. mechanic	300
Verney Mack	Interpreter	120
John Quip	Asst. mechanic	120
INDIAN POLICE (UINTAH).		
Bob Ridley	Captain	p.m. 15
Sapumis	Private	p.m. 10
Autach	do	p.m. 10
Joe Gross	do	p.m. 10
Red Cap	do	p.m. 10
John Yesto	do	p.m. 10
Charley Shreech	do	p.m. 10
Moquint	do	p.m. 10
Frank Parrlett	do	p.m. 10
Gilbert	do	p.m. 10
Ned	do	p.m. 10
Isaac Mawacheun	do	p.m. 10
WHITE (OURAY).		
Samuel A. Tate	Physician	1,000
William S. Smith	Supt. irrigation	1,000
E. F. Addis	Farmer	720
William D. Evans	Blacksmith	720
Wallace Stark	Carpenter	720
Hugh Owens	Farmer	720
INDIANS (OURAY).		
James A. Robb	Clerk	1,000
Ben New cow tee	Asst. herder	100
Jack Johnson	Laborer	100
James Chichimeb	Asst. mechanic	300
James Kanapatch	Ferryman	300
Charley Alhandra	Interpreter	120
James Cupota	Asst. mechanic	120
INDIAN POLICE (OURAY).		
Guerro Machits	Captain	p.m. 15
John Sullivan	Private	p.m. 10
Jake Yump	do	p.m. 10
Joseph Arrive	do	p.m. 10
Little Jim	do	p.m. 10
Stoke Shavanaux	do	p.m. 10
William Wisslup	do	p.m. 10
Umatilla, Oreg.		
WHITE.		
Charles Wilkins	Agent	1,200
Louis J. Perkins	Physician	1,000
Charles M. Robinson	Clerk	900
INDIANS.		
Andrew J. Lewis	Teamster and laborer.	480
Albert J. Minthorn	Interpreter	120
Long Hair	Judge	p.m. 8
Peo peo tow yash	do	p.m. 8
INDIAN POLICE.		
John Shom keen	Captain	p.m. 15
Pe wap tre ow	Private	p.m. 10
Mo tan le	do	p.m. 10
Wat e wat e how Ish	do	p.m. 10
Narcisse Bushman	do	p.m. 10
Ya mow it	do	p.m. 10

[a] Also treaties of October 7, 1863, and March 2, 1868.

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1902, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Union, Ind. T.		
WHITE.		
J. Blair Shoenfelt	Agent	$2,500
Dana H. Kelsey	Clerk	1,800
J. Fentress Wisdom	do	1,800
Lyman K. Lane	Financial clerk	1,440
Harry E. Carpenter	Bookkeeper	1,200
Harry S. Bradley	Clerk	1,200
Blanche Oppenheimer	Stenographer	1,000
William M. Crawford	do	1,000
William A. Carlin	do	1,000
Pearl M. Eddleman	do	1,000
George H. Mills	Bookkeeper	1,000
Alfred Taylor	Janitor	540
Griffin Taylor	Messenger	300
INDIAN POLICE.		
J. W. Ellis	Captain	p.m. 15
John G. West	1st lieutenant	p.m. 15
Alfred McCay	2d lieutenant	p.m. 15
Joseph Ward	Sergeant	p.m. 10
C. W. Plummer	Private	p.m. 10
Arthur F. Chamberlain	do	p.m. 10
Wm. H. Cully	do	p.m. 10
J. Hamp Willis	do	p.m. 10
Imy R. Boone	do	p.m. 10
Samuel Haynes	do	p.m. 10
Peter Maytubby, jr.	do	p.m. 10
R. Gray	do	p.m. 10
William M. Standay	do	p.m. 10
Lewis Hardage	do	p.m. 10
Dan Bryant	do	p.m. 10
Warm Springs, Oreg.		
WHITE.		
Edgar Bates	Physician	900
John T. Dizney	Blacksmith	720
INDIANS.		
Charles Pitt	Interpreter	100
Thomas Palmer	Judge	p.m. 8
Nena Patt	do	p.m. 8
Albert Kuck up	do	p.m. 8
INDIAN POLICE.		
Jim Staeona	Captain	p.m. 15
Harry Miller	Private	p.m. 10
John Anderson	do	p.m. 10
Perry Kuckup	do	p.m. 10
Jim Patt	do	p.m. 10
Joe Henning	do	p.m. 10
Abraham	do	p.m. 10
Pelatt	do	p.m. 10
Paiute Jerry	do	p.m. 10
James Scott	do	p.m. 10
Western Shoshoni, Nev.		
WHITE.		
Ida M. Asbury	Clerk	900
Hugh E. Kennedy	Farmer	720
James L. Carroll	Carpenter	720
George W. Irons	Blacksmith	720
INDIANS.		
Hiram Price	Laborer	360
James B. Hall	Blacksmith's apprentice.	180
Captain Sam	Judge	p.m. 8
Charlie Hank	do	p.m. 8
William Ruby	do	p.m. 8

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Western Shoshone, Nev.—Cont'd.		
INDIAN POLICE.		
John Dave	Captain	p.m.$15
Charley Damon	Private	p.m. 10
George Bitt	do	p.m. 10
Johnnie Pronto	do	p.m. 10
Charlie Thomas	do	p.m. 10
Dick Smith	do	p.m. 10
White Earth, Minn.		
WHITE.		
Simon Michelet	Agent	1,800
Simon W. Smith	Physician	1,200
Lindley A. Parkinson	do	1,000
James E. Carman	do	900
Ralph E. Lovett	Financial clerk	900
Arnold A. Ledeboer	Issue clerk	800
J. B. Louzon	Carpenter	720
INDIANS.		
John T. Van Metre	Clerk	1,200
Theo. H. Beaulieu	Asst. clerk	900
Martin Branchaud	Blacksmith	720
Charles Martin	do	720
Louis Martin	do	720
Joseph E. Perrault	Asst. clerk	720
Theo. B. Beaulieu	Farmer	600
Paul Fairbanks	Teamster	480
Geo. Lufkins	Laborer and acting interpreter.	360
Peter King	Asst. carpenter	300
George Fox	Asst. blacksmith.	300
Frank B. Warren	Judge	p.m. 10
Fred Smith	do	p.m. 8
S. S. McArthur	do	p.m. 8
INDIAN POLICE.		
Joseph Louzon	Captain	p.m. 15
Peter Parker	Private	p.m. 10
Ed. Tanner	do	p.m. 10
George Walters	do	p.m. 10
Peter J. Perrault	do	p.m. 10
James Madison	do	p.m. 10
John Rock	do	p.m. 10
George Rock	do	p.m. 10
Alfred J. Warren	do	p.m. 10
Charles A. Thompson	do	p.m. 10
Louis Caswell	do	p.m. 10
D. F. Porter	do	p.m. 10
Yakima, Wash.		
WHITE.		
Jay Lynch	Agent	1,600
Warren H. Brown	Clerk	1,000
George N. McLoughlin	Physician	1,000
John S. Churchward	Addl. farmer	p.m. 50
INDIANS.		
Abe Lincoln	Blacksmith	720
James Butler	Teamster	360
Patrick Celestin	Interpreter	100
Joseph Tweyuth	Judge	p.m. 5
Yallup	do	p.m. 5
Yow Yow an	do	p.m. 5
INDIAN POLICE.		
Chas. Olney	Captain	p.m. 15
Frank See lat see	Private	p.m. 10

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List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1902, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Yakima, Wash.—Continued.		
INDIAN POLICE—cont'd.		
Jacob Ah lo wich escum.	Private.	p.m. $10
Sam Ambrose	do	p.m. 10
Paul Hop to wit	do	p.m. 10
William Adams	do	p.m. 10
George Olney	do	p.m. 10
John See lat see	do	p.m. 10
Yankton, S. Dak.		
WHITE.		
Philip S. Everest	Clerk	$1,200
Oliver M. Chapman	Physician	1,200
Donald R. Osborn	Leasing clerk	1,000
James Brown	Farmer	720
Frank H. Craig	General mechanic.	720
Berta D. Staley	Assistant clerk	600
John A. McKay	Addl. farmer	p.m. 60
INDIANS.		
David Simmons	Storekeeper	800
L. Claymore	Blacksmith	480
Tom Benton	Wagon maker	360
J. Rondell	Carpenter	300
Louis Shunk	Blacksmith	300
Isaac Deon	Stable man	300
Charles Jones	Teamster	300
Joseph T. Cook	Carpenter	300
Charles La Plant	Blacksmith	300
Eli Brockway	Harness maker.	300
J. Butcher	Butcher	120
William T. Selwyn	Addl. farmer	p.m. 40
David Zephier	do	p.m. 40
Felix F. Brunot	do	p.m. 40
Alfred C. Smith	do	p.m. 40
Red Horse	Judge	p.m. 10
Mathew Arnold	do	p.m. 10
Luke Red Bird	do	p.m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.		
John Omaha	Captain	p.m. 15
Ed Yellowbird	Private	p.m. 10
Iron Hawk	do	p.m. 10
Dog Boy	do	p.m. 10
John Whitemouse	do	p.m. 10
Daniel Bubuna	do	p.m. 10
Charles Thunderhorse	do	p.m. 10
Eugene Bull	do	p.m. 10
INDIAN SERVICE—MISCELLANEOUS.		
Indian commissioners.		
Merrill E. Gates	Secretary	2,000
Eliphalet Whittlesey		None.
Albert K. Smiley		None.
William H. Lyon		None.
Joseph T. Jacobs		None.
William D. Walker		None.
Philip C. Garrett		None.
Darwin R. James		None.
William M. Beardshear		None.
Archbishop Patrick J. Ryan, D. D.		None.
INDIAN SERVICE—MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.		
Indian inspectors.		
Cyrus Beede		$2,500
James McLaughlin		2,500
J. George Wright		2,500
Chas. F. Nesler		2,000
Arthur M. Tinker		2,500
James E. Jenkins		2,500
Special Indian agents.		
Samuel L. Taggart		2,000
Eugene MacComas		2,000
Daniel W. Manchester		2,000
Charles S. McNichols		2,000
Frank M. Conser		2,000
Special allotting agents.		
William A. Winder		p.d. $8
John K. Rankin		p.d. 8
Miss Helen P. Clarke		p.d. 8
William E. Casson		p.d. 8
George A. Keepers		p.d. 8
John H. Knight		p.d. 8
Miss Alice C. Fletcher		p.d. 8
Sylvan Winter		p.d. 8
Charles F. Larrabee[b]		None.
Superintendent of Indian schools.		
Miss Estelle Reel		3,000
Supervisors of Indian schools.		
Albert O. Wright		1,500
Edwin L. Chalcraft		1,500
Millard F. Holland		1,500
Jesse F. House		1,500
John Charles (construction).		2,500
Robert M. Pringle (engineering).		2,500
Superintendent of schools in the Indian Territory.		
John D. Benedict		3,500
School supervisor for Choctaw Nation in Indian Territory.		
Calvin Ballard		1,500
School supervisor for Cherokee Nation in Indian Territory.		
Benjamin S. Coppock		1,500
School supervisor for Creek Nation in Indian Territory.		
Miss Alice M. Robertson.		1,500
School supervisor for Chickasaw Nation in Indian Territory.		
George Beck		1,500

[a] Chief of land division in Office of Indian Affairs. [b] Also treaty of April 19, 1858.

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1902, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN SERVICE—MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.		
Supervising engineer of town sites in Indian Territory.		
Howard V. Hinckley		$2,000
Coal and asphalt mine trustees for Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.		
Charles D. Carter		(a)
Napoleon B. Ainsworth		(b)
Superintendent of irrigation, Crow Reservation.		
Walter B. Hill		2,000
Commissioner for lands of Puyallup Reservation.		
Clinton A. Snowden		2,000
Farmer in charge Digger Indians in California.		
George O. Grist		900
Special agent in charge Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior.		
John O. Zellen		700
General superintendent of logging.		
Joseph R. Farr		2,000
Commissioner to negotiate with Crow, Flathead, and other Indians.		
Charles G. Hoyt		p.d. 8
Superintendent of irrigation, Pueblo and Jicarilla reservations.		
John B. Harper		2,000
Indian trade supervisor, Osage Agency.		
Herbert C. Ripley		1,800
Special agent for Kaibab Indians in Utah.		
Joel H. Johnson		50
Superintendent of irrigation.		
George Butler		2,000
Special attorney for Pueblo Indians of New Mexico.		
Elijah J. Abbott		1,500
INDIAN SERVICE—MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.		
Town-site commissioners and appraisers for Choctaw Nation.		
John A. Sterrett		p.d. $5
Thomas W. Hunter		p.d. 5
Clerk to commission.		
Charles A. Wilson		1,000
Stenographer to commission.		
George R. Harris		1,000
Town-site commissioners and appraiser for Chickasaw Nation.		
Arthur W. Hefley		p.d. 5
Wesley B. Burney		p.d. 5
Clerk to commission.		
Ben. C. Johnson		1,000
Stenographer to commission.		
W. Dean James		1,000
Town-site commissioners and appraisers for Creek Nation.		
Dwight W. Tuttle		p.d. 5
Henry C. Linn		p.d. 5
G. A. Alexander		p.d. 5
Miscellaneous town-site employees in Indian Territory.		
Edward P. Champlin	Clerk	1,200
William H. Trapp	do	1,000
Clarence G. McKoin	do	1,000
John G. Joyce, Jr.	Asst. supervising engineer.	1,600
William G. Rawles	Surveyor	1,900
E. E. Colby	do	p.m. 100
John F. Fisher	do	p.m. 100
Joseph T. Payne	do	p.m. 100
C. E. Phillips	do	p.m. 100
Charles L. Wood	do	p.m. 100
Mark Kirkpatrick	do	p.m. 100
J. Gus Patton	do	p.m. 100
Sam P. Matthews	do	p.m. 100
William E. McElree	do	p.m. 100
Frank F. Sweet	do	p.m. 100
S. A. Cobb	Draftsman	p.m. 100
Harry T. Kerr	do	p.m. 100
Charles L. Grimes	Transit man	p.m. 100
J. Frank Ryan	do	p.m. 100
Henry M. Tinker	do	p.m. 125
Earl Miller	do	p.m. 75
Julian Burney	do	p.m. 90
Merritt A. Howerton	do	p.m. 100
John G. Hough	do	p.m. 100
Charles B. Stebbins	do	p.m. 110
Albert H. Collins	do	p.m. 100
Indian warehouse, Chicago.		
Roger C. Spooner	Superintendent	3,000
Frank Sorenson	Clerk	1,200
Nelson Barrell	Financial clerk.	1,080

[a] Detailed from Office of Secretary of the Interior. [b] Salary fixed and paid by Indians.

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List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1902, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN SERVICE—MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.		
Indian warehouse, New York.		
Fred H. Wilson	Financial clerk	$1,600
Frederick F. Meyer, jr.	Chief clerk	1,400
Arend Brunjes, jr.	Clerk	p.m.100
Indian warehouse, Omaha.		
Richard C. Jordan	Superintendent	1,800
William O. Thomas	Clerk	1,200
John O. Palmer	Laborer	p.m.60
Vincent D. Lilly	do	p.m.60
Acoma and Laguna pueblos.		
Paul J. Smith	Addl. farmer	p.m.60
Zuni Pueblo.		
Jolie A. Palin	Field matron	720
Acoma Pueblo.		
Mabel W. Collins	Field matron	600
Laguna Pueblo.		
Sarah A. Peake	Field matron	600
Walker River Reservation, Nev.		
WHITE.		
Arthur Ellison	Farmer	800
Mary A. Coady	Field matron	720
INDIAN POLICE.		
George B. Henry	Captain	p.m.15
James Josephus	Private	p.m.10
James Vipont	do	p.m.10
Robert Scott	do	p.m.10
Jerome Benjamin	do	p.m.10
Kickapoo and Shawnee, Oklahoma.		
WHITE.		
Walter F. Dickens	Financial clerk	900
Elizabeth Test	Field matron	600
Joseph Clark	Addl. farmer	p.m.50
INDIANS.		
Charles Moore	Blacksmith	700
Alford Thompson	Messenger	300
INDIAN POLICE.		
Abraham Weldfelt	Private	p.m.10
Peter Washington	do	p.m.10
Andrew Whipple	do	p.m.10
Moqui School, Arizona.		
WHITE.		
Sarah E. Abbott	Field matron	720
Anna J. Ritter	do	720
INDIANS.		
Rex Moona	Interpreter	120
Calleni	Judge	p.m. 8
Quolngnawa	do	p.m. 8
Houani	do	p.m. 8
INDIAN SERVICE—MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.		
Moqui School, Arizona.		
INDIAN POLICE.		
Cap	Captain	p.m.$15
Adam	Private	p.m.10
Secavema	do	p.m.10
Hosteen Sheenso	do	p.m.10
Shoemaker	do	p.m.10
Johnny	do	p.m.10
Eastern Cherokee School, North Carolina.		
INDIAN POLICE.		
David Owl	Private	p.m.10
Show George	do	p.m.10
Taos Pueblo.		
WHITE.		
Isaac W. Dwire	Addl. farmer	p.m.60
Jemez and Zia pueblos.		
WHITE.		
Stephen B. White	Addl. farmer	p.m.60
Walapai and Havasupai, Arizona.		
WHITE.		
Francis S. Calfee	Field matron	720
Albert C. Burnett	Addl. farmer	p.m.60
INDIAN POLICE.		
Sun jin na me	Private	p.m.10
James Fielding	do	p.m.10
Sam Hauson	do	p.m.10
Vesnor	do	p.m.10
Lanoman	do	p.m.10
Mat a ma	do	p.m.10
Flandreau School, S. Dak.		
INDIAN.		
Joseph Carrow	Overseer	300
Western Navajo School, Ariz.		
WHITE.		
William V. Parkinson	Addl. farmer	p.m.60
Fort Mojave School, Ariz.		
INDIAN POLICE.		
Lawrence Citaway	Private	p.m.10
Oneida School, Wis.		
INDIAN POLICE.		
John Archiquette	Captain	p.m.15
John Reed	Private	p.m.10
Leonard Smith	do	p.m.10
Henry Coulon	do	p.m.10
William Silas	do	p.m.10

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1902, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN SERVICE—MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.		
San Xavier Reservation and Indian villages in Pima County, Ariz.		
WHITE.		
John M. Berger	Addl. farmer	p.m.$65
INDIAN POLICE.		
Hugh Norris	Private	p.m.10
Santiago	do	p.m.10
Andres Castillo	do	p.m.10
Ouiton Insane Asylum, S. Dak.		
Oscar S. Gifford	Superintendent	2,500
John F. Turner	Physician and assistant superintendent.	1,300
Charles M. Seely	Financial clerk	1,100
Commissioners to negotiate with Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Muskogee (or Creek), and Seminole Indians.		
Henry L. Dawes		5,000
Tams Bixby		5,000
Thomas B. Needles		5,000
Clifton R. Breckinridge.		5,000
Employees to Commission.		
Philip B. Hopkins	Chief law clerk	2,000
Allison L. Aylesworth[a]	Secretary	1,980
Hurxthal V. V. Smith	Disbursing agt.	1,200
John Adams	Clerk	p.m.100
Harry R. Anderson	Field assistant	p.m.100
William H. Angell	Clerk	p.m.125
Samuel A. Apple	Stenographer	p.m.100
Richard Atnip	Teamster	p.m. 35
Allen Babb	do	p.m. 35
Charles T. Babb	Moundman	p.m. 35
E. C. Backenstoce	Creek appraiser commissioner.	p.m.100
Eugene C. Bagwell	Stenographer	p.m.100
Harry L. Baker	Surv. in charge	p.m.110
Joseph R. Baker	Law clerk	p.m.125
N. K. Baker	Clerk	p.m.100
William O. Beall	do	p.m.150
J. J. Beavers	Law clerk	p.m.125
Hal Belford	Stenographer	p.m.100
Anna Bell	do	p.m.100
S. W. Benedict	Surv. in charge	p.m.110
Milo Blair	Stenographer	p.m. 75
Jerry B. Bond	Cook	p.m. 30
Frances S. Botefuhr	Stenographer	p.m. 75
John Brandt	Surveyor's asst	p.m. 30
Champ W. Brown	do	p.m. 60
Frances R. Brown	Stenographer	p.m.100
Andrew Bucher	Axman	p.m. 30
Butler Bushyhead	Surveyor's asst	p.m. 30
John Campbell	Teamster	p.m. 35
John H. Carlock	Surv. in charge	p.m.110
William L. Carothers	Teamster	p.m. 30
Jesse O. Carr	Stenographer	p.m.100
William J. Cassidy	Surveyor	p.m.100
Alfred R. Cheever	Stenographer	p.m.100
James Cherry	Messenger	p.m. 30
Nathaniel D. Christian	Surveyor	p.m.100
John Clark	Axman	p.m. 30
INDIAN SERVICE—MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.		
Employees to Commission—Continued.		
Jesse C. Cobb	Field assistant	p.m.$60
Joe Cobb	Surveyor's asst	p.m. 30
Wm. J. Cook	Clerk	p.m.125
John T. Cooper	Surveyor's asst	p.m. 30
Leslie Cramer	Clerk	p.m. 75
Rutherford R. Cravens	do	p.m.100
Arthur G. Cronlinger	Stenographer	p.m. 75
Eugene Crosthwait	Surveyor	p.m.100
Margaret Crutsinger	Stenographer	p.m. 75
Lora Cummings	Sten. and Inter.	p.m. 60
David Curns	Cook	p.m. 30
A. A. Davidson	Law clerk	p.m.125
Joel W. Davis	Axman	p.m. 30
C. S. Dawson	Clerk	p.m.110
Horace E. Day	do	p.m.100
Kate De Bord	Stenographer	p.m. 75
James S. Dodson	Clerk	p.m.100
Samuel B. Douthit	Teamster	p.m. 35
J. M. Doyle	do	p.m. 35
Thomas S. Dulany	Surveyor's asst	p.m. 30
Millard F. Earley	Clerk	p.m.115
Leo Eddy	Surveyor's asst	p.m. 60
Earle R. Emerson	do	p.m. 30
Guy L. V. Emerson	Law clerk	p.m.125
Edwin G. Evans	Surveyor's asst	p.m. 30
Rees Evans	Clerk	p.m.115
Thomas J. Farrar	do	p.m.100
Grant Foreman	Law clerk	p.m.125
Sidney J. Forrest	Surveyor's asst	p.m. 30
Samuel W. Foster	Clerk	p.m.100
Wirt Franklin	Stenographer	p.m.100
George L. Freeman	Axman	p.m. 30
James W. Freeman	Surveyor's asst	p.m. 30
J. G. Funderburk	do	p.m. 30
Edward C. Funk	Clerk	p.m. 60
Wesley Garrison	Surveyor's asst	p.m. 30
Silas G. Garvin	Cook	p.m. 30
J. Lawrence Gary	Clerk	p.m. 60
James K. Gibson	do	p.m.100
Jo Somervell Gibson	Surveyor	p.m.100
William Gilloren	Teamster	p.m. 30
Maurice E. Gilmore	Surv. in charge	p.m.110
G. W. Grayson	Creek appraiser commissioner.	p.m.100
M. D. Green	Stenographer	p.m.100
H. C. F. Hackbusch	Clerk	p.m.100
Henry G. Hains	Stenographer	p.m.100
William R. Hall	Surveyor's asst	p.m. 30
Gertrude Hanna	Stenographer	p.m. 85
William R. Harris	Rodman	p.m. 30
William J. Hastain	Stenographer	p.m. 75
Robert Hawkins	Cook	p.m. 30
Wyatt S. Hawkins	Surveyor	p.m.100
James H. Henderson	Surveyor's asst	p.m. 30
John H. Henderson	do	p.m. 30
Henry Hickman	Assistant cook	p.m. 20
A. N. Hightower	Surveyor's asst	p.m. 30
P. H. Hillin	Rodman	p.m. 30
Floyd Hines	Surveyor's asst	p.m. 30
Oliver C. Hinkle	Stenographer	p.m. 75
T. H. Hollingsworth	Clerk	p.m.100
Frank J. Hopkins	do	p.m. 15
John C. Howell	Chainman	p.m. 35
May Hudson	Stenographer	p.m. 85
Charles W. Hughes	Chainman	p.m. 30
William Hutchinson	Stenographer	p.m.100
Bruce C. Jones	do	p.m.100
William Jones	Chainman	p.m. 35
William H. Jordan	Surveyor's asst	p.m. 30
M. E. Kaufman	Stenographer	p.m.100
Charles N. Kay	Teamster	p.m. 35
Arthur Kayser	Law clerk	p.m.125
James H. Keith	Chainman	p.m. 30

[a] Detailed from office of Secretary of the Interior.

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List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1902, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN SERVICE—MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.		
Employees to Commissioner—Continued.		
Earl L. Kelly	Stenographer	p. m. $75
Henry C. Keseler	Creek appraiser commissioner	p. m. 100
Wynifred Ketcham	Clerk	p. m. 75
Charles Kinzey	Chief teamster	p. m. 60
William King	Chainman	p. m. 30
Fred V. Kinkade	Stenographer	p. m. 75
Charles S. Knight	Axman	p. m. 30
Sam Lawyer	Surveyor's asst.	p. m. 30
Hunt Lee	....do	p. m. 30
Harlow A. Leckley	Law clerk	p. m. 125
Frank Lewis	Surv. in charge	p. m. 110
John G. Lieber	Chief clerk	p. m. 150
David O. Lloyd	Clerk	p. m. 75
A. H. Luce	Surveyor's asst.	p. m. 30
James H. Lynch	Clerk	p. m. 75
Moses P. Lyon	Draftsman	p. m. 100
Frederick T. Marr	Clerk	p. m. 150
William T. Martin	....do	p. m. 100
Charles L. Mielenz	Stenographer	p. m. 100
Edward Merrick	Law clerk	p. m. 125
Ella Mielenz	Stenographer	p. m. 75
Edward B. Miller	....do	p. m. 100
J. Y. Miller	....do	p. m. 75
Benjamin A. Mills	Surveyor's asst	p. m. 30
Junius Moore	Field asst	p. m. 75
W. S. D. Moore	Surv. in charge	p. m. 110
Joseph McCoy	Law clerk	p. m. 125
G. Holland McDavitt	Clerk	p. m. 100
Archibald McElrath	Stenographer	p. m. 100
Dice McIntosh	Janitor	p. m. 35
Albert G. McMillan	Stenographer	p. m. 100
Homer Needles	Clerk	p. m. 100
William H. Nelson	Cook	p. m. 30
Ira S. Niles	Stenographer	p. m. 100
John O. O'Bryan	Surveyor	p. m. 100
Carl Patterson	Field asst	p. m. 60
Frank Payne	Surveyor's asst	p. m. 30
Edward H. Peithman	Teamster	p. m. 35
Henry Pfiel	Messenger	p. m. 10
Lewis W. Pitts	Surveyor's asst	p. m. 30
S. C. Pitts	Draftsman	p. m. 125
Oscar C. Rabenneck	Surveyor's asst	p. m. 30
Clarence A. Reid	....do	p. m. 30
Philip G. Reuter	Clerk	p. m. 150
Chillon Riley	Law clerk	p. m. 125
Harry C. Risien	Stenographer	p. m. 100
George Dick Rodgers	Law clerk	p. m. 125
Gustav Rosenwinkel	Stenographer	p. m. 100
John O. Rosson	....do	p. m. 100
Edward G. Rothenberger	Clerk	p. m. 100
Charles H. Sawyer	Law clerk	p. m. 125
John Sharron	Storekeeper	p. m. 60
David Shelby	Clerk	p. m. 125
Frank A. Shellenberger	Surveyor's asst	p. m. 30
John Ward Shuster	Clerk	p. m. 75
Elmer Smith	Surveyor	p. m. 100
Samuel E. Smith	Clerk	p. m. 100
George W. Snelgrove	Assistant cook	p. m. 20
INDIAN SERVICE—MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.		
Employees to Commissioner—Continued.		
John Steward	Rodman	p. m. $30
Robert S. Strict	Stenographer	p. m. 100
William J. Sullivan	Law clerk	p. m. 125
Lou R. Toubner	Draftsman	p. m. 110
John H. Thomas	Clerk	p. m. 100
Gilbert T. Thompson, Jr.	Surveyor	p. m. 100
J. E. Tidwell	Chainman	p. m. 30
J. Benjamin Toomer	Moundman	p. m. 35
Garfield Turner	Cook	p. m. 30
Charles B. Ury	Surveyor's asst	p. m. 30
Alexander Vann	Asst. cook	p. m. 20
Charles Von Welse	Law clerk	p. m. 125
Simon R. Walkingstick	Clerk	p. m. 75
W. W. Wallace	....do	p. m. 100
George W. Walter	Surveyor in charge	p. m. 110
Charles Ward	Axman	p. m. 30
J. M. Ward	Surveyor's asst	p. m. 30
Josiah O. Warriner	Clerk	p. m. 100
Charles E. Webster	....do	p. m. 60
William F. Wells	....do	p. m. 125
Bert H. Wheeler	Field asst	p. m. 60
Clarence B. Whiteside	Surveyor's asst	p. m. 30
James C. Wilkinson	Chairman Creek appraiser commission	p. m. 110
Milton D. Williams	Surveyor's asst	p. m. 30
Mehy M. Williford	Teamster	p. m. 35
Robert G. Wilson	Chainman	p. m. 35
Dave Winbray	Surveyor	p. m. 100
Clara Mitchell Wood	Stenographer	p. m. 75
Isaac O. Woodruff	Surveyor's asst	p. m. 30
Charles N. Wrigley	Law clerk	p. m. 125
Myra Young	Stenographer	p. m. 100
Territory of Alaska.		
POLICE.		
George Kostroinetinoff	Captain	p. m. 15
Thlan tech	....do	p. m. 15
Frederick L. Moore	....do	p. m. 15
James Jackson	Private	p. m. 10
Augustus Bean	....do	p. m. 10
Daniel Benson	....do	p. m. 10
William H. Lewis	....do	p. m. 10
Thomas Snuck	....do	p. m. 10
Edmond Kadashan	....do	p. m. 10
Joseph Howard	....do	p. m. 10
George Kla hautch	....do	p. m. 10
Chas. Are Kar snuck	....do	p. m. 10
Seward Kung	....do	p. m. 10
David Willard	....do	p. m. 10
Son I hat	....do	p. m. 10
Na ho dos ish	....do	p. m. 10
Koo tuck teek	....do	p. m. 10
Willis Hammond	....do	p. m. 10
Kla tee do	....do	p. m. 10
Geoffry Parker	....do	p. m. 10
J. E. Coffin	....do	p. m. 10

ADDRESSES OF COMMISSIONERS AND OTHERS.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES.

Darwin R. James, *chairman*, 220 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Merrill E. Gates, *secretary*, Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C.
E. Whittlesey, 8 Iowa circle, Washington, D. C.
Albert K. Smiley, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.
William D. Walker, Buffalo, N. Y.
Joseph T. Jacobs, 254 Warren avenue (west), Detroit, Mich.
Phillip C. Garrett, Philadelphia, Pa.
Andrew S. Draper, Urbana, Ill.
Chas. J. Bonaparte, 216 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md.
Patrick J. Ryan, 225 North Eighteenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

INSPECTORS.

J. George Wright, of South Dakota.
James McLaughlin, of North Dakota.
Charles F. Nesler, of New Jersey.
Jno. E. Edwards, of Montana.
Cyrus Beede, of Iowa.
Arthur M. Tinker, of Massachusetts.
Jas. E. Jenkins, of Iowa.
William H. Code (irrigation engineer), of Arizona.

SPECIAL INDIAN AGENTS.

Samuel L. Taggart, of Iowa.
Eugene McComas, of Illinois.
Daniel W. Manchester, of Ohio.
Chas. S. McNichols, of Arizona.
Frank M. Conser, of Ohio.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Estelle Reel, Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C.

SUPERVISORS OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Edwin L. Chalcraft, of Washington.
Albert O. Wright, of Wisconsin.
Millard F. Holland, of Maryland.
Chas. H. Dickson, of Indiana.
John Charles (construction), of Wisconsin.
Robert M. Pringle (engineering), of Missouri.
Jesse F. House, of Ohio.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INSANE ASYLUM, CANTON, S. DAK.

Oscar S. Gifford, of South Dakota.

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. W. H. Ketcham, 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.

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Friends, Orthodox: Edw. M. Wistar, 905 Provident Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Methodist Missionary Society: Rev. A. B. Leonard, 150 Fifth avenue, New York.
Methodist (Southern): Rev. W. R. Lambeth, 346 Public square, Nashville, Tenn.
Mennonite Missions: Rev. A. B. Shelby, Quakertown, Pa.
Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions: Rev. F. F. Ellinwood, D. D., 156 Fifth avenue, New York.
Presbyterian Board of Home Missions: Rev. Chas. L. Thompson, D. D., 156 Fifth avenue, New York.
Presbyterian (Southern) Home Mission Board: Rev. J. N. Craig, D. D., Inman Building, 22½ 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 or detached parts of agencies, with post-office and telegraph addresses of agents and superintendents.

Agency.	Agent or Superintendent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
ARIZONA.			
Colorado River	Jesse C. Moore, school supt	Parker, Yuma County, Ariz	Mellen, Ariz.
Fort Apache	C. W. Cronse	Whiteriver, Ariz	Whiteriver, via Holbrook, Ariz.
Moqui (Hopi)	Chas. E. Burton	Keams Canyon, Ariz	Holbrook, Ariz.
Navaho	Geo. W. Hayzlett	Fort Defiance, Ariz	Keams Canyon, Ariz.
Pima	Jas. B. Alexander, school supt	Sacaton, Pinal County, Ariz	Casa Grande, Ariz.
San Carlos	Geo. D. Corson	San Carlos, Ariz	San Carlos, Ariz.
Truxton Canyon	Jas. S. Perkins, school supt	Truxton, Ariz	Hackberry, Ariz.
Western Navaho, Ariz	M. J. Needham, school supt	Tuba, Ariz	Flagstaff, Ariz.
Zuni Pueblo	Douglass G. Graham, school supt	Zuni, N. Mex	Gallup, N. Mex.
CALIFORNIA.			
Hupa Valley	Frank Kyselka, 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	Roseforк, Bingham County, Idaho	Roseforк, Idaho.
Lemhi	Edw. M. Yeatman, school supt	Lemhi Agency, Lemhi County, Idaho	Red Rock, Mont.
Nez Perce	Earle T. McArthur, school supt	Lapwai, Nez Perces County, Idaho	North Lapwai, Idaho.
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Quapaw	Horace B. Durant, school supt	Wyandotte, Ind. T	Wyandotte, Ind. T.
Union	J. B. Shoenfelt	Muskogee, Ind. T	Muskogee, Ind. T.
IOWA.			
Sac and Fox	Wm. G. Malin	Toledo, Iowa	Toledo, Iowa.
KANSAS.			
Potawatomi and Great Nemaha	W. R. Honnell	Nadeau, Jackson County, Kans	Hoyt, Kans.
MINNESOTA.			
Leech Lake	Maj. Geo. L. Scott, U. S. Army	Onigum, Minn	Walker, Minn.
White Earth	Simon Michelet	White Earth, Becker County, Minn	Detroit, Minn.

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List of Indian agencies or detached parts of agencies with post-office and telegraph addresses of agents and superintendents—Continued.

Agency.	Agent or superintendent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
MONTANA.			
Blackfeet	Jas. H. Monteath	Browning, Teton County, Mont.	Durham, Mont.
Crow	Saml. G. Reynolds	Crow Agency, Mont.	Crow Agency, Mont.
Flathead	Wm. H. Smead	Jocko, Missoula County, Mont	Arlee, Mont., and telephone to agency.
Fort Belknap	Wm. R. Logan	Harlem, Choteau County, Mont.	Harlem Station, Mont.
Fort Peck	C. P. 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	Sioux City, Iowa.
Santee	Geo. W. Saunders, school supt	Santee Agency, Knox County, Nebr	Springfield, S. Dak.
NEVADA.			
Nevada	Fred B. Spriggs, school supt	Wadsworth, Washoe County, Nev.	Wadsworth, Nev.
Western Shoshoni	Calvin Asbury, school supt	Owyhee, Nev.	Elko, Nev.
Walker River	Under Carson School		
NEW MEXICO.			
Mescalero	Jas. A. Carroll, school supt	Mescalero, Donna Ana County, N. Mex.	Tularosa, N. Mex.
Jicarilla	H. H. Johnson, school supt	Dulce, N. Mex	Lumberton, N. Mex.
Pueblo	Under Albuquerque and Santa Fé schools.		
NEW YORK.			
New York	B. B. Weber	Salamanca, Cattaraugus County, N. Y	Salamanca, N. Y.
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Eastern Cherokee	Henry W. Spray, school supt	Cherokee, N. C.	Whittier, N. C.
NORTH DAKOTA.			
Devils Lake	F. O. Getchell	Fort Totten, Benson County, N. Dak	Devils Lake, N. Dak.
Fort Berthold	Amzi W. Thomas	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.			
Cantonment	Byron E. White, school supt	Cantonment, Okla	Cantonment, via O'Keene, Okla.
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Maj. G. W. H. Stouch, U. S. Army	Darlington, Okla	Darlington, via El 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.
Pawnee	Geo. L. Harvey, school supt	Pawnee, Okla	Pawnee, Okla.
Ponca, Otoe, and Oakland	John Jensen	Whitecagle, Okla	Whitecagle, Okla.
Sac and Fox	Ross Guffin	Sac and Fox Agency, Okla	Stroud, Okla., and telephone to agency.
Shawnee, Potawatomi, and Kickapoo.	F. A. Thackery, school supt	Shawnee, Okla	Shawnee, Okla.
Seger	John H. Seger, school supt	Colony, Washita County, Okla	Weatherford, Okla.
OREGON.			
Grande Ronde	Dr. Andrew Kershaw, school supt	Granderonde, Yamhill County, Oreg	Sheridan, Oreg.
Klamath	O. C. Applegate	Klamath Agency, Klamath County, Oreg	Klamath Falls, Oreg.
Siletz	D. D. McArthur, school supt	Siletz, Lincoln County, Oreg	Toledo, Oreg.
Umatilla	Chas. Wilkins, school supt	Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oreg	Pendleton, Oreg.
Warm Springs	Jas. E. Kirk, school supt	Warmspring, Crook County, Oreg	Shaniko, Oreg.
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Cheyenne River	Ira A. Hatch	Cheyenne Agency, Dewey County, S. Dak	Gettysburg, S. Dak.
Crow Creek	H. D. Chamberlain	Crowcreek, Buffalo County, S. Dak	Crowcreek, via Chamberlain, S. Dak.
Flandreau Sioux	Under Riggs Institute, Flandreau		
Lower Brulé	Robt. H. Somers	Lower Brulé, Lyman County, S. Dak	Chamberlain, S. Dak.
Pine Ridge	Jno. R. Brennan	Pineridge, Shannon County, S. Dak	Pineridge, S. Dak., via Rushville, Nebr.
Rosebud	Chas. E. McChesney	Rosebud, S. Dak	Rosebud, S. Dak., via Valentine, Nebr.
Sisseton	Caleb B. Jackson	Sisseton Agency, Roberts County, S. Dak	Browns Valley, Minn.
Yankton	Jas. Staley, school supt	Greenwood, S. Dak	Wagner, S. Dak.
UTAH.			
Uinta and Ouray	H. P. Myton	White Rocks, Uinta County, Utah	Fort Duchesne, Utah.
Shivwits (Shebit)	Laura B. Work, teacher	St. George, Utah	St. George, Utah.
WASHINGTON.			
Colville	Albert M. Anderson	Miles, Lincoln County, Wash	Fort Spokane, via Davenport, Wash.
Neah Bay	Samuel G. Morse, school supt	Neahbay, Clallam County, Wash	Neahbay, Wash.
Tulalip	Dr. Chas. M. Buchanan, school supt	Tulalip, Snohomish County, Wash	Marysville, Wash.
Puyallup	Frank Terry, school supt	Tacoma, Wash	Tacoma, Wash.
Yakima	Jay Lynch, school supt	Fort Simcoe, Yakima County, Wash	North Yakima, Wash.
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay	Shepard Freeman	Keshena, Shawano County, Wis	Shawano, Wis.
La Pointe	S. W. Campbell	Ashland, Wis	Ashland, Wis.
Oneida	Jos. C. Hart	Oneida, Brown County, Wis	Green Bay, Wis.
Winnebago	Under Wittenberg School		
WYOMING.			
Shoshoni	H. G. Nickerson	Shoshone Agency, Fremont County, Wyo	Shoshone Agency, Wyo.

List of independent schools, with post-office and telegraph addresses of superintendents.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.			
Fort Mohave, Ariz	Jno. J. McKoin	Fort Mohave, Ariz	Fort Mohave, Ariz., via Needles, Cal.
Phoenix, Ariz	Chas. W. Goodman	Phoenix, Ariz	Phoenix, Ariz.
Rice Station, Ariz	R. A. Cochran	Rice, Ariz	San Carlos, Ariz.
Fort Bidwell, Cal	Hurton H. Miller	Fort Bidwell, Cal	Fort Bidwell, Cal.
Fort Yuma, Cal	John S. Spear	Yuma, Ariz	Yuma, Ariz.
Perris and Riverside, Cal	Harwood Hall	Riverside, Riverside County, Cal	Riverside, Cal.
Greenville, Cal	Chas. E. Shell	Greenville, Plumas County, Cal	Greenville, Cal.
Fort Lewis, Colo	Thos. H. Breen	Breen, Colo	Hesperus, Colo.
Grand Junction, Colo	T. G. Lemmon	Grand Junction, Colo	Grand Junction, Colo.
Haskell Institute, Kans	H. B. Peairs	Lawrence, Kans	Lawrence, Kans.
Mount Pleasant, Mich	E. C. Nardin	Mount Pleasant, Mich	Mount Pleasant, Mich.
Pipestone, Minn	John S. Harris	Pipestone, Minn	Pipestone, Minn.
Morris, Minn	Oliver H. Gass	Morris, Minn	Morris, Minn.
Vermilion Lake, Minn	F. C. Campbell	Tower, Minn	Tower, Minn.
Fort Shaw, Mont	W. B. Winslow	Sun River, Mont	Great Falls, Mont.
Genoa, Nebr	Jas. K. Allen	Genoa, Nebr	Genoa, Nebr.
Carson, Nev	Joseph Dixon	Carson City, Nev	Carson City, Nev.
Albuquerque, N. Mex	Ralph P. Collins	Albuquerque, N. Mex	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Santa Fe, N. Mex	C. J. Crandall	Santa Fe, N. Mex	Santa Fe, N. Mex.
Fort Totten, N. Dak	Chas. L. Davis	Fort Totten, Benson County, N. Dak	Devils Lake, N. Dak.
Chilocco, Okla	Saml. M. McCowan	Chilocco, Okla	Newkirk, Okla., telephone to school.
Carlisle, Pa	Thos. W. Potter	Chemawa, Marion County, Oreg	Salem, Oreg.
Chamberlain, S. Dak	Lieut. Col. R. H. Pratt, U. S. Army	Carlisle, Pa	Carlisle, Pa.
Riggs Institute, S. Dak	John Flum	Chamberlain, S. Dak	Chamberlain, S. Dak.
Pierre, S. Dak	W. H. Cox	Flandreau, S. Dak	Flandreau, S. Dak.
Rapid City, S. Dak	Sam B. Davis	Pierre, S. Dak	Pierre, S. Dak.
Springfield, S. Dak	Walter J. Wicks	Rapid City, S. Dak	Rapid City, S. Dak.
Tomah, Wis	Lindley M. Compton	Springfield, S. Dak	Springfield, S. Dak.
Wittenberg, Wis	Axel Jacobson	Tomah, Wis	Tomah, Wis.
		Wittenberg, Wis	Wittenberg, Wis.

a Teacher in charge.

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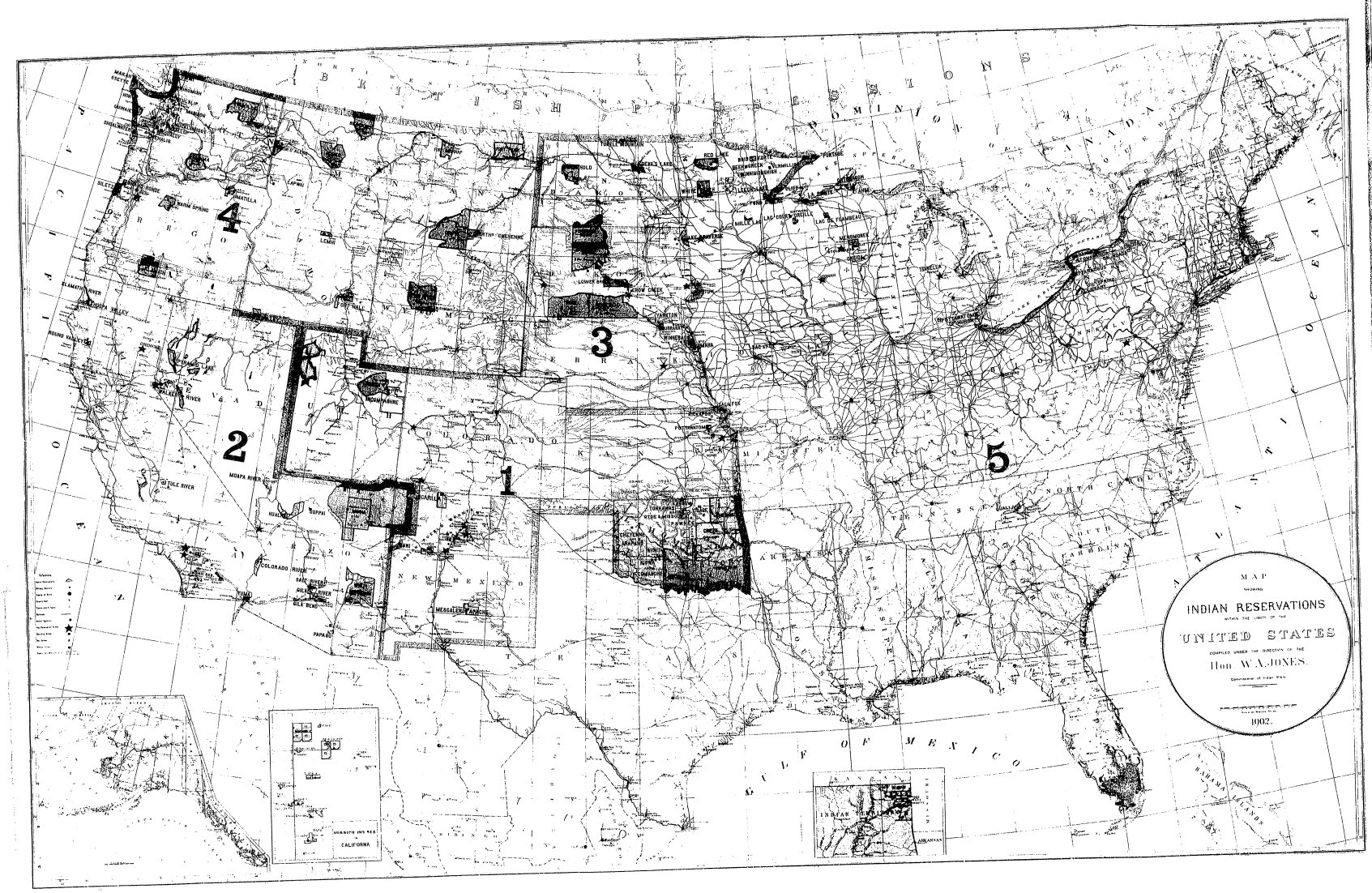
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UNITED STATES
COMPILED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
Hon. W.A. JONES,
1902.
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