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Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1886

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REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, September 28, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit the second annual report on Indian affairs under their present management.

It is with pleasure that you, and through you Congress and the American people, are invited to mark the unmistakable evidences of progress made by many of the tribes within the last twelve months. These evidences are apparent from several standpoints. The excellent temper, subordination, and general tranquillity which, with two or three exceptions, have everywhere prevailed among the Red Men under the charge of the Indian Bureau are of themselves a most auspicious omen of progress. The active inquiry among many of the tribes for further knowledge of the arts of agriculture; the growing desire to take lands in severalty; the urgent demand for agricultural implements with modern improvements; the largely increased acreage which the Indians have put to tillage, exceeding that of any preceding year; the unprecedented increase in the number of Indian children who have been enrolled in the schools—these and many other facts fully establish the claim that during the past year the Indian race has taken a firmer step and a grander stride in the great march toward civilization than ever before in the same length of time.

THE "PEACE POLICY" AND ITS ECONOMY.

Another year's experience and practical trial of this "humanitarian and peace system" only adds cumulative testimony to the superiority of its methods of Indian civilization over any others ever yet tried. As a further and unerring evidence, I may refer to the fact that the progress above noted has been made without corresponding increase in

expenditures. In fact the estimates for carrying on the Indian service are being reduced, as the following statement shows :

Estimate for appropriation :

Fiscal year 1886	\$7,323,049 64
Fiscal year 1887	6,051,259 84
Fiscal year 1888	5,608,873 64

In the estimates for 1888 an increase of \$177,500 is asked for educational work. But for this increase the reduction would have been much greater, and the estimate for 1888 would have fallen below the estimate for 1887 \$619,886.20, and below the estimate for 1886 \$1,896,676.

A benign policy on the part of the Government toward the Indian race, dictated by a love of humanity, one in which both political parties have fortunately and exceptionally agreed, is a proud national distinction. It speaks well for the great heart of the people which lies back of and behind this Government that they order and command their representatives to foster a policy which alone can save the aborigines from destruction—from being worn away by the attrition of the conflicting elements of Anglo-Saxon civilization. Upon my induction into office I gave to this line of administration mature reflection, critical research, and extensive consultation, and in my last annual report it was briefly summarized, as follows, and its continuance urged :

This brings me directly to the consideration of the practical policy which I believe should be adopted by Congress and the Government in the management of the Indians. It should be industriously and gravely impressed upon them that they must abandon their tribal relations and take lands in severalty, as the corner-stone of their complete success in agriculture, which means self-support, personal independence, and material thrift. The Government should, however, in order to protect them, retain the right to their lands in trust for twenty-five years or longer, but issue trust patents at once to such Indians as have taken individual holdings. When the Indians have taken their lands in severalty in sufficient quantities (and the number of acres in each holding may and should vary in different localities according to fertility, productiveness, climatic, and other advantages), then having due regard to the immediate and early future needs of the Indians, the remaining lands of their reservations should be purchased by the Government and opened to homestead entry at 50 or 75 cents per acre. The money paid by the Government for their lands should be held in trust in 5 per cent. bonds, to be invested as Congress may provide, for the education, civilization, and material development and advancement of the red race, reserving for each tribe its own money.

When the farm and the school have become familiar institutions among the Indians, and reasonable time has intervened for the transition from barbarism or a semi-civilized state to one of civilization, then will the Indian be prepared to take upon himself the higher and more responsible duties and privileges which appertain to American citizenship. A wider and better knowledge of the English language among them is essential to their comprehension of the duties and obligations of citizenship. At this time but few of the adult population can speak a word of English, but with the efforts now being made by the Government and by religious and philanthropic associations and individuals, especially in the Eastern States, with the missionary and the schoolmaster industriously in the field everywhere among the tribes, it is to be hoped, and it is confidently believed, that among the next generation of Indians the English language will be sufficiently spoken and used to enable them to become acquainted with the laws, customs, and institutions of our country, and to regulate their conduct in obedience to its authority.

The willing support which the entire people of the United States are giving to this policy of educating the Indian and placing him upon a homestead with the peaceful implements of agriculture and the mechanic arts in his hands, and the assiduity with which for years the authorities have worked for the accomplishment of this object with varying success among different tribes in all sections of the country in which they are located, and the onward move in this direction now urged and impelled by every agency and instrumentality of the Indian Bureau, as well as by the numerous organizations and societies of various kinds which are all working in harmonious co-operation for the effectuation of this noble purpose, should arrest the attention of these benighted people, and these beneficent endeavors should evoke from their stolid hearts gratitude and kindly appreciation. I am glad to know that in very many instances such appreciation is not wanting.

THE "FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES."

In view of this policy of protection for the Indians, it is reasonable that the Indian Bureau and the country should look to the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory about whom so much has been said by orators and statesmen, and of whom so much is expected by the friends of the Indian, to set freely and promptly such an example as shall advance the civilization of their savage brethren of other tribes. The influence of their example upon the semi-civilized and savage tribes makes the study of their condition and methods a matter not only of great interest but also of first importance.

The treaties of 1866, and other treaties also, guarantee to the five civilized tribes the possession of their lands; but, without the moral and physical power which is represented by the Army of the United States, what are these treaties worth as a protection against the rapacious greed of the homeless people of the States who seek homesteads within the borders of the Indian Territory? If the protecting power of this Government were withdrawn for thirty days, where would the treaties be, and the laws of the Indians and the Indians themselves? The history of Payne and Couch and their followers, and the determined effort of both Republican and Democratic administrations to resist their unlawful claims and demands, is too recent not to be still fresh in the memory of these Indians. It is not reasonable to expect that the Government will never tire of menacing its own people with its own Army. Therefore it becomes vastly important that these five civilized tribes, who have among them men competent to be Representatives and Senators in Congress, governors of States, and judges on the bench, should cordially, and in a spirit of friendly gratitude for what has been done for them, co-operate with the Government in bringing about such a change of affairs in their midst as will bring peace and quiet to their borders, settle existing agitations as to their rights and interests, and

dispose of disquieting questions which will surely grow out of the present alarming condition of things in the whole Indian Territory.

At present the rich Indians who cultivate tribal lands pay no rent to the poorer and more unfortunate of their race, although they are equal owners of the soil. The rich men have too large homesteads and control many times more than their share of the land. It will not do to say, as the wealthy and influential leaders of the nations contend, that their system of laws gives to every individual member of the tribe equal facilities to be independent and equal opportunity to possess himself of a homestead. Already the rich and choice lands are appropriated by those most enterprising and self-seeking. A considerable number of Indians have in cultivation farms exceeding 1,000 acres in extent, and a still larger number are cultivating between 500 and 1,000 acres. Now, think of one Indian having a farm fenced in of 1,000 acres, with the right, according to their system (as I understand the fact to be), of adding nearly 1,000 acres more by excluding all others from the use or occupancy of a quarter of a mile in width all around the tract fenced. What a baronial estate! In theory the lands are held in common under the tribal relation, and are equally owned by each member of the tribe, but in point of fact they are simply held in the grasping hand of moneyed monopolists and powerful and influential leaders and politicians, who pay no rental to the other members of the tribe, who, under their tribal ownership in common, have equal rights with the occupants.

A case of this sort came under my personal observation on a visit to the Creek Nation in 1885. I was credibly informed that one of the Creeks had under fence over 1,000 acres, and, of course, under their laws and usages, he had the right to exclude all other members of the tribe from claiming any land embraced within the limits of a quarter of a mile in width surrounding the inclosed farm of 1,000 acres, provided he made the first location. This estate was handsomely managed, with many modern methods and improvements. A costly residence stood upon it and large commodious barns, stables, &c., were provided. The owner cultivated this farm with laborers hired among his own race—perhaps his own kith and kin—at \$16 per month, and they lived in huts and cabins on the place without a month's provisions ahead for themselves and families. They owned, of course, their tribal interest in the land, but the proceeds of the valuable crops which were raised by their labor swelled the plethoric pockets of the proprietor. In this instance the crops grown, in addition to large quantities of hay, consisted of 25,000 bushels of corn, fattening for market 200 head of beef cattle and 300 head of hogs. The proprietor grows annually richer, while the laborers, his own race, joint owners of the soil, even of the lands that he claims and individually appropriates, grow annually and daily poorer and less able to assert their equal ownership and tribal claim and, shall I say, constitutional privilege and treaty rights.

Now this condition of semi-slavery, shall I call it, exists in each of the five civilized nations, and grows directly out of the holding of lands in common, and is necessarily inherent in this system of tenantry. Agent Owen, in his report, page 375, says:

The Washita Valley in the Chickasaw Nation is almost a solid farm for 50 miles. It is cultivated by white labor largely, with Chickasaw landlords. I saw one farm there said to contain 8,000 acres, another 4,000, and many other large and handsome places.

I have endeavored to obtain some reliable data as to the number of farms containing 1,000 acres which exist in the five tribes. It did not occur to me that eight times that amount of rich valley land had been appropriated by one proprietor, that another owner had 4,000 acres, and that there were "many other very large and handsome places" in the same valley, each owned by individual proprietors, but all being tribal lands. A system of laws and customs, where tribal relations exist and lands are owned in common, which permits one Indian to own so large a quantity of land, to the exclusion of all other Indians, merely because he was first to occupy it or because he inherited it from his father who occupied it originally, when all other Indians have equal tribal rights with the happy and fortunate possessor, needs radical reformation. Are these the sacred rights secured by treaty, which the United States are pledged to respect and defend? If so, then the United States are pledged to uphold and maintain a stupendous land monopoly and aristocracy that finds no parallel in this country except in two or three localities in the far West; and in these instances it may be said that the titles are clear (having been obtained by purchase from the Government), however questionable may be the policy which makes it possible for one man to own unlimited quantities of land.

How many Indians who have been less provident than these gentlemen who have been shrewd enough to fence up thousands of acres in one farm, and whose claim extends a quarter of a mile in width around the already mammoth estate, are eking out a miserable existence upon some barren homestead, or, worse still, are living by sufferance as day laborers on these large estates, although they own their tribal share of these lands which they are too poor, weak, and powerless to secure or demand! I have no documentary statistics from which I can form an accurate idea of the proportion of the population in the several nations who are hiring day-laborers; but I have been personally informed by very intelligent resident citizens that the ratio of this class in the Cherokee Nation, including those who cultivate less than five acres, is one-sixth of the whole; among the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Creeks about one-fourth; and that among the Seminoles the ratio is even larger. So it is clear that a large part of the population in each of these nations—held down below the common level of their own race by stress of poverty and the weight of daily necessities, unable by reason of present misfortunes to avail themselves of any opportunity or means to possess

themselves of their equal distributive shares of lands, and to so utilize them as to place their families upon a higher social and financial plane—needs some potent influence or power to dispel this system and establish a new order of things—in a word, to raise up the down-trodden people to their proper level.

It is undeniable that the five civilized tribes look to the Indian Office, under the intercourse laws, only for protection from the aggression of white intrusion. In no other particular do they respect or consult the authority of the Government. The United States Army has stood guard over these Indians for fifty years, shielding and protecting them from the grasp of the frontiersman and the settler. Yet they have not seconded the endeavors of the Government to induce among the various tribes a general spirit of taking allotments by setting the example themselves. This does not seem a grateful remembrance of the sacrifices the American people have made for their protection, in submitting to an annual tax of many millions of dollars to support and maintain an Army, without which the Indian Territory would have been reckoned long ago among the things that were.

Allotments.—The following table shows the amount of land held by each of the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory, and the amount to which each individual would be entitled were the lands of his tribe equally divided and allotted in severalty :

Tribe.	Acres.	Population.	Acres to each individual.
Cherokees*.....	5,031,351	22,000	228—
Creeks.....	3,040,495	14,000	217—
Chickasaws.....	4,650,935	6,000	775—
Choctaws.....	6,688,000	16,000	417—
Seminole.....	375,000	3,000	125

* Exclusive of lands west of the Arkansas River.

The foregoing table demonstrates the fact that if in each of the five nations each head of a family and each adult person should be allowed 160 acres, and each minor child 80 acres, there would still remain a large surplus of unallotted land. The practical proposition which it seems to me would be best for these Indians would be to divide their lands in severalty upon the basis I have suggested, or upon some other reasonable basis, and to sell the remainder to actual settlers at a fair and just price. The proceeds of the sales of these surplus lands would enable the very poor of whom I have spoken and for whom I plead—the laborers at \$16 per month—to fence and improve their allotments, erect buildings and barns, set out orchards, and prepare themselves to live as they are entitled to live, owning as they do lands sufficient for homesteads for every one. There would also be sufficient funds to put up suitable school buildings and establish good permanent schools in every settlement or district. If this course is pursued

it will secure to every Indian a homestead, which he can define and claim absolutely as his own. One which he can improve and adorn; where he can build his house and plant his vines; where his children can be born and reared, and where they may be buried; a homestead which by reasonable labor will secure an ample support for each Indian who now wanders around as a day laborer, with no definite knowledge of where his home is located, and who, although entitled to a home by reason of a common ownership in the lands, is now too poor and weak and ignorant to demand and secure his rights. This class of poor Indians needs to be raised up by the adoption of the policy here forshadowed.

By the fifteenth article of the Cherokee treaty of 1866 (14 Stat., page 803) it is provided that—

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

This treaty further provides that the Indians who may thus be settled among the Cherokees are to have a district of country, set off for their use by metes and bounds, equal to 160 acres for each member of said tribes, at a price to be agreed upon, provided the consent of the Cherokee Nation is first obtained prior to such settlement. Here 160 acres is made the basis of the homestead. I believe that, except in a few cases covered by specific treaty stipulations, such as the Omahas, Sioux, and Yakamas, allotments made to Indians by the Government have not exceeded 160 acres to an Indian. The quarter-section is universally recognized by the Government as the limit of the homestead; 160 acres is the recognized standard number. But I would not confine the members of the five civilized tribes to 160 acres. I only think that all lands in those nations should be divided in severalty equally among the population, so that those members of the tribes who now stand mutely by and see members of their own race occupy and cultivate their lands and pocket the proceeds may be put in actual possession of that which belongs to them.

I shall refer, hereafter, to the untold ills among the five civilized tribes, caused by the want of courts having jurisdiction over all crimes committed by all persons. But before taking up that subject I desire to reiterate that the full and complete remedy for the numerous evils that afflict those people lies deeper than the incomplete system of judicature which prevails within their limits. These people have, in a great measure, passed from a state of barbarism and savagery. Many of them are educated people. They have fine schools and churches. They are engaged in lucrative business of various kinds. In fact, so far as outward appearances go, there would seem to be very little difference between their civilization and that of the States. And yet when we come closely to investigate the laws and customs of their system of government, it is radically different from that of any of our States. Nowhere in

the United States, except in polygamous Utah, and a few inconsiderable and widely scattered villages, is there a white community that pretends to hold property, and especially lands, in common. This is the fundamental error from which proceed the troubles which afflict the five nations. The practical operation of this system of holding creates an aristocracy out of a few wealthy and powerful leaders, while the poor, although equal owners, are so impoverished as not to be able to assert their equal rights of property and manhood.

I am not recommending that Congress shall undertake to do anything with reference to these five civilized tribes which is inhibited by the treaties. But I do advise the nations themselves to awake to a true appreciation of their own situation, and to have respect for that public opinion in this country which makes laws and forms States and which has thus far protected them in their treaty rights. I do advise our red brothers, whose interests I desire to see promoted, to advise with each other and to act wisely by passing just and equal laws for the division of lands in severalty, allotting to each member of the tribe his own birthright. The treaties I hope to see observed. But where the continued observance of those treaty obligations works an injury to the Indians by alienating from them the mass of the people of the United States, who are by instinct opposed to all monopoly, or where it does great injury to the Indians themselves, it seems to me it is the duty of the Indians to agree among themselves to a modification of those treaties—to remodel all such laws and customs as give a monopoly to a few (or even to many), and to place themselves abreast the times and in accord with the ideas of free and equal citizenship which prevail in this great country.

Territorial government.—If the Indians of the five civilized tribes would then put away tribal relations, and adopt the institutions common to our Territories or States, they would no longer be subjected to the jealousy, contention, and selfish greed of adventurous land-grabbers who now seem to regard the Indian a legitimate object of prey and plunder. These adventurers do not attempt to dislodge and drive from their domiciles the peaceful white settlers in their distant homes. Let these Indians once assume all the responsibilities of citizens of the United States, with its laws extended as a protecting ægis over them, and the day of their fear and apprehension of marauding whites will be forever ended. When this is done then will the five civilized tribes, and perhaps other tribes of the Indian Territory, be ready to form a territorial government and pass, as other Territories, under the protection of our Constitution and laws and be represented in Congress by their own delegate.

The great objection that is urged by the Indians to dissolving their tribal relations, allotting their lands, and merging their political form of government into an organized Territory of the United States, arises out of their excessive attachment to Indian tradition and nationality. I

have great respect for those sentiments. They are patriotic and noble impulses and principles. But is it not asking too much of the American people to permit a political paradox to exist within their midst—nay, more, to ask and demand that the people of this country shall forever burden themselves with the responsibility and expense of maintaining and extending over these Indians its military arm, simply to gratify this sentimentality about a separate nationality? No such exclusive privilege was granted the Pueblos of New Mexico, nor the inhabitants of California, Utah, and Arizona, or any of the more northern Territories, including Alaska.

It is alleged that Congress has no power, in view of the treaties with those Indians, to do away with their present form of government and institute in its stead a Territorial government similar to those now existing in the eight organized Territories. While I greatly prefer that these people should voluntarily change their form of government, yet it is perfectly plain to my mind that the treaties never contemplated the un-American and absurd idea of a separate nationality in our midst, with power as they may choose to organize a government of their own, or not to organize any government nor allow one to be organized, for the one proposition contains the other. These Indians have no right to obstruct civilization and commerce and set up an exclusive claim to self-government, establishing a government within a government, and then expect and claim that the United States shall protect them from all harm, while insisting that it shall not be the ultimate judge as to what is best to be done for them in a political point of view. I repeat, to maintain any such view is to acknowledge a foreign sovereignty, with the right of eminent domain, upon American soil—a theory utterly repugnant to the spirit and genius of our laws, and wholly unwarranted by the Constitution of the United States.

Congress and the Executive of the United States are the supreme guardians of these mere wards, and can administer their affairs as any other guardian can. Of course it must be done in a just and enlightened way. It must be done in a spirit of protection and not of oppression and robbery. Congress can sell their surplus lands and distribute the proceeds equally among the owners for the purposes of civilization and the education of their children, and the protection of the infirm, and the establishment of the poor upon homesteads with stock and implements of husbandry. Congress cannot consistently or justly or honestly take their lands from them and give or sell them to others except as above referred to, and for those objects alone. The sentiment is rapidly growing among these five nations that all existing forms of Indian government which have produced an unsatisfactory and dangerous condition of things, menacing the peace of the Indians and irritating their white neighbors, should be replaced by a regularly organized Territorial form of government, the territory thus constituted to be admitted at some future time as a State into the Union on an equal footing with other States, thereby securing all the protection, sympathy,

and guarantees of this great and beneficent nation. The sooner this sentiment becomes universal the better for all concerned.

SURPLUS LANDS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

The vast surplusage of land in the Indian Territory, much of it, too, not surpassed anywhere for fertility and versatility of production, which can never be utilized by the Indians now within its borders nor by their descendants (for it is not probable that there will be any material increase in numbers of Indian population), must sooner or later be disposed of by Congress some way or other. Were all the Indians of the United States to be uprooted and transplanted to this Territory, all living Indians, including those now resident there, could have 256½ acres each. This is estimating the whole Indian population of the United States, excluding Alaska, at 260,000. As the Indian Territory has an area of 64,222 square miles, or about 520 acres for each person now in the Territory, of course the problem presents itself for public consideration, What disposition or division of the Indian Territory can be justly, fairly, acceptably, and harmoniously made?

The Kiowas and Comanches, the Wichitas and the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, are the only tribes in the Indian Territory located west of longitude 98°. The reservation of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes is simply set aside by executive order, and the Indians occupying this tract do not hold it by the same tenure with which the Indians in other parts of the Indian Territory possess their reserves. In my last report I suggested that, as Oklahoma is surrounded on three sides by territory now occupied by Indians, its settlement by white people, even were it lawful, would be attended with considerable risk to the peace of both races. Also, that if it should be thought by Congress desirable to open to white settlement any part of the Indian Territory, it would be safer and better for all concerned, and especially the Indians, that the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas be removed east, either to Oklahoma or to any other unoccupied land east of longitude 98°, and that all lands west of that line be valued and sold at a fair price, and the proceeds reserved for the civilization of the Indians.

Below is given an interesting table, showing the whole number of acres in the Indian Territory east and the whole number west of longitude 98°, and the distribution of population:

Total number of acres in Indian Territory	41, 102, 546
Number of acres in Indian Territory west of 98°	13, 740, 223
Number of acres in Indian Territory east of 98°	27, 302, 323
Number of acres of <i>unoccupied</i> lands in Indian Territory east of 98°	3, 683, 605
Number of Indians in Indian Territory west of 98°	7, 616
Number of Indians in Indian Territory east of 98°	68, 183
Total number of Indians now in Indian Territory	75, 799
Number of acres each Indian would have if unoccupied lands east of 98° were divided equally among Indians now living west of 98°	483
Number of acres each Indian would have if all lands east of 98° were divided equally among all Indians now in Indian Territory	359

It is apparent that, as there are now only 7,616 Indians west of longitude 98°, if these Indians were placed on the 3,684,305 acres of unoccupied lands east of that meridian, each Indian would have 483 acres, an area of land far in excess of what he would need. But we also see from this table that there are west of 98°, including Greer County, 13,740,229 acres, which would be sufficient to furnish homes of 100 acres each to 137,402 people; and supposing each settler to have five in his family, it would support a population of 687,010 souls. Add to this "No Man's Land," lying immediately west and adjoining, containing 3,672,640 acres, and we see at once that there is territory enough in those two areas to found a State equal in size to many States of this Union. Another advantage of this arrangement would be that the Indians would be together in a more compact form, while the whites would be by themselves.

When my last report was made the time and circumstances were auspicious for the adoption of these suggestions, if Congress entertained them at all, for the reason that at that time the Indians west of 98°, especially the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, had been severely admonished by the Government, by a display of military force, that they would no longer be permitted to obstruct those of their tribe who desired to adopt the white man's way. To this admonition almost universal heed was given, and a large number at once began to prepare for settling down and cultivating the soil. In consequence of this recent change in their wishes and habits, very many houses have been erected and a large acreage of sod broken and extensive crops cultivated. A year ago these Indians had less to attach them to their homes than they now have, and therefore their removal east would have been less distasteful than now. Nevertheless, as the distance is short and the lands to which they might be moved are much superior to those which they now occupy, I doubt not that, by paying them for their improvements or by making similar improvements on their new homes, they would cheerfully obey the wish of Congress should that body conclude to remove them to Oklahoma or to some other fertile unoccupied lands east of 98°. During the last twelve months these Indians have not only made rapid progress in farming, but also in a disposition to have their children educated, more than two-thirds of the Cheyenne and nearly all the Arapaho children having been enrolled in school. I am recently and reliably informed by a leading missionary and Indian educator that if sufficient buildings are furnished, all of their children of school age will be at school in the course of another year. Great efforts have been made by these Indians, and far more has been accomplished in the last year in the way of farming than ever before. At this time a general wish prevails among them for the construction of dwelling-houses. All these facts taken into consideration, it becomes apparent that if it should be the desire of Congress to dispose of this section of the Indian Territory, it will be attended with embarrassment even now, and of course, as the Indians open and improve farms and

build houses and prepare to live, they will become more attached to their homes and less disposed to emigrate, even to better lands which are but a short distance away.

My apology, if apology is needed, for presenting these facts and suggestions somewhat earnestly, arises from my deep conviction that the proposition to throw open Oklahoma to white settlement, surrounded as it is by Indians on three sides, would be an experiment dangerous to all concerned, and especially would the Indians west of Oklahoma be abraded and eventually obliterated by the surging waves of white population striking upon them from all directions. This subject is of very great importance; and in view of the persistent efforts which have been made by parties more or less organized to possess themselves of lands within the Indian Territory regardless of law and the rights of these Indians, and in view, too, of the action of a large number of Representatives as expressed by bills presented and speeches made in Congress, I feel it my duty especially to invoke your consideration of the subject, not only as a matter of justice and right and the interest of the Indians, but also as a respectful recognition of the demands of those Representatives whose opinions and views are entitled to the highest respect.

I therefore recommend, as a preliminary step, that Congress authorize the Department to appoint a commission, who shall visit the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, the Wichitas and the Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches, in the Indian Territory, to ascertain their views with reference to the subject of removal to lands in said Territory east of 98°.

If any portion of the Indian Territory is to be opened to white settlement, then I think the suggestions which I have offered are the most practical and would cause the least possible dissatisfaction and injury to the Indians. Those of the Western tribes who would be immediately affected by this action could suffer only temporary inconvenience by removal. The same improvements which they now have could easily be made for them and at little expense in their new home, and the improvements already made on their present location could be sold at their value to purchasers. But until Congress takes definite action upon this subject this office will feel it to be its duty to press forward the settling upon lands or homesteads of all the Indians west of Oklahoma, and to encourage them to open farms, erect houses, and make other improvements as rapidly as possible; for no time ought to be lost in teaching these people to support themselves, and to stop all work and improvement would throw them into a state of idleness which would soon lead to crime and disorder, if not to actual conflict among themselves and with their white neighbors.

U. S. COURT IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The present anomalous condition of legal affairs among the five civilized nations calls for wisest counsel and for the most prudent and thoughtful consideration of the executive and legislative departments

of this Government. It is well known that within their borders are many people of foreign or white blood who are intruders, and who are absolutely independent of Indian statutes, and are also independent of the laws and authorities of the several States and almost of the United States Government. Each Indian nation has a form of government, with a system of laws by which malefactors may be punished and litigants may determine their rights, provided they are all Indians. Should a white man violate any of the statutes of these nations he can only be ordered out of the Territory by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who seems to be anomalously invested with certain negative and restraining powers, but with no other actual positive authority in such matters. In the event of strife or contention over property or any *civil* cases between white men or between white men and Indians there is no law applicable.

To such an extent has this uncertainty of jurisdiction and authority prevailed that the borders of these nations have become the refuge of thousands of evil-doers who have fled from their homes in the States and made this region a Botany Bay. Murderers, horse-thieves, gamblers, and other violators of law have flocked thither by hundreds and are there to-day, and in many instances in open defiance of the United States marshal. Another despicable class of persons have made this country a refuge to shield them and their property from the just claims of legal creditors. They obtain upon credit the property of citizens of adjoining States and then secretly skip across the line into the Indian country, where they are secure from arrest and their property from judicial process. The only remedy is for the agents of the Indian Office with its meager force to hunt out them and their property and drive them across the line again into the States where State law will reach them. During the past year several such cases have been brought to the attention of this office in which judgment having been obtained in the State of Texas against United States citizens the property subject to execution had been fraudulently conveyed to and secreted in the Territory with the deliberate purpose of depriving the creditor of the fruits of his judgment. The State processes not running in the Territory, and there being no law to meet such cases, the Department, on being appealed to, decided that, on broad grounds of public policy, it could not consent to the Indian Territory being made a sanctuary for dishonest debtors or their ill-gotten spoils, and on due proof of the facts alleged in such case directed the removal of the concealed property from the Territory.

A similar state of affairs, though elsewhere it has not yet reached such serious proportions, exists outside the five civilized tribes throughout the whole Indian Territory.

In *criminal* cases in the Indian Territory, where a white man and an Indian are the parties, or where both parties are white, the case can be tried under existing statutes (act of January 6, 1883, 22 Stats., 400) before the United States courts for the district of Kansas, the western

district of Arkansas, or the northern district of Texas, according to the *locus* where the crime was committed. The courts at Wichita and Fort Scott, Kans., have exclusive original jurisdiction over all that part of the Territory lying north of the Canadian River and east of Texas and the one hundredth meridian, not set apart to and occupied by the Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Indian tribes; the court at Graham, Tex., has like jurisdiction over that part of the Territory not so annexed to the district of Kansas, and not set apart to and occupied by the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Indian tribes; whilst the court at Fort Smith, Ark., retains the jurisdiction over all that part of the Territory occupied by the five civilized tribes.

Speaking of this matter the United States Indian agent for the five civilized tribes, in his annual report herewith, page 374, remarks:

Crimes are gradually decreasing under the very superior management of the United States district court for the western district of Arkansas which has criminal jurisdiction over this agency, the active co-operation of the valuable and efficient Indian police force, and the improving management of the Indian courts. The Indian courts, as a rule, are not well conducted, but are growing more respectable under the strong educational forces at work. The crimes committed are not extraordinary in number when it is remembered that this country, by virtue of its sparse settlement and absence of State law, makes an excellent hiding place for refugees from justice. There has been located at this point (Muscogee) a United States commissioner, Hon. John Q. Tufts, formerly Indian agent, who has been of much service in the administration of the criminal law.

The chief defect in the administration of law at Fort Smith has been the great distances necessary for witnesses to travel who live in the remoter parts of this district. It is as much a punishment on the witness as it is on the accused, almost, for owing to the pressure of business before the court he has probably to make three or four trips, 150 miles each way, across the country, and thus go some 900 or 1,200 miles on horseback to tell what he knows about a horse thief. This is very expensive, and people would rather let crimes go unreported than endure the loss incident to prosecution. It would be an immense saving in mileage for its thousands of witnesses, &c., and other costs to the United States Government, if the court were moved to Muskogee or Fort Gibson. It certainly would secure a better administration of justice, and relieve the Territory people of a heavy expense in attending this court.

Similar representations as to the remoteness of courts of jurisdiction have from time to time been made by other agents located at different points in the Territory; and whilst the condition of things has been somewhat ameliorated by the act of 1883 above referred to, which distributed the jurisdiction over the Territory between three courts instead of one, as theretofore, I have little doubt that many flagrant cases of crime now go unpunished owing to the difficulty and expense of attendance on the courts as now located.

The time-honored maxim, "There is no wrong without a remedy," seems to have no application to the Indian Territory, and some remedy for this unsatisfactory and I may add alarming situation should be wisely considered and promptly applied by Congress. The immediate necessity for the establishment of a United States district court within the heart of the territory of the five civilized nations, at some convenient point accessible by railroad—say Muskogee or Fort Gibson—no

longer admits of a doubt. It is the promptest remedy that can be applied to arrest the evils referred to. In this opinion I am sustained by the late Senatorial committee of which Hon. H. L. Dawes was chairman, which last year visited this Territory under a Senate resolution; and Judge Parker, eminent for his learning, efficiency, and patriotism, fully concurs as to the necessity for the immediate establishment of this court.

The treaties made with the civilized tribes in 1866 all contain provisions for the establishment of a United States court in the Territory, with such jurisdiction and organized in such manner as may be prescribed by law; and I understand that there is a general wish among the leading and more intelligent Indians themselves that Congress at once pass the necessary law for its establishment. Measures have been repeatedly introduced, in fact are now pending in Congress, for the establishment of such a court, and I trust that the suggestions made may be deemed worthy of consideration.

In any event, whether Congress decides to establish the United States court in the Territory, or to leave the jurisdiction where it is, provision should be made for extending such jurisdiction to civil cases where an Indian, or person of Indian blood, resident in the Territory, and a citizen of the United States are the parties, and also, if possible, for the enforcement of civil process issuing out of a State court against the property of a United States citizen held or concealed in the Indian Territory. It is due to the commercial industries of the country that they should be protected, and the creditor enabled to get his just dues, without coming as a suppliant to this Department. As has already been stated, in civil cases between Indians and white men in the Territory, the agency is now the only tribunal where they can be adjudicated, and much valuable time, both of the agent and of this office, which should be devoted to other matters, is consumed in hearing and adjusting (so far as possible) such complaints. All this can be remedied by conferring civil jurisdiction upon the United States courts, in which such cases should properly be tried. The power inherent in a judicial tribunal to enforce its decrees would be respected, and the civilized Indian who is capable of making and appreciating a contract would be taught that, whilst his Indian blood would not shield him against the enforcement of his just obligations, his right to a corresponding performance of the contract on the part of the white man would be protected. In regard to this Agent Owen says:

Owing to the large number of United States citizens in the Territory, there are a large number of civil cases constantly arising between themselves alone, or with Indian citizens, some involving large sums. There is no judicial tribunal to settle such cases, and as they must necessarily increase in number and importance, some provision ought to be made. If the Federal court is clothed with power to try an Indian's right to live, I see no reason why it cannot try his rights to property when disputed by a United States citizen. At all events, this stands as a serious chasm in the law, and it is my duty to report it.

LEASES OF INDIAN LANDS.

In my last annual report I gave a history of the troubles on the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation, in the Indian Territory, growing out of the grazing leases, and of the measures taken to restore peace and tranquillity amongst the Indians.

Under the President's proclamation, therein referred to, the leases were declared null and void, and the cattle, together with all unauthorized persons, were removed from the reservation as speedily as it was practicable to do so. The removal was peaceably effected, and, I am gratified to say, without conflict between the Indians and the whites.

Contrary to the predictions of interested parties, who foretold all kinds of suffering, disasters, and outbreaks when the lease-money should be stopped, it appears from the report of Captain Lee, of the United States Army (who was placed in charge of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes at the time of the threatened outbreak), that not a single Indian has expressed a desire for a renewal of the leases. On the contrary, all have given pronounced expression of satisfaction that the leases were annulled and the cattle and cattlemen removed. They no longer contemplate the monopoly of nine-tenths of their reservation by outsiders, but in place thereof they view with satisfaction their own fields of corn, and farms inclosed with fences, put up by their own labor, the wire being furnished by the Department. The annual report of Captain Lee, on the condition and progress of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians, page 332, will be found interesting reading, and great credit is due that officer for the energy and zeal he has put into his work during his comparatively brief tenure of office. His report contains full statistics of farms opened and cultivated, in the face of many obstacles and discouragements, by Indians and persons of Indian blood lawfully resident on the reservation. That the gratifying condition of affairs reported by Captain Lee could ever have come to pass during the existence of the leases is a proposition which needs no argument to controvert.

In my last annual report (supplemented by Senate Ex. Doc. No. 17, Forty-eighth Congress, second session) detailed particulars of all leases made by Indian tribes and bands of lands for grazing purposes, so far as the same had come to the knowledge of this office, were furnished. Of these leases, those made by the Cheyennes and Arapahoes were, as already stated, annulled by Executive proclamation, and the following-named have been practically abandoned, viz: the lease from the Quapaw tribe of Indians to H. R. Crowell, the Citizen Band of Pottawatomies to Catherine Griefenstein, the Prairie Band of Pottawatomies in Kansas to Anderson & Co., and the Crow Indians of Montana to Wilson & Blake. In the absence of any complaints to this office by the Indians, or the several United States Indian agents in charge, none of the other lessees mentioned have been disturbed, pending action by Congress on the general subject.

The decision of the Attorney-General that the system of leasing Indian lands which has hitherto prevailed is illegal without the consent of Congress only adds to the difficulties which beset this office in dealing with this question of leases. In my last report this matter was referred to as follows:

I cannot too strongly impress upon the Department the importance of an early disposition of this much vexed question. The leasing system should either be legalized, with proper restrictions, or it should be abolished altogether. In its present loose and indefinite shape it is a source of the greatest embarrassment to this office, and a hinderance to the proper and effective administration of Indian affairs.

If Congress would authorize Indians to dispose of their grass, or would take any definite action as to the policy which this office can legally pursue in regard to Indian grazing lands, it would materially lessen the perplexities and confusion which now pertain to the subject. Moreover, if some way could be adopted by which, under proper restrictions, the surplus grass on the several Indian reservations could be utilized with profit to the Indians, the annual appropriations needed to care for the Indians could be correspondingly and materially reduced.

ALLOTMENTS OF LAND IN SEVERALTY AND PATENTS.

During the year 17 certificates of allotments have been issued to the Indians on the Lake Traverse Reservation, under the treaty with the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux (15 Stats., 505); 2 to the Indians on the White Earth Reservation, under the treaty with the Chippewas of the Mississippi, concluded March 19, 1867 (16 Stats., 721); 55 to the Sioux Indians at the Rosebud Agency, under the sixth article of the Sioux treaty, concluded April 29, 1868 (15 Stats., 637); and 12 to the Sioux Indians at the Crow Creek Agency, under the same treaty.

Patents have been issued as follows: Two hundred and eighty-one to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, on the Bad River, Lac Court Oreilles, PAnse and Vieux de Sert, and Fond du Lac Reservations, under the provisions of the third article of the treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stats., 1110); 3 to the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux, under the fifth article of the treaty of February 19, 1867 (15 Stats., 505); 123 to the Santee Sioux Indians, under the treaty of April 29, 1868 (15 Stats., 637); 68 to the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River, under the treaties of August 2, 1855 (11 Stats., 631), and October 18, 1864 (14 Stats., 657); 167 to the Puyallup Indians, under the treaty of December 26, 1854 (10 Stats., 1132); 46 to the S'Kokomish Indians, under the treaty of January 26, 1855 (12 Stats., 933); 1 to an Omaha Indian, under the act of August 7, 1882 (22 Stats., 341); and 1 to a Winnebago Indian, under the act of February 21, 1863 (12 Stats., 658); making the total number of certificates 86 and of patents 690; grand total, 776.

Two special agents are now engaged in the work of allotting the lands on the Crow Reservation in Montana.

In accordance with your directions, special instructions have been issued to the agents at Yankton, Lower Brulé, and Warm Springs to urge upon the Indians under their charge the importance of taking their lands in severalty, as allowed by their respective treaties, and to press the work of allotting lands with the utmost vigor. Similar instructions will be given other agents as soon as the condition of the surveys will permit such work to be done.

The general allotment bill again passed the Senate at the last session, and was favorably reported in the House of Representatives. As there seems to be no substantial opposition to this bill, it is hoped that it will become a law during the coming winter. Its passage will relieve this office of much embarrassment and enable it to make greater progress in the important work of assisting the Indians to become individual owners of the soil by an indefeasible title.

Nine hundred and fifty-five patents have been delivered to the Omahas during the past year. Reports differ as to the degree of progress attained by the Omahas since they have received allotments and undertaken to manage their own affairs, and it must be expected that some members of the tribe, not so progressive nor so well disposed as others, will take advantage of the newly acquired freedom from agency restraint to enjoy and improve the increased opportunity thus afforded them for shiftlessness or mischief-making. All transition periods have their peculiar difficulties and discouragements. But on the whole the success of the Omahas is such as to impress favorably friends of the Indians and believers in their civilization, and to afford to Indians everywhere the highest encouragement to adopt the same policy. The efforts of a few white friends, among whom the name of Miss Alice Fletcher, of Boston, might receive special mention without injustice to or derogation of the others, have furnished practical demonstration of the disposition and ability of the Indian to support and govern himself. There is something inspiring to the soul and heart of man when he realizes that he is not a slave, or a ward, or a dependent, and that the responsibilities of manhood are thrown upon him and he will be judged according to the way in which he meets and discharges them. I trust the true friends of Indian progress everywhere will unite their voices in this behalf, and will press with zeal, determination, and all practicable dispatch the allotment system among Indian tribes.

FARMING BY INDIANS.

According to the intention expressed in my last report, special attention has been paid during the year just past to the encouragement of agricultural pursuits by Indians. A majority of the grown-up Indians on reservations, through want of early training and by reason of repugnance to any kind of manual labor, which their traditions and customs lead them to look upon as degrading, are very poor material out of which to make farmers. Even those who are most willing to

work lack the foresight, good husbandry, economy, and persistence necessary to make farming successful. They are easily discouraged; the failure of one crop is almost fatal to their hopes in that direction, and they are inclined to give up further effort. It must be understood, also, that many of them are located on reservations where the soil is poor, or no regular rains fall, or the climate is so severe and the seasons so short that it would be a difficult matter for a first-class white farmer to make a living. These drawbacks to the progress of the Indians must not be lost sight of in considering what results we have from the expenditures made by the Government to assist them. It cannot be expected that under such circumstances all or even many will at once, or in the course of the next five or ten years, step from the position of ignorant, shiftless, lazy savages to that of successful independent farmers; but this object is being constantly kept in view, and all official action taken by me will tend to that result, for in it, in my opinion, lies the only hope of the survival of any considerable portion of the Indian tribes.

In March last each Indian agent was informed that the permanent establishment of the Indians in agricultural pursuits should be considered the main duty of himself and every agency employé; that all must work for this result; that wherever practicable every able-bodied Indian who had not already done so must commence at once to cultivate a piece of ground, and that those who were already tilling small patches must be induced to go to work on a larger scale; that the farmers at the various agencies must not only advise and counsel with the Indians about farming operations, but must themselves go to work, and by example show them how to select proper land for cultivation, how and when to prepare it, when and what to plant, how to care for the growing crops, to harvest them, to prepare the produce for market, and to market it so as to make farming pay. At the same time they are expected to teach the Indians economy and foresight and patient perseverance, and to show them how to save seed for next year and how to care properly for their work animals and stock and provide food and shelter for winter use.

I considered it my duty to give these specific instructions, and I intend to see to it that they are fully carried out. Unless an Indian can be shown how he himself can farm to advantage, that is, make a comfortable living by farming without help from others, the effort to make him a farmer might as well be abandoned.

Since the beginning of the season good reports have been received from many of the agents, but of course it will be some years yet before it can be definitely ascertained just how far Indian farming has been established on a permanent paying basis. The annual statistical reports of the increased number of acres under cultivation or of the quantity of crops harvested cannot be depended upon to show this; it will only appear in time in the decrease of the amount of supplies to be pur-

chased and the increase in the number of Indian families who have become permanently established in comfortable independence and in their bettered condition generally.

ADDITIONAL FARMERS.

By act of Congress, approved July 4, 1884, the sum of \$25,000 was appropriated—

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to employ practical farmers, in addition to the agency farmers now employed, at wages not exceeding \$75 per month, to superintend and direct farming among such Indians as are making effort for self-support.

The results of the judicious expenditure of this appropriation were so satisfactory that the same amount was appropriated for like purpose by act of Congress approved March 3, 1885, for the year ending June 30, 1886. The rule was adopted of appointing such additional farmers directly by this office, thus giving an opportunity to investigate each application and ascertain the fitness of the applicant for the position. The results have been eminently satisfactory, and much good has been done by the additional farmers going among the Indians, acquainting themselves with the individual peculiarities and needs of each, and giving the instruction and assistance best suited to each case. Of the \$25,000 appropriated, there remains unexpended a very small balance, caused by the fact that the service at a few agencies was not continuous through the year.

The results of the policy of employing additional farmers were of such marked benefit that it could no longer be called an experiment, and by act of Congress approved May 15, 1886, the sum of \$40,000 was appropriated for this purpose during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887. By the expenditure of this increased amount in the employment of active, energetic men who have the best interests of the Indians at heart, there is no doubt that much good will result.

CARE OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AT AGENCIES.

Reports of inspectors and special agents have called attention to the fact that at many agencies but little care has been exercised by the agents and employés to see that costly agricultural implements and mechanical tools of all kinds were issued only to the deserving and to those who were prepared to use them and take care of them. Agents seemed to think that they got rid of all responsibility in the matter, which they were desirous to do, by issuing these supplies and paying no further attention to them. Consequently, reapers and mowers, plows, harrows, wagons and harness, and all kinds of costly agricultural implements and mechanical tools were found scattered about on nearly every reservation—perhaps used only a few times, then thrown aside or left where last used, exposed to the weather and going to decay. In some instances fence-wire was given Indians who had no posts to attach

it to and knew nothing of erecting a fence, and thrashing-machines and horse-powers, after being used one season, were left to the mercy of the elements until the succeeding year's crop called attention to them, when, in many cases, as might have been anticipated, they would be found to be damaged beyond economical repair, and estimates for new ones would be submitted.

In order to correct this abuse, each agent has been instructed that he must use judgment and discretion in issuing implements; that he must keep every article in a safe and sheltered place until actually needed for immediate use by a deserving Indian, one who will agree to take proper care of it when not in use; also that it is the duty of the agent and the employés to see to it that an Indian knows how to use what is given him, and that he has some means of taking proper care of it; and further, that if he neglects to do so, after having been warned and in disregard of the promises which should be required of him and embodied in his receipt for the article, it is the agent's duty to retake possession of such articles as are found lying around neglected, and to issue them to some one more deserving, and thereafter to discriminate against the Indian who disregards his promise and agency instructions. Agents have also been informed that they will be held responsible whenever such agricultural implements and supplies as reapers and mowers, fanning-mills, horse-powers, wagons and harness, plows, &c., and also small mechanical tools, such as augers, axes, hatchets, hammers, &c., are found scattered about a reservation, not in use, but neglected and exposed to the weather. I understand that a great improvement in this respect has already taken place and its continuance will be insisted upon.

EDUCATION.

In the extract from my first report, already quoted, I expressed very decidedly the idea that Indians should be taught the English language only. From that position I believe, so far as I am advised, there is no dissent either among the law-makers or the executive agents who are selected under the law to do the work. There is not an Indian pupil whose tuition and maintenance is paid for by the United States Government who is permitted to study any other language than our own vernacular—the language of the greatest, most powerful, and enterprising nationalities beneath the sun. The English language as taught in America is good enough for all her people of all races.

It is yet undetermined what kinds of schools are best adapted to prepare the Indian for self-support and that independence which will enable him to meet and successfully encounter the shrewd competition which henceforth every one will find contesting his path in the social, civic, and business affairs of life. Indian educators themselves differ in opinion as to what kinds of Indian schools are preferable, and the same difference exists among those in both houses of Congress who

have charge of Indian matters. That each of the different kinds of schools or methods of education can lay some claims to merit cannot be denied.

The common day school on the reservation of course is the more economic method if limited to the immediate outlay of money for the time employed; but if viewed from the broader standpoint of permanent efficiency and enduring advancement of Indian youth, that plan may justly be challenged, for some years to come, by the friends of other methods as being not only the least efficient and permanent but eventually the most expensive. The greatest difficulty is experienced in freeing the children attending day schools from the language and habits of their untutored and oftentimes savage parents. When they return to their homes at night, and on Saturdays and Sundays, and are among their old surroundings, they relapse more or less into their former moral and mental stupor. This constitutes the strongest objection to this class of schools, and I fear that, in many instances, the objection is too well-founded. But as education and general civilization take deeper hold upon the Indian race, the day school on the reservation will show better results and must eventually become universal, as are our common schools in the States.

At this time, however, after the best examination I can give the subject, I would not advise any diminution of material aid and support to any of the different kinds of schools now fostered by the Government. All are doing most excellent and efficient service in their particular spheres, and all are performing a good part in the grand work of educating and civilizing the hitherto untutored Indians. The honor of this noble work belongs to the great American constituency and their representatives in both the legislative and executive branches of the Government; and I would call upon all officers and agents of the Government who come in immediate contact with our red brothers to impress them with the great benefits that are thus conferred upon them, or which their hearts should swell with grateful emotion.

That the Indians are not lacking in appreciation of their educational advantages is shown by the following statistics, which do not include the schools among the five civilized tribes nor the Indians of New York State, nor boarding and day schools supported by religious societies without expense to the Government.

Schools.	1885.		1886.		Increase in average attendance.
	No.	Average attendance.	No.	Average attendance.	
Boarding schools under agency supervision	84	4,066	85	4,817	751
Day schools under agency supervision	86	1,942	99	2,370	358
Training schools	7	1,425	7	1,582	157
Schools in States	23	710	23	861	151
Total.....	200	8,143	214	9,630	1,517

Other statistics and statements in regard to Indian education are given in detail in the report of the superintendent of Indian schools herewith, pages lix to cxlii. The above figures show that the attendance at all of the schools has been largely increased this year over that of last year, and that the per cent. of increase is larger in the boarding schools and day schools under agency supervision than in the other schools.

This office has used all diligence to introduce school books among the Indian pupils in accordance with the spirit of the late act of Congress requiring the use in the public schools of such text-books as teach the baneful influences of ardent spirits and narcotics on the human system. I am thoroughly satisfied of the wisdom of the measure.

As an incentive to make the best use of the educational advantages afforded those pupils of both sexes who attend industrial institutions, I think it would be wise for Congress to make an appropriation from which every Indian youth who shall graduate from school and marry an Indian maiden who has also graduated may be assisted in settling down upon a homestead of 160 acres, in purchasing a team, in breaking and fencing land, and in building a house. If the homestead is not on an Indian reservation the man should also have the privilege of citizenship, including the right of suffrage. Such a law would greatly encourage Indian youths and maidens in their resistance to the evil and savage influences of their untutored friends, and would do much to keep them from a return to savage life.

DEPREDACTION CLAIMS.

In the Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1885 (23 Stats, p. 376), provision was made for the investigation by this office of Indian depredation claims, embracing not only unexamined claims pending at that date, but also all others in favor of citizens of the United States which had already been examined and approved in whole or in part and remained unpaid, and which were chargeable against any tribe of Indians by reason of treaty obligations. This necessarily involved a careful review of previous office work upon this particular branch of business extending back to 1850, and embraced over 4,500 claims, aggregating \$13,000,000.

A large portion of the claims were presented for adjustment prior to the act of May 29, 1872, which required that rules and regulations be prepared prescribing the manner of making up and presenting such claims. Consequently a preliminary examination showed that most of these claims were not made out in proper or legal form. It was also found that a large number had not been submitted in council to the Indians concerned, as required by law and Department regulations, and a vast amount of correspondence was needed to bring such cases within Department rules and legal requirements before final action thereon could be taken.

The work under the act referred to (March 3, 1885) commenced in the following July, and in compliance with the specific requirements of said act, lists of all claims were prepared, showing as to each, as far as could be ascertained, the name and address of claimant, the date of the alleged depredation, by what tribe it was committed, the date of examination and approval of the claim, with a reference to the date and clause of the treaty creating the obligation for payment. Considerable correspondence was required to obtain the proper addresses of a large number of the claimants, and the requirement that the "clause of the treaty creating the obligation" be given necessitated a thorough and careful investigation of all the laws applicable to such cases, and of all the treaties with the various Indian tribes. This preliminary work was performed as expeditiously as possible, and the lists were submitted to the Department on the 10th of March last. Since that date 109 additional claims have been filed in the office, aggregating \$391,652.84.

On the 31st of March a schedule of 914 claims, which had been examined by the office in pursuance of the act of March 3, was submitted to the Department and transmitted to Congress, said claims aggregating \$3,015,997.70. This list embraced nearly all the claims on file which were barred by the limitation clause of the act of June 3, 1834. On the 15th of May last an act was passed by Congress under which all of said claims have been returned to this office for further examination.

The office records of depredation claims had become so defaced and worn that it was found necessary to prepare new records or dockets, and to transfer thereto nearly all the claims which had been filed in the Indian Office for the past thirty years, with a record of the action had upon each. This work has been completed, and the records are now in good permanent shape for use and reference.

Reports upon depredation claims made prior to the act of March 3, 1885, were very meager, embracing no abstract of the evidence, and merely stating the conclusions drawn therefrom. Hence if at any time Congress should desire to judge for itself as to the correctness of the conclusions arrived at by the office, it would be necessary to make a re-examination of all the original papers. Every report made since March, 1885, embraces a liberal abstract of all the testimony, the reasons for the decision made by the office, and the history of all previous action had upon the case. Of course more time and labor must be expended in the preparation of such reports, but the results will be far more satisfactory to all parties interested.

Claimants are afforded opportunity to file additional proof, if they desire to do so, and claims involving considerable amounts of money are investigated and reported upon to the office by special agents in the field.

Since the acts of March 3, 1885, and May 15, 1886, claimants and their attorneys have been unusually active in their endeavors to secure early consideration for their respective claims, and this pressure has corre-

spondingly increased the amount of such work devolving upon the office. In the work of arranging, examining, and reporting upon depredation claims have been engaged four examiners (three of whom are experienced lawyers), three copyists, and during the past six months two special agents in the field. Two additional special agents have been appointed recently.

COURTS OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

Longer experience makes more apparent the value of the courts instituted at various agencies for the punishment of minor offenses committed by the Indians. With one exception, all the agents at whose agencies courts are established speak very highly of the good effect of these courts and of the manner in which the judges perform their duties. As an illustration of the general tenor of the agents' reports, I quote the following from that of Agent McLaughlin, at Standing Rock :

There are regular bi-weekly sessions of the Indian courts held at the agency police headquarters, in a room set apart for that purpose, and the importance of this court is now such that it would seem almost impossible to do without it. Offenses of every character committed at the agency are brought before this court for adjudication, and it has relieved me of much annoyance in trivial matters, and aided materially in the more important cases. The judges, who are the two officers of the Indian police force and John Grass, an intelligent Indian who speaks English, are men of excellent judgment, whose decisions, impartially rendered, have been accepted in all cases the past year without any complaint, except in the instances where an appeal was made, and in two of which a rehearing was ordered upon additional testimony being produced.

These courts are also unquestionably a great assistance to the Indians in learning habits of self-government and in preparing themselves for citizenship. I am of the opinion that they should be placed upon a legal basis by an act of Congress authorizing their establishment, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe. Their duties and jurisdiction could then be definitely determined and greater good accomplished.

At some of the agencies it has been found impracticable to establish these courts from the fact that good men cannot be found who are willing to serve as judges without compensation. At others the make-shift policy has had to be resorted to of detailing members of the police force to act as judges in court! The payment of a small monthly salary would have a most salutary effect in giving greater dignity to the office and rendering it possible to secure better men for judges. For this purpose I have asked for the next fiscal year an appropriation of \$5,000.

JURISDICTION OF CRIMES COMMITTED BY INDIANS.

In my last annual report attention was called to certain defects in the ninth section of the act of March 3, 1885 (23 Stats., 385), providing for the punishment of certain crimes committed by Indians. Subsequently a bill was prepared and submitted to Congress relieving the

Territories of the expenses incident to the enforcement of the law, and extending its provisions to that portion of the Indian Territory not covered by the laws of the five civilized tribes. I deem the passage of this or a similar bill to be necessary to the proper execution of the act. In Dakota especially the county authorities refuse to prosecute Indians guilty of the most serious offenses, on the ground of the expense incident to such prosecution. As the counties derive no revenue from the reservations within their limits, the injustice of compelling them to assume the burden of these prosecutions is apparent.

SURVEYS OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

The Indian appropriation act for the current year contains an appropriation of \$25,000—

For survey of Indian reservations and of lands to be allotted to Indians, and to make allotments in severalty.

This amount will probably be sufficient to meet the pressing necessities of the service, so far as the survey of exterior boundaries are concerned, and to remark former surveys. Requests have been made for the subdivision of townships on the Great Sioux Reservation; but very little of this work can be done. A similar appropriation should be made for several years to come, until all the reservations where allotments can be made are subdivided and properly marked.

TRESPASSES AND TIMBER DEPREDATIONS ON INDIAN LANDS.

At the last session of Congress the Senate again passed a bill (S. 1055) to amend section 2148 of the Revised Statutes, in relation to trespassers on Indian lands, but beyond reference to the House Committee on Indian Affairs, I do not find that any further action was had upon it.

A bill (S. 2131) was also introduced in the Senate to amend section 5388 of the Revised Statutes, in relation to timber depredations, so as to make it apply to Indian lands, but was not reached before the adjournment.

The necessity for legislation on both these subjects has been so repeatedly and emphatically urged in previous annual reports of this office that I deem it unnecessary to say anything more, except to express the hope that Congress will see the importance of finally disposing of both these measures at the ensuing session.

LOGGING OPERATIONS BY INDIANS.

During the season 1885-'86, 178 contracts for the cutting, sale, and delivery of pine logs, under Department authority of September 28, 1882 (full particulars whereof will be found in the annual report of this office for 1884), were made by individual Indian patentees of the Lac Court d'Oreilles, Bad River, and Fond du Lac reservations, attached to the La Pointe Agency in Wisconsin. Under these contracts the Indians

banked 63,945,769 feet of timber, at prices variously ranging from \$4 to \$6.25 per thousand feet. The net gain to the Indians on these transactions was \$131,281.46, of which \$58,006.70 was taken out in merchandise and supplies, and the balance, \$73,274.76, was paid in cash to the individual Indians. The agent reports that the general result of these operations is highly satisfactory; the Indians are all learning to work, are getting good, comfortable homes, and their condition is being greatly improved.

With some modifications in the manner of conducting the business, which the agent has been directed to make, there appears every reason to anticipate that the coming season's operations will be on a more extended scale, and will be still more beneficial to the Indians. White labor, except such as is absolutely necessary, is rigorously excluded from the reservations, and the Indian is taught to labor and permitted to reap the benefit of his toil.

INDIAN POLICE.

The greatest number of Indian police in the service at any one time during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, was 701. Considering the very meager compensation allowed, viz, \$10 per month for commissioned officers and \$8 per month for non-commissioned officers and privates, the service has been very satisfactory. The members of the police force are selected on account of their good character and influence among their people; a majority of them have families to support. They have proven themselves to be worthy of confidence, and have rendered valuable assistance to the agents in maintaining order and suppressing crime on the reservations. They are almost without exception courageous, determined men, who will without flinching face any danger in carrying out their instructions.

To bring the police service up to the highest degree of efficiency it is necessary that the entire time and attention of the men be devoted to their work, but it is often difficult to obtain the services of proper men on account of the small compensation. It would tend greatly to increase the efficiency of this branch of the service if a more liberal compensation could be allowed, even though the number of men should be reduced. The police in the discharge of their duties often come in contact with outlaws and men of desperate character, and being thus called upon to face danger and death it is but fair that they should receive a compensation in some degree commensurate with the service rendered. The cost of their support is money well spent, as at most agencies they are the only means which the agent possesses for protecting his Indians against liquor traffic, cattle thieves, the inroads of bad white men, and for the suppression of every kind of vice and lawlessness on the reservation. Without them he would have much less power either to punish the bad or protect the good, and the knowledge that he has this reliable force always at hand has a much greater influence for good than appears on the surface.

AGENCY EMPLOYÉS.

It is well known that the general public has long been impressed with the idea that much corruption prevailed in the employé service at Indian agencies; that many agents having in their own hands the power to employ or dismiss their assistants had surrounded themselves with such material as they could completely control through fear of discharge or by collusion with them in dishonest practices; that this condition of affairs rendered fraud easy and its detection by inspectors, special agents, and this office almost impossible, and that thus the Government and the Indians were plundered with impunity; and that worthless or worse employés were retained in office solely on the ground of their usefulness to the agent or through his fear of the use they might make of their knowledge of his practices in case he incurred their displeasure. It was also claimed that many agents had placed their relatives, or relatives of their bondsmen, in office merely through cupidity or to fulfill promises made, and had kept them there without regard to their fitness for the positions or their endeavors to discharge their duties, and without power to control them.

After giving this matter careful consideration, and becoming convinced that there must be some good grounds for so generally unfavorable an opinion in regard to it, I determined to make such a change as would effectually remove all just cause for doubt as to the honesty and integrity of the service in this particular. Indian agents and school superintendents were therefore notified that the office would select and appoint all clerks as well as physicians and additional farmers. It was believed that this course would meet the approval of all good agents, and of those who considered the good name and best interests of the service paramount to personal preferences, since it promised them competent assistants, and at the same time relieved them of obligation either to their bondsmen or their relatives; and it was thought that thoroughly upright men would prefer to have entirely disinterested proof always at hand that their official acts were without stain.

I am pleased to be able to report that most of the agents were broad enough in their views, and had their own and the best interests of the service sufficiently at heart, cordially to support this move. The reports from various agencies satisfy me that this ruling that agency clerks shall be selected by the Indian Office is a wise one, and it has already been found to tend so directly and plainly to the improvement of the service that I have no doubt as to its necessity for the good of the Indians and the administration of agency affairs generally. A few agents have complained of this change, but they could advance no good reason against it, and I have considered it necessary to make the rule general and to treat all alike.

As I find that but little attention has heretofore been paid by the office to the qualifications for their respective duties of lower-grade

employés, the plan has been adopted of plainly laying before all applicants for positions a statement of the duties that will be required of them, and of informing them that if they are found, on trial, to be incompetent, they will not be retained. Clerks must file a sample of their writing and give satisfactory information as to their proficiency, and farmers, blacksmiths, carpenters, &c., must satisfy me that they are experienced and capable in their various callings. Thus, when an appointment is offered to an applicant, he is given fully to understand what will be expected of him, and that if he is not confident that he can discharge the duties of the position it will be only to his disadvantage and loss to accept it. I am determined that, as far as I can ascertain the facts, no improper or incompetent employé shall remain in the service.

Physicians are required to be graduates of some reputable medical institution, and as it has been ascertained that in many cases agency physicians have been in the habit of treating persons not connected with the agency, for pay, to the neglect of their regular duty, they are directed to devote their entire time and professional skill to the Indian service.

Such employés as are directly appointed by this office are told that they are under the immediate control of the agent; that they must work in harmony with him, treating him with due respect and obeying his orders cheerfully; and that, as he is a bonded officer, they must take good care of the property for which he is responsible. On the other hand, while agents are not allowed to suspend or discharge any employé appointed by this office, any statement they wish to make as to the manner in which the employé behaves himself and discharges his duties is carefully considered, and such action taken thereon as is deemed just and for the best interests of the service.

RAILROADS.

Bad River Reserve, Wisconsin.—Since the date of my last annual report the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway Company has completed its road through this reservation, and has paid the Indians, in their tribal and individual capacities, what is deemed to be a just compensation for the right of way as provided for by the terms of the treaty under which they hold their lands. The deeds from individual Indian patentees to the railway company are now before the President, awaiting his approval, in accordance with the provisions of the patents.

Blackfeet Reserve, Montana.—Congress, at the last session, having passed an act (S. 2381) "granting to railroads the right of way through the Indian reservation in Northern Montana," it was in due course referred by the President to this office, with an inquiry whether any objection was known to exist against its approval. Upon examination of the treaty with the several tribes and bands of Indians occupying the reservation (October 17, 1885, 11 Stats., 658), it appeared that the right to construct roads of every description thereon was expressly re-

served to the United States, and as the proposed legislation appeared to afford reasonable protection to the Indians in providing for compensation to them, and in other respects, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, prior to the vesting of any right in a railroad company in and to the lands of the reservation, I returned the act stating that I saw no objection to its approval. The President, however, deeming that the bill did not sufficiently guard against the invasion of the rights and a disturbance of the peace and quiet of the Indians on the reservation mentioned, and not being satisfied that the legislation proposed was demanded by any exigency of the public welfare, returned the act to the Senate without his approval. (See Executive message, Senate Ex. Doc. 204, Forty-ninth Congress, first session.)

Cœur d'Alène Reserve, Idaho.—Quite late in the last session of Congress measures were introduced granting a right of way to the Spokane and Palouse Railway Company and the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company, respectively, through this reservation. Both bills have been referred to the United States Indian agent in charge for an expression of the views of the Indians thereon, and for investigation as to the necessity and advisability of the proposed legislation.

Crow Reserve, Montana.—Bills (S. 2778 and H. R. 9677) were also introduced authorizing the Billings, Clark's Fork and Cooke City Railroad Company to construct and operate a railway through this reservation.

Fort Hall Reserve, Idaho.—By office letter of December 12, 1885, the attention of the Department was again called to the subject of the continued failure of the Utah and Northern Railroad Company to compensate the Shoshone and Bannack Indians for the right of way and lands of the reservation taken and used for the purposes of its road, constructed from north to south through the reservation in or about the year 1878, and the matter was made the subject of Executive message to Congress December 21, 1885. (S. Ex. Doc. No. 20, Forty-ninth Congress, first session.)

At the last session of Congress a bill (H. R. 2847) was introduced—

To authorize the Shoshone and Bannack Indians to sell to the Utah and Northern and Oregon Short-Line Railway Companies certain lands situated upon the reservation of said Indians in Idaho, necessary to said railway companies for railroad purposes and for the relief of said railway companies.

Finding, upon examination of this bill, that it made no provision for negotiations with the Indians in respect of the lands originally taken for the north and south line of the Utah and Northern Railroad, but was simply directed to the acquisition of additional lands at Pocatello Station (the junction of the two roads, where the railway companies seek to acquire some 1,600 acres), I returned the bill with the suggestion that the question of compensation arising out of the construction of the north and south road be considered in connection with the proposed measure, and that the bill be amended in committee accordingly.

Late in the session, House bill No. 9378 (prepared in this office) was reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs, which authorizes the

Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Shoshone and Bannack tribes of Indians, in such manner as he may deem most advisable, and upon just terms of compensation, for a cession to the United States of their title to so much of the lands of the Fort Hall Reservation, limited as in the bill mentioned, as are required for the purposes of the Utah and Northern Railway Company in the operation of its railroad running north and south through said reservation; also for a like cession to the United States of such additional land at Pocatello Station as shall be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior to be actually necessary to the said Utah and Northern Railway Company and the Oregon Short-Line Railway Company for railway purposes and in the transaction of their authorized and legitimate business at that point; the result of such negotiations to be embodied in a written agreement to be signed by the requisite number of Indians, in conformity with the provisions of the treaty of July 3, 1868 (15 Stats., 676), and to be returned to the Secretary of the Interior, who is directed to report his action under the bill to Congress. A similar bill (S. 2789) was introduced in the Senate, but beyond reference to committee no further action was had by Congress on either measure.

Gila River (Pima and Maricopa) Reserve, Arizona.—Late in the session the House passed a bill (H. R. 9736) granting the Maricopa and Phoenix Railway Company a right of way through this reservation. The Senate, however, failed to take action on the measure.

Indian Territory.—In the annual report of this office for 1884 mention was made of certain acts of Congress passed at the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress granting to the Southern Kansas Railway Company, and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway Company, respectively, right of way through the Indian Territory. During the past year both companies have commenced operations. Maps of the first five sections, of twenty-five miles each, of the main line, and first four sections of the branch line of the Southern Kansas Railway, and of the first section of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway, have severally received your approval.

The Cherokee Nation having, by its national council, formally dissented from the allowances made in the fifth section of the act authorizing the construction of the Southern Kansas Railway, and certified the same to the Secretary of the Interior, Messrs. J. M. Galloway, of Fort Scott, Kans., W. H. Dyer, of Van Buren, Ark., and James Brodie, of Little Rock, Ark., have been appointed by the President a board of appraisers for the purposes named in the act, and have entered upon the duties of their appointment. The general council of the Otoes and Missouri, through whose reservation the main line passes, has also filed in the Department a formal protest against the allowances provided in the act.

During the last session of Congress acts were also passed granting a right of way through the Territory to the Denison and Washita Rail-

road Company, the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railroad Company, and the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company, respectively. The two former were approved by the President; the latter, not having been returned by the President within the time prescribed by the Constitution, became a law without his approval.

By act of Congress approved June 1, 1886, the time for completion of the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway through the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations (act of August 2, 1882) was extended two years from the date of passage of the act.

Numerous other measures granting a right of way through the Territory to various railroad companies were introduced during the last session of Congress, but, except as above mentioned, no definite action appears to have been had thereon.

Lake Traverse (Sisseton) Reserve, Dakota.—On the 12th. December, 1885, I transmitted to the Department the completed agreement referred to in my last annual report, with the Indians of this reserve, for a right of way to the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway Company, which has been so long pending, together with a draft of proposed legislation for a ratification of the agreement by Congress. December 17 the papers were transmitted by the Department to the President, and formed the subject of Executive message to Congress December 21, 1885 (Senate Ex. Doc. No. 22, Forty-ninth Congress, first session). A bill (S. 1086) was subsequently introduced in Congress for the purposes named, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. It does not appear that Congress took any further action in the matter.

The Duluth, Huron and Denver Railroad Company. has also applied for information as to obtaining a right of way through the Lake Traverse Reserve, and has been referred to Congress for necessary legislation.

Pottawatomie Diminished Reserve, Kansas.—The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company has applied for right of way through this reserve, and has been informed that, owing to the absence of any treaty stipulations with the Indians in regard to railroads, Congressional action is requisite.

Siletz Reserve, Oregon.—The Newport, Cape Foulweather and King's Valley Railroad Company has applied for a right of way through this reserve. There being no treaty provisions with the Indians in regard to the construction of railroads upon their reserve, the company has been informed that an act of Congress will be necessary.

Sioux Reserve, Dakota.—Application has recently been made by the Ordway, Bismarck and Northwestern Railway Company for authority to make a preliminary survey for a railroad projected from a point about ten miles south of Fort Yates; thence to run southwesterly through the Sioux Reservation on the most feasible route to the Black Hills. Not feeling warranted in giving my consent to the survey without previously consulting the Indians who have a common interest in these lands, I have referred the matter to the several Indian agents

for the different bands of Sioux occupying the reservation, and instructed them to ascertain and report the sentiments of the Indians on the subject.

Partial and deferred legislation.—At the last session of Congress the following bills were passed by the Senate, but failed to receive action in the House, viz:

A bill (S. 1056) granting the right of way to the Carson and Colorado Railroad Company through the Walker River Reserve, Nevada.

A bill (S. 1057) granting the right of way to the Jamestown and Northern Railroad Company through the Devil's Lake Reservation, in Dakota.

A bill (S. 1211) granting the right of way to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company through the Yakama Reservation, in Washington Territory.

The agreements made with the Sioux Indians in 1880-'81 for a right of way through the Sioux Reservation, in Dakota, to the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway Company and the Dakota Central Railway Company, respectively, still remain unconfirmed by Congress.

COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE WITH VARIOUS TRIBES OF INDIANS.

By an item in the Indian appropriation act approved May 15, 1886 (Public No. 49, p. 17), provision was made—

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the several tribes and bands of Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota for such modification of existing treaties with said Indians and such change of their reservations as may be deemed desirable by said Indians and the Secretary of the Interior, and as to what sum shall be a just and equitable liquidation of all claims which any of said tribes now have upon the Government; and also to enable said Secretary to negotiate with the various bands or tribes of Indians in Northern Montana and at Fort Berthold, in Dakota, for a reduction of their respective reservations, or for removal therefrom to other reservations; and also to enable said Secretary to negotiate with the Upper and Middle bands of Spokaue Indians and Pend d'Oreilles Indians, in Washington and Idaho Territories, for their removal to the Colville, Jocko, or Cœur d'Alène Reservations, with the consent of the Indians on said reservations; and also to enable said Secretary to negotiate with said Indians for the cession of their lands to the United States; and also to enable said Secretary to negotiate with the Cœur d'Alène Indians for the cession of their lands outside the limits of the present Cœur d'Alène Reservation to the United States, \$15,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available; but no agreement shall take effect till ratified by Congress.

With a view to carrying out the provisions of this act, a commission composed of Hon. John V. Wright, Rt. Rev. H. B. Whipple, and Charles F. Larrabee, esq., was appointed to negotiate with the several bands and tribes named in the act; they are now in the field, under instructions dated July 27, 1886. It is confidently hoped that the labors of this commission will result in settling all matters of dispute between the various tribes and bands and the Government, and in the adoption of measures that will go far towards their civilization, education, and general advancement and welfare.

CENSUS.

In my last estimate for the Indian service, I had the honor to recommend that a small appropriation be made to enable this office to take a census of the Indians. Congress, however, declined to do so. I have concluded to invite your attention again to this matter, so important do I consider it.

The census of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, taken by General Sheridan in June, 1885, showed that the real number of Indians was much below the number who previously had been supposed to belong to those tribes, and that, of course, they had been drawing rations and supplies largely in excess of their dues. The recent census ordered by this office under date of May 18, 1886, taken by Captain Bell, acting agent of the Pine Ridge Agency, shows that there had been carried upon the rolls 2,241 more Sioux than really existed, and that rations had been issued accordingly; that is, as shown by the agency reports rendered quarterly. With a knowledge of this fact, I have fixed a day upon which all the Indian agents on the great Sioux Reservation will be required to take a census of their respective Indians; and it is not improbable that a reduction in numbers, similar to that at Pine Ridge, will appear at other agencies. At this writing the result of the census thus ordered has not been made known to this office.

I do not doubt that an accurate census would show a decrease in the number of Indians, below the number now claimed, throughout the country, or at least at several of the agencies. The outlay for taking the census is inconsiderable when compared with the great saving it would probably effect. The saving in the two instances quoted—Cheyenne and Arapaho and Pine Ridge—will amount to a large sum annually.

INDIAN MONEYS.

This subject demands earnest attention. I have already in my former report (Report, 1885, page xxxvi) given a brief history of these funds, but the importance of the subject is such that I deem it proper to repeat a statement of the case. The class of funds under discussion is derived from various sources, but principally from a tax imposed upon others than Indians for pasturage of cattle upon Indian reservations, from sale of dead and down timber cut on reservations by other than Indians, from sale of the natural products of the reserves not the result of Indian labor, &c. From 1876, when funds of this kind were first reported to this office, up to the latter part of 1883, these miscellaneous receipts were not covered into the Treasury, but were held by the several Indian agents into whose hands they came, to be applied, under the personal direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to the sole use and benefit of the Indians of the reservations from which they were derived. But in March, 1883, Congress, in the deficiency bill for that

year (22 Stat., 590), passed an act which is the first and only legislation on the subject. The act reads thus:

The proceeds of all pasturage and sales of timber, coal, or other product of any Indian reservation, except those of the five civilized tribes, and not the result of the labor of any member of such tribe, shall be covered into the Treasury for the benefit of such tribe, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe; and the Secretary shall report his action in detail to Congress at its next session.

The then Secretary of the Interior construed this act to mean that the Department had the right to use the money thus received in such manner as it might decide to be for the benefit of the Indians on the reservation, without further legislation or specific appropriation. The act, however, being somewhat ambiguous in its terms, was submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury for his views, who construed the law to mean that the money derived from the sources specified should be covered into the Treasury, but that it could not be taken out again without further legislation by Congress. Consequently since then miscellaneous receipts of the kind in question have, from time to time, been covered into the Treasury under the general caption "Indian moneys," there to await action by Congress. Meanwhile the Indians are deprived of the benefit of money which it is not disputed is theirs, and which it is believed Congress, by the act quoted, intended they should have.

Twice since my former report I have addressed the Department with a view of procuring such legislation as will allow this money to be drawn from the Treasury and applied to its legitimate use. On the 15th of March last I forwarded to the Department a draft of a bill, with the request that it be transmitted to Congress and that an earnest attempt be made to secure its passage. The proposed bill reads as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to use the money which has been or may hereafter be covered into the Treasury under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1883, and which is carried on the books of that Department under the caption of "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor," for the benefit of the several tribes on whose account said money was covered in, in such way and for such purposes as, in his discretion, he may think best.

On March 20, 1886, this bill, with other papers on the subject, was laid before the House of Representatives in an Executive communication dated March 19, recommending favorable action thereon, and was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. The session of Congress being near its close, and nothing having been heard from the committee having charge of the bill, I again, on the 19th of June, urged that special effort be made to secure its passage. Congress, however, adjourned without taking action. Thus the matter stands.

The dissatisfaction spoken of in my former report as existing among the Indians on account of the retention of their money by the Government has been steadily increasing, and numerous and loud complaints are received both through the regular agents and the Indian inspectors.

In one instance, according to an inspector's report, the dissatisfaction has reached such a degree that the Indians, in order to evade the law and get the use of the money, have resorted to the expedient of appointing one among them, other than the regular Indian agent, as their fiduciary, to collect the money due for grazing, hay, &c., from farmers, herders, and others, and to hold the amount so collected to be divided among them when their annuity payments are made. As the person appointed by the Indians is probably not bonded, they have no other security for the safe-keeping of their money than his personal integrity. Indian agents, on the other hand, are bonded officers, and as such are held to as strict an accountability for miscellaneous funds coming into their hands as for public money intrusted to their care.

At the date of my last report the aggregate amount of Indian moneys in the Treasury was \$13,096.81. Since then it has been constantly accumulating until at the present writing the aggregate probably reaches treble that amount.

The legislation asked for is not new legislation, nor does it appropriate a single dollar of public money. It is simply intended to give effect to what is believed to have been the plain intent of Congress by the passage of the act of March 3, 1883, but which intent has so far been frustrated by the construction put upon that law by the Treasury officials. Under these circumstances, and in common justice to the Indians interested, I respectfully but earnestly renew the request already made by both my predecessor and myself that Congress be urged to afford relief to the Indians and allay whatever dissatisfaction may exist among them on account of these moneys by passing the bill presented, or such other bill as will permit this money to be drawn from the Treasury and used for the benefit of the tribes to whom it rightfully belongs.

CASH PAYMENTS TO INDIANS.

During the year \$244,680.38 annuity or treaty money was paid per capita to Indians, and \$266,565.44 was paid for interest on funds invested for them, or held in trust in lieu of investment; altogether about \$511,246, or some \$11,000 less than during the previous fiscal year. Thus over half a million dollars, principally in small sums and in half-yearly payments, have been disbursed, with entire satisfaction to the Indians, so far as I can learn, and without incident worthy of special note, except it be the action of the Uncompahgre Utes at Ouray Agency, referred to elsewhere, page 127.

The agent cannot be blamed for his action in paying these Indians \$3.31 more per capita than they were entitled to, as he had no power to protect himself in case the Indians resorted to violence. But the extra payment must be suspended against him by this office, at least until the officers of the Treasury Department have had an opportunity to consider it. Now that a military post has been established in that imme-

diate vicinity, a new, correct, and complete census of these Indians will be taken, and if it is found that any have received more than their share of the tribal funds the difference will be adjusted in future payment.

Some few of the members of the Wisconsin Winnebagoes still refuse to comply with the requirements of the act of 1881, so that their shares in the money provided by said act are still held for them. It is claimed by other members of the tribe, that, as these people have been properly and repeatedly notified, and have failed to present themselves for their shares, or to receive and receipt for the same, the money should be returned to the general tribal fund and divided amongst those who have complied with the law and are willing to receive it. This may finally be done, but at present it is thought best to hold it. The fear expressed in my last report, that cash payments to the Indians in Wisconsin were doing them little permanent good, is strengthened by reports since received; and, as I am informed that owing to the failure of the berry crop in that State much suffering is likely to ensue among them during the coming winter, I have recommended that a part of their money be expended for them in the purchase of subsistence supplies, to be distributed to them by a special agent at several points in the State most convenient to them. The first clause of the second section of the act above referred to authorizes this manner of applying their funds to their benefit.

I may again request attention to the two small annuities referred to in my previous report, viz, \$1,100 to the Eel River band of Miamies in Indiana and \$400 to the Pottawatomies of Huron. These yearly payments are so small, and the per capita share received by each person so trifling, that, in my opinion, it would be wise economy to make a final settlement with these Indians, by paying in one payment such an amount as might be agreed upon between them and the Government, thus saving to the Government considerable expense for making these yearly payments, and giving the Indians enough at one time to be of some substantial benefit to them. The Indians themselves are anxious to have some such settlement, and I respectfully recommend that such action as may be necessary to effect it be authorized.

INDIAN TRADE.

The endeavor to regulate and supervise trade among the various Indian tribes has given rise to many perplexing questions. The demand for improvement in the management of this branch of the Indian service, has been emphatic, and careful study has been given the subject, in the belief that changes could be made which would diminish the opportunities afforded unscrupulous traders to take advantage of the Indians.

In accordance with the proposed policy outlined in my last report, Indian agents have been instructed to submit to this office a statement of the annual gross sales of each Indian trader upon their reservations,

and the number of trading licenses to be granted at each agency is determined by the amount of trade reported by the agent. Traders are required to forward monthly, through the Indian agents, invoices of all goods received. The maximum amount of profit which may be realized on each article of merchandise is fixed by this office; the average of profits allowed will not exceed 25 per cent. of the original cost of the goods and the freight. A schedule of the prices charged by the trader must be conspicuously posted in each store.

If agents will co-operate conscientiously with this office in executing the above rules and regulations it cannot but effect the desirable end of providing the Indians with such articles as they need at prices which return only a fair profit upon the capital and labor invested by the trader, and of preventing extortion upon the helpless Indian, who, by reason of the remoteness of other stores, is often compelled to deal with the licensed trader.

Some of the traders apparently have failed to understand the restrictions imposed, and thereby have made the office considerable trouble. In some instances non-observance of the restrictions has resulted in a revocation of the license. On the whole, however, the present status of licensed trade among Indians is creditable and gratifying.

But it is earnestly hoped that the necessity for white traders upon the reservations will soon be superseded. Under the law the full-blood Indian is guaranteed the right to trade with the Indians of his tribe, without the restrictions imposed upon half-breeds and white traders. It is the constant aim and effort of the Indian Office to make the Indian self-reliant and self-sustaining, and if this policy is persevered in, with the aid of the educational advantages available at almost every agency, I cannot but believe that the Indians will at an early day acquire sufficient ability to manage the trading posts themselves and supply their people with such goods as they may need.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

During the year a corps of sixty-seven physicians has been actively engaged in caring for the sick at the different agencies and training schools, and as a rule the men so employed have rendered very efficient service. As has been stated, physicians in the Indian service are appointed directly by the office, upon satisfactory testimonials as to character, ability, and experience. When it is shown that any one so appointed is incompetent or is careless in the discharge of his duties, a change is made at once. They are instructed to use every effort to overcome the influence of the native "medicine men," and to educate and enlighten the Indians in regard to the proper care and treatment of the sick. The good effects of this policy are already quite apparent, for although many of the older Indians cling tenaciously to their time-honored rites and ceremonies, the younger members of the tribes have, to a great extent, abandoned them, and rely upon the agency

physicians. The influence which a physician of intelligence and good judgment soon acquires over the Indians under his care enables him to render great assistance in the work of eradicating the superstitions prevailing among them.

A table compiled from the monthly sanitary reports of the various physicians, showing the number of cases and nature of the diseases treated during the year, will be found herewith, page 668.

Many of the agency physicians recommend the establishment of hospitals at the agencies, where cases can be taken in and treated successfully, which, if left to the rude care of their friends and relatives and subjected to the exposure incident to living in tepees and rude huts, must, almost of necessity, terminate fatally. Small hospitals could be established at comparatively slight expense to begin with, and could then be added to, from time to time, as necessity might require. An Indian who had been taken into such a hospital and received rational treatment and good nursing would not be slow to communicate his experience to his friends, and thus lead them to trust in the "white man's medicine," rather than in the beating of drums, rattling of bones, and singing and dancing of the medicine men. Nothing convinces an Indian more quickly or thoroughly than ocular demonstration, and when satisfied by his own observation and experience that the methods of the white man are better for him than the customs of his fathers he will soon adopt the former and abandon the latter. Anything that tends to weaken the hold of ancient superstitions and traditions upon the Indians ought to be taken advantage of, and nothing would yield a more prompt or profitable return in this regard than the establishment of agency hospitals. Some provision of this kind is very necessary for Indian schools, so that by isolating pupils affected with contagious disorders it may be possible to prevent the spreading of such diseases, which, in some instances, almost break up schools.

GERONIMO AND THE CHIRICAHUA APACHES.

The history of Geronimo and his followers for the past year is too familiar to require repetition here. The Indians have surrendered and are now held as prisoners by the War Department. The whole band of Chiricahua Apaches, numbering between 300 and 400 men, women, and children, have recently, by order of the War Department, been removed to Florida. I trust the effect of this action will be to tranquilize Indian matters in Arizona and to remove henceforth any apprehension of disturbances by Indians in that Territory.

COAL ON THE WHITE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION IN ARIZONA.

In referring to this subject in my last annual report, I took the ground that if Congress should decide to segregate the coal-fields from the reservation, it should provide for the sale of the lands thus segre-

gated to the highest bidder, at not less than \$20 per acre; the proceeds to be placed in the Treasury to the credit of the Indians, and draw 5 per cent. interest, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the education and civilization of the Indians of said reservation. I still entertain the same views upon the subject.

PAPAGO RESERVATION IN ARIZONA.

I renew the suggestions contained in my report for the year 1885, that an agency should be established on the Papago reservation, and means provided for its maintenance; or that provision should be made to give the Indians land in severalty, with permanent title, inalienable for a term of years. There is continual trouble between the settlers and the Indians upon this reservation, and some steps should be taken to obviate this.

MISSION INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

I regret to report that the condition of these Indians as regards their land is becoming more unsatisfactory. A case involving the rights of certain Indians residing on the San Jacinto grant has recently been decided adversely to the Indians in the local courts, and other suits are threatened. Instructions have been given to carry this case to the court of last resort. A special attorney has been appointed to defend the rights of these Indians, and he appears to be earnest, faithful, and able in the discharge of his duties; but there are no funds available for his compensation. Provision should be made for the payment of an amount commensurate with the services required of this attorney.

The bill for the relief of the Mission Indians which passed the Senate July 3, 1884, was again passed in that body February 15, 1886, and was favorably reported in the House of Representatives, but received no further consideration.

ROUND VALLEY RESERVATION, IN CALIFORNIA.

The greater part of this reservation (about nine-tenths) is still occupied by ranchmen and others having a title to about 1,080 acres of land, and claims to improvements of more or less value. The matter was fully presented to Congress in office report of December 16, 1885 (see House Ex. Doc. No. 21, Forty-ninth Congress, first session), and a bill, prepared in this office, providing for allotments of lands in severalty to the Indians residing upon this reservation, for the sale of the surplus lands, and for the extinguishment of the claims of settlers, passed the Senate April 27, 1886, but was not acted upon in the House of Representatives. If some such legislation as this is not secured it will eventually become necessary to abandon the reservation and turn the Indians

loose upon the surrounding country. In his annual report for this year Agent Willsey says :

Our lands are still occupied by settlers and trespassers to such an extent that it is almost impossible to increase our stock, or to protect our growing crops from destruction by their stock. Not only do they occupy every part of our range, but that portion of the valley claimed as swamp and overflow lands by Henley Brothers & Corbitt has been completely fenced in, thereby depriving us of the use of a large body of land. I am informed that others contemplate doing the same. The assurance of these people is something incalculable. They seem to think it perfectly right for them to use all of our lands, but we must not trespass upon a foot of land to which they have a shadow of title. It is hard to foretell what will become of this reservation in a very few years if some legislation is not had to protect it from these unscrupulous trespassers.

As long as Congress was in session, and there was a possibility that the House would pass the bill allotting land in severalty, and protecting the balance of the reserve, the Indians were quite jubilant, but now that Congress has adjourned without this bill becoming a law, they are much distressed, fearing that the friends of the trespassers are the cause of its defeat.

I trust that the House of Representatives will see the importance of this measure, and take prompt action thereon at the ensuing session.

KLAMATH RIVER INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

I am informally advised that contract has been entered into to resurvey the Klamath River Reservation. When the survey is completed the work of allotting lands in severalty to the Indians, as directed in Department letter of March 26, 1883, will be resumed. It was suspended on account of errors found in the original survey. When the work of making allotments to these Indians shall have been completed, the matter will be presented to the Department, with a view of obtaining legislation suitable to their wants and necessities. As stated in my report of last year, these Indians do not need all the lands at present reserved for their use, but they should be permanently settled, either individually or in small communities, and their lands secured to them by patent, before any portion of the reservation is restored to the public domain.

REDUCTION OF GREAT SIOUX RESERVATION IN DAKOTA.

In December last a bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Dawes—

To divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians in Dakota into separate reserves, and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder.

This bill passed the Senate February 1, 1886, and was favorably reported by the Committee on Indian Affairs in the House of Representatives. It was never referred to this office for report, but in its main features meets with my approval. The rights of the Indians appear to be carefully guarded, and their consent, as provided in the treaty of 1868, is necessary before the provisions of the bill can be carried into effect.

The Great Sioux Reservation, including Crow Creek, contains an area of 21,593,128 acres; the area of the separate reservations provided for in the bill is estimated at 12,845,521 acres, a reduction of 8,747,606 acres. This reduced area allows very nearly 500 acres for each Indian. The Indians can never make use of the immense tract of land belonging to them, while the proceeds of the sale of nearly nine million acres would create a fund which, judiciously and honestly managed, would forever supply them with the means of education and self-support.

The Sioux are an intelligent people, and the younger element among them is rapidly becoming reconciled to a civilized and industrious mode of life. Their advancement is retarded by the older chiefs, who are opposed to any progress that will lessen their own importance. They also desire to live in idleness on their annuities, rather than to receive them as aids to industry and self-support. If these Indians can be brought to accept the provisions of the Dawes bill, with an ample allowance of land in severalty to each Indian, with a large fund for educational purposes, and for the purchase of cattle and agricultural implements, I see no reason why they should not rapidly advance and ultimately become as contented and prosperous as the white communities around them. I earnestly hope that this bill will become a law and that the Indians will cheerfully accept its provisions.

SEMINOLE INDIANS IN FLORIDA.

On the 1st of April, 1886, Frank B. Hagan, esq., of Pine Level, Fla., was appointed a special agent of the Department for the purpose of making further efforts to locate these Indians upon homesteads, as contemplated by the Indian appropriation act approved July 4, 1884 (23 Stats., 95). He accepted the appointment on the 27th of June, 1886, but reported that it would be impracticable to visit the Indians before October, that portion of the State occupied by them being covered with water, and inaccessible before that time.

INTRUDERS AND DISPUTED CITIZENSHIP IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

For many years, in fact most of the time since the removal to and settlement of the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory, there has been among them a constant source of disturbance by reason of unsettled disputes as to who are justly entitled to be called citizens of the various tribes. Many adventurous white men have entered the Territory and in time have married Indian women and raised families, while others without such a justification or plea claim citizenship based on long residence and other considerations, so that thousands of persons of white and some of colored blood claim citizenship, which is stoutly disputed by the Indian authorities.

On the 1st of March, 1886, the Supreme Court, in the case of *The Eastern Band of the Cherokee Indians v. The United States and the Cherokee Nation*, rendered the following decision:

If Indians in that State (North Carolina), or in any other State east of the Mississippi, wish to enjoy the benefits of the common property of the Cherokee Nation, in whatever form it may exist, they must, as held by the Court of Claims, comply with the constitution and laws of the Cherokee Nation and be readmitted to citizenship as there provided.

In view of this decision, and with the approval of the Department, Agent Owen was instructed, under date of August 11, 1886, to issue no further certificates to claimants to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation entitling them to remain in the Cherokee country. Hereafter, all persons who enter that country without the consent of the Cherokee authorities will be deemed intruders and treated accordingly.

So far as relates to the large class of persons denominated "doubtful citizens" already in the Cherokee Nation, no basis of settlement has been determined upon, although a plan was submitted to the Department with report of June 22, 1886. This question of determining who are justly entitled to citizenship and who are not is still under the consideration of the Department and the Indian authorities, and I hope that a just and satisfactory conclusion will be reached, which, without the intervention of Congress, will quiet all apprehension on this subject in future.

KICKAPOO ALLOTTEES.

For the last five years attention has been called to the condition of affairs relative to the estates of deceased and female allottees under the provisions of the Kickapoo treaty of June 28, 1862 (13 Stats., 623). I am now able to report that the bill for their relief has finally become a law, and that this subject can now be dropped from the annual reports.

ATTEMPTED SETTLEMENTS BY UNITED STATES CITIZENS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

In the latter part of October and beginning of November, 1885, a large body of intruders, under the leadership of Couch, again entered the Territory, with the avowed object of settlement on the coveted lands, camping on the banks of the Canadian, near Council Grove, whence, upon the representations of the Department, they were again removed across the line by the military, under the President's proclamation of March 13, 1885.

The President having on July 23, 1885, issued a proclamation declaring the leases made by the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians void, and directing the removal of the alleged lessees, their cattle, and their employes from the reservation within a specified time, thousands of cattle were driven to graze on the Oklahoma lands. Upon the recommendation of the Department (December 3, 1885,) measures were at once taken by

the War Department which, according to official reports on file in this office, resulted in the supposed clearance of all cattle and intruders from Oklahoma. Subsequently, however, in the early spring of the present year, it was ascertained that there were still large numbers of cattle on the Oklahoma lands, and these also were removed by the military.

Upon the receipt of a telegram from the commanding officer at Fort Reno, stating that a number of boomers, horse thieves, &c., were congregated in the Chickasaw Nation just over the Oklahoma line, awaiting a chance to enter Oklahoma, and inquiring whether he should arrest them, I recommended to the Department, on the 17th May last, that the Secretary of War be requested to take immediate action, and on the 3d June the necessary orders were issued from the War Department, resulting in the arrest and expulsion from the Indian Territory of the persons referred to.

MOKOHOKO BAND OF SAC AND FOX IN KANSAS.

In many instances small bands of Indians leave their reservations and lead wandering, vagabond lives in the neighboring Territories and States. Some of these visit their reservations at the time of annuity payments and receive their annuities, while others remain permanently away, preferring to lose their annuities rather than to return. A notable instance of the latter class is the Mo-ko-ho-ko band of Sac and Fox Indians. These Indians belong to the tribe known as Sac and Fox of the Mississippi, and now number about ninety. In December, 1875, they were removed from Kansas to their reservation in the Indian Territory, but nearly all of them soon returned to Kansas, and have since lived vagrant lives, intruding on the lands of citizens. They are at present on what was an old Indian reservation, which is now owned and occupied by citizens who have complained to this office of the intrusion of the Indians and requested their removal. Repeated efforts have been made to induce them to return to their reservation and remain there, whereby they would receive a large amount of accrued annuities as well as be participants in the future annuity payments and other advantages enjoyed by that portion of the tribe living in the Indian Territory; but they have steadily refused to do so.

It appears from the report of United States Indian Inspector Bannister, who recently visited them, and from other correspondence in the files of this office, that these Indians are of the very lowest grade of humanity, and are steeped in superstition. They have no rights in the State of Kansas, either of citizenship or property, and are simply a roving band of trespassers, naked and starving, without any means of support whatever, and in a most deplorable and pitiable condition. The support, protection, and even the existence of these Indians, and others similarly situated, demand their removal to the reservation to which they belong, where they can be supplied with the necessities of

life, and taught to make their living by agriculture, and where their children can be educated.

The principles laid down in the case of "Standing Bear" (5th Dill., 453) should not, in my opinion, be applied to a people utterly ignorant and devoid of reason, and mere dependents for existence upon the bounty of the Government. These roving bands are the wards of the Government, and are entirely incompetent to comprehend their situation, and it is the duty of the Government to take such action as may be for their best interest, without applying to them the technical principles upon which the writ of *habeas corpus* is based.

The subject of Indians leaving their reservations is causing the office considerable embarrassment, and I believe the matter should be laid before Congress, with a view to securing such legislation as will enable the Department in all cases, with the aid of the military, if necessary, to send to their reservations all Indians absent therefrom without permission from the Department, and to keep them there.

BLACK BOB SHAWNEE LANDS IN KANSAS.

On October 30, 1885, there were filed in this office, for approval of the Department, twenty-five deeds from members of the Black Bob band of Shawnee Indians, or their descendants or representatives, conveying certain lands which had been patented to them, situated on the reservation of the band in Johnson County, Kansas. In consequence of representations made relative to the method of procuring these conveyances, action on the question of their approval was suspended until an investigation could be had as to the sufficiency of the consideration in each case, and as to the methods used to secure the deeds. On December 18, 1885, I instructed United States Special Agent E. E. White to make a full investigation of the subject, which was done. The report and accompanying papers are quite voluminous, consisting of some thousand or twelve hundred pages of closely written matter.

An examination of these papers will be made as soon as possible and the matter will be presented to the Department by special report.

SALE OF IOWA RESERVATION IN KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

In my last annual report it was stated that the Iowas requested that action as to the disposition of their lands under the act of March 3, 1885 (23 Stats., 351), be delayed until Congress could remedy certain defects in the law, viz, the failure to provide for making allotments to orphans and minors.

The matter was reported to Congress February 8, 1886 (Senate Ex. Doc. No. 70), and a bill covering the case, prepared in this office, passed the Senate May 17, 1883, but was not acted upon in the House of Representatives. No further action under said act will be taken until the necessary legislation is had to remedy the defects complained of by the Indians.

RESERVOIRS AT THE HEADWATERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Recommendation was made last year that Congress be requested to appropriate a certain sum of money to reimburse certain bands of Chipewya Indians for the damage and injury sustained by them in the construction of these reservoirs. It is hoped that the recently appointed commission, in its negotiations with these Indians, has arranged a satisfactory basis upon which full compensation may be made them for every injury they may have sustained by reason of the construction of said reservoirs.

NORTHERN CHEYENNES IN MONTANA.

The disposition of these Indians, located upon the Tongue and Rosebud Rivers, has been a matter of grave concern. The reservation on the Rosebud, created by Executive order of November 26, 1884, did not include the lands occupied by the Indians on Tongue River. The extension of the reservation was strenuously opposed by the citizens in the vicinity, and the reservation was indefinite in its boundaries, and filled with settlers having rights existing prior to the date of the order. The removal of the Indians to some other location did not seem to be feasible, even if desirable.

Under this condition of affairs it was determined to make an effort to locate them upon separate tracts under the provisions of the homestead laws. Preliminary to this work it was necessary to have the lands on the Tongue and Rosebud Rivers in the vicinity of the reservation properly surveyed. This is now being done under the direction of the General Land Office. When the surveys are completed the Indians will be properly located, if possible, upon homesteads, and the remaining lands on the reservation will be restored to settlement.

WINNEBAGO RESERVATION IN NEBRASKA.

A strong opposition has been recently developed among the Winnebagoes to the passage of the bill now pending before Congress (S. 715) providing for the sale of a portion of the reservation. On February 4 last this office received, by Department reference, a letter from thirty-nine members of the tribe requesting that the influence of the Department be exerted to defeat the passage of the bill, and stating that the tribe had never consented to such sale, but desired that assignments of land in severalty be made to such of its members as had not received any, and further stating that, if all are provided for, there will be no good land to spare, as fully one-half of the reservation is too broken and rough for cultivation. In consequence of the opposition to such sale manifested in the letter referred to, on the 26th of same month I addressed a communication to the Department recommending that the chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs be requested to see that no final action be taken on the bill in the Senate until the report of the Department should be submitted thereon.

In the latter part of March last I had a conference at this office with a delegation of ten Winnebagoes who had come here for the purpose of discussing the above and other matters of interest to them, from which it appeared that the tribe opposed the proposed sale and desired that allotments be made to all those who had not received any. On March 22 last this office requested the chairmen of the respective Committees on Indian Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives to allow said delegation of Indians a hearing relative to the provisions of the bill. Since the date of the above-named communications to the chairmen of the committees referred to, no action seems to have been taken on the bill by Congress.

The statement made in my last annual report that the Winnebagoes had expressed a desire to sell a portion of their reservation was based on reports of their agents, who doubtless represented the sentiment of the tribe on the matter, so far as it was then known. I am still of the opinion expressed in said report, that legislation substantially like that recently had for the Omahas (act August 7, 1882,) would be beneficial to the Winnebagoes, who would then have the benefit of and be subject to the laws, both civil and criminal, of the State of Nebraska, and would receive permanent individual titles to their land. It is to be hoped that their consent may yet be given to the sale of a portion of their reservation.

NON-RESERVATION PI-UTES IN NEVADA AND OREGON.

During the past year the agent of the Western Shoshone Agency (Duck Valley Reservation), Nevada, reported the arrival there of some Pi-Utes under the leadership of Paddy Cap, one of the several homeless roving bands of Pi-Utes who have of late been the object of so much solicitude among the friends of the Indians in the East. As they seemed anxious to remain there permanently, directions were at once sent to have them properly cared for. About 60 arrived at the agency, but when all together the band numbers about 300. Finding that they could live in pleasant relations with the Shoshones, they asked to be permanently settled upon lands adjoining the Duck Valley Reservation on the north, and in order to help them to make a start toward self-support the Shoshones generously and commendably volunteered to assist them in putting in their first crop.

With a view to providing a home for these roving non-reservation Pi-Utes, townships 15 south, ranges 1, 2, and 3 east of the Boisé meridian, in Idaho, were withdrawn from sale and settlement by Executive order dated May 4, 1886, and set apart as an addition to the Duck Valley Reservation, for the use and occupation of Paddy Cap's band of Pi-Utes and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to settle thereon. The Pi-Ute Indians have been roaming about for years, homeless and helpless, and it is encouraging to find them at

last manifesting a disposition to settle down to the pursuits of civilized life. It is probable that all of Paddy Cap's band can be brought together on this reservation and placed under the charge of the Western Shoshone Agency, and possibly some of the other roving bands, seeing the benefits and advantages enjoyed by their brethren in having a permanent home, may be induced to settle there. This is a most encouraging step toward the settlement of the future of this wandering people, and it is my desire and intention to use every means within my power to gather the remaining bands of these Indians upon that reservation or some other in that vicinity.

TROUBLE IN THE SAN JUAN COUNTRY, NEW MEXICO.

By an Executive order dated May 17, 1884, all those portions of townships 29 north, ranges 14, 15, and 16 west, south of the San Juan River, being a portion of the addition to the Navajo Reserve, were restored to the public domain. By reason of this restoration strife sprung up between the Indians and the whites for the occupancy of this country, the Indians unwilling to give way to the whites and the whites determined to settle on the restored lands. The relations between them became so strained as to give rise for a time to the most serious apprehension. Special Agent Parsons was sent to that country last spring to make a thorough investigation of the difficulty growing out of the dispute as to land rights between the Navajo Indians and the white settlers, and as a result he advised the restoration to the Navajo Reservation of all the lands embraced in the aforesaid Executive order as the only permanent solution of the difficulties on the San Juan River. He also advised the appointment of some trustworthy man to repair to the scene of the trouble, 100 miles from the agency, and represent the Indian service. Troops (two companies) were stationed there last spring, and by Executive order of April 24, 1886, the aforesaid lands were restored to the Navajo Reservation. Since then comparative quiet has been established.

EASTERN CHEROKEES, NORTH CAROLINA.

In referring in my annual report for 1885 to the adverse decision of the Court of Claims in the suit of these Indians against the United States and the Cherokee Nation West, it was stated that the case would be taken on appeal to the United States Supreme Court. The Supreme Court, in rendering its decision in March last, already quoted on page XLV of this report, decreed that if the Cherokees in North Carolina or any other State east of the Mississippi wished to enjoy the benefits of the common property of the Cherokee Nation they must comply with the constitution of that nation, and be readmitted to citizenship as provided by law.

Looking to the very best interests of these Eastern Cherokees and their settlement in permanent homes, removed from the annoyances to

which they are now subjected by reason of intrusion by whites, as well as of anxiety arising from the uncertain tenure of their lands and the difficulty of adjusting their rights thereto (because of their peculiar status in the State), I consider that the best course for these Indians now to adopt, to guard them from such embarrassment in the future, would be to negotiate with the national council of the Cherokee Nation West for their readmission to citizenship in that nation, as decided by the Supreme Court of the United States to be necessary. When satisfactory arrangements shall have been made they can then take the necessary steps for the sale of their lands in North Carolina and their removal to the Indian Territory. This can all be effected, in my opinion, through the regular channels of the Government, without the aid or the connivance of quasi friends or self-constituted agents itinerating through their respective communities or towns, disseminating promises and pledges that neither the Cherokee Nation West nor the Government made or authorized to be made. And this, too, can be done without neglect of the routine of domestic duty or the cultivation of annual crops on the part of most of the Indians. I shall urge the Indians to adopt this course, and shall lay the matter before the Department with a view to the adoption by Congress of the legislation necessary to carry these suggestions into effect.

UTES OF THE UNTAH AND UNCOMPAGHRE RESERVATIONS, UTAH.

These Indians are as a rule wild, intractable, and idle, and consequently have made but little progress in agriculture and education. For some time past their agents have had difficulty in controlling them, and a spirit of insubordination has been manifested.

Early in May last an annuity payment was made the Utes of the Ouray Agency by the then agent, Mr. Carson. The Indians had been previously notified of the date of payment, and with the assistance of the former enrollment, the interpreter, the police, and the chief men of the tribe, the agent had prepared a new roll, revised and corrected up to that date, showing 1,293 persons. This made the per capita share of each \$11.87. After he had finished paying all who presented themselves he found that the shares of 279 Indians, amounting to \$3,356.34, had not been called for, and, as usual in such cases, they were retained by him to be returned to the United States Treasury. On learning of this the Indians who were at hand and had already received their shares peremptorily demanded, with arms in their hands, that these uncalled-for shares be divided amongst them, in addition to what they had already received. To this demand the agent at first refused to yield, but as the Indians became insubordinate and threatening, and he believed that his life and the lives of the agency employés were in danger, he consented and paid the entire amount to them, which made an additional per capita payment to those who were on the ground of \$3 31.

In consequence of the threatening attitude of the Utes at Ouray Agency, as set out in a letter from Mr. Carson, late agent there, under

date of April 16, 1886 (transmitted by the Department to Lieutenant-General Sheridan), Maj. Edward P. Bush, of the Sixth Infantry, in pursuance of General Sheridan's orders, was detailed to make an investigation of the condition of affairs at the agency. The report of Major Bush, and a report of the inspection of said agency by Inspector Robert S. Gardner, were received by me, by Department reference, dated the 17th of June, 1886. It appeared from these reports and other correspondence, and from personal interviews with Mr. Carson and Special Agent Parsons, who had just returned from the agency, that the disposition and behavior of the Indians had been such as to cause great uneasiness amongst the employés of the Government residing with them, and fears were entertained that, unless they were restrained by the presence of a powerful military force, their vicious propensities might lead them to acts of violence. The attitude of the Indians was shown to be defiant and dictatorial towards the Government officials and employés. Being remote from the settlements they had seen but little of civilized life, and did not seem to know or dread the power of the Government. Mr. Carson stated that he was informed by the Indians that the Mormons had told them that the Indians and Mormons combined could successfully resist the Government troops. Major Bush recommended that a four-company post be established at the junction of the Du Chesne and Uintah Rivers or in Ashley Valley. Inspector Gardner was of opinion that at least five or six companies should be stationed at or near the agency, in view of the wild and almost ungovernable element existing among the younger and impetuous men of the tribe.

From Special Agent Parsons it was learned that the White River Utes of the Uintah Reservation were also showing signs of restlessness, if not insubordination, the head chief of whom stated that they would no longer submit to having the Meeker pensions paid out of their annuity money. These White River Utes will be remembered as the perpetrators of the Meeker massacre a few years since.

On the 23d of June, 1886, I made a report to the Department, recommending that the subject be laid before the War Department, with request for the immediate establishment of a military post at such point as should be found upon investigation to be most suitable to meet the requirements of the situation, the garrison to be sufficiently strong to maintain order and enforce obedience on the part of the Indians. As a result of this, on August 7, 1886, Special Order No. 99 was issued from headquarters Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebr., establishing a permanent cantonment, to be known as Fort Du Chesne, in the vicinity of the Ouray Agency, and near the confluence of the Du Chesne and Uintah Rivers, Utah. It is situated about 3 miles above the mouth of the Uintah, on the road between the two agencies. Six companies were designated for the garrison.

Under date of August 16, 1886, United States Special Agent E. E. White, then in charge of both agencies, transmitted to this office a copy

of his letter bearing same date to General Crook as to excitement among the Indians on rumors of the approach of the troops; in two letters from him to this office, each dated the 24th of August, 1886, it was stated that the Indians of both agencies were greatly excited by the marching of General Crook with troops into their reservation on the 20th of that month, but that the excitement had almost entirely subsided on their meeting and conversing with the troops. On September 11, 1886, I received, by Department reference, from the Acting Secretary of War a copy of the report of the commanding officer at Fort Du Chesne in regard to his interview with the chief and headmen of the Indians on said reservations, in which he says that the Indians seemed well satisfied with the interview, but were much excited and prepared to fight the day previous on the approach of the troops, but that no trouble was then apprehended. On the 13th of September, 1886, I received, by Department reference, from the Acting Secretary of War a copy of a report from General Crook, in which he states that he found the Indians in a state of great excitement, and that they had been laying in supplies of ammunition, and had sent their families into the mountains, and that in an interview with some of them he told them to tell the others that the troops were there for no hostile purpose.

I believe the garrison of Fort Du Chesne is sufficiently strong to hold the Indians under complete control, and to enable the new Indian agent in charge of both of said agencies to enforce the rules and regulations of the office; but if it is found that the present force is not sufficiently large, I will report the fact to the Department and recommend that additional troops be requested of the War Department. The agent will be instructed to use every endeavor possible to promote the advancement of the Utes in education and agriculture, and to endeavor as far as possible to avoid irritating them or giving them any just ground of complaint, but also to act with firmness in his intercourse with them, and to give them to understand plainly that all acts indicative of insubordination must immediately cease.

JOSEPH'S BAND OF NEZ PERCÉS, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

These Indians, who were removed from the Indian Territory in June, 1885, have been permanently located on the Colville Reservation, in a fertile valley about four miles from the Nespillem mills and schoolhouse. The agent reports that they are much pleased with their location, and expresses the belief that they will be self-supporting after the harvest next summer, if meantime they are supplied with wagons and cows.

FISHERIES ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

By the treaty of June 9, 1855 (12 Stats., 951), the Yakama Nation, in ceding lands in Washington Territory, reserved certain rights and privileges—among them the right of way with free access from their re-
H. Ex. 1, pt. 5—9

serve to the nearest public highway; also the right, in common with citizens of the United States, to travel upon all public highways, the exclusive right of taking fish in all the streams running through or bordering on their reservation, and also the right of taking fish at all usual and accustomed places, in common with citizens of the Territory, and of erecting temporary buildings for curing fish. One of the usual and accustomed places referred to is at or near the Dalles of the Columbia River, known as the Tumwater salmon fisheries. Indeed it was the principal fishery resorted to by the Indians at the date of the treaty, and from it, it is alleged, they have, for untold generations, obtained almost their entire subsistence. In 1864 and 1866 the lands in the neighborhood, as well as the lands embracing these fisheries, were sold to settlers under the pre-emption laws.

In 1882, one Mr. Taylor, who had purchased lands, leased the fisheries to certain whites, and in consequence of this troubles and disputes arose, which it was not difficult to see would end in disaster to the Indians unless some protection was afforded them. To test the right of the Indians to ingress and egress, Mr. Taylor determined to close the only means of approach by land to the fisheries. It was proposed to purchase the land from Mr. Taylor, but this was declined by the Department for the reason that the Indians already possessed, under their treaty, all the rights they would acquire by purchase.

The whole difficulty as to the rights of the Indians in the fisheries on the Columbia hinges upon the construction to be placed upon the language of the third article of the aforesaid treaty. If they have the right to fish there, it would certainly seem that they retained the right of access thereto by land, that being the only practicable means or way of approach. So great has been the effort of the settlers to deprive these Indians of their rights in these fisheries that the aid of the Department of Justice was invoked in May, 1882, June, 1884, and May, 1885, to render needful protection to these Indians in their fishing privilege. The matter is now before the district court for Washington Territory, at Yakima City, for adjustment.

The same statement may be made respecting the importance of these fisheries to the confederated tribes of Middle Oregon, known as the Warm Springs Indians. By treaty made November 15, 1865 (14 Stats., 751), they relinquished the right to take fish, &c., which they expressly reserved in their treaty of June 25, 1855 (12 Stats. 964), in language strikingly similar to that of the Yakama treaty of 1855. These Indians have incessantly protested against the ratification or observance of this treaty of 1865, and there is sufficient testimony before this office to satisfy this Department that the Government should not be too exacting in its enforcement. Arrangements have been made by Agent Wheeler by which the Warm Springs Indians have been granted access to the fisheries on the Columbia River, but this privilege is limited to one year.

Arrangements have also been made, through military channels, whereby the Warm Springs Indians may not only return to their fishing grounds upon the Cascades Canal Reservation, which by reason of maltreatment from white men they had abandoned, but may locate their camp one mile below the foot of the canal, where a detail of troops will be furnished during the fishing season for the maintenance of order and discipline. The protection of the United States authorities is thus assured them whenever they may desire to return to said fisheries.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. C. ATKINS,
Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

LETTERS OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, December 1, 1886.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR:

SIR: I respectfully forward herewith the annual report of the Indian school superintendent for 1886, addressed to the Department and transmitted through this office.

Yours, respectfully,

J. D. C. ATKINS,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1886.

Hon. J. D. C. ATKINS,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Indian schools for the past year.

I respectfully request that you transmit it to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, as an appendix to your annual report.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN B. RILEY,
Indian School Superintendent.

FACTORS OF THE STATE

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REPORT

OF THE

INDIAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

NOVEMBER 1, 1886.

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of the law, I have the honor to submit the following report:

Having been appointed Indian School Superintendent during the last month of the fiscal year, the credit for the advancement in the cause of Indian education, shown by statistics accompanying this report, is largely due to the earnest efforts of my predecessor, Hon. John H. Oberly, and to the Hon. J. D. C. Atkins, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

In entering upon my duties a surprising fact was encountered. I found that the Indian School Superintendent, who is held in a great degree responsible for the successful operation of the Indian school system, possesses no authority to direct or control the operations of that system.

In the "act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department" for the year 1882, the President was "authorized to appoint a person to inspect all Indian schools," who was "required to report a plan for carrying into effect, in the most economical manner, all existing treaty stipulations for the education of Indians, with careful estimates of the cost thereof; also a plan and estimates for educating all Indian youths for whom no such provision now exists, and estimates of what sums can be saved from existing expenditures for Indian support by the adoption of such plan."

The following year the title of the office was changed to that of "Indian School Superintendent," but the duties of the office have not been further defined.

Under an arrangement made by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with my predecessor, the education division of the Indian Office was organized, and all matters pertaining to schools have since been referred to that division. Since then the superintendent has had access to all correspondence relating to the schools, but he has no executive authority, as might be implied from the title of his office. He cannot in any way direct a system of which he is declared to be the superintendent. His position is aptly defined by my predecessor in the following language:

In administration of the affairs of the Indian school system, a public officer, if clothed with powers enabling him to properly perform the duties of such administra-

2. Funded investments of bonds and other securities held by the Government.

3. Proceeds of the sale of lands of certain Indian tribes.

4. Accumulations of money in the Treasury resulting from the sale of lands.

5. Annual appropriations by Congress for Indian school purposes.

That the appropriations due under treaties still in force are not always made by Congress, is attributable to the fact that in many cases the Indians themselves have not complied with the necessary conditions of the law. Some twenty-two different treaties relating to various tribes yet remain in force. In some instances appropriations have not been made under the provisions of the treaties for more than ten years.

DAY SCHOOLS.

Day schools have, as a general rule, been established at points remote from the agencies, or on reservations where boarding schools have not been provided. They have in many cases been established through the benevolent efforts of missionaries or the wives of Army officers stationed at military reservations in the Indian country. They have, in nearly every instance, preceded the boarding school. They differ widely from the day school in civilized communities. In many instances the teacher is the only white person in the neighborhood. At first but little is accomplished, and perhaps for days and weeks not a single Indian child has been induced to attend. But as the teacher by degrees gains the confidence of the Indians, they send their children and begin to take an interest in their progress. When the Indian reaches this point, he can generally be induced to go a step farther and send his children to the boarding school. To this limited extent the day school has served, and is still serving, a useful purpose in Indian civilization.

BOARDING SCHOOLS.

If it be admitted that education affords the true solution to the Indian problem, then it must be admitted that the boarding school is the very key to the situation.

However excellent the day school may be, whatever the qualifications of the teacher, or however superior the facilities for instruction afforded by the building and school apparatus, the civilizing influence of the few short hours spent in the day school is, to a great extent, offset by the habits, scenes, and surroundings at home—if a mere place to eat and live in can be called a home. Only by complete isolation of the Indian child from his savage antecedents can he be satisfactorily educated, and the extra expense attendant thereon is more than compensated by the thoroughness of the work.

INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS SUPPORTED FROM GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS.

During the year the following schools were, by authority of the Secretary, separated from the control of Indian agents and placed under bonded superintendents:

FORT HALL, IDAHO.—The school is located 18 miles from the agency. The buildings were formerly occupied as a military post. When they are repaired there will be accommodations for 100 pupils. A new superintendent has been appointed, and it is confidently expected that the attendance and efficiency of the school will be greatly increased.

FORT STEVENSON, DAK.—This school has been established in buildings formerly occupied for military purposes, and was during the last fiscal year wisely separated from agency control. The buildings have been thoroughly repaired and accommodations are provided for 250 pupils, more than enough to accommodate all the children at Fort Berthold Agency. The graduates of the reservation schools in northern Montana should be sent there for instruction in mechanical trades, for which purpose the buildings and outfit are well adapted.

FORT YUMA, ARIZ.—The location of this school, about 125 miles from the Colorado River Agency, rendered it a physical impossibility for the agent to attend to its interests. The buildings were in a dilapidated condition and its management was unsatisfactory to the Indians, and they refused to send their children. The difficulties rendered it detrimental to the educational interests of the Indians whom it was intended to benefit. Upon the recommendation of my predecessor it was made an independent school and placed in charge of a bonded superintendent, who was known to have great influence with the Indians in that neighborhood. The school was opened May 1, 1886, and the principal chief of the Yumas, Pasqual, who had been reported as opposed to education, showed his appreciation of the educational facilities provided by bringing in 67 children on the first day. With some improvements to the buildings, the school can be made to accommodate 500 pupils. It is suggested that the graduates of the reservation schools of Southern California and Western Arizona could be profitably sent there for advanced instruction.

INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS SUPPORTED BY SPECIAL APPROPRIATION.

The five schools for which special appropriations were made have been in a flourishing condition during the fiscal year. The capacity, as reported, has been increased from 1,170 to 1,250. The average attendance was 1,275.

For special reports of these schools, see Appendix, pages 219-251.

CARLISLE.—This school has accommodations for 400 pupils. During the year there was an average attendance of 484 pupils, who were cared for at a cost to the Government of \$81,000. In addition to this amount \$9,828.11 were contributed for the support of the school by friends of

the institution. The attendance of 84 pupils in excess of the capacity of the school is explained by the fact that pupils were placed on farms and in families near the school and were carried on the rolls. The practical knowledge of farming thus obtained and the influence of association with white people cannot be otherwise than beneficial.

Under the able management of Capt. R. H. Pratt this school has attracted wide attention, and has demonstrated to all who have examined it the practicability of Indian civilization.

The arrangements for giving instruction in the various trades are more complete at Carlisle than at any other Government school.

A number of its graduates are successfully filling positions as teachers at the reservation schools.

HASKELL INSTITUTE.—The capacity of this school is 350, and during the year there was an average attendance of 296, costing the sum of \$57,903.12. It is pleasantly located about one mile from the city of Lawrence, Kans. Negotiations for the purchase of additional land for the school are now pending. Plans are also being prepared for additional buildings. When these are completed there will be school accommodations for 500 pupils.

A marked improvement in the discipline of the school has taken place under the supervision of Col. Arthur Grabowskii.

The location of this school is such as to make it a desirable point for advanced instruction of the graduates of the reservation schools in the Indian Territory.

CHILOCCO.—The average attendance at this school was 175, within 25 of its full capacity. The amount expended was \$30,551.07.

The school is pleasantly located near the center of a tract containing about 8,000 acres of land, adapted to agricultural and stock-raising purposes, which will, under careful management, render the school largely self-supporting. This large tract was originally set apart "for the settlement of such friendly Indians belonging within the Indian Territory as have been or may be hereafter located at Chilocco Indian Industrial School." I respectfully recommend that graduates of this school, when married, be allowed to occupy 40 acres of this land, and that patents be issued upon proof of occupancy and cultivation of the same for five years. Each should be assisted in building a cottage. Necessary farming implements, a cow, yoke of oxen, and supplies for one year should be issued by the superintendent of the school. Additional buildings for shops, superintendent's cottage, and hospital should be provided.

I respectfully request that Congress be asked to make appropriation for that purpose.

GENOA.—At this school, with accommodations for 150 pupils, there was an average attendance of 128, costing \$27,704.33.*

*Owing to a misunderstanding as to the manner of making the returns, the average attendance at Genoa in the last report appeared to be only 86. This was the average class attendance. The actual attendance was 137.

The appropriation made by Congress at its last session will not be sufficient to provide for the erection of the buildings necessary to successfully carry on the work of instruction in the mechanical trades. The whole sum will be needed in the erection of dining-room, laundry, baking and bath rooms, and in making provision for water-supply, all of which are urgently demanded. Additional land should also be purchased, the present farm not being large enough to furnish employment for the Indian boys. If purchased, nearly all the supplies needed by the school could be raised, thus materially reducing the cost of maintenance. An appropriation for this purpose is recommended.

SALEM.—The average attendance during the year was 192, costing \$29,415.59. During the year all the pupils who were at Forest Grove were removed to the new buildings near Salem.

The superintendent of this school has contracted to purchase additional land for the use of the school, the purchase price, \$1,500, to be paid by the Indian pupils in labor. A bill authorizing this purchase passed the Senate but has not been reached in the House. Nearly the whole amount required has already been earned, and the title will be transferred as soon as the act authorizing its purchase shall become a law.

CONTRACT SCHOOLS SUPPORTED BY SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

HAMPTON.—Congress provided for the education of 120 Indian pupils at Hampton Institute at \$167 per annum. The average attendance during the year was 129, being 9 in excess of the number provided for by the appropriation. The cost to the Government was \$19,735.39. The sum of \$13,215.21 is reported as being contributed by friends of the school. The Hampton school provides for and has on its rolls between 400 and 500 colored pupils in addition to the Indians above reported.

There are in attendance at this school a number of married couples. Six cottages have been erected for their use, and each is now occupied by an Indian and his wife, thus enabling them from actual experience, under instruction of the teachers, to learn their first lessons in house-keeping. This practical illustration of Indian homes will undoubtedly lead many other pupils to make an effort to establish homes for themselves when they return to their people at the termination of their course.

Much good might be accomplished by making similar provision for young married couples who might wish to attend the reservation schools.

LINCOLN INSTITUTION.—Congress made provision for the education of 200 pupils in the Indian department of this school at \$167 per annum. The average attendance during the fiscal year was 178, being 12 less than the number provided for, and costing the Government \$32,641.52.

About fifty of the Indian girls were admitted to the public schools of Philadelphia and mingled with the white children in attendance,

and of twelve prizes offered for proficiency at these schools, nine of them were awarded the Indian girls, the first being given to one of the Omahas.

ST. IGNATIUS MISSION SCHOOL.—This is the only school on the Flathead reservation, Montana. The school has the capacity for two hundred pupils, with separate accommodations for the sexes. Congress appropriated \$22,500 for the education of 150 pupils at \$150 per annum. The school continued in session throughout the year. The average attendance was 164, the number in excess of 150 being supported without expense to the Government by the religious society in charge of the school. The following mechanical trades are taught: Blacksmithing, carpentry, tailoring, harness and shoe making, and printing. There are also a saw-mill and grist-mill on the school farm, the work being done by the Indian boys.

This school is rendering valuable service in the civilization of the Indians of the Flathead reservation.

Inspector George R. Pearsons in a recent report says:

The St. Ignatius mission school is one of the first-class Indian schools in the land. The pupils are making fine progress in their studies. Nearly all speak English. The shops are models of cleanliness and neatness, and everything connected with the whole arrangement, buildings, and school is in first-class shape, showing that this school has a clear-headed man for superintendent, one who knows his business and attends to it.

CONTRACT SCHOOLS SUPPORTED FROM GENERAL APPROPRIATION— SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

During the year 2,257 Indian pupils attended schools conducted by different missionary organizations, the larger number being under the management of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Government, through the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, contracting to pay a certain sum for each pupil; the sum paid, if insufficient to cover expenses, being supplemented by the religious organizations conducting the school.

Some of these schools have been in operation for many years, and at one time were supported wholly by contributions from charitable and philanthropic people. Since appropriations for Indian schools have been regularly made, a portion of the funds has been wisely expended in the encouragement of the benevolent work of these organizations. Formerly some of these schools were paid higher rates than others; the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs has established the uniform rate of \$108 per annum, except in New Mexico, Arizona, and California, where, on account of the greater expense attending their maintenance, \$150 per annum is allowed. It is apparent that this sum is insufficient to "clothe, feed, lodge, care for, furnish medical attendance, and edu-

cate" a pupil for one year. The deficiency is met by the various religious societies. The Government aid furnished enables them to sustain their missions, and renders it possible for their representatives to continue their efforts to lead these people, whose paganism has been the chief obstacle to their civilization, into the light of Christianity—a work in which the Government cannot actively engage.

Many of these missionaries receive no pay for their services, and dedicate their lives to the noble work of Indian education. To this self-sacrificing devotion is largely due the civilization and present prosperous condition of a number of tribes. They should receive the encouragement and co-operation of all Government employés.

There were 42 boarding and 8 day schools, supported in part by the Government and in part by religious societies during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886. Of this number, 23 boarding and 3 day schools made reports of the amounts expended by the societies controlling the school. The amounts thus contributed are given in the following table, which shows an aggregate of \$97,717.

School.	Location.	Under what auspices.	Average attendance.		Amount expended by societies.
			Boarding.	Day.	
Saint John's boarding.....	Dakota.....	Episcopal.....	25.....	.....	\$3,020
Oahe boarding.....	do.....	Congregational.....	15.....	.....	1,778
Fort Berthold boarding.....	do.....	do.....	12.....	8.....	3,044
Goodwill mission.....	do.....	Presbyterian.....	53.....	.....	3,850
Saint Paul's boarding.....	do.....	Episcopal.....	23.....	.....	4,500
Mennonite boarding.....	Indian Territory.....	Mennonite.....	47.....	.....	1,050
Do.....	do.....	do.....	63.....	.....	3,533
Halstead Mennonite mission.....	Kansas.....	do.....	15.....	.....	338
Saint Ignatius mission.....	Montana.....	Catholic.....	164.....	.....	5,500
Omaha mission.....	Nebraska.....	Presbyterian.....	39.....	.....	514
Hopo boarding.....	do.....	Episcopal.....	32.....	.....	1,560
Santee normal training.....	do.....	Congregational.....	109.....	.....	0,800
Albuquerque boarding.....	New Mexico.....	Presbyterian.....	108.....	.....	17,068
University of New Mexico.....	do.....	Congregational.....	35.....	.....	5,047
Isleta day.....	do.....	Presbyterian.....	.....	.....	420
Zuni day.....	do.....	do.....	.....	45.....	600
Cherokee training.....	North Carolina.....	Friends.....	40.....	.....	907
Lincoln Institution.....	Pennsylvania.....	Episcopal.....	178.....	.....	5,677
Hampton Institute.....	Virginia.....	Congregational.....	129.....	.....	13,215
Colville boys.....	Washington.....	Catholic.....	32.....	.....	658
Cœur d'Alene boys.....	do.....	do.....	54.....	.....	4,791
Cœur d'Alene girls.....	do.....	do.....	51.....	.....	3,950
Talalp boarding.....	do.....	do.....	112.....	.....	1,290
Saint Joseph's boarding.....	Wisconsin.....	do.....	.....	.....	4,500
Round Lake day.....	do.....	Presbyterian.....	.....	13.....	525
Bayfield boarding.....	do.....	Catholic.....	16.....	23.....	1,110
Total.....	.....	.....	1,852.....	80.....	97,717

Among the remaining 24 schools, from which no reports of amounts contributed were received, are some of the largest and most flourishing,

and it is safe to assume that complete returns would show more than twice the above amount was expended by religious societies in supplementing the amount paid by the Government.

In addition to the above, \$11,130 was donated by societies and individuals to superintendents of Government schools, to be used in furnishing such schools with supplies not provided by the Government.

The following is a statement concerning the mission schools entirely supported by religious societies that have made returns to the Indian office. There are many schools supported by religious societies from which no reports have been received. The accompanying table shows that two boarding and twenty-nine day schools were so maintained at an expense of \$14,770.

Agency.	Location.	Under what auspices.	Average attendance.		No. of schools.	Cost.
			Boarding.	Day.		
Cheyenne River	Dakota	Congregational		86	9	\$2,176
Do	do	Unitarian		10	1	264
Devil's Lake	do	Presbyterian		7	1	(*)
Rosebud	do	Episcopal	40		1	2,820
Do	do	Catholic	33		1	2,500
Do	do	Congregational		22	2	390
Fort Berthold	do	do		7	1	(*)
Fort Peck	Montana	Presbyterian		36	3	(*)
Green Bay	Wisconsin	Catholic		17	1	200
La Pointe	do	Presbyterian		22	2	(*)
Do	do	Catholic		69	3	600
Nez Percé	Idaho	Presbyterian		5	1	(*)
Santeo	Nebraska	Congregational		8	1	80
Sao and Fox	Indian Territory	Catholic			1	(*)
Crow	Montana	Unitarian			1	5,000
Standing Rock	Dakota	Congregational		18	1	500
Yankton	do	Presbyterian		14	1	240
Total			73	321	31	14,770

* Not reported.

At Cheyenne River \$300 was contributed by the Native Missionary Society. The amount of \$5,000 expended at Crow agency was for the erection of a building.

The above incomplete returns show that the various religious societies have expended during the year, for education of Indians, \$112,487, exclusive of moneys expended in the support of missions. They own school buildings and other permanent improvements on Indian reservations valued at several hundred thousand dollars.

In the above figures the work done in Alaska, and among the five civilized tribes, and in the State of New York, is not included.

It is gratifying to note that the increasing appropriations made by Congress for Indian education have been followed by no diminution in the amount devoted to that purpose by the philanthropic people of the country.

THE SELECTION OF PUPILS FOR SCHOOLS OFF THE RESERVATION.

Heretofore representatives of these schools have been allowed to select children from those attending reservation schools. The effect has been, in many instances, to demoralize the latter by selecting the brightest and best pupils, and in some instances to take children that might have been educated at home with little expense to the Government.

The schools at Carlisle, Pa., and Lawrence, Kans., are well adapted for advanced instruction of such pupils as show a capacity for higher education, and only graduates of the reservation schools should be sent to them. In the future it may be found advantageous to use the schools at Genoa, Chilocco, and Salem for a like purpose. With this object in view, the following circular was sent to representatives of all Indian schools :

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, EDUCATION DIVISION,
Washington, D. C., ———, 1886.

United States Indian Agent, ——— Agency, ——— :

SIR: The schools under your charge are about to enter upon another year's work. The measure of success to be attained will depend largely upon your efforts. It is expected that your earnest attention will be given to this most important branch of the service. You will adopt such measures as seem to you advisable and necessary to secure a full attendance.

It is also necessary that the interest of the Indians be enlisted in the schools, and you should make special efforts to secure their co-operation.

In the future no pupils shall be taken from reservation boarding-schools to be sent to industrial training-schools without special permission from this office.

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 those schools after the necessary permission has been obtained.

In order that the standing of the pupils may be known a record must be kept for the guidance of this office in the selection of graduates upon whom this honor shall be conferred.

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.

A. B. UPSHAW,
Acting Commissioner.

JOHN B. RILEY,
Indian School Superintendent.

It is hoped that in a few years a sufficient number of graduates of reservation schools may be obtained to enable these and perhaps other schools to attain their true purpose as thus defined, and do the work for which they should be best adapted.

The pupils now in attendance at the Eastern schools vary in age from six to eighteen years. I doubt the wisdom of allowing children under twelve years of age to be received in them. To send back girls especially, at the age of twelve or thirteen years, to the reservations, who

have received five years' instruction at these schools, is not likely to serve any useful purpose. After such training they are supposed to be advanced beyond the course of instruction at the reservation schools, and are left to spend several years at their unattractive homes before attaining marriageable age.

ALASKA.

A contract for the fiscal year was made with the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church for the education and care of 100 pupils, at a rate of \$135 per annum, in their industrial school at Sitka. The average attendance during the year was 74. All the reports from the school indicate that it is in a flourishing condition and doing good work among the Indians of Alaska.

During the current fiscal year contracts have been made with the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, for a continuance of the school at Sitka, and with the Thlinket Academy at Fort Wrangell. Contracts for two day schools, one at Sitka and one at Juneau, have also been made with the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions. These contracts will, if the schools have their full complement of pupils, exhaust the appropriation of \$20,000 for educating Indian pupils in Alaska.

In the act providing for a civil government in Alaska, approved May 17, 1884, the sum of \$25,000 was appropriated for education in Alaska, and \$15,000 for Indian education in Alaska. This amount was placed on the books of the Indian Office, but on March 3, 1885, upon request of the Secretary of the Interior, the appropriation of \$25,000 was taken from the books of the Indian Office and placed to the credit of the Bureau of Education. This money has been disbursed through that Bureau. Congress has appropriated for the current fiscal year \$15,000 for education in Alaska, to be disbursed through the Bureau of Education, and \$20,000 for support and education of Indian pupils in Alaska. I respectfully suggest that more might be accomplished for the cause of education in Alaska if the money appropriated for educational purposes should be under the control of only one Bureau of the Interior Department.

I earnestly urge the importance of making provision for the education of the native population of Alaska. They are now friendly and have none of the prejudices of the reservation Indians. They try to learn the ways of Americans and are anxious for the education of their children. If provision is made for schools they will become a valuable element in the development of a country rich in furs, fish, lumber, and minerals. They need instruction in the various mechanical trades, in which they show great skill. Industrial schools should be established at Sitka and Onalashka. The appropriations heretofore made have been insufficient to erect the necessary buildings and provide an outfit for an industrial school, and the money has been expended under contract as above stated. I respectfully suggest that Congress be asked to make provision for this purpose.

INDIANS IN NEW YORK.

The annual report of the State superintendent of public instruction for the State of New York for 1885 gives the number of Indian children of school age in the State as 1,442, the number attending school 1,050, and the average attendance 555. The amount expended by the State in aid of these schools was \$8,277.53.

The educational work among the Indians of New York is limited to day schools for a period of 28 weeks each year.

Applications have been received during the year from representatives of several of the tribes for permission to send their children to boarding schools supported by the Government. Owing to the limited appropriation it was not deemed advisable to receive these children.

The results of the day schools with the Indians of New York have been quite as unsatisfactory as those on the Indian reservations in the West. Day schools have generally proved to be of little value, except as a step to the boarding school.

The superintendent of schools on the Onondaga Reservation in his recent report says :

I am in full sympathy with my predecessor, who said : " This tribe can only emerge from their state of semi-civilization under a radical change of both State and national policy. They must either be placed by legislative enactments on the road to citizenship, and that very soon, or slough away from the State and localities where their presence is a blight and curse."

The failure on the part of the State to break up the tribal relations and divide the lands in severalty in some way has made these pagans to believe and say that the State of New York cannot do anything for their interest or against the wrong existing among them without their consent, and the sooner the State deals with them as she will have to deal with them before they cease their opposition to civilization and education, the better it will be for the State and the county of Onondaga and the Indians themselves.

THE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles are known as " the Five Civilized Tribes." They occupy a portion of the southern and eastern part of the Indian Territory. The Indian population is about 65,000, distributed as follows: Cherokees, 23,000; Choctaws, 18,000; Chickasaws, 6,000; Creeks, 14,000; and Seminoles, 3,000.

Each tribe manages its own affairs, under a constitution modeled upon that of the United States. Each nation or tribe has a common-school system, including schools for advanced instruction. The teachers are generally Indians, but text-books in the English language are used. These tribes receive no assistance from the Government in support of their schools; hence their educational work is not reported in detail. The following extracts from the recent report of Robert L. Owen, the present representative of the Government there, contain a general statement of the condition of education:

CHEROKEE NATION.

The education of the Cherokee people is being effected by the public high school, 100 public schools, and private schools. The Cherokee male and female seminaries

are two large well-furnished buildings, each costing nearly \$100,000, and are of identical plans. The older part is three stories high, and the newer part is four stories high, including the spacious stone basement, which rises a half-story above the level of the earth.

There are some eighty-odd rooms. There is room for about 150 in comfort. The enrollment for the male seminary just closed was 180, as many as 160 present at one time, the average attendance being 140. These high schools are furnished with suitable outhouses, and are supplied with furniture, school material, and everything necessary to institutions of this kind. They have good faculties of seven teachers and instructors, and six other officers, steward, domestic, superintendent, two matrons, medical superintendent, librarian.

The Cherokee Orphan Asylum is a similar institution in all material respects. It is for both sexes and averages about 150 children, everything being provided for them gratis. The Cherokee Nation is the mother of all her orphan children.

The common-school houses are scattered throughout the district in proportion to population, the neighborhoods furnishing the houses. These houses vary from a first-class frame building, thoroughly equipped with modern desks and facilities for heating, ventilation, and light, to the rude log-cabin with an open fire-place, mud chimney, and puncheon floors and seats.

The school system is founded on article 6, section 9, Cherokee constitution, to wit: "Morality and knowledge being necessary to good government, the preservation of liberty, and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged in this nation."

The system is well organized and under the control of three persons known as "the board of education." The board is authorized and directed to adopt rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the Cherokee Nation, for its own government and that of the seminaries, orphan asylum, and primary schools. Teachers are appointed upon competitive examinations, though in practice the appointments are biased to some extent by favoritism. The teachers in the common schools are paid \$35 per month for the average attendance of fifteen or less, and \$1 per month extra for each pupil till an average of thirty-five is reached, and the salary reaches \$50. This is the maximum. It is not thought wise for one teacher to teach more than this number. The best teachers are placed where the probable average is greatest, and they are thus stimulated to an increased average attendance. The teachers are required to make monthly reports to the board, giving the name of each pupil, the number of days he was present, his standing, showing on the face of the report the aggregate and average attendance, &c. Blank forms are furnished by the board of education complete, with instructions as to the manner of making out these reports, so that the board of education has a complete record of the entire system, with the name of every child, the age, sex, language, attendance, distance from school, &c. The Cherokee Nation furnishes all the school books and school material, *i. e.*, blackboard, crayons, slates, pencils, ink, penholders, copybooks, &c. The teacher is held responsible for this property, and each school-house is required to be equipped with a book-case and a lock for its protection.

Besides these public schools are the following:

	Capacity.
Worcester Academy, Vinita	150
Baptist mission, Tahlequah	75
Presbyterian mission, Tahlequah	60
Moravian mission, Oaks	—
Presbyterian mission, Childer's Station	50
Episcopalian school, Prairie City	40
Presbyterian school, Locust Grove	50
And others of which I have no data.	

The Cherokee schools include about ten for Cherokee negroes. The aggregate attendance, 4,091; the average was 2,516.

Annual cost.

Male seminary (1885 and 1886).....	\$16,696 25
Female seminary (1885 and 1886)	15,838 10
Orphan asylum.....	19,080 92
Common schools.....	36,082 65
Cost of private schools unknown to me.	

CREEK NATION.

	Students.	Cost.
1 Levering boarding school (mixed).....	100	\$7,000
1 Wealaka boarding school (mixed).....	100	7,000
1 Asbury boarding school (male).....	80	5,000
1 Nu Yaka boarding school (mixed).....	80	5,000
1 Tallahassa boarding school, colored (mixed).....	50	3,500
22 public common schools (mixed) each.....	25	8,800
6 public common schools, colored (mixed) each.....	25	2,400
Youths attending college in State.....	24	6,500
		46,400

Besides these are church and private schools:

Presbyterian mission, Muscogee, capacity.....	90
Harold Institute (Methodist) Muscogee, capacity.....	100
Presbyterian school, Tulsa, capacity.....	50
Kane's school, colored, Agency Hill, Muscogee, capacity.....	35
Private schools at Muscogee, Eufaula, &c.....	—

CHOCTAW NATION.

Wheelock Orphan School (boys and girls).....	50
New Hope Seminary (girls).....	100
Spencer Academy (boys).....	100
Old Spencer.....	50

	Number.	Number of children.
Public schools, first district.....	41	750
Public schools, second district.....	35	716
Public schools, third district.....	70	1,200
Total.....	146	2,666
High schools.....	4	300
Students sent to State colleges.....		24
Total.....		2,990

Appropriated for support of above, \$62,800.

Improvements for accommodation of scholars are estimated to be worth \$200,000. There are other church and private schools of which I have no adequate data.

CHICKASAW NATION.

The Chickasaw Nation has four large boarding schools:

Chickasaw Male Academy, Tishomingo (boys).....	100
Orphan Home, Lebanon (boys and girls).....	75
Wapanucka Academy (boys and girls).....	60
Female Seminary (girls).....	75
Fourteen common schools (average probably 20).....	280

Some students are educated in the States. Of the church and private schools I have no adequate data.

SEMINOLE NATION.

The Seminole Nation has two high schools, one at Wewoka and one at Sasakwa.

	Pupils.	Cost.
Wewoka mission	75	\$3,700
Seminole Female Academy	35	2,600

The Presbyterian board furnished \$1,700 for Wewoka, and the Methodist \$600 for Sasakwa Female Academy. The Seminoles have also four district schools, which are in a prosperous condition.

Dr. T. A. Bland, the general agent of the National Indian Defense Association, who has recently spent several months visiting these tribes, in his report concerning the Choctaws, says:

These people maintain at public cost four academies and ample common schools for all their children. They also keep twenty-four of their brightest young men at college in the States at the public expense. These are sent, some to Princeton, some to Yale, &c.

The superintendent of public instruction selects the boys to be sent to college.

In regard to the Cherokees, he says:

There is not in the Cherokee Nation an Indian, man, woman, boy, or girl, of sound mind, fifteen years of age or over, who cannot read and write.

STATISTICS OF SCHOOLS, AVERAGE ATTENDANCE AND COST.

The following tables show the increase in the number, average attendance, and cost of boarding and day schools, in each year from 1882 to 1886, inclusive. The figures are compiled from reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and superintendents of Indian schools, and are as reliable as can be obtained:

Number of boarding schools in—

1882	71
1883	78
1884	86
1885	114
1886	115

Number of day schools in operation in—

1882	54
1883	64
1884	76
1885	86
1886	99

Average attendance at boarding schools in—

1882	2,755
1883	2,599
1884	4,358
1885	6,201
1886	7,260

verage attendance at day schools in—

1882	1,311
1883	1,443
1884	1,757
1885	1,942
1886	2,370

Cost of boarding schools in—

1882	\$452,559
1883	459,245
1884	562,759
1885	842,682
1886	941,124

Cost of day schools in—

1882	32,400
1883	37,534
1884	40,511
1885	44,594
1886	56,775

STATISTICS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR.

The tables on pages 164–218 give detailed information concerning every Indian school for which the Government expended money during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886. The schools of the five civilized tribes, being entirely under control of, and supported by, the respective tribes, and the New York schools, which are supported and controlled by the State, are not included.

The following is a summary of the statistics of the Government schools supported by general appropriation :

Kind of school.	Number.	Capacity.	Largest monthly attendance.	Average attendance.	Number of employes.	Cost.
Boarding schools.....	67	4,899	4,857	3,759	454	\$443,985 78
Day schools.....	87	3,332	2,908	1,930	98	50,470 74
Total	154	8,231	7,765	5,689	552	494,456 52

The following table gives the statistics of the five Government schools for which special appropriations are made by Congress :

School.	Location.	Rate per annum.	Capacity.	Largest monthly attendance.	Average attendance.	Number of employes.	Cost.
Carlisle School	Carlisle, Pa.....	167	400	502	484	42	\$81,000 00
Chilocco School	Chilocco, Ind. Ter....	175	200	197	175	24	30,551 07
Genoa School	Genoa, Nebr.....	175	150	155	128	16	27,704 33
Haskell Institute	Lawrence, Kans.....	175	350	363	296	35	57,903 12
Salem School	Chemawa, Oreg.....	175	150	208	192	34	29,415 59
Total.....	.....	.....	1,250	1,425	1,275	151	226,574 11

The following is a summary of the statistics of the three schools at which pupils are placed, under appropriations providing for the education of a certain number of pupils, at a specified rate per annum :

School.	Location.	Rate per annum.	Capacity.	Largest monthly attendance.	Average attendance.	Cost.
Hampton Institute	Hampton, Va.....	\$167	150	139	129	\$19,735 39
Lincoln Institution	Philadelphia, Pa.....	167	250	213	178	32,641 52
St. Ignatius Mission ...	Flathead Reservation, Montana.	150	200	172	164	22,500 00
Total .....	.....	.....	600	524	471	74,876 91

The following is a summary of the statistics of schools with which the Indian Office entered into contract to educate Indian pupils at a certain per capita per annum :

Kind of school.	Number.	Capacity.	Largest monthly attendance.	Average attendance.	Cost.
Boarding schools.....	40	3,272	2,028	1,755	\$195,687 58
Day schools.....	12	580	574	338	6,304 68
Total.....	52	3,852	2,602	2,093	201,992 26

The following is a general summary of the statistics :

Kind of school.	Number.	Number of employes.	Capacity.	Largest monthly attendance.	Average attendance.	Cost.
Government schools supported by general appropriation	154	552	2,231	7,765	5,689	\$494,456 52
Government schools supported by special appropriation	5	151	1,250	1,425	1,275	226,574 11
Contract schools supported by general appropriation	52	.....	3,852	2,602	2,093	201,992 26
Contract schools supported by special appropriation	3	.....	600	524	471	74,876 91
Total	214	703	13,933	12,316	9,528	997,899 80

At the Government boarding schools an average attendance of 80 and at the contract boarding schools an average attendance of 22 day pupils were reported who were educated without additional expense to the Government.

The cost given is only the amount expended by the Government, and does not include the amounts contributed by charitable individuals and religious organizations.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

During the fiscal year new boarding-school buildings were erected as follows: One at the Kiowa and Comanche Agency, Indian Territory,

at a cost of \$9,951.20; one at Devil's Lake, costing \$6,982.75; and one at Fort Peck, costing \$8,400.

The following statement shows the amount expended for out-buildings and repairs of school buildings during the fiscal year :

School buildings.	Amount.	School buildings.	Amount.
Cheyenne and Arapaho	\$1,341 85	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.....	\$146 00
Cheyenne River.....	659 00	Pueblo	135 70
Colorado River.....	449 67	Quinaielt.....	19 30
Devil's Lake.....	2,968 87	Sac and Fox, Indian Territory	2,272 42
Eastern Cherokee.....	175 00	San Carlos	425 00
Fort Belknap	5 00	Siletz	86 25
La Pointe.....	298 96	Sisseton.....	1,617 34
Mescalero.....	450 00	Warm Springs	241 40
Mission	215 00	White Earth.....	492 69
Neah Bay	175 62	Yakima	294 00
Nevada	227 50	Yankton	504 32
Nez Percé.....	2,197 11	Fort Stevenson.....	205 00
Nisqually and S'Kokomish	1,025 75	Miscellaneous repairs	760 58
Omaha and Winnebago	132 50	Total	17,631 57
Pima and Maricopa	159 74		

SUMMARY.

Three boarding-school buildings.....	\$25,333 95
Out-buildings and repairs.....	17,631 57
Total	42,965 52

The establishment of schools on many reservations was, at the time, regarded as an experiment, and frequently met with the opposition of the Indians. The work being necessarily of an experimental nature, the buildings occupied for school purposes were often portions of agency buildings, sheds, warehouses, or such other out-buildings as could be patched up for temporary use. Additions and repairs have been made from time to time, but the quarters thus furnished are in many cases entirely unfitted for school purposes. In many cases new buildings were erected which have proved inadequate to meet the increasing demand for school facilities. New buildings for boarding schools are urgently needed for many of the agencies, notably so at Kiowa and Comanche, Cheyenne and Arapaho, Mescalero, Pima and Maricopa, Papago, Matilla, Quinaielt, Blackfeet, Quapaw, Round Valley, Osage, and Nevada. All of these require buildings that will accommodate at least 100 pupils, except at Quinaielt, where accommodations for 50 will be sufficient.

Eight new day-school buildings are being erected at Cheyenne River, two at Crow Creek and Lower Brulé, and extensive repairs and additions are being made at various other agencies.

The title to the land for the new school at Santa Fé has been approved, and the erection of the building will be commenced without delay. Plans are also prepared for school buildings at Blackfeet, Montana, Cheyenne and Arapaho, and for the Comanches at Fort Sill, Indian Territory.

At least \$25,000 will be needed for repairs and \$50,000 for new buildings the coming year.

The appropriation bill limits the expenditure for a day-school building to \$600, which is in most cases insufficient to erect a building suitable for the purpose. These schools being located at Indian camps, long distances from any white settlement, quarters for the teacher must be provided either in the school building or elsewhere in the vicinity. A suitable school building, with two additional rooms for the teachers, cannot be completed for the sum allowed to be expended. Certain industries should be taught at the day schools. A noon-day lunch should be provided for the children, and the girls should be taught cooking, sewing, and general housework. A man and his wife should be employed in each; a man thus situated could render valuable service in teaching the Indians in the vicinity gardening and farming.

HOSPITALS.

I respectfully call attention to the necessity for separate accommodations for the sick at the boarding schools.

At the large schools there is seldom a time when there are not one or more pupils requiring medical treatment.

Nearly all the boarding schools are without hospital facilities. It recently became necessary to disband one of the schools, owing to the illness of a single pupil of a contagious disease. Accommodations should be provided in a separate building for such cases.

A hospital at each school might also be used for the care of such Indians as require medical treatment and who cannot receive proper attention at their homes.

The necessity of this is set forth in a letter written by one of the most successful Indian agents concerning his agency, as follows:

There are no facilities whatever for the care of the sick. The physician may do all he can, but the Indian who becomes seriously sick has but little chance of recovery. He is of necessity left in his tepee, lying on the ground and exposed to all the discomforts, squalor, and wretchedness of his surroundings. In the name of humanity there should be some friendly cover or shelter where he could be taken to receive the care and attention due a human being, where medicine could be administered regularly as prescribed, and where a nurse could give him humane care; in other words, a *hospital* where he could be given a reasonable chance for his life.

For these reasons, I earnestly urge that the attention of Congress be called to this important subject and that an appropriation for this purpose be advised.

THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR.

All the schools conducted by the Government last year are in operation during the current fiscal year.

A boarding school, with accommodations for fifty pupils, has been established for the Apaches at San Carlos Reservation, Arizona. The agent reports a willingness on the part of the Indians to send their children.

The school at Grand Junction, Colo., has been opened, and it is hoped that it will materially aid in the civilization of the Utes, for whom it was established.

The school at Albuquerque has been opened, and will hereafter be conducted as a Government school. It has accommodations for 200 pupils. It is intended especially for the Pueblos and Mescalero Apaches.

The Pawnee school, Indian Territory, has been made an independent school and is under the control of a bonded superintendent. It is expected that the usefulness of the school will be greatly increased by this course, and a much larger attendance than heretofore insured.

At the Southern Ute Agency provision has been made for an additional school, at which a noonday meal will be furnished. At Rosebud Agency a superintendent of schools has been appointed; under his supervision it is hoped that the thirteen day schools on that reservation will be improved.

Thirteen new day schools have been established at the following agencies:

Cheyenne River.....	3
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé	4
Mission.....	2
Pine Ridge.....	1
Quapaw.....	1
Rosebud.....	1
Devil's Lake.....	1

APPROPRIATIONS.

Much confusion would be avoided if all appropriations for the support of Indian schools were left in the hands of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to be expended under his direction, instead of making special appropriations for schools in States and for particular schools. Additional labor is incurred in arranging for the expenditure of these special funds; besides certain schools are in a measure relieved from his control and to an extent made independent of his supervision. If, however, it is thought best to continue this policy, I recommend that special appropriations be made for the school at Albuquerque, N. Mex., Grand Junction, Colo., Fort Stevenson, Dak., Fort Yuma, Cal., the Pawnee school, Indian Territory, and Fort Hall, Idaho. None of these schools are under control of an Indian agent, but are managed by a bonded superintendent, the same as the schools at Lawrence, Carlisle, Genoa, Chilocco, and Salem, for which special appropriations have heretofore been made.

Indian children are "cared for, supported, and educated" in forty boarding and twelve day schools, under contract made by the Government, through the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with different missionary societies, while children are placed in three schools for which special appropriations are made.

The sum of \$50,100 was appropriated for the education of Indian pupils, "at a rate not to exceed \$167 for each pupil." Another provision limits the number to be educated to 300, thus in effect fixing the rate at \$167, the compensation allowed for similar service to the larger number of contract schools that are supported out of the general appropriation being considerably less.

These various appropriations render the systematic organization of the educational work of the Indian Bureau an impossibility.

The following is a tabulated statement of the school appropriation made for the current fiscal year :

Purpose of appropriation.	Amount.
Support of Indian day and industrial schools, and for other educational purposes	\$650, 000
Construction and repair of school buildings	55, 000
Purchase of horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and swine.....	10, 000
Support and education of Indian children in Alaska.....	20, 000
Support of Indian school at Chilocco, Indian Ter.....	30, 625
Purchase of material, erection of shops and out-buildings, and repairs at Chilocco school.....	2, 000
Pay of superintendent at Chilocco school	1, 500
Support of Indian school at Carlisle, Pa.....	80, 000
Pay of Capt. R. H. Pratt as superintendent at Carlisle school.....	1, 000
Support of Indian school at Salem, Oreg.....	35, 000
Pay of superintendent at Salem school	1, 500
Completion of buildings, repairs and fencing at Salem school.....	5, 000
Support of Indian school at Genoa, Nebr.....	29, 750
Construction of new buildings and repairs at Genoa school.....	10, 000
Support and education of 120 Indian pupils at Hampton, Va	20, 040
Support of Indian school at Lawrence, Kans.....	61, 250
Pay of superintendent at Lawrence school.....	2, 000
Purchase of material, erection of shops and out-buildings, and repairs at Lawrence school.....	4, 750
Completion of buildings and purchase of additional grounds for Lawrence school.....	58, 000
Support and education of 200 Indian pupils at Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia, Pa.....	33, 400
Support of 150 Indian pupils at Saint Ignatius mission school, Montana	22, 500
Care, support, and education of 300 Indian pupils at schools in States and Territories.....	50, 100
Collecting and transporting children to and from Indian schools, and for expenses in placing children in white families.....	28, 000
Total	1, 211, 415

ADDITIONAL SCHOOLS REQUIRED.

Many of the tribes are comparatively independent. The Navajos are self-supporting. They own 800,000 sheep, 250,000 horses, and 300,000 goats. The wool-clip for the year is reported to be 850,000 pounds, of which 125,000 pounds were manufactured into blankets, &c. They cultivated 12,500 acres. The number in the tribe is reported as 17,358, and for this population only one school, having a capacity of 80, is provided. The Government owes these Indians, for educational purposes, according to the terms of the treaty of June 1, 1868, the sum of \$792,000.

The Moquis, numbering about 2,000, occupy a reservation adjoining the Navajos. They have from time immemorial lived on the tops of "the mesas," where their villages are built, and cultivate the valleys below.

They are reported to possess 10,500 head of stock. The wool-clipping was 6,000 pounds, of which 3,000 pounds were manufactured into blankets, &c. These interesting people have always been suspicious of strangers, and opposed to adopting the white man's way of living; but a change has come over them, and they are anxious to have schools among them. The following letter from the principal chiefs illustrates their condition and wants:

MOQUI VILLAGES, ARIZONA.

The Hon. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, *Washington* :

We live in stone houses upon the mesa top, high above the valley. In by-gone time we were forced to live here to be safe from our foes. But we have been living in peace for many years and we have been thinking.

We would always like to observe the precepts which our fathers taught, because they are true. But there are better ways of getting a living from the earth than our fathers knew, and we would like to learn them.

Like our fathers, we have always lived on the mesa tops, but the roads to our corn-fields are long and rough, and when we go to work in them we are tired before we begin to hoe, and the homeward road is hard to climb with loads upon our backs. And our women grow old and tired before their time, carrying the heavy water bottles up and down the steep cliffs.

We have seen a little of the Americans' ways, and some of us would like to build houses similar to theirs, and live as they do, in the valleys.

We can build good houses, with stone walls and clay roofs, but doors and windows, and board floors were unknown to our fathers, yet they are beautiful, and we would like to have them. But we are poor and unable to buy them, and we ask you to help us.

We are also greatly concerned for our children. We pray that they may follow in their fathers' footsteps and grow up good of heart and pure of breath. Yet we can see that things are changing around us, and many Americans are coming in this region. We would like our children to learn the Americans' tongue and their ways of work.

We pray you to cause a school to be opened in our country, and we will gladly send our children.

CIMO, tribal chief of Mokis.

SUP-I-LA, second chief.

MELE, third chief; also high priest "Order of Masan."

NA-SIN-I-WI-BI, priest in "Order of Masan."

LE-ITCI, high priest, "Order of Sun."

INTI-WA, high priest, "Order of Katsina."

TU-WAS-MI, second chief priest "Order of Soyol-zing-wū."

YO-YI-WIN-I, for the Eagle phratry.

LAI-I, high priest "Order of Soyol-zing-wū."

SI-KOW-WIS-TIWA, for the Mountain Sheep gens.

GNA-HA, principal "American" chief of Mokis.

ANIWITA, high priest "Order of Kwa-kwenty."

TCA-KWAI-NA, "American" chief of Bear gens.

POLAK-AKAI, "American" chief of Corn gens.

A-TUH, "American" chief of Coyote gens.

KWAL-I-KWAL, "American" chief of Rain gens.

DAU-WI-MOKI, "American" chief, village of Micognivi (Katsina gens).

SI-CAP-U-KI, "American" chief, village of Ci-pow-lovi.

HONANI, "American" chief, village of Ci-mo-pave.

TOTCI, for Badger gens, interpreter.

Arrangements are being made to comply with the request.

The Papagoes, in Arizona, numbering about 6,000, have no school facilities. They are a peaceable, agricultural people, and entirely self-supporting. A good boarding-school and day-schools at several points should be established.

The Comanches, who only a few years ago were acknowledged to be the most bloodthirsty of all the plains Indians, are now peaceable, obedient, and docile; the men moral and the women strictly virtuous. As an evidence of the marked change among these people, they are anxious to have school facilities for all their children. A plan is now being prepared for a school building for them at Fort Sill, which will accommodate 100 pupils.

The Sioux, most of whom only a decade ago were on the war-path, are now quiet and peaceable. They are not only willing but anxious that their children shall be educated. It is suggested that a large industrial school should be established exclusively for the Sioux who were parties to the treaty of April 20, 1868. The terms of this treaty, providing that a school-house and teacher for every thirty children be furnished, have never been complied with, and a careful estimate shows that the Government is indebted by solemn treaty agreement to the amount of \$2,500,000. A training school near the Great Sioux Reservation in Dakota should be established, and the graduates of the day and reservation schools should be sent there for advanced instruction. This will only be an act of partial justice to a people who have been so long deprived of promised educational facilities. I respectfully recommend that a suitable sum be appropriated for that purpose.

There are in Western Arizona about 3,000 Indians, belonging to the Hualapai, Yuma, Mojave, and Suppai tribes, who are under no agent, and who are entirely without educational facilities. In September last Captain Corliss, stationed at Fort Mojave, suggested to the Indian Office the feasibility of establishing a school for the Mojaves at that post. I respectfully recommend that steps be taken to establish a school to accommodate the children of these neglected and destitute people.

In California there are about 6,500 Indians who are not under any agent. Land should be set apart and an industrial school established for them. They are homeless wanderers in the land of their forefathers.

LIBRARIES.

No provision has been made to supply reading matter for the pupils attending the Government boarding schools.

It will be of little use to teach the Indian boy or girl to read unless at the same time a taste for reading is cultivated. To be able to read, and not to have acquired the habit or love of reading, will have little civilizing influence, and will soon cease to be the source of intelligence or moral culture. It is the hope of the friends of the Indian that the pupils educated at the Government schools will not only become self-

supporting, but that they may be the means of inducing their people to adopt the ways and customs of civilized communities. All must admit that a few years' training at school but poorly fits them to become leaders of their people. Knowledge that may be obtained from books, periodicals, and newspapers is as essential to the intellectual advancement of the Indian as the white man, and he should be taught their use while at school. But such knowledge unless sustained by a constant supply of suitable reading matter must soon deteriorate. I therefore earnestly recommend that Congress be asked to appropriate annually at least \$3,000 to be used in establishing school libraries at each boarding school.

TEMPERANCE TEXT-BOOK LAW.

A copy of the law requiring that all Indian pupils be instructed "in the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and of their effects upon the human system in connection with the several divisions of the subject of physiology and hygiene," has been sent to all agents and superintendents, and they have been directed to comply with the provisions of the act. Text-books upon the subject have also been furnished for use in all Indian schools supported by the Government.

In all contract schools instruction on this subject is required.

EMPLOYÉS.

The Indian school service is one that necessarily brings its employés into contact with all the revolting and disagreeable features incident to a people fettered by the habits and superstitions of ages of savage life. It is the purpose of Indian schools to elevate these people. To accomplish this the school employés must forego many of the comforts and nearly all the pleasant surroundings of civilization and bear with many inconveniences of close contact with filth and barbarism. The salaries allowed are not always adequate, nor are they in proportion to the qualifications required. In many cases the compensation is less than is paid for similar services in civilized communities; hence, no person should enter the Indian school service unless prepared to undergo the hardships and deprivations incident to its peculiar surroundings.

The defects in the practice heretofore in operation of appointing school employés were clearly stated by my predecessor, and during the year efforts were made to improve the service, with good effect. In October, 1885, the following instructions were issued to all Indian agents and superintendents of training schools:

The Superintendent of Indian Schools desires your attention called to the necessity of giving more definite information on descriptive lists. Hereafter, when changes in school employés are submitted for the action of this office, the reason for removal or resignation must be given in the "cause" column. In the case of nominations of persons to fill positions, a letter must accompany the descriptive list, giving, in detail, information as to qualifications, previous experience, and by whom recommended; and particularly whether the person is or is not a relative of the agent or any of his bondsmen. These regulations apply to all employés.

This was followed by a circular letter in January, 1886, of which the following is a copy:

SIR: Your attention is called to the following regulations, which have been prepared after consultation with the Superintendent of Indian Schools:

Hereafter, whenever it is deemed advisable by the agent to make any changes in school employés, the proposed changes must be submitted to this office in advance, with a full statement of the causes which actuate the agent and the good expected to be accomplished.

In case of proposed discharges the reasons must be stated in full, and in case of proposed appointments full particulars must be given as to the character and qualifications of the persons to be nominated. This information must be sent to this office preceding the time when the proposed changes are to take effect, and no discharge or nomination will be approved unless such previous action has been taken and the approval of this office has been obtained for such discharge or nomination.

If, however, an exigency should arise making it imperative that an immediate discharge should be made for the good of the school, the fact of such discharge must be forwarded to this office immediately after it is made, accompanied by a statement of the reasons for such immediate action.

When an immediate discharge has been made, the agent may temporarily place a proper person in the vacated position and report the fact to this office for its action.

The agent will be held strictly responsible for the correctness of all recommendations made by him of his nominees for places in the schools under his supervision. If, after an appointment has been made upon his recommendation, the person appointed proves not qualified for the place to which such person has been appointed, the agent will be held responsible for any injury the employé's inefficiency may do to the school.

These regulations must be strictly complied with in all cases.

Very respectfully,

J. D. C. ATKINS,
Commissioner.

In every way possible, as is shown by the correspondence in the Indian Office, it was impressed upon the Indian agents and superintendents of independent schools that "no changes should be made, on political grounds; that qualification for the work to be done, and not affiliation with a political party, must govern in the employment of school employés." The regulations regarding appointment of relatives to positions in the school, which had been in many cases disregarded, were enforced. In most cases the instructions have been cheerfully obeyed.

It is now required that all applicants for positions in the school service shall file evidence of their fitness for the positions desired. These testimonials are examined and filed in the Indian Office, and can be referred to at any time.

The wisdom of the course pursued is evidenced by the increased interest manifested in the work by all the school employés, and the consequent increased efficiency of the schools. The employés are held responsible to the Indian Office for the performance of their duties, and have the assurance that they will be protected in everything that is proper. The knowledge of this fact is an incentive to good work, and it

is believed that the school service has now a better corps of employes than at any previous period.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING FOR INDIANS.

During the current fiscal year provision has been made for the education of three Indian boys and one Indian girl at the following-named institutions: Wayland Seminary and Howard University, in the District of Columbia; the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa., and the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. Indian physicians trained in our medical colleges might render valuable service for their race in destroying the influence of the "medicine men," and in giving instruction in hygienic laws. Such physicians would possess greater influence with them than those now performing this service at the various agencies, under Government appointment.

Indian youths who have acquired such an education as will enable them to intelligently pursue the study of medicine, should be encouraged to enter the field, and Government aid should be afforded them.

CAPABILITIES OF THE INDIAN.

That the Indian may be civilized and made a self-supporting, intelligent citizen has been fully demonstrated, although many, unacquainted with the rapid advancement made by every tribe that has been afforded an opportunity to learn the ways of self-support, still look upon him as an untamable savage or regard his civilization as a remote possibility.

It is not, however, surprising that such a belief should exist to some extent, when the larger number, after hundreds of years of contact with civilization, should still be bound by the barbarous customs and superstitions of their ancestors. But when we recall the history of their relations to the white men, their present condition is not surprising. In fact there has never been a time since the settlement of the country, until a comparatively recent period, when they have not been treated as enemies both by the Government and the white settlers adjoining the territory occupied by them.

The story of hundreds of years of oppression and wrong, handed down from generation to generation, has rendered it difficult to lead them to believe that the Government is actuated by disinterested motives, in the benevolent efforts now being made in their behalf. But in every instance where a uniform course of just dealing has been pursued for a series of years their progress has been even greater than could reasonably have been expected. It has been but a few years since it was necessary to use compulsory measures to induce them to send their children to school; now, although the facilities have been increased fivefold in as many years, the demand for school accommodations is greater than can be furnished with the appropriation made by Congress at its last session. It must be borne in mind that it has been less than

five years since any extended, organized effort has been made to educate their children, and the number who have finished the course of instruction and returned to their homes is insignificant when compared with the whole. The result of training the 12,000 children now in school will only be fully realized in the future. The effect of the schools, however, has already been felt on every reservation where they have been established, not only upon the children themselves, but the older Indians have shown a disposition to take land in severalty, and have asked for agricultural implements and aid in building houses to such an extent that the Department has been unable to supply the demand.

It will, however, be of little use to give an Indian boy the rudiments of an English education, and a knowledge of farming and care of stock, unless the work is supplemented by setting apart for him land and furnishing him the means by which he may commence the cultivation of it, and thereby be enabled to support himself. It is not to be expected that an Indian boy who has learned carpentry and blacksmithing will earn a living at his trade on a reservation where the Indians depend upon the rations issued by the Government for their support.

The schools now established teach only the common English branches. In all an effort is being made to teach such industries as will be most useful in enabling them to support themselves. In all schools the girls are taught all kinds of household work, and the boys to cultivate all kinds of crops adapted to the locality, and the care of stock. In the larger schools a limited number are taught carpentry, blacksmithing, shoemaking, painting, and other trades.

The Indian under favoring conditions is willing to work and apt to learn. In his savage state, when his living was obtained by hunting, fishing, and making war upon adjacent tribes, there was no need for him to engage in manual labor, and the drudgery incident to his simple wants was performed by the women, and was regarded as beneath him; but many of the Indians now begin to realize that their mode of life is not the best, and when afforded an opportunity show a disposition to adopt the ways of the white man. In inducing them to do this, lies the solution of the Indian question. The schools will be found the most potent factor in breaking up the tribal relation, and in leading them to engage in agricultural pursuits. All land suitable for agricultural purposes should be surveyed and allotments made, and the title should be vested in the Indian, subject to restrictions upon his right to alienate it. The proceeds of sales of surplus lands should be reserved for school purposes. Until they have taken up land and have learned to rely upon their own exertions, those who have received a liberal education or have learned trades will be unable to earn a livelihood thereby. Hence the importance of urging forward the work of assisting individual Indians who show a disposition to dissolve the tribal relation.

The fact that the Indians are peaceful must not be accepted as proof of their civilization. The different tribes of Indians in New York have

been peaceful for a century, but living under the tribal system, although surrounded on all sides by civilized communities, they have degenerated, and it will be in vain to hope for their civilization until they are induced to take lands in severalty. Their homes will then become fixed; they will have a desire to acquire and hold as their own such things as contribute to their comfort; the possession and enjoyment of these will lead them to exert themselves to procure other comforts and conveniences of life.

When a considerable portion of the Indians at an agency are able to support themselves in agricultural pursuits, then will come the demand for the services of those who have learned mechanical trades in industrial schools as well as those who have been trained in the learned professions.

Those who have learned trades at the schools should be provided by the Government with the necessary implements to enable them to pursue their callings.

CONCLUSION.

The success attending the vigorous efforts now being made to prepare the rising generation of Indians for self-support, by providing schools in which they may not only learn the English language and obtain a knowledge of the branches usually taught in common schools, but may at the same time learn how to earn a living by manual labor, leaves little reason to doubt that if the work is extended so as to embrace all the tribes, it will result in the ultimate civilization of the race. There are upwards of 12,000 Indian children now attending school, exclusive of those attending the schools of the five civilized tribes and those supported by the State of New York. There are at least as many more whose attendance could be readily secured for which provision should be made at the earliest practicable moment. The fact that an Indian will permit his children to attend school is an evidence of his willingness that he shall learn the ways of the white man. The ties of affection between the Indian and his child are strong, and he would oppose that which he did not believe would be for his interest. His child in school is a bond for the parent's good behavior. He then tries to adopt the white man's habits. Land should be set apart for him. A house should not be built for him, but the Government should assist him to do that part of the work which he cannot do himself. He should be furnished the things absolutely needed to enable him to commence life as a farmer, and should be instructed in the manner of preparing and cultivating the soil. The construction of the necessary school buildings and the expense attending the maintenance of the schools and the supplemental work of settling Indians who are prepared for it on lands, the erection of houses, and the supply of implements needed to start them in the way of self-support will necessitate larger appropriations for a term of years, when it may be possible for the Government to be

relieved from all expense, except for school purposes. The proceeds of the sale of their surplus lands will probably be sufficient to meet the school expenses, if properly invested. It should be borne in mind that a large portion of the funds now appropriated and used for educational purposes belongs to the Indians, and is in this way only legally available.

Nearly three times as much money is now spent annually by the War Department in keeping the Indians in subjection as is expended in their civilization and education. The report of the Second Auditor shows that during the last fiscal year, on requisitions issued by the Secretary of War, \$17,673,468 were expended in the Indian service, while only \$6,325,523 were drawn on requisitions of the Secretary of the Interior for their maintenance, civilization, and education. At least two-thirds of the latter sum is expended for other purposes than civilization. It is not creditable to us as a nation that so much should be used to keep the Indian in subjection, while so little is expended to improve his condition.

I have the honor to be, yours, respectfully,

JOHN B. RILEY,
Indian School Superintendent.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Table A.—STATISTICS OF ALL INDIAN SCHOOLS SUPPORTED IN WHOLE
JUNE

School.	How supported.	School population.
Total		38,981
ALASKA.		
Industrial Training-school, Sitka	By contract.....	
ARIZONA.		
Colorado River Agency:		
Colorado River Boarding	By Government.....	145
Yuma Boarding	do	200
Pima Agency:		
Pima Boarding	By Government.....	950
Papago Day	do	1,423
CALIFORNIA.		
Hoopa Valley Agency:		
Hoopa Valley Day	By Government.....	95
Middletown Training-school, Middletown.....	By contract.....	
Mission Agency:		
Agua Caliente, No. 1, Day	By Government.....	} 800
Agua Caliente, No. 2, Day	do	
Coahuila Day	do	
La Jolla Day	do	
Mesa Grande Day	do	
Pauma Day	do	
Protrero Day	do	
Rincon Day.....	do	
San Jacinto Day.....	do	
Santa Ysabel Day	do	
Temecula Day	do	
Round Valley Agency:		
Headquarters Day.....	By Government.....	100
Lowerquarters Day.....	do	45
COLORADO.		
Southern Ute Agency:		
Agency Day	By Government.....	316
Good Shepherd School, Denver	By contract.....	
DAKOTA.		
Cheyenne River Agency:		
Boy's Boarding	By Government.....	} 767
Oaho Industrial	By contract.....	
St. John's Girl's Boarding.....	By Government and religious society.	
Charger's Camp Day	By Government	
Duprez Camp Day	do	
Hump's Camp Day	do	
On the Trees Camp Day	do	
St. Stephen's Day	do	
Swift Bird's Camp Day	do	
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency:		
Crow Creek Boarding.....	By Government.....	220
Lower Brulé Boarding.....	do	321

OR IN PART BY THE GOVERNMENT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30, 1886.

Capacity of school.		No. of employés.	Largest monthly attendance.	Average attendance.		No. of months in session.	Total cost to the Government.	Cost per capita per month.
Boarding.	Day.			Boarding.	Day.			
10,021	5,270	703	12,316	7,260	2,370	-----	\$997,899 80	-----
150	150	-----	82	74	-----	12	9,990 00	\$11 25
50	10	6	64	61	2	10	7,310 91	11 99
200	100	6	38	29	-----	10	8,066 80	20 92
90	-----	7	100	91	-----	9	6,879 50	8 16
-----	30	1	30	-----	15	10	900 00	6 00
-----	50	1	59	-----	30	11	1,974 72	5 98
35	-----	-----	20	19	-----	12	2,982 06	12 50
-----	50	1	29	-----	25	10	720 00	2 88
-----	30	1	20	-----	11	10	720 00	6 54
-----	40	1	31	-----	20	10	720 00	3 60
-----	48	1	56	-----	28	10	720 00	2 57
-----	40	1	18	-----	14	1	60 00	1 43
-----	40	1	14	-----	10	6	360 00	6 00
-----	35	1	25	-----	15	10	720 00	4 80
-----	50	1	36	-----	31	10	660 00	2 13
-----	40	1	31	-----	26	10	720 00	2 77
-----	30	1	22	-----	20	2	90 00	1 50
-----	30	1	40	-----	20	10	720 00	3 60
-----	40	2	36	-----	34	12	780 00	1 92
-----	80	2	41	-----	40	12	780 00	1 63
-----	25	1	15	-----	11	3	202 75	6 14
150	-----	-----	25	25	-----	12	2,700 00	9 00
70	-----	6	76	71	-----	10	12,369 82	17 42
50	25	-----	25	15	5	3	405 00	9 00
40	-----	-----	40	25	-----	11	1,322 33	4 81
-----	20	1	14	-----	11	10	621 07	5 65
-----	30	1	25	-----	20	9	562 78	3 13
-----	15	1	13	-----	6	9	603 35	11 17
-----	20	1	16	-----	15	10	621 79	4 15
-----	18	1	26	-----	13	10	560 36	4 31
-----	20	1	38	-----	14	10	614 15	4 39
80	20	7	62	56	2	10	6,616 26	11 81
40	-----	5	44	33	-----	10	4,600 92	13 94

Table A.—STATISTICS OF ALL INDIAN SCHOOLS SUPPORTED

School.	How supported.	School population.
DAKOTA—continued.		
Devil's Lake Agency:		
Boys' Boarding	By Government.....	} 210
Boys' and Girls' Boarding.....	By contract.....	
St. Mary's Boarding (Turtle Mountain)	do	} 263
St. John's Day (Turtle Mountain).....	By Government.....	
Fort Berthold Agency:		
Fort Berthold Boarding.....	By contract.....	} 220
Fort Stevenson Boarding	By Government.....	
Pine Ridge Agency:		
Pine Ridge Boarding.....	By Government.....	} 1,800
Kiyakas Day	do	
Medicine Root Creek Day	do	
Pahabia Day.....	do	
Pine Ridge Day	do	
Red Dog's Day	do	
St. Andrews' Day.....	do	
White Bird Day	do	
Rosebud Agency:		
Agency Day	By Government.....	} 1,700
Black Pipe Day.....	do	
Corn Creek Day.....	do	
Cut Meat Creek Day	do	
Little Oak Creek Day.....	do	
Little White River Day	do	
Oak Creek Day	do	
Pass Creek Day.....	do	
Red Leaf Camp Day.....	do	
Ring Thunder Camp Day.....	do	
Scabby Creek Day.....	do	
White Thunder Creek Day	do	
Sisseton Agency:		
Sisseton Industrial	By Government.....	} 379
Ascension Girls' Boarding	do	
Goodwill Mission Boarding	By contract.....	
Standing Rock Agency:		
Agency Boarding	By Government.....	} 1,109
Boys' Boarding	do	
No. 1 Day	do	
No. 2 Day	do	
No. 3 Day	do	
Cannon Ball Day.....	do	
Grand River Day	do	
Yankton Agency:		
Yankton Boarding.....	By Government.....	} 355
Saint Paul Boarding.....	By Government and religious society.....	
Dakota Industrial School, Yankton City.....	By contract.....	
IDAHO.		
Fort Hall Agency:		
Fort Hall Boarding.....	By Government.....	250
Lemhi Agency:		
Lemhi Boarding	By Government.....	134

IN WHOLE OR IN PART BY THE GOVERNMENT, &c.—Continued.

Capacity of school.		No. of employes.	Largest monthly attendance.	Average attendance.		No. of months in session.	Total cost to the Government.	Cost per capita per month.
Boarding.	Day.			Boarding.	Day.			
{	30	5	39	36	10	\$4,139 37	\$11 50	
	60		95	77		10	8,024 45	10 42
{	70	1	68	58	12	5,400 00	9 00	
	40		63	19		12	460 00	2 02
{	25	5	41	12	8	1,296 00	9 00	
	175	11	79	79	10	9,662 19	12 23	
{	225	13	140	110	10	11,351 97	10 32	
	45	1	63	50	9	416 38	93	
	50	1	50	46	10	549 50	1 19	
	40	1	45	45	2	100 50	1 12	
	45	1	54	45	10	575 00	1 37	
	40	1	49	42	10	600 00	1 43	
	45	1	47	41	10	600 00	1 40	
	70	1	78	60	10	524 23	87	
{	30	2	37	24	10	849 40	3 54	
	48	1	50	33	10	637 06	1 93	
	30	1	27	18	3	123 58	2 29	
	30	1	29	19	9	541 26	3 17	
	30	1	30	23	10	477 72	2 08	
	30	2	22	19	3	131 82	2 31	
	30	1	30	22	10	600 00	2 73	
	35	1	25	24	7	326 09	1 94	
	30	1	34	24	7	340 76	2 03	
	30	1	33	26	6	253 36	1 62	
	30	2	35	24	10	862 06	3 59	
	40	2	40	31	10	875 00	2 82	
{	150	13	145	112	9	17,340 72	17 20	
	14	2	14	13	9	1,262 54	10 79	
	60	5	55	53	12	3,240 00	9 00	
{	100	8	132	116	12	9,883 78	7 10	
	60	7	70	48	12	6,612 80	11 48	
	30	1	32	21	10	495 79	2 36	
	30	1	32	21	11	594 96	2 58	
	30	1	28	14	10	594 95	4 25	
	60	2	79	61	10	1,461 33	2 40	
	60	2	56	50	10	1,263 56	2 53	
{	75	11	81	66	9	9,314 50	15 68	
	40		30	23	10	938 44	4 08	
	100		07	58	12	6,264 00	0 00	
125	6	44	36	10	4,420 80	12 28		
20	3	15	12	9	2,584 34	23 93		

Table A.—STATISTICS OF ALL INDIAN SCHOOLS SUPPORTED

School.	How supported.	School population.
IDAHO—continued.		
Nez Percé Agency:		
Lapwai Boarding	By Government	375
ILLINOIS.		
Homewood Boarding, Jubilee.....	By contract.....	
INDIANA.		
Earlham College, Richmond.....	By contract.....	
White's Manual Labor, Wabash.....	do	
INDIAN TERRITORY.		
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency:		
Arapaho Boarding.....	By Government.....	} 650
Cheyenne Boarding.....	do	
Mennonite Boarding (agency).....	By Government and religious society.....	
Mennonite Boarding (cantonment).....	do	
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency:		
Kiowa and Comanche Boarding.....	By Government.....	894
Wichita Boarding	do	200
Osage and Kaw Agency:		
Kaw Boarding.....	By Government.....	} 244
Osage Boarding.....	do	
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency:		
Pawnee Boarding.....	By Government.....	269
Ponca Boarding.....	do	100
Otoe Boarding	do	80
Quapaw Agency:		
Quapaw Boarding	By Government.....	68
Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte Boarding.....	do	211
Miami Day	do	22
Peoria Day	do	50
Sac and Fox Agency:		
Absentee Shawnee Boarding	By Government.....	285
Sac and Fox Boarding.....	do	115
Chillicothe School, Chillicothe.....	do	
IOWA.		
Sac and Fox Agency:		
Sac and Fox Day	By Government.....	80
White's Manual Labor Institute, Houghton.....	By contract.....	
KANSAS.		
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency:		
Kickapoo Boarding	By Government.....	50
Pottawatomie Boarding.....	do	60
Sac and Fox and Iowa Boarding.....	do	50
Haskell Institute, Lawrence.....	do	
Mennonite Mission, Halstead	By contract.....	
St. Ann's Academy, Neosha County.....	do	

IN WHOLE OR IN PART BY THE GOVERNMENT, &c.—Continued.

Capacity of school.		No. of employes.	Largest monthly attendance.	Average attendance.		No. of months in session.	Total cost to the Government.	Cost per capita per month.
Boarding.	Day.			Boarding.	Day.			
60	-----	9	67	60	-----	9	\$10,644 24	\$19 71
50	150	-----	2	2	-----	12	300 00	12 50
-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	12	108 00	9 00
75	-----	-----	60	60	-----	12	8,965 80	12 50
100	20	15	93	67	-----	10	19,339 62	13 94
100	20	14	122	89	-----	10	10,412 10	11 70
50	10	-----	59	47	-----	10	1,851 18	3 94
100	-----	-----	91	63	-----	10	3,083 28	4 89
125	12	12	134	96	3	10	10,961 80	11 42
107	-----	12	100	68	-----	10	9,562 12	14 06
70	10	11	60	54	-----	10	6,803 11	12 60
150	25	17	180	138	-----	9	15,033 14	12 10
85	20	13	92	64	-----	10	8,709 10	13 61
85	-----	9	97	73	-----	10	7,236 66	9 91
50	-----	6	51	45	-----	10	4,651 62	10 34
50	-----	7	54	50	-----	10	5,082 27	10 16
100	15	8	96	71	-----	10	7,096 86	10 00
-----	30	1	13	-----	12	10	397 96	3 32
-----	56	1	11	-----	6	10	600 00	10 00
80	6	9	62	40	-----	11	5,645 79	12 83
50	-----	7	30	25	-----	10	4,038 97	16 16
200	-----	24	197	175	-----	12	30,551 07	-----
-----	40	1	20	-----	12	5	250 00	4 17
90	-----	-----	75	72	-----	12	10,668 47	12 50
30	-----	3	34	22	-----	11	2,818 86	11 65
30	-----	4	36	24	3	11	4,254 39	10 12
50	-----	4	46	26	-----	11	3,697 02	12 93
350	-----	35	363	296	-----	12	57,903 12	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	15	-----	12	2,250 00	12 50
-----	-----	-----	-----	20	-----	12	3,000 00	12 50

Table A.—STATISTICS OF ALL INDIAN SCHOOLS SUPPORTED

School.	How supported.	School population.
MICHIGAN.		
Mackinac Agency:		
Baraga Day	By Government.....	} 1,000
Hannahville Day	do	
Iroquois Point Day	do	
L'Anse Day	do	
Longwood Day	do	
Middle Village Day	do	
Mnissing Day	do	
Naubetung Day	do	
Nepissing Day	do	
Sugar Island Day	do	
MINNESOTA.		
White-Earth Agency:		
Agency Boarding and Day	By Government.....	} 1,373
Leech Lake Boarding and Day	do	
Red Lake Boarding and Day	do	
St. Benedict's Orphan	By contract.....	
Rice River Day	By Government.....	
St. Benedict's Academy, Saint Joseph	By contract.....	
St. Francis Xavier's Academy, Avoca	do	
St. John's Institute, Collegeville	do	
St. Paul's Industrial, Clontarf	do	
MONTANA.		
Blackfeet Agency:		
Blackfeet Boarding and Day	By Government.....	500
Crow Agency:		
Crow Boarding	By Government.....	700
Flathead Agency:		
St. Ignatius Boarding	Contract by Congress	705
Fort Belknap Agency:		
Fort Belknap Day	By Government.....	251
Fort Peck Agency:		
Poplar Creek Boarding	By Government.....	} 959
Wolf Point Day	do	
St. Labre's Mission, Custer County	By contract.....	
St. Peter's Mission, near Fort Shaw	do	
NEBRASKA.		
Omaha and Winnebago Agency:		
Omaha Boarding	By Government.....	} 278
Omaha Mission	By contract.....	
Winnebago Boarding	By Government.....	
200		
Santee and Flandreau Agency:		
Santee and Flandreau Boarding	By Government.....	} 205
Hope Boarding	By Government and religious society	
Santee Normal Training	By contract.....	
Flandreau Day	By Government.....	
73		
Ponca Day	do	47
Genoa school, Genoa	do	
Silver Ridge Seminary, Silver Ridge	By contract.....	

IN WHOLE OR IN PART BY THE GOVERNMENT, &c.—Continued.

Capacity of school.		No. of employes.	Largest monthly attendance.	Average attendance.		No. of months in session.	Total cost to the Government.	Cost per capita per month.		
Boarding.	Day.			Boarding.	Day.					
}	40	1	42	29	10	\$400 00	\$1 38			
	40	1	25	14	10	400 00	2 86			
	50	1	5	2	6	266 30	22 19			
	40	1	37	15	12	384 78	2 14			
	20	1	19	12	10	400 00	3 33			
	40	1	33	18	10	400 00	2 22			
	40	1	18	13	10	400 00	3 08			
	40	1	16	8	10	400 00	5 00			
	30	1	11	6	10	400 00	6 97			
40	1	18	10	9	400 00	4 44				
}	90	20	11	133	73	16	10	7,016 57	9 61	
	60	10	5	64	41	6	10	3,032 09	7 40	
	50	20	7	123	68	11	10	5,076 37	7 47	
	25	75		10	10		12	1,080 00	9 00	
		60	1	60			27	9	494 93	2 04
	125			56	53		12	7,099 50	11 00	
	50			60	48		12	5,187 80	9 00	
150			60	47		12	5,361 22	9 00		
180			100	91		12	9,500 61	9 00		
20	80	3	172	17	28	12	3,426 47	16 80		
60	5	5	43	38	2	10	4,695 62	12 36		
200	100		172	164		12	22,500 00	12 50		
	60	2	61		34	10	1,462 50	4 30		
}	75	6	80	77		10	8,387 78	10 89		
		30	1	36		20	10	720 00	2 48	
	50	20		40	36		12	3,420 69	9 00	
	60			38	36		12	3,936 70	9 00	
}	60	15	7	77	57		9	6,290 51	12 07	
	60	10		40	39		12	3,789 22	9 00	
	80		8	83	61		9	7,588 53	13 82	
}	45	5	8	67	47	2	10	8,801 94	18 73	
	32			32	32		10	1,092 87	3 42	
	150	20		130	109	4	12	12,900 00	10 75	
		50	1	38		27	9	700 00	2 88	
		50	1	17		9	11	600 00	6 06	
150		16	155	128		12	27,704 33			
				2		12	300 00	12 50		

Table A.—STATISTICS OF ALL INDIAN SCHOOLS SUPPORTED

School.	How supported.	School population.
NEVADA.		
Nevada Agency:		
Pyramid Lake Boarding	By Government.....	} 750
Walker River Day.....	do	
Western Shoshone Agency:		
Western Shoshone Day.....	By Government.....	48
Fort McDermott Day.....	do	40
NEW MEXICO.		
Mescalero Agency:		
Mescalero Boarding	By Government.....	} 312
Three Rivers Day	do	
Navajo Agency:		
Navajo Boarding	By Government.....	8,000
Pueblo Agency:		
Albuquerque Boarding	By contract.....	} 2,200
Bernalillo Boys' Boarding	do	
Bernalillo Girls' Boarding	do	
University of New Mexico	do	
Acoma Day.....	By Government.....	
Ileta Day	By contract.....	
Jemez Day	do	
Laguna Day	do	
San Felipe Day	By Government.....	} 2,200
San Juan Day	By contract.....	
Santo Domingo Day	do	
Taos Day.....	do	
Zufi Day	do	
NORTH CAROLINA.		
Eastern Cherokee Agency:		
Big Cove Day	By contract.....	} 600
Bird Town Day.....	do	
Cherokee Day	do	
Macedonia Day	do	
Robbinsville Day	do	
Cherokee Boarding School, Swain County	do	
Judson College, Henderson County.....	do	
Trinity College, Randolph County.....	do	
OREGON.		
Grande Ronde Agency:		
Grande Ronde Boarding	By Government	109
Klamath Agency:		
Klamath Boarding.....	By Government.....	} 215
Yainax Boarding	do	
Siletz Agency:		
Siletz Boarding	By Government	149
Umatilla Agency:		
Umatilla Boarding.....	By Government	106
Warm Springs Agency:		
Warm Springs Boarding	By Government	82
Sin-e-ma-sho Boarding.....	do	111
Salem Industrial, Chemawa	do	

IN WHOLE OR IN PART BY THE GOVERNMENT, &c.—Continued.

Capacity of school.		No. of employes.	Largest monthly attendance.	Average attendance.		No. of months in session.	Total cost to the Government.	Cost per capita per month.
Boarding.	Day.			Boarding.	Day.			
{	50	6	63	57	10	\$6,954 66	\$12 20	
	35	1	53	20	10	908 00	3 13	
	40	1	22	10	11	720 00	3 45	
	30	1	26	18	10	850 00	4 72	
{	36	5	40	31	12	4,500 99	12 34	
	12	1	10	9	10	482 91	5 37	
	80	20	7	40	39	6,650 29	17 05	
{	200		130	108	12	11,877 75	9 00	
	30		28	23	3	208 58	9 00	
	30		36	18	5	1,299 05	9 00	
	50		44	35	12	5,250 00	12 50	
	30	1	25	17	6	509 00	4 90	
	50		50	25	10	599 00	2 50	
	75		58	23	10	575 00	2 50	
	60		53	27	8	480 00	2 50	
	50	1	47	40	6	500 00	2 08	
	50		50	34	8	683 69	2 50	
	50		40	34	8	708 81	2 50	
	50		42	33	6	398 18	2 50	
	70		84	45	9	900 00	2 50	
{	40		50	36	7	1,960 00	.....
	30		31	19	7			
	40		51	27	10			
	30		35	16	10			
	35		30	19	10			
80		40	40	12	5,920 89	12 50		
70	80		18	17	12	2,460 62	12 50	
40			2	2	6	150 00	12 50	
70	30	4	61	40	5	5,166 25	10 76	
{	95	10	6	97	93	9	8,933 23	10 67
	60	2	4	60	60	9	6,127 56	11 35
80	6	6	69	64	10	5,777 16	9 03	
75	20	8	70	55	10	9,181 58	16 69	
50	10	5	47	42	11	4,791 16	10 37	
30	10	5	38	30	11	4,742 50	14 37	
150		34	208	192	12	29,415 59	.....

Table A.—STATISTICS OF ALL INDIAN SCHOOLS SUPPORTED

School.	How supported.	School population.
PENNSYLVANIA.		
Carlisle Boarding.....	By Government.....	
Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia.....	Contract by Congress.....	
Juniata Institute, Martinsburg.....	By contract.....	
UTAH.		
Uintah Valley Agency:		
Uintah Valley Boarding.....	By Government.....	
VIRGINIA.		
Hampton Institute.....	Contract by Congress.....	
WASHINGTON.		
Colville Agency:		
Colville Boys' Boarding.....	By contract.....	} 900
Colville Girls' Boarding.....	do.....	
Cœur d'Alene Boys' Boarding.....	do.....	
Cœur d'Alene Girls' Boarding.....	do.....	
Neah Bay Agency:		
Neah Bay Boarding.....	By Government.....	94
Quillehute Day.....	do.....	68
Nisqually and Skokomish Agency:		
Chehalis Boarding.....	By Government.....	} 331
Puyallup Boarding.....	do.....	
Skokomish Boarding.....	do.....	
Jamestown Day.....	do.....	
Quinalt Agency:		
Quinalt Boarding.....	By Government.....	70
Queets Village Day.....	do.....	27
Tulalip Agency:		
Tulalip Industrial.....	By contract.....	228
Yakima Agency:		
Yakima Boarding.....	By Government.....	250
WISCONSIN.		
Green Bay Agency:		
Menomonee Boarding.....	By Government.....	} 358
St. Joseph's Boarding.....	By contract.....	
Cornelius Day.....	By Government.....	
Hobart Day.....	do.....	} 445
Oneda East Day.....	do.....	
Oneda West Day No. 1.....	do.....	
Oneda West Day No. 2.....	do.....	
Oneda West Day No. 3.....	do.....	
Stockbridge Day.....	do.....	30
La Pointe Agency:		
Fon du Lac Day.....	By Government.....	143
Grand Portage Day.....	do.....	63
Lac Court Oreilles Day.....	do.....	125
Lac du Flambeau Day.....	do.....	137
Pah-quay-ah-wong Day.....	do.....	95
Vermillion Lake Day.....	do.....	163
Good Shepherd Industrial, Milwaukee.....	By contract.....	
Bayfield Boarding, Bayfield.....	do.....	
WYOMING.		
Shoshone Agency:		
Wind River Boarding.....	By Government.....	391

IN WHOLE OR IN PART BY THE GOVERNMENT, &c.—Continued.

Capacity of school.		No. of employes.	Largest monthly attendance.	Average attendance.		No. of months in session.	Total cost to the Government.	Cost per capita per month.
Boarding.	Day.			Boarding.	Day.			
400	.....	42	502	484	.....	12	\$81,000 00	.....
250	.....	.....	213	178	.....	12	32,641 52	.....
125	75	.....	89	77	.....	12	8,708 54	.....
20	10	3	21	10	.....	8	1,051 70	\$20 65
150	.....	.....	139	129	.....	12	19,735 39	.....
}	50	.....	44	32	.....	12	3,414 91	9 00
	90	.....	56	44	.....	12	4,582 26	9 00
	100	100	60	54	.....	12	5,902 92	9 00
	80	20	60	51	.....	12	5,629 77	9 00
50	.....	7	51	46	.....	10	5,856 73	12 73
.....	50	2	48	40	.....	11	961 58	2 19
}	50	10	5	47	.....	12	5,453 58	11 36
	75	.....	8	85	80	12	10,130 53	10 55
	40	.....	6	40	40	10	6,067 38	15 16
	.....	30	1	23	14	11	660 00	4 29
30	.....	3	27	27	.....	10	2,716 82	10 06
.....	40	1	21	19	.....	12	536 84	2 35
112	.....	.....	114	112	.....	10	10,395 00	9 00
140	10	9	112	110	.....	10	11,343 44	10 31
100	.....	9	113	82	.....	10	7,974 82	9 73
150	50	.....	149	121	5	12	10,800 00	9 00
.....	56	1	27	7	.....	10	300 00	4 29
.....	60	1	73	33	.....	10	400 00	1 21
.....	40	1	38	17	.....	10	299 99	1 76
.....	45	1	40	12	.....	10	358 69	2 99
.....	30	1	18	8	.....	10	299 99	3 75
.....	40	1	23	10	.....	10	299 99	3 06
.....	30	1	26	13	.....	10	400 00	3 08
.....	35	1	28	19	.....	9	551 00	3 23
.....	25	1	24	12	.....	12	480 00	3 33
.....	24	1	45	31	.....	12	750 00	2 02
.....	25	1	27	9	.....	8	800 00	11 11
.....	40	1	28	18	.....	12	600 00	2 78
.....	50	2	53	25	.....	12	1,050 00	3 50
300	.....	.....	50	50	.....	12	7,442 22	12 50
00	.....	.....	54	16	.....	12	1,500 00	12 50
80	.....	12	90	86	.....	10	13,042 10	15 17

Table B.—EXPENDITURES BY THE GOVERNMENT

Agency and school.	Expenditures by Govern- ment for—	
	Employés.	Subsistence.
Blackfeet, Montana:		
Blackfeet	\$1,860 00	\$1,080 12
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Indian Territory:		
Arapaho	4,897 65	2,182 67
Cheyenne	4,770 42	2,058 40
Mennonite (agency).....		1,536 04
Mennonite (cantonment).....		2,162 20
Cheyenne River, Dakota:		
Cheyenne River Boys'	2,735 00	5,009 72
Saint John's Girls'		1,284 61
Colorado River, Arizona:		
Colorado River	3,183 25	3,475 25
Yuma	2,797 09	2,866 40
Crow, Montana:		
Crow	1,913 71	1,499 48
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé, Dakota:		
Crow Creek	2,920 31	1,786 87
Lower Brulé	2,139 80	1,041 62
Devil's Lake, Dakota:		
Devil's Lake Boys'	2,000 00	1,211 06
Devil's Lake Boys' and Girls'.....	2,932 32	3,087 98
Flathead Agency, Montana:		
Saint Ignatius		
Fort Berthold, Dakota:		
Fort Stevenson.....	4,738 66	1,873 17
Fort Hall, Idaho:		
Fort Hall	2,171 49	1,334 18
Fort Peck, Montana:		
Poplar Creek	2,859 90	3,063 40
Grande Ronde, Oregon:		
Grande Ronde	1,500 00	2,269 55
Green Bay, Wisconsin:		
Menomonee.....	3,309 66	2,709 34
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Indian Territory:		
Kiowa and Comanche.....	4,921 08	3,234 48
Wichita	4,253 42	2,630 21
Klamath, Oregon:		
Klamath	2,920 00	2,970 31
Yainax	2,040 00	2,334 05
Lemhi, Idaho:		
Lemhi	1,378 55	609 97
Mescalero, New Mexico:		
Mescalero	2,510 67	1,575 03
Navajo, New Mexico:		
Navajo.....	3,844 60	1,772 67
Neah Bay, Washington:		
Neah Bay.....	3,170 01	1,463 30
Nevada, Nevada:		
Pyramid Lake	2,898 33	2,647 09
Nez Percé, Idaho:		
Lapwai	4,065 00	2,848 20

FOR INDIAN RESERVATION BOARDING SCHOOLS.

Expenditures by Government for—

Clothing.	School materials.	School furnishings.	Buildings and repairs.	Fuel and light.	Micellaneous.	Total.
\$283 48	\$27 12	\$45 71	-----	\$130 04	-----	\$3,426 47
1,268 64	64 45	488 73	\$216 95	34 88	\$185 65	9,339 62
1,647 07	101 12	648 34	128 70	28 15	129 90	10,412 10
247 34	36 72	31 08	-----	-----	-----	1,851 18
836 39	36 48	46 83	-----	1 38	-----	3,083 28
1,629 42	233 22	467 26	27 50	1,590 74	676 96	12,369 82
-----	10 60	16 83	10 29	-----	-----	1,322 33
430 11	19 38	179 74	-----	27 20	-----	7,310 91
129 27	38 71	114 64	-----	50 54	70 15	6,066 80
713 95	11 64	424 81	-----	32 02	-----	4,695 62
1,128 48	21 75	147 22	-----	395 03	216 60	6,616 26
819 00	19 00	65 23	204 04	312 23	-----	4,600 92
847 39	2 88	63 55	2 20	11 54	75	4,139 37
1,141 81	51 79	311 40	-----	499 15	-----	8,024 45
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	22,500 00
1,173 63	52 04	408 18	216 32	813 70	386 49	9,662 19
816 46	4 00	25 61	-----	25 02	44 04	4,420 80
1,321 37	12 52	681 02	18 84	161 44	269 29	8,387 78
760 77	57 38	305 05	3 50	249 33	20 67	5,166 25
1,364 12	45 63	165 82	20 45	359 80	-----	7,974 82
2,373 19	-----	183 83	-----	249 22	-----	10,961 80
2,211 96	-----	207 86	7 60	250 87	-----	9,562 12
1,916 03	61 68	194 44	-----	866 61	4 16	8,933 23
1,327 53	49 93	143 39	9 80	522 38	48	6,127 56
337 25	2 51	77 32	26 59	7 65	144 50	2,584 34
372 46	53 36	68 62	1 67	9 18	-----	4,590 99
664 92	56 75	212 51	-----	54 84	44 00	6,650 29
713 24	27 87	169 88	150 00	310 93	-----	5,856 73
925 05	6 70	97 45	364 94	11 35	3 15	6,954 06
1,568 66	144 70	836 67	374 73	708 30	97 98	10,644 24

Table B.—EXPENDITURES BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR

Agency and school.	Expenditures by Govern- ment for—	
	Employés.	Subsistence.
Nisqually and S'Kokomish, Washington :		
Chohalis	\$2, 600 00	\$1, 573 20
Puyallup	3, 885 00	3, 307 40
S'Kokomish	2, 825 00	1, 652 15
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebraska :		
Omaha	2, 729 13	1, 696 42
Winnebago	2, 900 00	1, 935 85
Osage and Kaw, Indian Territory :		
Kaw		
Osage	5, 759 08	4, 493 82
Pima and Maricopa, Arizona :		
Pima	2, 790 02	2, 529 31
Pine Ridge, Dakota :		
Pine Ridge	3, 580 90	4, 991 89
Ponca, Pawnee and Otoe, Indian Territory :		
Pawnee	4, 490 33	2, 441 78
Ponca	3, 612 99	2, 002 99
Otoe	2, 544 50	1, 220 81
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha, Kansas :		
Kickapoo	1, 422 23	635 82
Pottawatomie	1, 791 55	827 18
Sac and Fox and Iowa	1, 737 53	715 94
Quapaw, Indian Territory :		
Quapaw	2, 777 45	229 55
Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte	4, 014 76	459 44
Quinalt, Washington :		
Quinalt	1, 260 00	966 42
Sac and Fox, Indian Territory :		
Absentee Shawnee	3, 238 25	1, 269 11
Sac and Fox	2, 331 70	787 07
Santee and Flandreau, Nebraska :		
Santee and Flandreau	3, 058 10	2, 241 31
Hope		1, 072 95
Shoshone, Wyoming :		
Wind River	5, 591 48	4, 287 41
Siletz, Oregon :		
Siletz	2, 695 78	1, 806 84
Sisseton, Dakota :		
Sisseton	5, 888 90	4, 229 56
Ascension	595 94	480 58
Standing Rock, Dakota :		
Standing Rock	3, 580 00	4, 233 76
Farm	3, 140 00	1, 910 84
Uintah Valley, Utah :		
Uintah Valley	1, 259 78	252 53
Umatilla, Oregon :		
Umatilla	4, 400 00	2, 711 02
Warm Springs, Oregon :		
Warm Springs	2, 000 00	1, 668 79
Sin-e-ma-aho	2, 800 00	946 90

INDIAN RESERVATION BOARDING-SCHOOLS—Continued.

Expenditures by Government for—

Clothing.	School materials.	School furnishings.	Buildings and repairs.	Fuel and light.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
\$675 81	\$67 37	\$147 87	\$72 38	\$30 97	\$285 96	\$5,453 56
1,257 64	113 30	163 31	676 19	37 60	690 69	10,130 53
636 25	35 65	110 31	421 88	40 44	345 70	6,067 38
1,347 98	6 00	99 15	6 91	359 62	45 30	6,290 51
2,101 67	54 19	178 49	88 24	317 04	13 05	7,588 53
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6,803 11
4,219 66	60 44	229 88	-----	270 26	-----	15,033 14
1,183 61	68 05	94 16	-----	13 75	-----	6,679 50
1,152 17	107 03	182 17	-----	1,335 31	2 50	11,351 97
1,380 13	19 25	75 86	7 35	271 97	22 43	8,709 10
1,219 96	9 25	66 84	-----	324 63	-----	7,236 66
611 72	5 43	72 64	-----	181 52	15 00	4,651 62
344 65	6 31	43 17	59 15	66 35	241 18	1,396 63
769 28	12 26	61 87	25 87	316 28	450 10	4,254 39
613 11	-----	59 85	87 00	167 26	316 33	1,959 49
878 61	50 58	165 48	45 20	261 36	674 04	5,082 27
1,477 07	229 13	253 01	44 40	274 28	344 77	7,096 86
295 08	7 13	40 43	-----	147 76	-----	2,716 82
521 19	4 75	87 58	1 60	24 14	499 17	5,645 79
459 77	5 09	91 56	1 14	19 11	343 53	4,038 97
1,731 49	123 69	308 74	214 74	716 28	407 59	8,801 94
-----	-----	19 92	-----	-----	-----	1,092 87
1,667 75	139 28	350 52	66 00	819 66	100 00	13,042 10
1,102 07	-----	76 45	14 23	81 79	-----	5,777 16
2,682 32	189 31	482 59	20 83	1,383 10	2,464 11	17,340 72
113 86	11 20	16 61	-----	44 35	-----	1,262 54
651 43	58 15	479 37	-----	861 07	-----	9,883 78
969 10	43 44	423 97	101 28	24 17	-----	6,612 80
72 88	8 07	56 00	-----	2 44	-----	1,651 70
1,142 67	30 23	115 07	3 00	363 59	416 00	9,181 58
800 62	19 62	91 30	8 36	105 48	96 99	4,791 16
484 83	8 25	65 32	139 39	16 93	280 88	4,742 50

Table B.—EXPENDITURES BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR

Agency and school.	Expenditures by Government for—	
	Employés.	Subsistence.
White Earth, Minnesota:		
Agency.....	\$3,758 41	\$1,636 15
Leech Lake.....	1,370 23	845 48
Red Lake.....	1,774 22	1,539 41
Yakima, Washington:		
Yakima.....		
Yankton, Dakota:		
Yankton.....	4,780 36	2,007 11
Saint Paul's.....		927 91

INDIAN RESERVATION BOARDING SCHOOLS—Continued.

Expenditures by Government for—

Clothing.	School materials.	School furnishings.	Buildings and repairs.	Fuel and light.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
\$982 29	\$133 95	\$187 09	\$12 78	\$289 34	\$16 56	\$7,016 57
508 22	3 75	37 21	3 56	140 64	123 00	3,032 09
1,288 32	66 34	344 40	.....	63 68	.....	5,076 37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,343 44
1,514 20	126 02	141 94	47 75	538 49	158 63	9,314 50
.....	.....	10 53	.....	.....	.....	938 44

Table C.—EXPENDITURES BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR INDIAN RESERVATION DAY SCHOOLS.

Agency and school.	Expenditures for—		
	Employés.	Subsistence, fuel, school materials, &c.	Total.
Cheyenne River, Dakota:			
Charger's Camp	\$600 00	\$21 07	\$621 07
Duprez Camp	550 00	12 78	562 78
Hump's Camp	600 00	3 35	603 35
On the Trees Camp	600 00	21 79	621 79
Saint Stephen's	526 67	33 69	560 36
Swift Bird's Camp	600 00	14 15	614 15
Fort Belknap, Montana:			
Fort Belknap	945 00	517 50	1,462 50
Fort Peck, Montana:			
Wolf Point	720 00		720 00
Green Bay, Wisconsin:			
Cornelius	300 00		300 00
Hobart	400 00		400 00
Onedia East	299 99		299 99
Onedia West No. 1	358 69		358 69
Onedia West No. 2	299 99		299 99
Onedia West No. 3	299 99		299 99
Stockbridge	400 00		400 00
Hoopa Valley, California:			
Hoopa Valley	720 00	1,254 72	1,974 72
La Pointe, Wisconsin:			
Fond du Lac	551 00		551 00
Grand Portage	480 00		480 00
Lac Court Oreilles	750 00		750 00
Lac du Flambeau	800 00		800 00
Pah-quay-ah-wong	600 00		600 00
Vermillion Lake	1,050 00		1,050 00
Mackinac, Michigan:			
Baraga	400 00		400 00
Hannahville	400 00		400 00
Iroquois Point	266 30		266 30
L'Anse	384 78		384 78
Longwood	400 00		400 00
Middle Village	400 00		400 00
Munising	400 00		400 00
Naubetung	400 00		400 00
Nepissing	400 00		400 00
Sugar Island	400 00		400 00
Mescalero, New Mexico:			
Three Rivers	482 91		482 91
Mission, California:			
Agua Caliente No. 1	720 00		720 00
Agua Caliente No. 2	720 00		720 00
Coahuila	720 00		720 00
La Jolla	720 00		720 00
Mesa Grande	60 00		60 00

Table C.—EXPENDITURES BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR INDIAN RESERVATION DAY SCHOOLS—Continued.

Agency and school.	Expenditures for—		
	Employés.	Subsistence, fuel, school materials, &c.	Total.
Mission, California—Continued.			
Pauma.....	\$360 00	.....	\$360 00
Protrero.....	720 00	.....	720 00
Rincon.....	660 00	.....	660 00
San Jacinto.....	720 00	.....	720 00
Santa Ysabel.....	90 00	.....	90 00
Temecula.....	720 00	.....	720 00
Neah Bay, Washington:			
Quillehute.....	829 67	\$131 91	961 58
Nevada, Nevada:			
Walker River.....	600 00	308 00	908 00
Nisqually and S'Komish, Washington:			
Jamestown.....	660 00	.....	660 00
Pima and Maricopa, Arizona:			
Papago.....	900 00	.....	900 00
Pine Ridge, Dakota:			
Kiyakea.....	416 38	.....	416 38
Medicine Root Creek.....	549 50	.....	549 50
Ogallala.....	600 00	.....	600 00
Pahabia.....	100 50	.....	100 50
Pine Ridge.....	575 00	.....	575 00
Red Dogs.....	600 00	.....	600 00
Saint Andrews.....	600 00	.....	600 00
White Bird.....	524 23	.....	524 23
Pueblo, New Mexico:			
Acoma.....	500 00	.....	500 00
San Felipe.....	500 00	.....	500 00
Quapaw, Indian Territory:			
Miami.....	397 96	.....	397 96
Peoria.....	600 00	.....	600 00
Quinalt, Washington:			
Queets Village.....	400 00	136 84	536 84
Rosebud, Dakota:			
Agency.....	849 40	.....	849 40
Black Pipe Creek.....	637 06	.....	637 06
Corn Creek.....	123 58	.....	123 58
Cut-Meat Creek.....	541 26	.....	541 26
Little Oak Creek.....	477 72	.....	477 72
Little White River.....	131 82	.....	131 82
Oak Creek.....	600 00	.....	600 00
Pass Creek.....	328 09	.....	328 09
Red Leaf Camp.....	340 76	.....	340 76
Ring Thunder Camp.....	253 36	.....	253 36
Scabby Creek.....	882 06	.....	882 06
White Thunder Creek.....	875 00	.....	875 00
Round Valley, California:			
Headquarters.....	780 00	.....	780 00
Lowerquarters.....	780 00	.....	780 00

Table C.—EXPENDITURES BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR INDIAN RESERVATION DAY SCHOOLS—Continued.

Agency and school.	Expenditures for—		
	Employés.	Subsistence, fuel, school materials, &c.	Total.
Sac and Fox, Iowa:			
Sac and Fox	\$250 00		\$250
Santee and Flandreau, Nebraska:			
Flandreau	700 00		700
Ponca	600 00		600
Southern Ute, Colorado:			
Agency	202 75		202 75
Standing Rock, Dakota:			
Standing Rock No. 1	415 76	\$80 03	495 79
Standing Rock No. 2	500 00	94 96	594 96
Standing Rock No. 3	500 00	94 95	594 95
Cannon Ball	980 00	481 33	1,461 33
Grand River	814 89	448 67	1,263 56
Western Shoshone, Nevada:			
Western Shoshone	720 00		720 00
White Earth, Minnesota:			
Rice River	455 48	39 45	494 93

Table D.—INDEPENDENT INDIAN SCHOOLS SUPPORTED BY SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS. SCHOOL EMPLOYÉS: NAMES, POSITIONS, SALARIES, ETC., FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1886.**Carlisle Industrial Training-school, Carlisle, Pa.**

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Capt. R. H. Pratt	Superintendent	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	\$1,000	\$1,000 00
A. J. Standing	Assistant superintendent	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	1,200	1,200 00
S. H. Gould	Clerk	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	1,200	1,200 00
C. H. Hepburn	do	July 1, 1885	Mar. 8, 1886	900	617 50
Annie S. Ely	do	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	600 00
O. G. Given	Physician	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	1,200	1,200 00
C. M. Semple	Principal teacher	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	900	900 00
Emma A. Cutter	Teacher	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	600 00
V. T. Booth	do	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	600 00
E. L. Fisher	do	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	600 00
M. R. B. Phillips	do	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	600 00
Lavinia Bender	do	Jan. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	600	300 00
Bessie Patterson	do	Jan. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	600	300 00
Lavinia Bender	do	July 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	540	270 00
Lizzie A. Shears	do	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	540	540 00
Alice M. Seabrook	do	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	540	540 00
Kate Irvine	do	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	540	540 00
Bessie Patterson	do	Aug. 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	540	224 50
Lydia E. Dittes	do	July 15, 1885	June 30, 1886	540	519 42
Mary R. Hyde	Matron and sup. of girls' dep.	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	900	900 00

Table D.—INDEPENDENT INDIAN SCHOOLS SUPPORTED BY SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS, &c.—Continued.**Carlisle Industrial Training School, Carlisle, Pa.**—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Ella S. Patterson	In charge of small boys	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	\$600	\$600 00
John W. Olmstead	Agent for placing out pupils	Nov. 16, 1885	Jan. 31, 1886	900	189 98
W. P. Campbell	Disciplinarian	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	900	900 00
Amos Miller	Farmer	July 1, 1885	Feb. 14, 1886	900	562 50
David Miller	do	Feb. 15, 1886	June 30, 1886	900	337 50
Ira Miller	Assistant farmer	July 1, 1885	Feb. 14, 1886	180	112 50
A. L. Holer	do	Feb. 15, 1886	June 30, 1886	180	67 50
M. Burgess	In charge of printing office	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	720	720 00
Milliard F. Hoemel	Carpenter	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	700	700 00
O. T. Harris	Wagon maker	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	700	700 00
George W. Kemp	Harness maker	Dec. 7, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	340 76
H. H. Cook	Shoemaker	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	540	540 00
Anna R. Stafford	Dining-room matron	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	540	540 00
A. M. Worthington	In charge of sewing-room	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	600 00
Margaret Wilson	Nurse	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	600 00
R. P. Thompson	Cook	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	480	480 00
Mary C. Simley	Cook at hospital	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	150	150 00
Samuel A. Jordau	In charge of boilers and general work.	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	480	480 00
Catherino Miller	In charge of dairy	July 1, 1885	Feb. 14, 1886	180	112 50
E. Miller	do	Feb. 15, 1886	June 30, 1886	180	67 50
T. S. Reighter	Tailor	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	600 00
A. Woods Walker	Tinner	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	600 00
George Foulk	Teamster	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	360	360 00
Annie R. Jordan	In charge of laundry	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	800	800 00
Phil. Norman	In charge of band and painting.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	500	500 00
H. E. Richardson	Assistant in charge of property.	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	300	225 00
V. S. Booth	Assistant matron in charge of girls and their work.	Oct. 1, 1885	May 31, 1886	150	100 10

Chilecco Industrial Training-school, Chilecco, Indian Territory.

Henry J. Minthorn	Superintendent	July 1, 1885	Aug. 16, 1885	\$1,500	\$101 58
Walter R. Branham, Jr.	do	Aug. 17, 1885	June 30, 1886	1,500	1,308 42
Laura E. Minthorn	Clerk	July 1, 1885	Aug. 31, 1885	1,200	202 20
J. H. Baker	do	Oct. 1, 1885	May 14, 1886	1,200	1,045 05
R. T. Simpson, Jr.	do	May 15, 1886	June 30, 1886	1,200	154 33
H. J. Minthorn	Principal teacher and phys.	July 1, 1885	July 1, 1885	1,200	3 26
H. J. Minthorn	Principal teacher	Aug. 17, 1885	Aug. 31, 1885	1,200	48 91
George R. Westfall	Physician	Sept. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	400	332 60
Etoma H. DeKnight	Teacher	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	600	150 00
W. D. Griffin	do	Oct. 1, 1885	Oct. 31, 1885	600	50 50
Emma H. DeKnight	do	Nov. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	399 50
Alice D. McElwain	do	July 1, 1885	Sept. 13, 1885	600	122 20
Mary Gray	do	Sept. 14, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	477 72
A. L. Branham	do	Sept. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	499 00
Maggie Hogan	Matron	July 1, 1885	July 7, 1885	600	11 41
Nannie E. Shedan	do	July 8, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	588 62
Adda Hayes	do	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	600	150 06

Table D.—INDEPENDENT INDIAN SCHOOLS SUPPORTED BY SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS, &c.—Continued.**Chilocco Industrial Training-school, Chilocco, Indian Territory—Continued.**

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Emma H. DeKnight...	Matron	Oct. 1, 1885	Oct. 31, 1885	\$600	\$50 50
Anna Quakenbush	do	Nov. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	399 50
Carrie B. Pierson	Nurse	July 1, 1885	July 7, 1885	500	9 51
Helen Sage	do	July 8, 1885	July 16, 1885	500	12 23
Ida Johnson	do	July 17, 1885	July 31, 1885	500	20 38
Mary Eagle	do	Aug. 1, 1885	Aug. 17, 1885	500	23 10
Alice B. McElwain	do	Sept. 14, 1885	Jan. 11, 1886	500	413 38
S. E. Nickell	do	Jan. 12, 1886	June 30, 1886	500	234 68
Sarah Tracy	Seamstress	July 1, 1885	July 12, 1885	500	16 30
Mollie Littlerobe	do	July 13, 1885	July 13, 1885	500	1 36
Ellen Forman	do	July 14, 1885	July 20, 1885	500	9 51
Polly Lane	do	July 21, 1885	Aug. 17, 1885	500	38 05
Anna Bruce	do	Nov. 9, 1885	June 30, 1886	500	321 92
Anna Quakenbush	Cook	July 1, 1885	Oct. 30, 1885	600	200 50
Mary Phelps	do	Nov. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	480	319 60
Robert Coffee	Baker	July 1, 1885	July 10, 1885	500	13 59
Libbie Gregory	do	July 11, 1885	Oct. 4, 1885	500	116 88
Hugh Phelps	do	Oct. 5, 1885	June 30, 1886	500	368 23
Jennie Eagle	Laundress	July 1, 1885	July 7, 1885	480	9 13
Ellen Yott	do	July 8, 1885	July 20, 1885	480	16 96
Zozet Bennet	do	Sept. 14, 1885	Oct. 4, 1885	480	27 39
Libbie Gregory	do	Oct. 5, 1885	June 30, 1886	480	354 82
Earl Leslie	Laundryman	July 1, 1885	July 13, 1885	480	16 96
Henry Wallace	do	July 14, 1885	Aug. 17, 1885	480	45 65
William Gregson	do	July 21, 1885	Aug. 17, 1885	480	36 52
Joseph Wind	Disciplinarian	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	900	225 09
E. A. Gray	do	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	900	675 00
Jasper Huston	Farmer	July 1, 1885	Oct. 31, 1885	900	300 80
W. B. Griffin	do	Nov. 1, 1885	Apr. 19, 1886	900	421 18
S. E. Pollock	do	Apr. 20, 1886	June 30, 1886	900	178 00
George P. Gregory	Assistant farmer	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	720	180 00
Joseph Wind	do	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	720	540 00
Matilda Wind	Tailoress	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	600 00
Reuben Townsend	Shoemaker	July 1, 1885	July 8, 1885	900	19 52
Jimmie Inkinish	do	July 9, 1885	July 14, 1885	900	14 67
W. H. Nelson	do	July 15, 1885	Nov. 3, 1885	900	273 92
J. W. Bruce	do	Nov. 5, 1885	June 30, 1886	900	589 39
George Rouse	Butcher	Sept. 16, 1885	June 30, 1886	120	94 80
Johnson Lane	Cadet sergeant	July 1, 1885	Oct. 30, 1885	60	20 05
Howard Bassah	do	Nov. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	60	40 00
Webb Hayes	do	July 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	60	45 00
Theodore Pierce	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	60	15 00
Arthur Keotah	do	July 1, 1885	Sept. 15, 1885	60	12 55
Henry Booloo	do	July 1, 1885	Aug. 17, 1885	60	7 80
Edward Howard	do	Aug. 18, 1885	Oct. 31, 1885	60	12 23
George Washington	do	July 1, 1885	Aug. 17, 1885	60	7 80
Robert Coffee	do	Aug. 18, 1885	Oct. 24, 1885	60	11 09
Joseph Meigle	do	July 1, 1885	Aug. 17, 1885	60	7 80
Jimmie Inkinish	do	Aug. 18, 1885	Oct. 24, 1885	60	11 09
Sam Abatone	do	Sept. 16, 1885	June 30, 1886	60	47 45

Table D.—INDEPENDENT INDIAN SCHOOLS SUPPORTED BY SPECIAL AP-PROPRIATIONS, &c.—Continued.**Chilocco Industrial Training-school, Chilocco, Indian Territory—Continued.**

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
William Grayson	Cadet sergeant	Nov. 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	\$60	\$24 95
Johnson Lane	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	60	15 00
William Pierce	do	Nov. 1, 1885	Nov. 6, 1885	60	98
Reuben Okay	do	Nov. 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	60	24 95
Arthur Keotah	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	60	15 00
Ernest Lushbaugh	do	Nov. 7, 1885	June 30, 1886	60	38 96

Genoa Industrial Training-school, Genoa, Nebr.

Samuel F. Tappan	Superintendent	July 1, 1885	Sept. 13, 1885	\$1, 500	\$305 71
Horace R. Chase	do	Sept. 14, 1885	June 30, 1886	1, 500	1, 194 29
Palmer W. Roberts	Physician and clerk	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	1, 400	1, 400 00
Mary H. Cooke	Principal teacher	July 1, 1885	Mar. 1, 1886	720	450 00
Bessie M. Johnson	Teacher	Mar. 2, 1886	June 30, 1886	600	200 00
Rachel A. Stanton	do	July 1, 1885	Feb. 23, 1886	600	398 33
Mary E. Wells	do	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	600	150 00
Libbie Levison	do	Oct. 1, 1885	May 17, 1886	600	377 47
Helen Chandler	do	Apr. 5, 1886	June 30, 1886	600	143 41
Catharine C. Chase	do	June 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	600	49 45
Lindley M. Hull	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	600	150 00
Judson Becanon	do	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	450 00
Elvira G. Platt	Matron	July 1, 1885	Nov. 30, 1885	720	238 70
Josephine C. Mayo	do	Dec. 7, 1885	June 30, 1886	720	408 91
Carrie M. Voorhies	Assistant matron	July 1, 1885	July 31, 1885	400	33 70
Mary North	do	Aug. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	150	137 36
Birdie Brooks	Seamstress	July 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	400	200 00
Gertrudre Partoo	do	Jan. 4, 1886	June 30, 1886	400	296 68
Matilda L. Matson	Cook	July 1, 1885	Jan. 14, 1886	400	215 56
Annie Williamson	do	Jan. 15, 1886	June 30, 1886	400	184 45
Lizzie G. Sherman	Assistant cook	July 1, 1885	Sept. 13, 1885	150	80 68
Mary North	do	July 1, 1885	July 31, 1885	150	12 64
John W. Williamson	Farmer	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	840	840 00
Dora L. Hull	Hospital nurse	July 1, 1885	Sept. 13, 1885	400	81 53
Sarah J. Cruger	do	Sept. 14, 1885	June 30, 1886	400	318 39
Frank T. Twiss	Laborer and disciplinarian	July 1, 1885	July 8, 1885	240	5 22
Francis Sherman	do	July 9, 1885	Sept. 13, 1885	120	21 85
Annie Williamson	Laundress	July 1, 1885	Jan. 14, 1886	400	215 56

Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.

James Marvin	Superintendent	July 1, 1885	July 14, 1885	\$2, 000	\$76 09
Arthur Grabowski	do	July 15, 1885	June 30, 1886	2, 000	1, 923 91
O. J. Woodard	Clerk	July 1, 1885	July 31, 1885	1, 200	101 09
Harry O. Wilson	do	Aug. 1, 1885	Sept. 15, 1885	1, 200	150 00
O. J. Woodard	do	Sept. 16, 1885	June 30, 1886	1, 200	918 91
J. L. Du Mars	Principal teacher	July 1, 1885	Oct. 31, 1885	900	300 82
D. W. Dietrick	do	Nov. 1, 1885	May 6, 1886	900	460 72
William Jenks	do	June 6, 1886	June 30, 1886	900	61 81
Abbie C. Coltrane	Teacher	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	600 70

Table D.—INDEPENDENT INDIAN SCHOOLS SUPPORTED BY SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS, &c.—Continued.**Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.**—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Dela H. Davis.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	\$600	\$600 00
Anna C. Hamilton.....	do.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	600 00
Mary E. Desette.....	do.....	July 1, 1885	Aug. 10, 1885	600	66 84
M. B. Corse.....	do.....	Aug. 11, 1885	Aug. 11, 1885	600	1 63
Mary E. Whitcomb.....	do.....	July 1, 1885	Aug. 7, 1885	600	61 95
Priscilla R. Wood.....	do.....	Aug. 6, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	541 31
G. W. Dietrick.....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1885	Oct. 31, 1885	600	99 46
A. H. Fitzgerald.....	do.....	Nov. 1, 1885	May 5, 1886	600	307 24
Anna H. Du Mars.....	do.....	July 1, 1885	Oct. 31, 1885	600	200 54
Lizzie G. Grabowski.....	do.....	Nov. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	409 46
Rachel A. Stanton.....	do.....	Apr. 19, 1886	June 30, 1886	600	120 55
Albert Newman.....	Physician.....	July 1, 1885	Aug. 31, 1885	600	101 08
D. C. Stockstill.....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1885	Mar. 17, 1886	600	358 14
Flora J. French.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	720	180 00
E. L. Shultz.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1885	Nov. 30, 1885	720	119 35
M. E. Clapp.....	do.....	Dec. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	720	420 65
Minnie Taylor.....	Assistant matron.....	July 1, 1885	Aug. 26, 1885	600	92 93
Minnie Taylor.....	do.....	Aug. 27, 1885	Oct. 31, 1885	540	96 85
M. E. Clapp.....	do.....	Nov. 1, 1885	Nov. 30, 1885	540	44 02
Clara McBride.....	do.....	Dec. 1, 1885	Dec. 1, 1885	540	1 47
C. E. Vannest.....	do.....	Dec. 1, 1885	Apr. 12, 1886	540	196 81
Lou S. Fowler.....	do.....	Apr. 14, 1886	June 30, 1886	540	115 71
Lizzie Smith.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	540	540 00
Minerva Burgess.....	Assistant seamstress.....	July 1, 1885	July 16, 1885	240	10 43
Amelia H. Dobbins.....	do.....	Sept. 23, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	240	5 22
S. M. Sturdevant.....	do.....	Oct. 27, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	240	82 82
Mary North.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	240	60 00
Eliza Lawson.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1885	Aug. 20, 1885	540	74 84
C. F. Siler.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1885	Aug. 21, 1885	540	1 47
Eliza J. Lawson.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1885	Sept. 30, 1886	540	60 16
William Giles Butler.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1885	Oct. 1, 1885	360	98
Adolph Cary.....	do.....	Oct. 15, 1885	Dec. 18, 1885	360	63 58
George Black.....	do.....	Jan. 11, 1886	May 31, 1886	360	139 87
J. T. Lyons.....	do.....	June 2, 1886	June 30, 1886	360	29 00
Edwin Harry.....	Assistant cook.....	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	240	60 00
Lone Horse.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1885	Dec. 16, 1885	120	16 11
Edwin Harry.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	120	60 00
Sarah Cowgill.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1885	Aug. 16, 1886	540	67 50
Susan Hawkins.....	do.....	Aug. 16, 1885	May 1, 1886	540	383 51
Eva Anderson.....	do.....	May 3, 1886	June 30, 1886	540	88 01
Susan Hawkins.....	Assistant laundress.....	July 1, 1885	Aug. 15, 1885	240	30 00
Fanny Sage.....	do.....	Aug. 16, 1885	Jan. 31, 1886	240	110 66
Harriet Carter.....	do.....	Feb. 16, 1886	May 1, 1886	240	49 78
Susan Hawkins.....	do.....	May 2, 1886	June 30, 1886	240	39 56
E. F. Crooker.....	Engineer and machinist.....	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	900	225 00
G. W. Savage.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	900	675 00
Thomas Doyle.....	Assistant engineer.....	Dec. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	540	215 49
William H. Coffin.....	Superintendent of farming.....	July 1, 1885	July 31, 1885	900	75 82
O. J. Woodard.....	do.....	Aug. 1, 1885	Sept. 15, 1885	900	112 50
E. D. Thompson.....	do.....	Oct. 26, 1885	May 31, 1886	900	539 67
John S. Pratt.....	Assistant farmer.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	600 00

Table D.—INDEPENDENT INDIAN SCHOOLS SUPPORTED BY SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS, &c.—Continued.**Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.—Continued.**

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
William Burton	Carpenter	July 1, 1885	July 31, 1885	\$780	\$65 71
Philip Putt	do	Aug. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	780	714 29
Addison Hyde	Blacksmith	July 1, 1885	July 1, 1885	600	1 63
H. C. Loesch	do	Aug. 1, 1885	May 11, 1886	600	467 24
Thomas O'Connor	do	May 12, 1886	June 30, 1886	600	82 32
Moore Van Horn	Shoemaker	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	300	75 00
Frank Engler	do	Oct. 17, 1885	Mar. 17, 1886	300	125 30
Moore Van Horn	do	May 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	300	50 27
Annie E. Warner	Tailoress	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	540	540 00
M. L. Wood	Nurse and gardener	July 1, 1885	Aug. 31, 1885	600	101 08
T. J. Adams	Gardener	Sept. 1, 1885	Sept. 1, 1885	600	1 63
R. K. Kedward	do	Sept. 24, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	461 41
W. A. Floyd	Night watchman	July 1, 1885	July 31, 1885	540	45 49
Lorenzo Scott	do	Aug. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	540	494 51
William Little Elk	Baker	July 1, 1885	Nov. 10, 1885	360	99 78
William Templeton	do	Nov. 11, 1885	June 30, 1886	360	230 87
C. F. Siler	Storekeeper	July 1, 1885	Aug. 5, 1885	540	52 83
John R. Wood	do	Aug. 6, 1885	June 30, 1886	540	487 17
James R. Murie	Assistant disciplinarian	July 1, 1885	May 31, 1886	180	143 15
Emanuel Sims	Head waiter	Oct. 1, 1885	Oct. 1, 1885	300	82
William Seals	do	Oct. 6, 1885	Oct. 19, 1885	300	11 41
Frank Hunter	do	Oct. 20, 1885	June 30, 1886	300	209 51
Laura Lutkins	Chief nurse	Apr. 2, 1886	June 30, 1886	540	133 51
S. M. Sturdevant	Ass't nurse and hospital clerk	Apr. 13, 1886	Apr. 30, 1886	240	11 87
C. C. Carsons	do	May 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	240	40 12

Salem Industrial Training-school, Salem, Oreg.

W. V. Coffin	Superintendent	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	\$1,500	\$375 00
John Lee	do	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	1,500	1,125 00
A. C. Rogers	Clerk and physician	July 1, 1885	Aug. 15, 1885	1,200	150 01
L. F. Williams	Clerk	Sept. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	1,200	997 89
Minnie Unthank	Principal teacher	July 1, 1885	Aug. 5, 1885	1,200	117 40
William F. Harvey	do	Aug. 6, 1885	Dec. 5, 1885	1,200	397 78
Joseph A. Sellwood	do	Dec. 6, 1885	June 30, 1885	1,200	684 78
Viola McConville	Teacher	July 1, 1885	Aug. 31, 1885	600	101 00
Alice M. Chance	do	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	600	450 00
Mary F. Mills	do	July 1, 1885	Aug. 5, 1885	600	58 65
Minnie Unthank	do	Aug. 6, 1885	Oct. 31, 1885	600	141 89
Lucile Stipp	do	Nov. 1, 1885	Apr. 19, 1886	600	280 82
Annie C. Talner	do	Apr. 20, 1886	June 30, 1886	600	118 63
Jennie Fletcher	do	July 1, 1885	Oct. 21, 1885	500	108 19
Leona Willis	do	Oct. 22, 1885	June 30, 1886	500	221 49
E. J. McConville	Disciplinarian	July 1, 1885	Oct. 31, 1885	900	300 80
Peter Kalama	do	Nov. 1, 1885	Dec. 11, 1885	900	100 80
Nathaniel M. Vance	do	Dec. 12, 1885	Apr. 5, 1886	900	256 27
David E. Brewer	do	Apr. 6, 1886	June 30, 1886	900	218 09
Phoebe A. Rogers	Matron	July 1, 1885	Aug. 15, 1885	700	78 53
Viola McConville	do	Sept. 1, 1885	Oct. 21, 1885	700	96 95

Table D.—INDEPENDENT INDIAN SCHOOLS SUPPORTED BY SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS, &c.—Continued.**Salem Industrial Training-School, Salem, Oreg.**—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Letitia M. Lee	.....do	Oct. 22, 1885	June 30, 1886	\$700	\$485 02
Annie Sheckles	Assistant matron	July 1, 1885	Oct. 6, 1885	600	161 41
Julia A. Lee	.....do	Oct. 7, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	519 55
Amanda M. Woodward	Seamstress	July 1, 1885	Oct. 6, 1885	480	127 83
Minnie J. Walker	.....do	Oct. 7, 1885	June 30, 1886	480	352 21
Katie L. Brewer	Cook	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	540	540 00
Elizabeth Hudson	Laundress	July 1, 1885	Oct. 31, 1885	480	160 40
Elsie L. Murphy	.....do	Nov. 13, 1885	June 30, 1886	480	303 88
Susie Winger	Laundry helper	July 1, 1885	July 31, 1885	150	12 60
Philip Jones	.....do	Aug. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	150	137 40
E. H. Woodward	Farmer	July 1, 1885	Oct. 14, 1885	900	259 24
Frank Lee	.....do	Oct. 15, 1885	June 27, 1886	900	633 34
William L. Bright	.....do	June 28, 1886	June 30, 1886	900	7 42
W. H. Utter	Tailor	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	900	900 00
Samuel A. Walker	Shoemaker and harness-maker.	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	900	900 00
William S. Hudson	Blacksmith and wagon-maker.	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	900	900 00
David E. Brewer	Carpenter and cabinet-maker.	July 1, 1885	Feb. 28, 1886	900	597 50
John Grey	.....do	Mar. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	900	302 50
John Alexis	Butcher	July 1, 1885	July 31, 1885	150	12 60
Luther Myers	Tinsmith	Feb. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	600	248 30
Walter Burwell	Head baker	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	120	120 00
James Maxwell	Hospital steward	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	60	15 00
John Alexis	.....do	Oct. 1, 1885	Jan. 26, 1886	60	19 34
James Maxwell	.....do	Jan. 27, 1886	June 30, 1886	60	30 83
James Stewart	Issue clerk	July 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	180	90 00
Titus Gentine	.....do	Jan. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	180	90 00
Peter Kalama	Head printer	July 1, 1885	Oct. 31, 1885	120	40 10
Joseph Terboscot	.....do	Nov. 1, 1885	Mar. 15, 1886	120	44 60
Steve Henry	.....do	Mar. 16, 1886	June 30, 1886	120	35 33
William L. Bright	Gardener	Nov. 1, 1885	June 7, 1886	720	473 51
Lawrence M. Hensel	.....do	June 28, 1886	June 30, 1886	720	5 93
James Brewer	Cadet sergeant	July 1, 1885	Oct. 23, 1885	96	30 00
Frank Carson	.....do	Oct. 24, 1885	June 30, 1886	96	66 00
Eliza Slistah	.....do	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	72	72 00
John Ashue	.....do	July 1, 1885	Oct. 23, 1885	48	15 00
Charles Pe Ell	.....do	Oct. 24, 1885	June 30, 1886	48	21 01
Frank Carson	.....do	July 1, 1885	Oct. 23, 1885	72	22 50
John Ashue	.....do	Oct. 24, 1885	June 30, 1886	72	49 50
Susette Secup	.....do	July 1, 1885	Oct. 23, 1885	48	15 00
George Piute	.....do	Oct. 24, 1885	June 30, 1886	24	16 50
Charles Pe Ell	.....do	July 1, 1885	Oct. 23, 1885	24	7 50
Annie Porter	.....do	July 1, 1885	Oct. 23, 1885	24	7 50
Flora Perue	.....do	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	48	36 00
Annie Piere	.....do	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	24	18 00
George Piute	.....do	July 1, 1885	Oct. 23, 1885	12	3 75
Charles Lewis	.....do	Oct. 24, 1885	June 30, 1886	12	8 25
Mary Phillips	.....do	July 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	12	6 00
Susette Secup	.....do	Jan. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	12	6 00

Table E.—SCHOOLS UNDER SUPERVISION OF INDIAN AGENTS, SUPPORTED BY GENERAL APPROPRIATION. SCHOOL EMPLOYÉS: NAMES, POSITIONS, SALARIES, ETC., FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1886.**Blackfeet Agency, Montana.—Blackfeet Boarding and Day-school.**

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
O. B. Bartlett	Superintendent	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	\$340	\$840 00
Nora Allen	Teacher	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	540	540 00
M. E. Bartlett	Matron and assistant teacher.	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	480	480 00

Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Indian Territory.—Arapaho Industrial Boarding-school.

E. O. Noble	Supt. and prin. teacher	July 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	\$900	\$675 00
J. W. Krehbiel	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	900	225 00
H. L. Lamond	Teacher	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	600 00
P. W. Potter	do	July 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	600	300 00
Sally Hambleton	do	Jan. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	600	300 00
Loria C. Springer	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1885	Apr. 11, 1886	480	374 51
H. F. Keller	do	Apr. 12, 1886	June 30, 1886	480	105 45
Mary H. Noble	Matron	July 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	480	360 00
Mary E. Krehbiel	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	480	120 00
Mittie Smith	Assistant matron	Nov. 16, 1885	Jan. 15, 1886	300	50 03
Hattie McClelland	do	Jan. 16, 1886	June 30, 1886	300	137 50
Jennie Meager	Seamstress	July 20, 1885	June 30, 1886	360	341 44
Wash. Robinson	Cook	July 1, 1885	Aug. 15, 1885	360	44 97
Henry Thomas	do	Aug. 16, 1885	Sept. 8, 1885	360	23 48
John R. Furlong	do	Sept. 9, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	360	21 55
C. A. Newcomb	do	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	360	270 00
Isaac Hughes	Baker (for both schools)	July 1, 1885	Aug. 31, 1885	360	60 60
Michael Banks	do	Sept. 1, 1885	May 5, 1886	360	244 05
Little Elk	do	May 6, 1886	June 30, 1886	360	55 35
O. P. Martin	Tailor (for both schools)	July 1, 1885	Aug. 31, 1885	150	25 23
C. A. Arthur	do	Sept. 1, 1885	Feb. 28, 1886	150	74 37
Minnie Fletcher	Tailoress (for both schools)	Mar. 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1886	150	12 90
Minnie Fletcher	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	180	45 00
H. F. Keller	Laundryman	July 1, 1885	Apr. 11, 1886	360	280 88
Nellie Keller	Laundress	Apr. 12, 1886	June 30, 1886	360	79 00
Maple Bird	Helper	Aug. 16, 1885	Feb. 28, 1886	60	32 33
Ugly Face	do	Mar. 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1886	60	5 17
Nellie Hunt	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	60	15 00
White Feather	do	Aug. 16, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	60	7 50
Lizzie Stanton	do	Oct. 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	60	15 00
Jennie Keith	do	Jan. 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1886	60	15 00
Joe	do	Apr. 1, 1886	Apr. 30, 1886	60	4 95
Robert Left Hand	do	May 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	60	10 05
Wash. Robinson	Ox-driver (for both schools)	Aug. 17, 1885	Dec. 25, 1885	360	130 00
Thomas Miles	do	Sept. 1, 1885	Dec. 25, 1885	360	115 00
Isaac Hughes	do	Sept. 1, 1885	Dec. 25, 1885	360	115 00
John W. Stinson	do	Oct. 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	360	90 00

Table E.—SCHOOLS UNDER SUPERVISION OF INDIAN AGENTS, SUPPORTED BY GENERAL APPROPRIATION, &c.—Continued.**Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Indian Territory.—Cheyenne Industrial Boarding-school.**

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
A. A. Whiting	Supt. and principal teacher...	July 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	\$900	\$675 00
R. P. Collins	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	900	225 00
Amelia C. Kable	Teacher	July 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	600	450 00
T. W. Potter	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 6, 1886	600	110 39
W. H. Johnston	do	June 7, 1886	June 30, 1886	600	39 56
Edith G. Deming	do	July 1, 1885	Aug. 15, 1885	600	74 96
Sally Hambleton	do	Aug. 17, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	600	373 46
Amelia K. Collins	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	600	150 00
Mabel E. Greene	do	Mar. 6, 1886	Mar. 31, 1886	600	43 33
Anna C. Hoag	do	May 20, 1886	June 30, 1886	600	69 28
E. M. Crotzer	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1885	July 29, 1885	480	37 83
George Coon	do	July 30, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	480	202 17
Rob. Sandhill	do	June 18, 1886	June 30, 1886	480	17 15
Ida Whiting	Matron	July 1, 1885	Apr. 22, 1886	480	389 01
Minne Taylor	do	Apr. 23, 1886	June 30, 1886	480	90 95
Mabel E. Greene	Assistant matron	Dec. 15, 1885	Apr. 22, 1886	300	103 49
Emma J. York	do	Apr. 23, 1886	June 30, 1886	300	68 21
Minnie Taylor	do	Apr. 3, 1886	Apr. 22, 1886	300	19 78
H. Emily Ingram	Seamstress	July 1, 1885	Apr. 15, 1886	360	284 84
Sarah E. Hannah	do	Apr. 16, 1886	June 30, 1886	360	75 14
Dawson Cook	Cook	July 1, 1885	Aug. 15, 1885	360	44 97
W. H. Foster	do	Aug. 16, 1885	Nov. 17, 1885	360	91 06
Ferry Reggins	do	Nov. 18, 1885	Apr. 10, 1886	360	142 91
E. K. Dumont	do	Apr. 11, 1886	June 30, 1886	360	80 08
Thomas Miles	Laundryman	July 1, 1885	Aug. 31, 1885	360	60 60
Annie Foster	Laundress	Sept. 1, 1885	Nov. 17, 1885	360	76 33
Nora C. Bearsheart	do	Nov. 18, 1885	Nov. 30, 1885	360	12 72
Martha M. Force	do	Dec. 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	360	120 30
Fannie M. Dumont	do	Apr. 11, 1886	June 30, 1886	360	80 08
Fannie Sage	Helper	July 1, 1885	July 15, 1885	60	7 49
John Williams	do	Aug. 16, 1885	Aug. 31, 1885	60	2 60
Bertha Arthur	do	Sept. 1, 1885	Feb. 15, 1886	60	27 57
Polly Camp	do	Feb. 16, 1886	Mar. 31, 1886	60	7 33
Robert Sandhill	do	Mar. 6, 1886	June 17, 1886	60	17 18
Kate Brown	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	60	15 00

Cheyenne River Agency, Dakota.—Boys' Boarding-school.

Emma C. Swan	Principal teacher	July 1, 1885	Mar. 7, 1886	\$720	\$404.00
Filmon D. Johnson	Supt. and principal teacher...	Mar. 8, 1886	June 30, 1886	720	226 00
Louise Cavalier	Assistant teacher	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	500	500 00
Annie Runyan	do	Oct. 1, 1885	Mar. 7, 1886	500	218 06
Fannie M. Johnson	do	Mar. 8, 1886	June 30, 1886	500	156 94
Annie Runyan	Seamstress	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	480	120 00
Rebecca Cain	do	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	480	360 00
Annie Brown	Cook	July 1, 1885	Feb. 5, 1886	360	215 00
Charlotte Brown	do	Feb. 6, 1886	June 30, 1886	360	145 00
Mary Brown	Laundress	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	300	300 00

Table E.—SCHOOLS UNDER SUPERVISION OF INDIAN AGENTS, SUPPORTED BY GENERAL APPROPRIATION, &c.—Continued.**Cheyenne River Agency, Dakota.—Employés at Four Day-schools.**

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Cecilia Narcelle.....	Teacher	July 1, 1885	Aug. 31, 1885	\$600	\$100 00
Charles Oakes	do	Sept. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	500 00
Jennie Van Metre	do	July 1, 1885	Aug. 31, 1885	600	100 00
Oscar Hodgkiss.....	do	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	500 00
Alfred C. Smith.....	do	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	600 00
Agnes J. Lockhart	do	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	600 00
Felix Benoist.....	do	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	600 00
Henry Swift.....	do	July 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	600	300 00
Annie Brown.....	do	Feb. 15, 1886	June 30, 1886	600	226 67

Colorado River Agency, Arizona.—Colorado River Boarding-school.

Grace Thorp.....	Superintendent and teacher...	July 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	\$840	\$630 00
Maud A. Dickerson	do	Apr. 12, 1886	June 30, 1886	840	184 61
Fannie M. Webb.....	Assistant teacher.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	600 00
Pauline R. Thorp.....	Matron	July 1, 1885	Nov. 5, 1885	600	207 06
Frances Smith.....	do	Nov. 5, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	392 94
Esther Tracy.....	Seamstress	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	540	540 00
Eva Stephenson.....	Cook	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	540	444 62
Chat-ta.....	Laundress	July 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	180	135 00
Ocha Settuma.....	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	180	45 00

Colorado River Agency, Arizona.—Yuma Boarding-school.

Victoria E. Isbell.....	Superintendent and teacher...	July 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	\$840	\$419 44
Ella Barton.....	do	Jan. 1, 1886	Apr. 30, 1886	840	279 23
Mary O'Neil.....	do	May 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	840	141 33
Trinidad Gonzales	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	800	799 26
Ella Barton.....	Matron	July 1, 1885	Dec. 30, 1885	600	300 00
Josephine Bochet.....	do	May 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	600	100 00
Rachel Gonzales.....	Cook	July 1, 1885	Apr. 30, 1886	540	449 50
Rafaela Lorofia.....	do	May 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	540	90 00
Hepah.....	Laundress	July 1, 1885	Apr. 30, 1886	180	149 83
Bose Mudah.....	do	May 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	180	30 00
Charley.....	Laborer	July 1, 1885	Apr. 30, 1886	180	149 83
Chalico.....	do	May 1, 1886	June 30, 1	180	30 00

Table E.—SCHOOLS UNDER SUPERVISION OF INDIAN AGENTS, SUPPORTED BY GENERAL APPROPRIATION, &c.—Continued.**Crow Agency, Montana.—Crow Boarding and Day-school.**

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
H. M. Beadle.....	Superintendent.....	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	\$840	\$210 00
L. L. Hartman.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1885	Aug. 23, 1885	800	117 46
A. O. Johnson.....	do.....	Aug. 24, 1885	Dec. 5, 1885	800	226 06
D. O. Williamson.....	do.....	Dec. 6, 1885	June 30, 1886	800	456 52
C. A. M. Hartman.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1885	Aug. 23, 1885	480	70 40
B. Johnson.....	do.....	Aug. 24, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	480	289 63
M. A. Beadle.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	540	135 00
E. Braden.....	Seamstress.....	Aug. 3, 1885	Sept. 14, 1885	360	42 07
Julia Connor.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	360	180 00
H. R. Mitchell.....	do.....	May 3, 1886	June 30, 1886	360	58 38
A. O. Johnson.....	Cook.....	Dec. 6, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	400	128 26
Julia Connor.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	400	100 00

Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency, Dakota.—Crow Creek Boarding-school.

W. W. Wells.....	Supt. and principal teacher...	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	\$800	\$800 00
Jennie Wells.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	400	300 00
R. B. Peters.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	400	100 00
M. W. Jeffries.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 16, 1885	Sept. 10, 1885	500	77 43
Joseph Sutton.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	500	375 00
P. C. Hall.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	480	240 00
Sarah B. Reynolds.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1886	Apr. 14, 1886	480	133 46
Jennie Wells.....	do.....	Apr. 15, 1886	June 30, 1886	480	101 54
M. A. Wells.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1885	Aug. 31, 1885	360	60 60
Elvira C. Gasmann.....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	360	29 40
Sarah B. Reynolds.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	360	90 00
Mary Fairibault.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1886	Feb. 28, 1886	360	59 00
Willie Findley.....	do.....	Mar. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	360	121 00
Rachel Jeffries.....	Cook.....	July 16, 1885	Sept. 10, 1885	300	46 50
Hannah Lonergan.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	300	225 00
Hannah Lonergan.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	300	75 00

Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency, Dakota.—Lower Brulé Boarding-school.

Edward Healey.....	Supt. and principal teacher..	July 1, 1885	Apr. 30, 1886	\$720	\$599 30
John T. La Rue.....	Industrial teacher.....	May 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	600	100 50
Jennie A. Healey.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1885	Apr. 30, 1886	480	390 60
Carrie L. La Rue.....	do.....	May 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	480	80 40
Helena B. Johnson.....	Asst. teacher and seamstress	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	360	360 00
Anna Johnson.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	300	300 00
Carrie Johnson.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	300	300 00

Table E.—SCHOOLS UNDER SUPERVISION OF INDIAN AGENTS, SUPPORTED BY GENERAL APPROPRIATION, &C.—Continued.**Devil's Lake Agency, Dakota.—Boys' Industrial Boarding-school.**

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Joseph E. Brown.....	Principal teacher.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	\$600	\$600 00
John Apke.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	500	500 00
Cora I. Green.....	Matron and seamstress.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	300	300 00
Margaretha Blackbird.....	Assistant seamstress.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	300	300 00
Joseph Fisher.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	300	150 00
Giles Langel.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	300	150 00

Devil's Lake Agency, Dakota.—Turtle Mountain Day-school.

Elizabeth S. Mesmer.....	Teacher.....	Nov. 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	\$600	\$100 00
Elizabeth S. Mesmer.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	720	300 00

Fort Belknap Agency, Montana.—Fort Belknap Day-school.

H. G. Lincoln.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	\$600	\$600 00
Emma Stanley.....	Matron and assistant teacher.....	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	300	75 00
Emma Stanley.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	360	270 00

Fort Stevenson Industrial Boarding-school.

Frank B. Wells.....	Supt. and principal teacher.....	July 1, 1885	July 20, 1885	\$900	\$48 01
James Barton.....	do.....	Aug. 4, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	900	97 83
George W. Scott.....	do.....	Oct. 28, 1885	June 30, 1886	1,200	811 94
John R. Hinton.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 1, 1885	Feb. 9, 1886	720	440 06
John R. Cook.....	do.....	Mar. 1, 1886	Mar. 1, 1886	720	2 00
John W. McLaughlin.....	do.....	Mar. 10, 1886	June 30, 1886	720	224 00
Lizzie X. Sleight.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	500	125 00
Mary M. Sleight.....	do.....	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	600	150 00
Mary M. Sleight.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1885	Oct. 31, 1885	500	42 11
Lizzie X. Sleight.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1885	Oct. 31, 1885	600	50 54
Maggie Talbot.....	do.....	Dec. 24, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	313 04
Rosemary Spler.....	do.....	Dec. 24, 1885	June 30, 1886	500	260 86
Cora M. Buckbee.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1885	Mar. 1, 1886	450	337 51
Sadie Belyea.....	do.....	Mar. 2, 1886	June 30, 1886	600	150 00
Ida Sherwood.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	400	34 79
Sarah W. Walters.....	do.....	Apr. 21, 1886	Apr. 29, 1886	400	9 89
Mary A. Boucher.....	do.....	Apr. 30, 1886	June 6, 1886	400	38 41
Alice V. Cook.....	do.....	Aug. 29, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	400	235 86
Sarah Walker.....	Assistant seamstress.....	July 1, 1885	Sept. 2, 1885	180	31 00
Lydia Staley.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	350	87 50
Hattie Edison.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1885	Feb. 9, 1886	480	293 37
A. H. Crankhite.....	do.....	Feb. 10, 1886	May 25, 1886	480	139 20
Mary Bissell.....	do.....	May 28, 1886	June 30, 1886	480	44 87
Margaret Rogers.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	360	180 02
Margaret McLaughlin.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	360	180 00
Henry Karanach.....	Shoemaker.....	July 8, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	180	42 00
Charles T. Gudgell.....	do.....	June 7, 1886	June 30, 1886	480	29 02
Joseph M. Winans.....	Carpenter.....	June 22, 1886	June 30, 1886	840	20 77

Table E.—SCHOOLS UNDER SUPERVISION OF INDIAN AGENTS, SUPPORTED BY GENERAL APPROPRIATION, &c.—Continued.**Fort Hall Agency, Idaho.—Fort Hall Boarding-school.**

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Burt Pottinger.....	Superintendent and teacher...	July 1, 1885	Aug. 31, 1885	\$800	\$134 80
A. H. Keach.....	do	Sept. 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	800	265 20
John W. Jones.....	do	Jan. 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1886	1,200	300 00
Burrell P. Baker.....	do	June 7, 1886	June 30, 1886	1,200	79 12
A. H. Keach.....	Teacher.....	Jan. 1, 1886	Apr. 13, 1886	600	171 66
George P. Porter.....	do	Apr. 19, 1886	June 30, 1886	600	118 33
Mary Pottinger.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1885	Aug. 31, 1885	480	80 80
Mary J. Keach.....	do	Sept. 14, 1885	Dec. 6, 1885	480	109 55
Anna E. Jones.....	do	Dec. 7, 1885	June 30, 1886	540	297 60
Alice A. Cook.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1885	July 20, 1885	360	19 55
Mary Anderson.....	do	Sept. 15, 1885	Dec. 15, 1885	360	90 00
M. Wischt.....	do	Jan. 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1886	360	90 00
Blanch B. Jones.....	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	360	90 00
Lizzie Henderson.....	Cook and laundress.....	July 1, 1885	Mar. 25, 1886	360	264 00
Mary Wischt.....	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	360	90 00
Annie Henderson.....	Laundress.....	Feb. 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1886	120	20 00
Minnie Tandell.....	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	120	30 00

Fort Peck Agency, Montana.—Poplar Creek Boarding-school.

L. R. Carpenter.....	Superintendent.....	July 1, 1885	Jan. 31, 1886	\$900	\$327 50
Frank A. Jeffers.....	do	Feb. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	900	372 50
P. O. Mathews.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	600	150 00
Clark L. French.....	do	Oct. 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	600	300 00
Mary C. West.....	do	Apr. 20, 1886	June 30, 1886	600	118 68
Mrs. C. B. Carpenter.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1885	Jan. 31, 1886	480	284 00
Emaline A. Jeffers.....	do	Mar. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	480	161 24
George Cooley.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	360	300 00
Pauline Langenbach.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	300	75 00
C. L. French.....	do	Oct. 1, 1885	Apr. 4, 1886	300	153 30
Ella Read.....	do	Apr. 5, 1886	June 30, 1886	300	71 70
Marie Rose Connor.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1885	Oct. 31, 1885	300	100 00
Addie Stevens.....	do	Nov. 1, 1885	Apr. 11, 1886	300	134 00
Ida D. Stephenson.....	do	Apr. 29, 1886	June 30, 1886	300	51 92

Fort Peck Agency, Montana.—Wolf Point Day-school.

J. G. Massey.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	\$720	\$180 00
S. Cogswell.....	do	Oct. 1, 1885	Apr. 20, 1886	720	309 56
Otto P. Cassie.....	do	Apr. 21, 1886	June 30, 1886	720	140 44

Table E.—SCHOOLS UNDER SUPERVISION OF INDIAN AGENTS, SUPPORTED BY GENERAL APPROPRIATION, &c.—Continued.**Grand Ronde Agency, Oregon.—Grand Ronde Boarding-school.**

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Sister Benedict.....	Principal teacher.....	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	\$450	\$112 50
Mary Casey.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	450	337 50
Paul Fundman.....	Assistant teacher.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	400	400 00
Sister Bridget.....	Matron and seamstress.....	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	325	81 25
Katherine Sunderie.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	325	81 25
Mary Thibodeau.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	325	162 50
Sister Gervasia.....	Cook and laundress.....	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	325	81 25
Mary Cushnic.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	325	243 75

Green Bay Agency, Wisconsin.—Menomonee Boarding-school.

J. K. Niven.....	Principal teacher.....	July 1, 1885	Aug. 31, 1885	\$750	\$126 36
F. Cleary.....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	750	623 64
A. M. Andrews.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 1, 1885	Sept. 20, 1885	600	135 33
M. Sullivan.....	do.....	Sept. 22, 1885	Nov. 16, 1885	600	91 29
P. Mulroy.....	do.....	Dec. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	350 54
Nelle J. Brady.....	First assistant teacher.....	Sept. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	450	374 18
Richard Powless.....	Second assistant teacher.....	July 1, 1885	Sept. 8, 1885	300	57 06
Michael Oshkenamin.....	do.....	Sept. 0, 1885	June 30, 1886	300	242 94
Helen E. Niven.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	400	400 00
Lydia Lowe.....	Assistant matron.....	Sept. 1, 1885	Mar. 10, 1886	240	125 56
Maggie Warrington.....	do.....	Mar. 15, 1886	June 30, 1886	240	71 33
Etta A. Downing.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1885	Aug. 30, 1885	240	39 78
Louise Jesse.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1885	Apr. 7, 1886	240	124 61
Nancy Cown.....	do.....	Apr. 19, 1886	June 30, 1886	240	48 13
Louise Jesse.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	240	120 00
Eliza Friedenburg.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	240	120 00
Nancy Cornelius.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1885	Oct. 29, 1885	240	78 91
Victorine Lamotte.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	240	180 00

Green Bay Agency, Wisconsin.—Employés at Seven Day-schools.

E. A. Goodnaugh.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	\$400	\$400 00
John W. Olmsted.....	do.....	July 1, 1885	Nov. 23, 1885	400	158 69
Jael Howd.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	400	200 00
Maggie Niven.....	do.....	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	300	75 00
Mary L. Ransom.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1885	Oct. 18, 1885	300	14 67
Anna C. Tonne.....	do.....	Oct. 19, 1885	June 30, 1886	300	210 32
Mary R. Olmsted.....	do.....	July 1, 1885	Oct. 13, 1885	300	85 59
Ophelia Wheelock.....	do.....	Oct. 14, 1885	June 30, 1886	300	214 40
Mary Zydeman.....	do.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	300	300 00
Darb W. Bamsqll.....	do.....	July 1, 1885	Dec. 14, 1885	300	136 14
Mary L. Ransom.....	do.....	Dec. 15, 1885	June 30, 1886	300	163 85
Sarah J. Slingerland.....	do.....	July 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	400	300 00
Ida Charles.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	400	100 00

Table E.—SCHOOLS UNDER SUPERVISION OF INDIAN AGENTS, SUPPORTED BY GENERAL APPROPRIATION &c.—Continued.**Hoopa Valley Agency, California.—Hoopa Valley Day-school.**

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Sara A. Ruddock	Teacher	July 1, 1885	July 31, 1885	\$720	\$60 65
Lucy Andrews	do	Aug. 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	720	479 35
Esther Harpst	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	720	180 00

Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, Indian Territory.—Kiowa Boarding-school.

George W. Hunt	Superintendent	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	\$900	\$225 00
L. N. Hornbeck	do	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	900	675 00
E. E. Starr	Teacher	July 1, 1885	Nov. 30, 1885	600	249 50
Anna M. Clark	do	Jan. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	600	300 00
Mary C. Reid	do	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	600 00
Elenita Thompson	Assistant teacher	Jan. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	600	300 00
Anna M. Clark	Matron	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	480	120 00
Letitia Hornbeck	do	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	480	360 00
Anna M. Clark	do	Nov. 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	600	99 50
Mary Zotom	Assistant matron	July 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	150	75 00
Anna Murphy	do	Jan. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	150	75 00
B. F. Simmons	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	420	420 00
L. J. Lancaster	Seamstress	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	360	90 00
Emma L. Flood	do	Oct. 1, 1885	Nov. 30, 1885	360	59 70
Mary Doty	do	Dec. 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	360	30 30
Mary C. Murphy	do	Jan. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	360	180 00
Eliza Parton	Assistant seamstress	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	150	37 50
Virginia Lamo	do	Oct. 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	150	37 50
Mary Zotom	do	Jan. 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1886	150	25 00
Mollie S. Dockey	do	Mar. 8, 1886	June 30, 1886	150	47 08
Katie Dove	Cook	July 1, 1885	May 6, 1886	360	306 00
Joseph Badis	do	May 7, 1886	June 30, 1886	360	54 00
Belle Fletcher	Laundress	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	360	360 00
F. J. Edwards	Baker (for both schools.)	July 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	360	360 00
Luke	Helper	July 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	60	30 00
Delas	do	Jan. 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1886	60	15 00
Waldo	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	60	15 00

Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, Indian Territory.—Wichita Boarding-school.

W. W. Seright	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	\$800	\$200 00
J. W. Hunt	do	Oct. 1, 1885	Nov. 30, 1885	800	132 60
Charles W. Phifer	do	Dec. 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	800	67 40
Charles W. Phifer	do	Jan. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	900	450 00
Jennie Collins	Teacher	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	600 00
Lucy A. Phifer	do	Dec. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	350 50
Nannie Hutchins	do	Mar. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	600	178 32
W. D. Lancaster	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1885	Nov. 30, 1885	420	175 00
W. W. Seright	do	Dec. 1, 1885	Feb. 28, 1886	420	105 00
W. P. Goff	do	Mar. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	420	140 00
Mary E. Soper	Matron	July 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	400	200 00
Mary E. Soper	do	Jan. 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1886	480	40 00

Table E.—SCHOOLS UNDER SUPERVISION OF INDIAN AGENTS, SUPPORTED BY GENERAL APPROPRIATION, &c.—Continued.**Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, Indian Territory.—Wichita Boarding-school—Continued.**

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Emma L. Morrill.....	Matron	Feb. 1, 1886	Feb. 28, 1886	\$480	\$40 00
Rebecca Goff	do	Mar. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	480	160 00
Eva Pickard.....	Assistant matron	Feb. 1, 1886	Mar. 7, 1886	150	15 37
Celia Pickard	do	Mar. 8, 1886	June 30, 1886	150	46 93
Katie Kuhn.....	Seamstress	July 1, 1885	Jan. 31, 1886	360	210 00
Portia Hendrix	do	Feb. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	360	150 00
Aurenia.....	Assistant seamstress	Feb. 1, 1886	Mar. 7, 1886	150	15 37
S. A. Stevens.....	do	Mar. 8, 1886	June 30, 1886	150	46 93
Hannah Moore.....	Cook	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	150	37 50
Celia Pickard.....	do	Oct. 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	150	24 90
Eva Pickard.....	do	July 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	150	62 40
W. H. Hildebrand.....	do	Dec. 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	300	25 20
W. H. Hildebrand.....	do	Jan. 1, 1886	Feb. 28, 1886	360	60 00
Charles Greer.....	do	Mar. 1, 1886	May 31, 1886	360	90 00
Theodore Faust.....	do	June 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	360	30 00
Rachel Edge.....	Laundress	July 1, 1885	Sept. 31, 1885	150	37 50
Mary Clark.....	do	Oct. 1, 1885	Nov. 30, 1885	300	49 70
Rachel Edge.....	do	Dec. 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	300	25 30
Katie Hildebrand.....	do	Jan. 1, 1886	Feb. 28, 1886	300	50 00
Ellen Greer.....	do	Mar. 1, 1886	May 31, 1886	360	85 00
Susan Weeks.....	do	June 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	360	30 00
Celia Pickard.....	do	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	150	37 50
Samuel Johnston.....	Helper.....	July 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	60	30 00
Northam Jones.....	do	Jan. 1, 1886	Feb. 28, 1886	60	10 00
George Reynolds.....	do	Mar. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	60	20 00

Klamath Agency, Oregon.—Klamath Boarding-school.

T. Fletcher Royal.....	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	\$800	\$200 00
Nathan M. Skipworth.....	do	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	800	600 00
Hylena A. Nickerson.....	Teacher	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	600	150 00
Sarah E. Emery.....	do	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	450 00
Forrester W. Royal.....	do	July 1, 1885	Sept. 10, 1885	480	13 04
R. Ella Shepherd.....	do	Sept. 11, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	480	106 96
Willie W. Nickerson.....	do	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	480	360 00
Mary F. Royal.....	Matron	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	400	100 00
Cornelia B. Skipworth.....	do	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	400	300 00
Carrie L. Royal.....	Assistant matron.....	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	320	80 00
Berth M. Emery.....	do	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	320	240 00
Eolia F. Royal.....	Seamstress	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	320	80 00
R. Ella Nickerson.....	do	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	320	240 00

Klamath Agency, Oregon.—Yainax Boarding-school.

William T. Leeke.....	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	\$760	\$760 00
Mary M. Leeke.....	Teacher	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	600 00
Cassie Quigley.....	Matron	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	360	360 00
Minerva Herriott.....	Assistant matron	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	320	320 00

Table E.—SCHOOLS UNDER SUPERVISION OF INDIAN AGENTS, SUPPORTED BY GENERAL APPROPRIATION, &C.—Continued.**La Pointe Agency, Wisconsin.—Employés at Six Day-schools.**

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Catherine Murdock.....	Teacher	July 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	\$800	\$600 00
Catherine Murdock.....	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	600	150 00
Thomas Cadden.....	do	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	800	200 00
Clara E. Allen.....	do	Nov. 19, 1885	June 30, 1886	800	600 00
U. F. Wilmot.....	do	July 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	800	600 00
N. Nelson.....	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	800	200 00
C. A. Wilmot.....	Assistant teacher.....	July 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	250	187 50
Belle Nelson.....	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	250	62 50
M. E. Milligen.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1885	Aug. 31, 1885	600	101 00
Philomen Lafavre.....	do	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	450 00
Louis Manypenny.....	do	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	600 00
L. E. Montferrand.....	do	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	480	480 00

Lemhi Agency, Idaho.—Lemhi Boarding-school.

E. A. Doud.....	Principal teacher.....	Sept. 7, 1885	June 30, 1886	\$720	\$586 95
Bertha F. Doud.....	Matron and seamstress.....	Sept. 7, 1885	June 30, 1886	500	407 60
Lizzie S. Goodin.....	Laundress and cook.....	Oct. 7, 1885	June 30, 1886	500	366 84
Jessie LeClare.....	Assistant laundress.....	May 14, 1886	June 30, 1886	120	15 66

Mackinac Agency, Michigan.—Employés at Ten Day-schools.

Mary Sylvester.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	\$400	\$400 00
Peter Marksman.....	do	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	400	400 00
Walter M. Hewitt.....	do	Nov. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	400	266 30
Joseph B. Allison.....	do	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	400	384 78
Helen F. Snider.....	do	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	400	400 00
Sarah A. Miller.....	do	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	400	400 00
Thomas Nahbenayash.....	do	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	400	400 00
Harriet E. Robinson.....	do	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	400	400 00
Herbert S. Taft.....	do	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	400	400 00
Thomas F. Williams.....	do	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	400	400 00

Mescalero Agency, New Mexico.—Mescalero Boarding-school.

Annie C. Gans.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1885	Aug. 20, 1885	\$500	\$69 29
Annie C. Gans.....	do	Aug. 21, 1885	Oct. 6, 1885	720	91 90
John A. May.....	do	Oct. 7, 1885	Dec. 6, 1885	720	119 85
W. C. Sanders.....	do	Dec. 7, 1885	June 30, 1886	720	408 91
J. C. Swarts.....	Industrial teacher.....	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	720	180 00
Luella Wingfield.....	Matron and seamstress.....	July 1, 1885	Aug. 20, 1885	400	55 43
Luella Wingfield.....	do	Aug. 21, 1885	Oct. 6, 1885	600	76 62
Clara May.....	do	Oct. 7, 1885	Dec. 6, 1885	600	99 45
M. J. Cowart.....	do	Dec. 7, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	340 76
William Gentry.....	Shoe and harness maker.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	600 00
Rhoda Miskimen.....	Cook and laundress.....	July 1, 1885	Aug. 20, 1885	400	55 43
Rhoda Miskimen.....	do	Aug. 21, 1885	Aug. 22, 1885	480	2 61
Fred Scott.....	do	Aug. 23, 1885	Oct. 6, 1885	480	58 69
Lula C. Jay.....	do	Oct. 7, 1885	Dec. 8, 1885	480	82 17
Rhoda J. Miskimen.....	do	Dec. 9, 1885	June 30, 1886	480	270 00

Table E.—SCHOOLS UNDER SUPERVISION OF INDIAN AGENTS, SUPPORTED BY GENERAL APPROPRIATION, &c.—Continued.**Mescalero Agency, New Mexico.—Three Rivers Day-school.**

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Mary Grimes	Teacher	Aug. 1, 1885	Nov. 30, 1885	\$720	\$240 65
Annie Catanach	do	Mar. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	720	242 00

Mission Agency, California.—Employés at Eleven Day-schools.

Flora Golsh	Teacher	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	\$720	\$720 00
Mary McCallum	do	July 1, 1885	Nov. 30, 1885	720	300 00
Mary L. Noble	do	Dec. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	720	420 00
N. J. Ticknor	do	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	720	720 00
Mary Meyer	do	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	720	720 00
Carrie E. Hard	do	June 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	720	60 00
Elizabeth E. Murray	do	July 1, 1885	Oct. 30, 1885	720	240 00
Virgie Van Arsdalo	do	Nov. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	720	480 00
Maud Livingston	do	July 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	720	540 00
Blanche Livingston	do	Apr. 1, 1886	May 31, 1886	720	120 00
Mary E. Sheriff	do	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	720	720 00
Mary B. Bergman	do	May 15, 1886	June 30, 1886	720	90 00
M. M. Sickler	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	720	180 00
Blanche Livingston	do	July 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	720	360 00
Ora M. Salmans	do	Jan. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	720	360 00

Navajo Agency, New Mexico.—Navajo Industrial Boarding-school.

Lilla D. Wilson	Sup't and principal teacher	July 1, 1885	May 30, 1886	\$1,000	\$917 58
P. H. Cragan	do	June 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	1,000	82 42
Rebecca B. Tooly	Teacher	July 1, 1885	July 31, 1885	480	40 00
Dora Aycock	do	Aug. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	480	440 00
Lute A. Bailey	Industrial teacher	Mar. 13, 1886	Mar. 31, 1886	720	196 66
H. C. Adams	do	June 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	720	59 34
Lute A. Bailey	Matron	July 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	720	360 00
Amanda P. Aycock	do	Jan. 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1886	720	180 00
Mary Clark	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	720	180 00
Mary Pillsbury	Seamstress	July 1, 1885	May 25, 1886	480	432 52
S. A. Bruff	Cook	July 1, 1885	Nov. 7, 1885	480	169 56
Griffin Seward	do	Nov. 11, 1885	June 30, 1886	480	306 52
Charity	Laundress	July 1, 1885	Aug. 19, 1885	480	65 22
Hosea	do	Aug. 20, 1885	June 30, 1886	480	414 78

Neah Bay Agency, Washington Territory.—Neah Bay Boarding-school.

Charles W. Winger	Principal teacher	July 1, 1885	July 31, 1885	\$720	\$60 65
J. H. Forrest Bell	Teacher	Aug. 1, 1885	Apr. 12, 1886	720	502 82
Nicholas S. Snyder	do	Apr. 22, 1886	Apr. 28, 1886	720	13 69
James S. Reid	do	Apr. 29, 1886	May 20, 1886	720	43 51
E. M. Jones	do	May 21, 1886	June 30, 1886	720	81 09
Frances S. Wells	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1885	July 15, 1885	720	29 35
M. W. Fletcher	do	July 16, 1885	June 7, 1886	720	643 09

Table E.—SCHOOLS UNDER SUPERVISION OF INDIAN AGENTS, SUPPORTED BY GENERAL APPROPRIATION, &c.—Continued.**Neah Bay Agency, Washington Territory.—Neah Bay Boarding-school.—Continued.**

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
E. S. Webster.....	Industrial teacher.....	June 11, 1886	June 30, 1886	\$720	\$39 56
Ollie M. Lyall.....	Assistant teacher.....	July 1, 1885	July 31, 1885	460	40 43
Samuel J. Gilbert.....	.....do.....	Aug. 1, 1885	Dec. 8, 1885	480	169 55
James Reid.....	.....do.....	Dec. 15, 1885	June 30, 1886	480	231 84
Emma H. Wood.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	480	120 00
Hannah C. Draper.....	.....do.....	Oct. 1, 1885	Nov. 5, 1885	480	46 95
Emma H. Wood.....	.....do.....	Nov. 6, 1885	Nov. 30, 1885	480	32 61
Hannah C. Draper.....	.....do.....	Dec. 1, 1885	May 24, 1886	480	230 86
E. M. Powell.....	.....do.....	June 11, 1886	June 30, 1886	480	28 37
Hannah C. Draper.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1885	Nov. 30, 1885	360	149 66
Kate Balch.....	.....do.....	Dec. 4, 1885	June 30, 1886	360	207 39
Sarah Balch.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1885	Nov. 13, 1885	300	110 88
Teresa Bertrand.....	.....do.....	Nov. 14, 1885	June 30, 1886	300	189 13
Mrs. Buckeye.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	200	50 00
Lucy Brown.....	.....do.....	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	200	150 00

Neah Bay Agency, Washington Territory.—Quillehute Day-school.

G. W. Smith.....	Principal teacher.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	\$500	\$500 00
Mary J. Smith.....	Assistant teacher.....	Aug. 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	360	59 67
Hattie J. Bright.....	.....do.....	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	360	270 00

Nevada Agency, Nevada.—Pyramid Lake Industrial-school.

Owen B. Gentry.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	\$720	\$720 00
Helen M. Gibson.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	600 00
Julia H. Doane.....	Assistant teacher.....	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	480	120 00
Leota Ranous.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1885	Aug. 29, 1885	520	84 78
M. Z. Golden.....	.....do.....	Sept. 15, 1885	June 30, 1886	520	412 60
Minerva Ayer.....	Assistant matron and cook.....	July 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	480	240 00
Minerva Genty.....	.....do.....	Jan. 1, 1886	Apr. 8, 1886	480	130 55
Amanda Ayer.....	.....do.....	Apr. 9, 1886	June 30, 1886	480	109 45
Mattie Calico.....	Seamstress.....	July 6, 1885	Sept. 11, 1885	300	26 08
Mollie Ferster.....	.....do.....	Sept. 12, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	300	105 48
Ann Williams.....	.....do.....	Jan. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	300	75 00
Rosa Numana.....	Laundress.....	July 6, 1885	July 18, 1885	300	10 59
Ann Queep.....	.....do.....	Oct. 27, 1885	Nov. 26, 1885	300	25 27
Ann Williams.....	.....do.....	Nov. 27, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	300	28 53
Mollie Ferster.....	.....do.....	Jan. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	300	150 00

Nevada Agency, Nevada.—Walker River Day-school.

Ellen E. Hammond.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1885	Apr. 19, 1886	\$600	\$481 32
Minerva Genty.....	.....do.....	Apr. 20, 1886	June 30, 1886	600	118 68

Table E.—SCHOOLS UNDER SUPERVISION OF INDIAN AGENTS, SUPPORTED BY GENERAL APPROPRIATION, &c.—Continued.**Nez Percé Agency.—Lapwai Industrial Boarding-school.**

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
F. W. Kettenbach	Teacher	July 1, 1885	Jan. 23, 1886	\$800	\$451 11
E. McConville	do	Jan. 24, 1886	June 30, 1886	800	348 89
William Mallory	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1885	Apr. 30, 1886	720	600 00
Thomas Bronche	Assistant industrial teacher ..	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	480	480 00
F. A. Monteith	Assistant teacher	July 1, 1885	Oct. 31, 1885	600	200 54
Sopha Whitman	do	Nov. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	399 46
Julia E. Mallory	Matron	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	440	440 00
Libbie Mallory	do	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	440	440 00
Charlotte Vining	Cook	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	360	360 00
Bong	Laundress	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	300	360 00
James Lewis	Herder	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	60	15 00
George Wilson	do	Jan. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	60	30 00

Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency, Washington Territory.—Chehalis Industrial Boarding-school.

Edwin L. Chalcraft	Principal teacher	July 11, 1885	June 30, 1886	\$800	\$800 00
Alfred Livesly	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	600 00
Emily Livesly	Matron	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	400	400 00
Alice F. Chalcraft	Seamstress	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	400	400 00
Nellie S. Pickering	Cook and laundress	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	400	400 00

Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency, Washington Territory.—Puyallup Industrial Boarding-school.

Alexander R. Campbell	Principal teacher	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	\$900	\$900 00
Susie T. Brewster	Assistant teacher	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	500	500 00
Samuel Keady	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	600 00
Julia A. Babcock	Matron	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	480	120 00
Julia A. Babcock	do	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	450 00
Dassa Terry	Seamstress	July 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	400	300 00
Jennie Tanner	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	400	100 00
Clara M. Harmon	Cook	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	400	400 00
Laura Sickman	Assistant cook	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	120	120 00
Rosa St. Germain	Laundress	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	360	270 00
Milton Fisher	Farmer	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	500	125 00

Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency, Washington Territory.—S'Kokomish Industrial Boarding-school.

Benjamin M. Laughlin	Principal teacher	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	\$800	\$200 90
George W. Bell	do	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	800	600 00
Ellen Martin	Assistant teacher	July 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	500	375 00
Georgina Bell	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	400	100 00
George W. Mills	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	600 00
Mary J. Laughlin	Matron	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	400	100 00
Isabella Mills	do	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	400	300 00

Table E.—SCHOOLS UNDER SUPERVISION OF INDIAN AGENTS, SUPPORTED BY GENERAL APPROPRIATION, &c.—Continued.**Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency, Washington Territory.—S'Kokomish Industrial Boarding-school—Continued.**

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Isabella Mills.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1886	\$400	\$100 00
Georgina Bell.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	400	200 00
Ellen Clark.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	150	112 50
Julia Wood.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	400	100 00
Ellen Clark.....	Assistant cook.....	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	150	37 50

Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency, Washington Territory.—Jamestown Day-School.

Samuel D. Lougheed...	Teacher.....	July 1, 1884	June 30, 1886	\$660	\$660 00
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Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebraska.—Omaha Industrial Boarding-school.

Alfred H. Smith.....	Sup't and principal teacher...	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	\$700	\$175 00
James H. Chapin.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	700	525 00
Clara Baird.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	500	125 00
Joseph M. Wilson.....	do.....	Oct. 9, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	500	239 13
Lucius A. Chapin.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	500	125 00
Victoria Hull.....	Assistant teacher.....	July 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	320	240 00
Emma Fontenelle.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	320	80 00
Mary E. Smith.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	400	100 00
Jane C. Chapin.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	400	300 00
Lois A. Moore.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	300	300 00
Jane Johnson.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	300	150 00
Ellen Owens.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1886	300	75 00
Lucy V. Heath.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	300	75 00
Harriet Pilcher.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	300	150 00
Nellie Heath.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	300	150 00

Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebraska.—Winnebago Industrial school.

Charles H. Potter.....	Sup't and principal teacher...	July 1, 1885	Aug. 31, 1885	\$700	\$117 93
Kelly W. Frazer.....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	700	582 07
William Neffziger.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	500	125 00
Anna E. Frazer.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	500	375 00
Annie Rathbun.....	Assistant teacher.....	July 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	400	300 00
Maggie Trinkler.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	400	100 00
Maria Potter.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1885	Aug. 31, 1885	400	67 39
Anna E. Frazer.....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	400	32 61
Lnella Hoersch.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	400	300 00
Mary M. Myers.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	300	225 00
Julia E. Johnson.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	300	75 00
J. Christopherson.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	300	225 00
Mina Ream.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	300	75 00
Nellie Heath.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	300	150 00
Mary Goodnow.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	300	150 00

Table E.—SCHOOLS UNDER SUPERVISION OF INDIAN AGENTS, SUPPORTED BY GENERAL APPROPRIATION, &c.—Continued.**Osage and Kaw Agency, Indian Territory.—Kaw Industrial Boarding-school.**

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
D. D. Keeler	Superintendent	July 1, 1885	Sept. 6, 1885	\$900	\$166 27
J. C. Keenan	do	Sept. 7, 1885	June 30, 1886	900	733 68
Lizzie Johnson	Teacher	Sept. 28, 1885	June 30, 1886	480	363 87
P. B. Puckett	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1885	Sept. 6, 1885	480	88 63
John T. Sands	do	Sept. 25, 1885	June 30, 1886	480	367 79
L. T. Keeler	Matron	July 1, 1885	Sept. 6, 1885	400	73 93
Lorena Keenan	do	Sept. 14, 1885	June 30, 1886	400	317 36
Rebecca L. Frazer	Assistant matron	Aug. 21, 1885	Nov. 1, 1885	300	59 49
Emma Mays	Assistant matron	Nov. 2, 1885	June 30, 1886	300	198 94
Mary E. Puckett	Seamstress	July 1, 1885	Sept. 6, 1885	300	55 49
Minnie Dunlap	do	Sept. 28, 1885	June 30, 1886	300	227 45
Esther Baldwin	Cook	July 1, 1885	Oct. 27, 1885	300	97 07
Alice Art	do	Oct. 28, 1885	June 30, 1886	300	202 96
Mary Lawe	Laundress	Sept. 17, 1885	June 30, 1886	300	236 41
Joseph Pappan	Laborer	Oct. 1, 1885	Nov. 31, 1885	180	16 50
Leonard Bellemond	do	Nov. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	180	115 96
Joseph Bromley	do	Oct. 5, 1885	June 30, 1886	180	133 01

Osage and Kaw Agency, Indian Territory.—Osage Industrial Boarding-school.

M. J. Maris	Superintendent	July 1, 1885	Sept. 6, 1885	\$900	\$166 27
Charles Fagan	do	Sept. 7, 1885	June 30, 1886	900	733 68
John W. Roberts	Principal teacher	Sept. 16, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	474 42
Eva B. Hoover	Teacher	Sept. 23, 1885	June 30, 1886	480	370 39
Dora M. Jack	do	Sept. 23, 1885	June 30, 1886	480	370 39
George Sinkswiler	do	Oct. 5, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	480	354 78
W. M. Roberts	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1885	Dec. 26, 1885	480	233 44
John F. Major	do	Jan. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	480	239 96
E. J. Maris	Matron	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	480	465 55
Nannie S. Whitmer	Assistant matron	Sept. 15, 1885	June 30, 1886	400	317 36
Leora Maris	Seamstress	Sept. 8, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	300	111 25
Mattie A. Bowden	do	Jan. 25, 1886	June 30, 1886	300	130 00
Etta C. Painter	do	Sept. 8, 1885	June 30, 1886	300	243 75
Louisa J. Stark	Nurse	Sept. 25, 1885	June 30, 1886	300	229 89
Hattie D. Cox	Cook	Sept. 14, 1885	June 30, 1886	400	318 45
Anna M. Roberts	Assistant cook	Sept. 10, 1885	June 30, 1886	300	238 02
Anna Gray	Laundress	Sept. 28, 1885	June 30, 1886	300	227 45
Allie Gray	do	Sept. 28, 1885	June 30, 1886	300	227 45
Martin Williams	Laborer	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	180	45 07
Wilson Kirk	do	Oct. 5, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	180	43 01
Lucien Stephens	do	Oct. 1, 1885	Feb. 14, 1886	180	67 50
Embrey Gibson	do	Feb. 15, 1886	June 30, 1886	180	67 50
Alex. Tall Chief	do	Jan. 14, 1886	June 30, 1886	180	83 50

Table E.—SCHOOLS UNDER SUPERVISION OF INDIAN AGENTS, SUPPORTED BY GENERAL APPROPRIATION, &C.—Continued.**Pima Agency, Arizona.—Pima Boarding-school.**

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Nellie Ayers.....	Principal teacher.....	Sept. 22, 1885	Oct. 7, 1885	\$800	\$34 77
Alice Simpson.....	do.....	Oct. 8, 1885	June 30, 1886	800	584 78
Nellie Ayers.....	Assistant teacher.....	Oct. 8, 1885	June 30, 1886	480	350 86
Sarah A. Wheeler.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	500	500 00
E. J. Bryant.....	Seamstress.....	July 28, 1885	Nov. 11, 1885	480	57 38
Mary Pomeroy.....	do.....	Nov. 14, 1885	June 30, 1886	480	302 60
Melissa Inez.....	do.....	July 1, 1885	Aug. 31, 1885	300	50 00
Melissa Brizzie.....	do.....	Sept. 7, 1885	Sept. 15, 1885	480	11 73
Wm. Sheehan.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1885	Oct. 23, 1885	500	156 94
Wm. Bell.....	do.....	Oct. 24, 1885	June 30, 1886	500	343 74
Sarah E. Downs.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1885	Dec. 29, 1885	400	197 82
Nellie Thomas.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	400	200 00

Pima Agency, Arizona.—Papago Day-school.

E. J. Hart.....	Teacher and physician.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	\$900	\$900 00
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Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota.—Pine Ridge Industrial Boarding-school.

R. O. Pugh.....	Supt. and principal teacher...	July 1, 1885	Mar. 10, 1886	\$900	\$622 50
Wendell Keith.....	do.....	Mar. 11, 1886	Apr. 7, 1886	900	69 81
A. M. Graves.....	do.....	Apr. 8, 1886	June 30, 1886	900	207 67
Harriet Jekyll.....	Assistant teacher.....	July 1, 1885	Apr. 30, 1886	500	416 20
Cordelia L. Maika.....	do.....	May 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	400	67 00
Anna R. Weeter.....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1885	May 22, 1886	400	289 78
Clara McAdams.....	do.....	May 23, 1886	June 30, 1886	400	42 89
Wendell Keith.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	500	461 18
Mary Shady.....	Housekeeper and cook.....	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	450	112 50
Ellen Gaylord.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	450	225 00
C. L. Calkins.....	do.....	Apr. 8, 1886	June 30, 1886	450	103 83
Rose N. Williams.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	400	400 00
M. M. Rucker.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1885	July 31, 1885	400	33 70
Cordelia L. Maika.....	do.....	Aug. 1, 1885	Apr. 30, 1886	400	299 30
Clara McAdams.....	do.....	May 19, 1886	May 22, 1886	400	4 40
Margaret Rodgers.....	do.....	June 5, 1886	June 30, 1886	400	28 57
Cora M. Buckbee.....	Matron.....	Mar. 4, 1886	Mar. 31, 1886	500	38 89
M. E. Graves.....	do.....	Apr. 12, 1886	June 30, 1886	500	109 90
M. E. Graves.....	Assistant matron.....	Apr. 8, 1886	Apr. 11, 1886	300	3 30
Fannie Williams.....	do.....	May 8, 1886	June 30, 1886	300	44 48

Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota.—Employés at Eight-Day-school.

Augusta Robertson.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	\$600	\$600 00
T. J. Smith.....	do.....	July 1, 1885	May 15, 1886	600	525 50
Ada M. Clark.....	do.....	June 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	600	49 50
William Selwyn.....	do.....	July 1, 1885	May 15, 1886	600	524 23
T. J. Smith.....	do.....	May 16, 1886	June 30, 1886	600	74 50

Table E.—SCHOOLS UNDER SUPERVISION OF INDIAN AGENTS, SUPPORTED BY GENERAL APPROPRIATION, &c.—Continued.**Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota.—Employés at Eight-Day-school—Continued.**

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
E. M. Keith	Teacher	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	\$600	\$600 00
Andrew C. Porter	do	Aug. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	549 50
David Theophilus	do	Sept. 24, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	600	161 41
W. T. Manning	do	Jan. 28, 1886	June 30, 1886	600	254 97
E. H. Palmer	do	May 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	600	100 50

Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.—Pawnee Industrial Boarding-school.

Leslie D. Davis	Supt. and principal teacher ..	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	\$900	\$225 00
Chas. A. Shaw	do	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	900	675 00
Eva M. Woodin	Teacher	July 1, 1885	Aug. 31, 1885	600	101 00
Florence McKenzie	do	Sept. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	499 00
C. H. Danley	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1885	Oct. 9, 1885	540	148 21
G. E. Porter	do	Oct. 10, 1885	Feb. 12, 1886	540	186 28
Joseph Carrion	do	Feb. 22, 1886	June 30, 1886	540	192 00
Florence Davis	Matron	July 9, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	480	109 60
Linnie Show	do	Oct. 3, 1885	June 30, 1886	480	357 43
Mary Danley	Seamstress	July 1, 1885	Oct. 9, 1885	300	98 80
Laura Porter	do	Oct. 10, 1885	Feb. 12, 1886	360	124 22
M. A. Bailey	do	Feb. 13, 1886	June 30, 1886	360	137 00
Annie E. Wright	Cook	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	400	400 00
Mary Gillingham	Assistant seamstress	July 1, 1885	May 15, 1886	120	104 85
Ann Howell	do	May 24, 1886	June 30, 1886	120	12 54
Cora Eyre	Assistant teacher	Sept. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	360	299 40
W. C. Wright	Baker	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	400	400 00
Euphemia Sherman	Laundress	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	120	120 00
Fannie Wright	do	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	120	120 00
Frank Bayhyle	Herder	July 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	240	180 00

Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency, Indian Territory.—Ponca Industrial Boarding-school.

L. W. Duncan	Superintendent	Aug. 14, 1885	Sept. 13, 1885	\$840	\$70 76
R. I. French	do	Sept. 15, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	840	240 52
Hugh T. Gordon	do	Jan. 24, 1886	June 30, 1886	840	366 37
Kate Ellis	Teacher	July 1, 1885	Oct. 31, 1885	600	200 50
Annie R. Osborne	do	Nov. 2, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	397 78
Anna N. Gordon	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	840	150 00
S. B. Scott	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1885	Oct. 31, 1885	540	180 50
A. O. P. Nickelson	do	Nov. 19, 1885	June 30, 1886	540	333 11
Jennie M. Holmes	Matron	July 1, 1885	July 13, 1885	480	16 96
Della H. Maunser	do	Aug. 7, 1885	Oct. 30, 1885	480	110 94
Kate Ellis	do	Nov. 1, 1885	Jan. 18, 1886	480	103 60
Anna N. Gooday	do	Jan. 24, 1886	Mar. 31, 1886	480	89 37
Hattie Nickelson	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	480	120 00
Ella O. Scott	Cook	July 1, 1885	Oct. 31, 1885	400	133 70
Hattie Nickelson	do	Nov. 19, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	400	146 74
Della Briscoe	do	Apr. 16, 1886	June 30, 1886	400	83 48
Suzette	do	July 1, 1885	Aug. 31, 1885	120	20 20

Table E.—SCHOOLS UNDER SUPERVISION OF INDIAN AGENTS, SUPPORTED BY GENERAL APPROPRIATION, &c.—Continued.**Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency, Indian Territory.—Ponca Industrial Boarding-school—Continued.**

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Mary Fast Walker	Assistant cook	Sept. 1, 1885	May 4, 1886	\$120	\$81 02
Rosalie Black Tongue	do	May 5, 1886	June 30, 1886	120	18 80
Helen J. Madison	Seamstress	July 1, 1885	July 13, 1885	400	14 13
Adda Maunser	do	Aug. 22, 1885	Sept. 14, 1885	400	28 09
Nettie M. English	do	Sept. 15, 1885	June 30, 1886	400	317 39
Lucy Cerre	Laundress	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	300	300 00
Hot Day	do	Sept. 7, 1885	Sept. 23, 1885	120	5 54
Grey Hawk	do	Sept. 24, 1885	Oct. 14, 1885	120	6 85
Topsy	do	Oct. 15, 1885	Dec. 19, 1885	120	21 54
Buffulo Woman	Assistant laundress	Dec. 13, 1885	Dec. 24, 1885	120	33
C. Yellowpecker	do	Dec. 29, 1885	Jan. 15, 1886	120	5 98
Eliza Le Clair	do	Jan. 19, 1886	June 2, 1886	120	44 79

Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency, Indian Territory.—Otoe Industrial Boarding-school.

A. P. Hutchison	Sup't and principal teacher	Aug. 3, 1885	June 30, 1886	\$840	\$764 60
Carrie C. Shults	Teacher	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	600 00
Hattie Hutchison	Matron	Aug. 25, 1885	May 16, 1886	400	290 79
Nannie B. Young	do	May 17, 1886	June 30, 1886	400	49 48
Nannie A. Dalzell	Seamstress	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	300	299 60
Emily Laden	Cook	July 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	360	242 00
Phama H. Perry	do	Mar. 4, 1886	June 30, 1886	360	118 00
Rachel McCrary	Laundress	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	120	30 00
Mary Ladell	do	Oct. 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	200	50 00
Annie Jackson	do	Jan. 1, 1886	May 28, 1886	200	81 88
Rachel McCrary	do	May 29, 1886	June 30, 1886	200	18 15

Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, Kansas.—Iowa and Sac and Fox Industrial Boarding-school.

Ella Sykes	Sup't and principal teacher	July 1, 1885	Aug. 31, 1885	\$720	\$121 30
D. Van Valkenburg	do	Sept. 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	720	58 70
John L. Basye	do	Nov. 23, 1885	Mar. 30, 1886	720	256 30
Vincent Chambers	do	April 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	720	180 00
Millie A. McCrary	Matron and assistant teacher	July 1, 1885	Nov. 25, 1885	480	193 04
Maggie Holmes	do	Nov. 26, 1885	Jan. 4, 1886	480	52 29
Maggie Morgan	do	Jan. 5, 1886	Mar. 31, 1886	480	114 66
Nancy J. Bagley	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	480	120 00
Mary Beeler	Cook and laundress	July 1, 1885	Aug. 7, 1885	360	37 17
Bridget Keeler	do	Aug. 8, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	360	232 83
Maggie Chambers	do	Apr. 1, 1886	May 16, 1886	360	45 49
Annie Sargent	do	May 17, 1886	June 30, 1886	360	44 51
Maggie Holmes	Seamstress	July 23, 1885	Nov. 25, 1885	300	102 72
Hannie M. Walton	do	Nov. 27, 1885	Jan. 4, 1886	300	31 86
Jane Toupain	do	Jan. 5, 1886	Mar. 31, 1886	300	71 66
Emma Mattox	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	300	75 00

Table E.—SCHOOLS UNDER SUPERVISION OF INDIAN AGENTS, SUPPORTED BY GENERAL APPROPRIATION, &c.—Continued.**Pottawatomic and Great Nemaha Agency, Kansas.—Kickapoo Industrial Boarding-school.**

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Frank M. Covert.....	Sup't and principal teacher..	July 23, 1885	June 30, 1886	\$600	\$622 34
Annie Linn	Matron and assistant teacher.	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	480	480 00
Mary E. Haney.....	Cook and laundress	July 1, 1885	Nov. 3, 1885	360	123 26
Maggie Kirin.....	do	Nov. 15, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	360	106 63
Alice A. Reed.....	do	Apr. 1, 1886	May 12, 1886	360	41 54
Iassetta Dow.....	do	May 13, 1886	June 30, 1886	360	48 46

Pottawatomic and Great Nemaha Agency, Kansas.—Pottawatomic Industrial Boarding-school.

Cora Yater.....	Sup't and principal teacher..	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	\$720	\$180 00
James Stearns.....	do	Oct. 17, 1885	Feb. 28, 1886	720	268 70
Frank Lyman.....	do	Mar. 4, 1886	June 30, 1886	720	236 00
Alida Moody.....	Matron and assistant teacher.	July 1, 1885	Nov. 10, 1885	480	173 48
Millie A. McCrary.....	do	Nov. 26, 1885	June 30, 1886	480	286 96
Minnie Watson.....	Seamstress	July 1, 1885	Nov. 20, 1885	300	117 39
Maggie Lindsay.....	do	Nov. 23, 1885	June 30, 1886	300	181 77
Anna Beeler.....	Cook and laundress	July 1, 1885	Aug. 7, 1885	360	37 17
Laura Seeland.....	do	Aug. 13, 1885	Oct. 17, 1885	360	64 58
Catherine Lutes.....	do	Oct. 24, 1885	Mar. 10, 1886	360	136 50
Florence M. Young.....	do	Mar. 11, 1886	May 10, 1886	360	60 56
Mary Roberson.....	do	May 11, 1886	June 30, 1886	360	50 44

Pueblo Agency, New Mexico.—Employés at Two Day-schools.

Julian Aertz.....	Teacher	Jan. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	\$1,000	\$500 00
Edward Walsh.....	do	Jan. 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1886	1,000	250 00
Lizzie Clark.....	do	April 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	1,000	250 00

Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory.—Quapaw Industrial Boarding-school.

Henry E. Dawes.....	Superintendent.....	Sept. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	\$800	\$605 20
Fred R. Morgan.....	Teacher	July 1, 1885	Aug. 31, 1885	600	101 00
Anna E. Boone.....	do	Sept. 5, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	493 33
George Flint.....	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	360	360 00
Lizzie L. Dyer.....	Matron	July 1, 1885	May 4, 1886	480	404 87
Mary E. Dawes.....	do	May 5, 1886	June 30, 1886	480	73 89
Hattie Meeker.....	Seamstress	July 1, 1885	July 16, 1885	240	10 66
Blanche A. Walker.....	do	Sept. 1, 1885	Oct. 31, 1885	240	39 80
Helen Barnes.....	do	Nov. 5, 1885	June 30, 1886	240	157 16
Sarah Aiken.....	Cook	July 1, 1885	Oct. 31, 1885	240	71 74
Fanny McNamara.....	do	Nov. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	240	159 80
David Geboe.....	Laundress	July 1, 1885	Aug. 31, 1885	240	40 40
Louisa Drake.....	do	Sept. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	240	199 60

Table E.—SCHOOLS UNDER SUPERVISION OF INDIAN AGENTS, SUPPORTED BY GENERAL APPROPRIATION, &c.—Continued.**Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory.—Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte Industrial Boarding-school.**

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
William E. Morris.....	Superintendent.....	July 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	\$900	\$450 00
Harwood Hall.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	000	450 00
Lizzie Test.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	000	300 00
Kate Mason.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	600	300 00
Arizona Jackson.....	do.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	540	540 00
M. R. Sawyer.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	480	240 00
C. H. Warring.....	do.....	Jan. 12, 1886	Mar. 31, 1886	480	105 33
M. R. Sawyer.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1886	Jan. 11, 1886	480	14 67
Robert C. Griggs.....	do.....	April 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	480	120 00
Ella R. Morris.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	480	240 00
Poca V. Adams.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	480	240 00
Sarah Sawyer.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	300	150 00
Meriam Lawrence.....	do.....	Jan. 14, 1886	June 30, 1886	300	139 17
Belle Naramore.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	300	300 00
Erastus Hubbard.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1885	Aug. 31, 1885	300	50 60
Sarah Decow.....	do.....	Sept. 15, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	300	88 23
Lydia Byer.....	do.....	Jan. 16, 1886	June 30, 1886	300	136 67
T. E. Walker.....	Night watchman.....	Mar. 17, 1886	May 9, 1886	600	88 33
Erastus Hubbard.....	do.....	Feb. 10, 1886	Mar. 16, 1886	600	61 66

Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory.—Employés at Two Day-schools.

Fred R. Morgan.....	Teacher.....	Sept. 1, 1885	Dec 31, 1885	\$480	\$159 20
Charles Corbin.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1886	Feb. 15, 1886	480	60 00
T. G. Walker.....	do.....	Feb. 16, 1886	Mar. 31, 1886	480	60 00
Eva Watson.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	480	118 76
Albert J. Peery.....	do.....	July 1, 1885	June 31, 1886	600	600 00

Quinalt Agency, Washington Territory.—Quinalt Boarding-school.

R. M. Rylatt.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	\$600	\$600 00
Sarah C. Willoughby..	Matron.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	360	360 00
Fanny Rylatt.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	300	300 00

Quinalt Agency, Washington Territory.—Quets Village Day-school.

B. J. Garfield.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	\$400	\$400 00
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Table E.—SCHOOLS UNDER SUPERVISION OF INDIAN AGENTS, SUPPORTED BY GENERAL APPROPRIATION, &c.—Continued.**Rosebud Agency, Dakota Agency.—Employés at Twelve Day-schools.**

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
M. Nellie Wright.....	Teacher	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	\$600	\$600 00
Luther Standing Bear ..	Assistant teacher	Sept. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	300	249 40
Mrs. Lucy B. Arnold ..	Teacher	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	600 00
Sarah E. Harris.....	Assistant teacher.....	May 17, 1886	June 30, 1886	300	37 06
Rufus C. Bauer.....	Teacher	July 1, 1885	Oct. 31, 1885	600	200 50
Minnie E. Meade	do	Dec. 7, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	340 76
M. E. Duigan.....	do	Sept. 14, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	477 72
D. F. Small	do	July 1, 1885	Mar. 11, 1886	600	433 30
Ernest J. Warner	do	Mar. 22, 1886	June 30, 1886	600	150 00
Lillie A. Small	Assistant teacher.....	July 1, 1885	Mar. 11, 1886	300	208 37
Clema Warren	do	Mar. 22, 1886	June 30, 1886	300	83 33
George C. Douglass....	Teacher	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	600 00
Belle Douglass.....	Assistant teacher.....	July 1, 1885	May 15, 1886	300	262 06
William Holmes	Teacher	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	600 00
William Cartwright	do	Dec. 7, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	340 76
Frank E. Lewis.....	do	Dec. 16, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	326 09
David W. Parmelee	do	Feb. 9, 1886	Jan. 15, 1886	600	85 03
F. S. Owells.....	do	Jan. 16, 1886	Jan. 26, 1886	600	18 33
David E. Parmelee	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	600	150 00
James H. Welsh	do	Apr. 17, 1886	June 30, 1886	600	123 58
Rufus C. Bauer	do	Apr. 12, 1886	June 30, 1886	600	131 82

Round Valley Agency, California.—Employés at Two Day-schools.

W. A. Ray	Teacher	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	\$720	\$720 00
Maggie Tillotson	Assistant teacher.....	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	60	15 00
Luey Hornbrook	do	Oct. 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	60	30 00
Maggie Jones	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	60	15 00
Mrs. M. G. Willsey....	Teacher	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	720	720 00
Mary Ray	Assistant teacher.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	60	60 00

Sac and Fox Agency, Indian Territory.—Absentee Shawnee Industrial Boarding-school.

C. C. Rogan	Supt. and industrial teacher..	July 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	\$650	\$325 00
James K. Allen	do	Jan. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	650	325 00
Thomas W. Alford	Teacher	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	500	500 00
Allie Rogan	Matron	July 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	350	175 00
Mary A. Allen	do	Jan. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	350	175 00
Kate Marker	Seamstress	July 1, 1885	Nov. 2, 1885	360	122 28
Julia Fulwider	do	Nov. 3, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	360	147 72
Emma J. Cooley	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	360	90 00
Mary Whitehead	Cook	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	360	360 00
Clara B. Yott.....	Laundress	Aug. 11, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	300	191 55
Mamie Spylock.....	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	300	75 00
John Whitehead	Farmer	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	300	300 00
Steve Pen-so-nah	Herder	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	250	250 00
E. E. Henning.....	Physician and ass't teacher..	Mar. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	600	201 70

Table E.—SCHOOLS UNDER SUPERVISION OF INDIAN AGENTS, SUPPORTED BY GENERAL APPROPRIATION, &c.—Continued.**Sac and Fox Agency, Indian Territory.—Sac and Fox Industrial Boarding-school.**

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Silas R. Moon	Supt. and principal teacher...	July 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	\$500	\$375 00
F. J. Dewitt	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	500	125 00
Thomas J. Miles	Teacher	July 13, 1885	Nov. 2, 1885	480	147 39
Almeda Ganse	do	Nov. 3, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	480	196 06
Anna Noyes	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	480	120 00
Anna Moon	Matron	July 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	300	225 00
Amanda A. Dewitt	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	300	75 00
Celina Reynolds	Seamstress	July 1, 1885	July 28, 1885	300	22 85
C. W. Jennison	do	Aug. 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	300	124 70
A. C. Moore	do	Jan. 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1886	300	75 00
Clarie Spinning	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	300	75 00
Clarie Spinning	Cook	July 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	300	225 00
Alice C. Lowe	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	300	75 00
C. W. Jennison	Laundress	July 1, 1885	July 31, 1885	240	20 20
A. C. Moore	do	Sept. 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	240	79 60
Hattie King	do	Jan. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	240	120 00
W. C. Jennison	Herder	July 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	250	125 00
M. King	do	Jan. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	250	125 00

Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa.—Sac and Fox Day-school.

Allie B. Bnsby	Teacher	July 1, 1885	Nov. 30, 1885	\$600	\$250 00
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Santee and Flandreau Agency, Nebraska.—Santee Industrial Boarding-school.

William R. Davison ...	Principal teacher	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	\$800	\$800 00
William D. Luther	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1886	480	120 00
James Lockwood	do	Oct. 1, 1885	Apr. 2, 1886	480	242 64
Alexander Young	do	Apr. 3, 1886	June 30, 1886	480	117 36
Mary Lindsay	Matron	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	500	500 00
Nollie Lindsay	Seamstress	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	360	360 00
Virginia Felix	Cook	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	360	90 00
Alice Ramsey	do	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	360	270 00
Alice Ramsey	Laundress	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	300	75 00
Anna Thornton	Assistant cook	Dec. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	150	87 60
Eva Bartholomew	Assistant teacher	Dec. 21, 1885	June 30, 1886	360	190 00

Santee and Flandreau Agency, Nebraska.—Employés at Two Day-schools.

John E. Smith	Teacher	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	\$600	\$600 00
Hosea Locke	Teacher and overseer	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	700	700 00

Table E.—SCHOOLS UNDER SUPERVISION OF INDIAN AGENTS, SUPPORTED BY GENERAL APPROPRIATION, &c.—Continued.**Shoshone Agency, Wyoming Territory.—Wind River Industrial Boarding-school.**

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
J. Roberts	Superintendent and teacher ..	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	\$840	\$840 00
Charles Silber	Carpenter	Jan. 17, 1886	June 30, 1886	840	382 70
Sarah Roberts	Teacher	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	500	500 00
H. Gudmundsen	do	July 5, 1885	June 30, 1886	500	494 58
Samuel A. Egbert	Industrial teacher	July 6, 1885	Dec. 2, 1885	660	269 01
W. B. McKenzie	do	May 5, 1886	May 24, 1886	800	43 96
G. B. Jones	do	May 25, 1886	June 30, 1886	800	71 28
Sumner Black Coal	Assistant industrial teacher ..	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	180	144 78
Tenachee	do	Oct. 1, 1885	Dec. 11, 1885	180	35 18
Caroline Martin	Matron	July 1, 1885	Aug. 4, 1885	660	62 77
Caroline Martin	do	Aug. 5, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	720	291 63
Mary C. Jones	do	Jan. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	720	360 00
C. E. Hickley	Assistant matron	July 1, 1885	Aug. 31, 1885	480	80 80
Henrietta Mitchell	do	Sept. 5, 1885	Apr. 22, 1886	480	302 92
Laura E. Smiley	do	Apr. 23, 1886	June 30, 1886	480	90 95
Agnes Russel	Seamstress	July 1, 1885	Aug. 4, 1885	400	38 05
Mary Hallett	do	Aug. 24, 1885	Oct. 21, 1885	400	64 13
Zerelda Harris	do	Oct. 29, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	400	169 56
Agnes Russel	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	400	100 00
J. E. Chadderton	Cook	July 1, 1885	Sept. 21, 1885	500	112 73
Charles Kongres	do	Sept. 22, 1885	Feb. 9, 1886	500	192 83
Charles Kongres	do	Feb. 10, 1886	Apr. 15, 1886	720	129 67
J. P. O'Neil	do	Apr. 16, 1886	June 30, 1886	720	150 37
William Shakespeare ..	Assistant cook	July 1, 1885	Aug. 24, 1885	180	26 94
Mary Wood	do	Aug. 28, 1885	Oct. 2, 1885	180	17 54
Richard Wanstall	do	Oct. 3, 1885	Jan. 10, 1886	180	49 10
Adam Redman	do	Jan. 11, 1886	June 30, 1886	180	85 00
Catherine Gudmundsen ..	Laundress	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	400	400 00
Garfield	Laborer	Jan. 11, 1886	June 30, 1886	280	85 00

Siletz Agency, Oregon.—Siletz Boarding-school.

J. S. McCain	Principal teacher	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	\$800	\$800 00
N. McCain	Assistant teacher	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	400	400 00
L. F. Gleason	Matron	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	500	500 00
Alice Hunsaker	Cook	Aug. 27, 1885	May 2, 1886	350	239 08
Almira J. Mays	do	May 3, 1886	June 30, 1886	350	56 70
Annie Shellhead	Seamstress	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	400	400 00
Maggie Harney	Laundress	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1886	300	75 00
Mary Fiddlejohn	do	Oct. 1, 1885	Jan. 31, 1886	300	100 84
Ellen Selsee	do	Feb. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	300	124 16

Table E.—SCHOOLS UNDER SUPERVISION OF INDIAN AGENTS, SUPPORTED BY GENERAL APPROPRIATION, &c.—Continued.**Sisseton Agency, Dakota.—Sisseton Industrial Boarding-school.**

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
T. C. Gordon	Supt. and principal teacher ..	Sept. 29, 1885	June 30, 1886	\$1,000	\$755 40
Annie A. Grant	Teacher	July 8, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	588 60
Carrie D. Victor	do	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	600 00
Sadie Latta	do	Apr. 6, 1886	June 30, 1886	600	140 06
C. E. Bagardus	Industrial teacher	Sept. 1, 1885	Oct. 28, 1885	600	94 55
J. N. Benson	do	Oct. 29, 1885	Apr. 30, 1886	600	303 85
Thos. Platte Green	do	May 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	400	100 50
G. W. McClellan	Assistant industrial teacher ..	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	400	100 00
Maggie Howell	Housekeeper and cook	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	420	420 00
Edith Walker	Seamstress	Aug. 15, 1885	June 30, 1886	360	329 70
Susan Turritin	do	July 1, 1885	July 31, 1885	360	30 30
E. J. Underwood	Baker	July 1, 1885	May 31, 1886	360	330 30
Lannie J. Brown	do	June 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	360	29 70
J. M. Phillippi	Harness and shoemaker	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	800	786 85
Kate Gordon	Matron	Nov. 10, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	383 09
G. Vanderhyden	Tailor	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	600 00
Minnie Metcoff	Laundress	Oct. 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	360	90 00
Clara E. Matthews	do	Jan. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	360	180 00

Sisseton Agency, Dakota.—Ascension Boarding-school.

John B. Renville	Teacher	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	\$360	\$360 00
Helen F. Billesby	do	Aug. 1, 1885	May 14, 1886	300	235 94

Southern Ute Agency, Colorado.—Southern Ute Day-school.

Mary Orr	Teacher	Apr. 10, 1886	June 30, 1886	\$900	\$202 75
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Standing Rock Agency, Dakota.—Standing Rock Industrial Boarding-school.

Gertrude McDermott ..	Principal teacher	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	\$600	\$630 00
Martina Shevlin	Assistant teacher	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	500	500 00
Mary Schonle	do	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	500	500 00
Joseph Helmig	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	420	420 00
Adele Eugster	Matron	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	480	480 00
Rose Widour	Cook	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	360	360 00
Anselma Auer	Seamstress	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	300	360 00
Josephine Decker	Laundress	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	360	360 00

Standing Rock Agency, Dakota.—Standing Rock Industrial Farm-school.

Martin Kennel	Principal teacher	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	\$600	\$600 00
Rhabana Stomp	Assistant teacher	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	500	500 00
Giles Langel	Mechanical instructor	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	480	120 00
Nicolas Eug	do	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	480	360 00
Barney Gordon	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	480	120 00

Table E.—SCHOOLS UNDER SUPERVISION OF INDIAN AGENTS, SUPPORTED BY GENERAL APPROPRIATION, &c.—Continued.**Standing Rock Agency, Dakota.—Standing Rock Industrial Farm-school—Cont'd.**

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Meinrad Widmer.....	Industrial teacher.....	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	\$480	\$360 00
Matilda Catany.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	360	360 00
Scholastica Kundig.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	360	360 00
Theresa Markle.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	360	360 00

Standing Rock Agency, Dakota.—Employés at Four Day-schools.

Aaron C. Wells.....	Principal teacher.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	\$500	\$500 00
Josephine Wells.....	Assistant teacher.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	480	480 00
Maria L. Van Solen.....	Teacher.....	Sept. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	500	415 76
A. V. Lariviere.....	do.....	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1886	500	125 00
E. P. McFadden.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	500	375 00
Rose Bearface.....	do.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	500	500 00
Louis Premeau.....	Principal teacher.....	Sept. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	500	415 76
Jennie Premeau.....	Assistant teacher.....	Sept. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	480	399 13

Uintah Valley Agency, Utah.—Uintah Boarding-school.

Mattie K. McCoy.....	Teacher.....	Nov. 2, 1885	May 18, 1886	\$800	\$435 92
Fannie A. Weeks.....	do.....	May 19, 1886	June 30, 1886	800	94 51
Kate Jean Blake.....	Matron.....	Nov. 2, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	397 83
C. A. Granger.....	Cook and laundress.....	Nov. 2, 1885	Jan. 17, 1886	500	104 62
Sarah Smith.....	do.....	Jan. 18, 1886	June 30, 1886	500	226 90

Umatilla Agency, Oregon.—Umatilla Industrial Boarding-school.

C. A. De Latte.....	Supt. and principal teacher.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	\$900	\$900 00
Julia A. Gaynor.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	600 00
Annie M. Byrne.....	do.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	600 00
Frank Parent.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 1, 1885	May 31, 1886	600	550 55
Benjamin F. Davis.....	do.....	June 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	600	49 45
Mary J. Byrne.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	500	500 00
Elizabeth Hessein.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1885	Feb. 16, 1886	400	252 22
Julia A. Towle.....	do.....	Feb. 17, 1886	June 30, 1886	400	147 78
Mary M. Walters.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	400	400 00
Ah Chung.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	400	400 00

Warm Springs Agency, Oregon.—Warm Springs Industrial Boarding-school.

Charles E. Whitmore..	Principal teacher.....	July 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	\$800	\$600 00
D. J. Holmes.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	800	200 00
Annie Devol.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1885	Aug. 31, 1885	480	80 87
E. A. Downer.....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	480	399 13
Rhoda E. Gesner.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	480	120 00
Ellen N. Elder.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	480	360 00
Mary F. Wheeler.....	Cook and laundress.....	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	320	240 00

Table E.—SCHOOLS UNDER SUPERVISION OF INDIAN AGENTS, SUPPORTED BY GENERAL APPROPRIATION, &c.—Continued.**Warm Springs Agency, Oregon.—Sin-e-ma-sho Boarding-school.**

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
James W. Culver	Principal teacher	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	\$800	\$200 00
W. H. Brunk	do	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	800	600 00
J. H. Howell	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1885	Oct. 31, 1885	800	267 39
Frank Wheeler	do	Nov. 1, 1885	Feb. 28, 1886	800	263 72
C. H. Walker	do	Mar. 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1866	800	68 89
Enoch D. Sloan	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	800	200 00
Susan McKay	Matron	July 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	480	360 00
Emily E. Sloan	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	480	120 00
Fiducia F. Howell	Seamstress	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	480	120 00
Louisa Brunk	do	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	480	360 00
Lillie L. Pitt	Cook and laundress	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	320	240 00

Western Shoshone Agency, Nevada.—Western Shoshone Day-school.

Homer Nelson	Teacher	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	\$720	\$720 00
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White Earth Agency, Minnesota.—White Earth Boarding-school.

S. M. Hume	Supt. and principal teacher ..	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	\$900	\$900 00
E. Bella Beaulieu	Assistant teacher	July 1, 1885	Mar. 14, 1886	480	337 33
George Shuhan	do	Mar. 15, 1886	Mar. 31, 1886	480	22 67
Julia M. Warren	do	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	480	360 00
Nelly E. Grantham	Matron	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	360	90 00
Nelly E. Grantham	do	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	480	360 00
Marion E. Hume	Seamstress	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	240	60 00
Charlotte Bellongie	do	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	240	180 00
Frances Bellongie	Cook	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	200	50 00
Frances Bellongie	do	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	300	225 00
Charlotte Bellongie	Laundress	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	120	30 00
Charlotte Charette	do	Oct. 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	120	30 00
Charlotte Charette	do	Jan. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	180	90 00
William F. Campbell	Janitor	July 1, 1885	July 14, 1885	300	11 41
Robert A. Morrison	do	Aug. 15, 1885	June 30, 1886	300	263 31
J. B. Louzon	Carpenter	Aug. 10, 1885	June 30, 1886	840	748 69

White Earth Agency, Minnesota.—Leech Lake Boarding-school.

John C. Klink	Teacher	July 1, 1885	May 16, 1886	\$600	\$525 82
W. A. Hayden	do	May 21, 1886	June 30, 1886	600	67 58
Lizzie Caro	Assistant teacher	Nov. 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	480	79 56
Jennie E. Prince	do	Jan. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	480	240 00
Rose L. Klink	Matron	Aug. 10, 1885	May 16, 1886	300	230 31
Ruth Muckhouse	Cook	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	120	120 00
Maggie Chouinard	Laundress	Aug. 10, 1885	June 30, 1886	120	106 96

Table E.—SCHOOLS UNDER SUPERVISION OF INDIAN AGENTS, SUPPORTED BY GENERAL APPROPRIATION, &c.—Continued.**White Earth Agency, Minnesota.—Red Lake Boarding-school.**

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Jerry Sheehan	Teacher	Sept. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	\$600	\$498 91
Mary English	Assistant teacher	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	480	360 00
S. M. Rowell	do	Nov. 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	480	199 56
H. Heth, jr	do	Apr. 17, 1886	June 30, 1886	480	98 90
Anna M. Rowell	Matron	July 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	300	220 92
L. L. Laird	do	Apr. 12, 1886	June 30, 1886	300	65 93
Elizabeth Graves	Seamstress	Jan. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	180	90 00
Josette Lawrence	Cook	July 1, 1885	Sept. 30, 1885	120	30 00
Isabel Martin	do	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	120	90 00
Elizabeth Graves	Laundress	July 1, 1885	Dec. 31, 1885	120	60 00
Madeline Jourdan	do	Jan. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	120	60 00

White Earth Agency, Minnesota.—Rice River Day-school.

Martha E. Paulding	Teacher	July 1, 1885	Aug. 31, 1885	\$300	\$50 55
Martha E. Paulding	do	Sept. 1, 1885	Nov. 25, 1885	480	112 16
Lottie O. Paulding	do	Dec. 14, 1885	June 30, 1886	480	262 17
Lottie O. Paulding	Cook	Oct. 10, 1885	Nov. 25, 1885	100	10 32
Elizabeth Leehman	do	Jan. 18, 1886	Mar. 31, 1886	100	20 28

Yakima Agency, Washington Territory.—Yakima Industrial Boarding-school.

G. W. Bell	Supt. and principal teacher ..	July 1, 1885	Sept. 21, 1885	\$1,000	\$225 54
E. A. Quigley	do	Sept. 22, 1885	Jan. 6, 1886	1,000	201 12
Francis R. Rheinhard	do	Jan. 7, 1886	June 30, 1886	1,000	483 33
Joseph Chapman	Teacher	July 1, 1885	Sept. 7, 1885	720	135 00
Jacob Helm	do	Sept. 8, 1885	Oct. 3, 1885	720	50 86
B. G. Peck	do	Oct. 19, 1885	June 30, 1886	720	504 78
Georgiana F. Bell	do	July 1, 1885	Sept. 21, 1885	500	112 77
Maud McDonald	do	Sept. 22, 1885	June 30, 1886	500	387 23
Dora M. Lamson	do	July 1, 1885	Oct. 4, 1885	500	130 43
Alice McDonald	do	Oct. 5, 1885	June 30, 1886	500	359 57
W. R. Newland	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1885	Sept. 7, 1885	720	135 00
James B. Chapman	do	Sept. 8, 1885	June 30, 1886	720	585 00
Mary J. Fairchild	Matron	July 1, 1885	Nov. 22, 1885	600	236 41
Susie Hendricks	do	Nov. 23, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	363 59
E. J. Hedges	Seamstress	July 1, 1885	May 31, 1886	500	458 79
Susie Hendricks	Cook	July 1, 1885	Nov. 22, 1885	500	197 01
Lucy Thompson	do	Nov. 23, 1885	Dec. 9, 1885	500	23 10
Margaret S. Waters	do	Dec. 10, 1885	June 30, 1886	500	279 89
Mary	Laundress	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	400	400 00

Table E.—SCHOOLS UNDER SUPERVISION OF INDIAN AGENTS, SUPPORTED BY GENERAL APPROPRIATION, &c.—Continued.**Yankton Agency, Dakota.—Yankton Industrial Boarding-school.**

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Perry Selden.....	Superintendent.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	\$1,000	\$1,000 00
Ellen Ware.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	600 00
Ella V. O. Melrath.....	do.....	July 1, 1885	Sept. 28, 1885	600	146 73
Maud M. Campbell.....	do.....	Dec. 9, 1885	June 30, 1886	600	337 50
Mary Laurina Vandal..	Assistant teacher.....	Oct. 13, 1885	June 30, 1886	240	172 17
John R. Winters.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	600	450 00
J. W. Mellott.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	600	150 00
Lida M. Selden.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	500	500 00
Ella Simpson.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	420	420 00
A. E. Burman.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1886	360	270 00
Rachel A. Mellott.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	360	90 00
Minnie Bowen.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	360	360 00
Jennie Drine.....	Assistant cook.....	Oct. 1, 1885	June 30, 1886	60	45 00

REPORTS OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

FORT STEVENSON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Fort Stevenson, Dak., August 13, 1886.

SIR: Complying with instructions contained in circular letter of July 1, 1886, I herewith submit annual report of the affairs pertaining to this school.

Prior to October 28, 1885, this school had been under the charge of the Indian agent of the Fort Berthold Agency, 17 miles distant. A superintendent with no responsibility resting upon him was placed in charge. The result can be surmised. It would be better if the school had never been organized. Upon the above-mentioned date the school was separated from the agency. The superintendent was made a bonded officer, and receipted for the public property. This report covers the intervening time between October 28, 1885, and July 1, 1886.

The Fort Stevenson school is pleasantly located on the north bank of the Missouri River. The site is the old Fort Stevenson military reservation set apart by Executive order in 1868. It is 75 miles north of Bismarck. On the 7th of August, 1883, the buildings and land were transferred by the War Department to the Department of the Interior for school purposes. The soldiers quickly abandoned the post. The sound of martial music gave place to the bustle of Indian school life.

The river divides the reservation into two unequal portions. A fringe of woodland skirts either bank. The stately elm, towering cottonwood, and hardy ash furnish the varieties of wood, with a thick undergrowth of willows. The picturesqueness is aided by the lofty juts and crags or spurs in the background. The innumerable hills of the "bad lands" stand against the western horizon, and the broad fertile prairies stretch to the east. Lignite coal abounds on the reservation in unlimited supply, and a judicious management of the wood will keep the school in wood and posts. Agriculture and pastoral pursuits have every natural advantage.

In justice to myself, I review the "rose-colored reports" of this school. Spurious legislation grows out of incorrect reports. Official action takes a mistaken course guided by ill-advised statistics and reports. The public is misled, and "great things" expected of the new management, based upon the condition of affairs as reported; all combined retards Indian civilization and gives the enemies thereof grounds for complaint, which is used in the halls of Congress to the detriment of the Indian service. The last fiscal report was calculated to work injustice to Indian civilization. The facts as they presented themselves to me upon assuming charge of this school are contrary to those set forth in the report.

The "irregularity of the domestic concerns of the school" and "excellent management," the "breadmaking" and the "close superintendence" of the laundress, the "shirts" and "occasional suits" which were never made in the sewing-room, but shipped by the Indian Office, were "among the things that were not." The everlasting quarreling, degrading and nauseating twaddle between employés and pupils, the inherent laziness of the former, the abominably filthy condition of the quarters, the accumulated rubbish around the buildings, the half-cooked food, the advantages of training pupils unused, the dilapidated condition of the buildings, following an expenditure of \$3,000, and a glossy report thereon, all has had an injurious effect on this school. Instead of being in a healthy, growing condition, it was the reverse.

Under date of July 3, 1885, Secretary Whittlesy, of the Board of Indian Commissioners, made a report of the condition of this school. Says he: "The buildings are old, but with the repairs now made they are comfortable and afford ample room for 300 pupils." Further on is found the following: "With the addition of one teacher and a little expense for furniture, 150 pupils could be well cared for." The buildings still stand a rebuke to the official folly displayed. The buildings were partially repaired under contract during the winter of 1884, and expenditure of \$3,000 was made. The work done under said contract was very poor. The lumber furnished was of an inferior grade and green. The superintendent, whose business it was to oversee the character of the work, was powerless. The contractors ran the affair to suit them-

selves. Persons high in official life injured this school by reporting it in good repair when it was left half finished and a standing insult to the Government.

A contract for the delivery of lumber was let in last May from this office. The contractor failed to fulfill the contract on time, but delivered the lumber on the morning after. This has resulted in consuming time in correspondence, and at present writing the difficulty has not been adjusted. When contemplated repairs are made, the facilities for carrying on an industrial school will be ample enough for 300 pupils.

Fires during the winter months were of frequent occurrence. One in the sitting-room used by the girls came near being disastrous. The floors were burnt out, and the floors of the rooms used by the laundress suffered the same fate later in the year. The log bakery was totally consumed in May.

The farming has been unsuccessful this year owing to the severe drought. Thirty acres of wheat were sown, but the yield will be less than half a crop. Twenty acres of oats were sown, 7 acres of millet, 2 of barley, and 7 acres planted to potatoes; 6 acres were set apart for garden. The failure of crops has been a serious drawback to the school. Some sixteen acres of sod have been broken by the pupils, and ten acres by Indians. The dry weather stopped further work in that line. The peculiarity of the sod in Northern Dakota compels breaking during the month of June. Breaking at a later date is almost useless, as the sod will not rot under three or four years' cultivation.

During the past winter the older pupils cut and hauled three hundred posts, and in the spring fenced off 20 acres of pasture. There being no fuel on hand at the beginning of winter, the pupils, under the supervision of the industrial teacher, mined and delivered at the school 150 tons of lignite coal. A vast amount of hard labor was required in procuring this coal. About 9 feet of earth had to be removed before the vein was reached. The mine had to be drained by a ditch nearly a quarter of a mile before the coal could be reached. Two hundred and thirty cords of cord wood were sawed by the pupils into stove wood with the "buck saw." In the month of March the pupils, aided by the superintendent, stored away 150 tons of ice. Besides the above work, the care of stock formed a prominent factor in the educational work. This school, with its poor arrangements for furnishing fuel and the daily supply of water, can furnish more drudgery work than any other institution the writer has ever seen. The necessary authority for digging wells has been obtained. Paint has been ordered, and it is intended that the floors of the buildings be painted. This will do away with a vast amount of drudgery labor, as on Saturdays it has required the entire school to scrub the buildings.

STOCK.

The school has a herd of 10 cows, 7 calves, 1 bull, 20 head of hogs, and 6 horses. The loss during the year has been 6 calves. The natural increase has been 12 hogs and 3 calves. The number added by purchase has been 4 head of hogs and 4 head of horses. The care of stock is one of the best civilizers in connection with the farm that the Indian youth is subjected to. Coming from the camp, his inclination is to subject dumb animals to torture. Nothing but constant association with animals in caring for them will eradicate that trait. The carefully trained Indian youth, whose scholastic ability is a credit to Eastern schools, whose handicraft is surprising to the beholder, unless he has been taught to care for stock, is more relentless and cruel than his wild brother direct from the camp.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

Steady, continuous labor is necessary. Idleness begets restlessness, and results in some breach of discipline. It is the devil's workshop in an Indian school. The facilities for teaching trades have been enlarged, and the school starts upon the new year with a promising outlook.

Tin-shop.

A tin-shop was opened May 24, and a competent tinner of several years' experience was placed in charge. This department is proving a valuable acquisition to the school. The boys that are learning the trade manifest a deep interest, and the aptitude they display in mechanical calculations is surprising.

Blacksmithing.

May 24 the blacksmith reported for duty and fitted up a shop. Prior to establishing this industry all work was done at Fort Berthold, 17 miles away. The con-

venience of having a shop in connection with the school is a saving of time. The work accomplished has been highly satisfactory. One boy works each half day in the shop. Wagon-making should be taught at the school to successfully teach blacksmithing. When the school enlarges it is hoped that this change will be effected.

Shoemaking.

A shoe-shop was opened for work on the 7th of June, and a mechanic placed in charge of seven boys. Harness-making will be taught the coming year in connection with shoemaking, and it is expected that the results will prove beneficial.

Carpentry.

June 22 a carpenter was employed, and work begun. Indian boys delight in handling tools, and under the supervision of the mechanic of that department the buildings will be repaired and necessary work carried on.

Sewing-room.

The work in this department has been productive of good results. A class of eight girls have been learning to ply the needle. In cutting and fitting garments they make rapid progress. They soon learn to manage the sewing-machine in a skillful manner. Their work will compare favorably with white children of the same age. The sewing department is in charge of an expert in that line, assisted by an assistant. The girls make all their own clothes besides the weekly supply of patching.

The following is a report in detail of the work accomplished since October 28: Sixty-four dresses, 94 pairs mittens, 141 aprons, 25 shirts, 153 towels, 38 drawers, 33 chemises, 11 suits, 216 pillow cases, 15 pairs pants, 57 sheets, 46 window curtains, 28 bonnets, &c.

The work in the kitchen, dining-room, and laundry is done entirely by girls. It requires employes in these departments that will spare no pains in training those under their charge. The untrained Indian girl will slight her work on every occasion unless closely watched. No little trouble has been experienced in securing employes that are interested enough to correctly train pupils. The making of bread, under the direction of the cook, is done by the girls, while the baking is done by the boys. Girls are regularly detailed by the matron to the different departments.

THE CLASS WORK.

The work of the school-room has been in charge of Maggie Talbot and Rosemary Spier. The former teachers resigning the 1st of November, school did not open until December 24. The interest manifested by pupils and their rapid progress is marvelous. They must be taught how to handle books, and all that a white child knows by intuition. Constant drill is required before the first steps in teaching white children are taken. In drawing, penmanship, spelling, letter writing, number work, they excel. To speak the English tongue is their stumbling-block. They have a keen sense of ridicule, and emulation is characteristic.

When new pupils are wanted the superintendent must go to the camp. He is expected "by the powers that be" to draw unto himself by "moral persuasion." It requires an unlimited supply of the "persuasive" to get a Gros Ventres child. The children when found present an appearance similar to a "street Arab." They roam about the camp in the lowest depths of degradation. Their home influences and the combined system of the reservation teach nothing that is ennobling. Their career is on the downward grade. The Government has undertaken the task of lifting them into a higher sphere. It has decided that the school-house is the medium, resting upon the basis of work. That mistakes have been made is beyond question.

English rudiments will not alone benefit an Indian boy. He must learn to work and see the value thereof. It has been the policy of past Indian educators to transfer the machinery of the modern graded school to the wilds of the West. A more lamentable mistake was never made. The theory of cramming the Indian youth with text-book knowledge alone has been and always will be a failure. The best education for the aborigines of our country is that which inspires them to become producers instead of remaining consumers. A knowledge of the rudiments of the common school will suffice, but the danger is of neglecting the manual-labor training. Firmly as I believe that the school-house is the beacon light of our country, I am as fully convinced that handicraft is the forerunner. Whenever the present generation is taught to plow and till the soil, then the Indian educational question will have assumed a fair aspect. A string of text-books piled up in the storehouses high enough to surround a reservation if laid side by side will never educate a being with centuries of laziness instilled in his race. The sound of the "duck saw" or the "noise

of the axe" is sweeter to the ear than the conning of the meaningless jargon of text-book makers. Combine the two, and you have the antidote that will make the rising generation to a great extent producers.

SANITARY CONDITION.

No arrangements for sewerage have ever been made. The slops from the kitchen found a receptacle in a hole a couple of rods from the kitchen. The well presented a spectacle when cleaned that was repulsive. The impurities of the water brought about a spell of sickness among employes and pupils. The houses used by employes were in a bad state of repair—unpainted, the plastering fallen, the rooms half filled with rubbish of all descriptions. Unused root-cellars and old rookeries filled up the intervening space and furnished a receptacle for decayed vegetable matter. The quarters have been renovated, plastered, and painted, and are in good shape. A system of sewerage and water supply has been presented to the Indian Office for action, and it is hoped that it will be favorably received. It will not only be a sanitary improvement, but a protection against fire.

ATTENDANCE.

The highest enrollment at any one time has been 78. The average attendance for the year has been 71. Much irregularity has been caused in the attendance on account of the pernicious habit of running away. Five pupils were sent to Genoa, Nebr., in November.

This school was established for the Indians of the Fort Berthold Agency. The Gros Ventres tribe have been divided on the question of schools. Wolf Chief, a noted leader, who retains a strong influence over the members of the tribe, has persistently fought the interests of the school. He urges his followers to oppose the agent and resist the encroachments of the white man's ways. His influence has been a serious drawback to building up the school. He ought to be transferred to some place where he will not exert his baneful influence. An example should be made of such characters that will prove a benefit to the tribe.

GENERAL.

The office of superintendent has been a coveted position. Upon my arrival I found that special preparations had been made to receive me. A small, dingy room, with fire-place in one end, calico curtains, a dry-goods box for a wash-stand, an outfit of tin utensils, completed the conveniences of my quarters. An old spring wagon, an older team, were at my disposal for conveyance. No office had ever been established here. The work had been done at Fort Berthold. An invoice-book, invoices, record of pupils, were turned over to me. A quantity of material for official correspondence was furnished by the agent. The steamboat line had kindly withheld the delivery of the years' supplies, and unloaded about 10,000 pounds of freight as soon as the receipts for property had been signed. This was weighed, booked, and shelved away. The teachers concluded to leave, thus closing up the class-room work for two months. During the winter I acted as teacher, clerk, industrial teacher, and once in a while was superintendent. No clerk was sent to my aid during the year. I persevered as a "hewer of wood and drawer of water," believing that "whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth." Employes took sick, children ran away, the inspector cultivated my acquaintance. A journey over the prairies to Bismarck was made and I was lost in a blizzard, and on my return trip froze both ears and feet. The time for putting up ice came. The industrial teacher sickened and resigned. The superintendent had to "buckle on his armor" and go forth, only to be unlucky enough to fall in the river. The enjoyment of the emoluments of office became as "sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal." A large force of boys was kept busy several days and succeeded in storing away enough for the summer's use. The annual estimates had to be completed by the 10th of January. A long list of abstracts and vouchers was made up, and labeled quarterly accounts. A board of survey was convened and the unserviceable property disposed of. The thermometer dropped down to 50 degrees below zero, and I had to drive ten miles to a notary to swear that I was honest. My official bond was no guarantee to either ability or honesty. Hence, sing me the praises of the office of superintendent.

My thanks are tendered to the employes who have stood by me in trying to build up a school here. For the kind treatment I have received from the Indian Office in my feeble efforts to make this school a credit to the Government and an advantage to the Indians, I return my kindest regards.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

GEORGE W. SCOTT,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

HASKELL INSTITUTE,
Lawrence, Kans., July 1, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the second annual report of the United States Industrial School, Haskell Institute, located at Lawrence, Kans.:

On July 16, 1885, I relieved Superintendent James Marvin, D. D., resigned, and refer to his able report (page 228, Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1885) for the history, description of the public property, and condition of the institution at that time.

The present superintendent takes pleasure in expressing obligations to his predecessor for the large amount of work done in the organization of the school, and the initiatives taken under very discouraging circumstances to make Haskell Institute a prominent factor in the solution of the Indian educational problem.

Owing to the absence of many pupils at their homes during vacation, only from 180 to 200 pupils were present during the months of July, August, and part of September, reducing the general average for the year to 310 $\frac{1}{2}$, while the whole number of different pupils who have attended the school one month or more during the year was 434, viz, 313 males and 121 females.

Thirty-one tribes were represented, viz: Apache, Arapaho, Cheyenne, Cherokee, Chippewa, Comanche, Caddo, Delaware, Iowa, Kiowa, Kickapoo, Kaw, Mojave, Muncie, Modoc, Miami, New York, Omaha, Ottawa, Osage, Pawnee, Pottawatomie, Ponca, Peoria, Quapaw, Seneca, Sac and Fox, Seminole, Shawnee, Sioux, Wyandotte.

The preponderance of attendance was from the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes, about 150, the Osages following with about 40.

ADDITIONS TO BUILDINGS.

A new hospital building has been erected at a cost, with cistern, of \$2,930. This building is two stories in height, and contains hospital facilities for from 25 to 30 patients, besides the necessary dining-rooms, closets, &c., for male and female patients, a physician's office and dispensary, kitchen, and store-room. It is estimated that a reduction of fully 50 per cent. has taken place in the sick-roll and in the time patients were under the physician's charge since the sick were placed in a separate building, and the hygienic condition of the dormitories was thereby improved.

The former laundry has been removed and trebled in size, cattle and wagon sheds have been added to the farm establishment, and a few needed smaller outbuildings have been erected at an expense for all of about \$835 for material, the labor having been furnished by the Indian pupils. Further improvements in the buildings consist in a thorough repair of broken plastering; in whitewashing and painting; in the addition of doors, cupboards, &c.; in a system of lighting by large tubular hanging lanterns; in providing for a better subventilation by the addition of a number of stone ventilators; in provision for the extinguishing of fire, consisting in shelves of buckets filled with water, racks filled with hand fire-grenades, and suspended axes on each floor; in providing the combined boiler-house and coal-storage with an oaken floor, &c.

THE GROUNDS.

These comprise about 10 acres immediately surrounding the buildings and were left in the usual barren condition succeeding the erection of large stone structures. During the year the larger portion of these grounds has been graded by the filling in with many hundreds of cart loads of earth removed from the piles left by the excavation of the boiler house and elsewhere. The plots have been seeded in grass and surrounded by protecting wires. All trees not rooted during the preceding year have been removed, replaced by new ones, and about 130 additional trees have been planted. Offensive structures in rear of the main line of buildings have been removed, drains for waste water, &c., have been opened, a system of removal of kitchen slops, &c., has been perfected, benches have been placed in the grounds, and suitable playgrounds for the boys and the girls have been provided.

THE FARM.

The farm establishment has received considerable attention during the year. The land comprises—

	Acres.
Of paddocks and yards.....	10
Of arable and cultivated land.....	42
Of swale and ravines.....	8
Of upland meadows and pasture.....	30
Of wet pasture, nearly a swamp.....	180
	270
And 10 acres of grounds, &c.....	10
	280

The best possible use has been made of this unfavorable division of the land attached to the institution. The arable land was placed in corn, oats, potatoes, and millet, with a vegetable garden of 12 acres for the cultivation of all vegetables suitable to this climate, for which purpose also a series of a dozen three-sash hot-beds were provided. For result of this industry I respectfully refer to statistical report herewith attached.

A rearrangement of the lower portion of the barn, erection of sheds for wagons and cattle, the replacing of the old sliding boards by sixteen new hinged gates, the repair of the old fencing, and the making of a large amount of new division fencing, the whitewashing of all this fencing, the making of three farm bridges and two covered culverts, the grading of walks, &c., the making of new watering troughs for the stock, has been some of the farm work of the year. Over a quarter of a mile of main road leading to the institution has been graded and placed in excellent order by the filling up of a deep water gully in the middle of the road and by the culverting of a water course and the grading of the approaches to same. For stock belonging to school, amount and kind of crops raised, I refer to statistical report herewith attached.

INSTRUCTION.

During the year the object of the school has been steadily kept in view, viz, to make Haskell a thorough Indian industrial school. The industrial features of the education of the pupils have been made prominent, and every pupil of suitable age is enrolled in some one of the industrial details, a choice being permitted, but detail assigned when no wish is expressed. Even the little girls and boys of the preparatory department attend to their rooms and halls, learn to sew, and are encouraged to assist in suitable work of the older pupils.

To this industrial work are added the studies of the school-room, but the latter are confined to such primary subjects as may suffice for the after life of the farmers, mechanics, and herdsmen, the probable avocations of the larger portion of the pupils. Extension beyond a grammar-school course is deferred, if such extension is to be deemed desirable, and to be the work of institutions supported by the Government. The duties of each pupil comprise daily 4 hours of work on an industrial detail, 2½ hours of study and recitation in the school room, 1 hour of evening study, with an omission of school-room work and evening study hour on Saturdays. A reduction of school-room work to 1½ hours daily is made during the summer, and during the hot weather there is an entire suspension of school work for those on the farm, garden, and several other details. For enumeration of industries I refer to the statistical report herewith attached.

DISCIPLINE.

It was deemed necessary to establish during the year a stricter system of discipline than heretofore prevailed. A cadet battalion organization of five companies broke up the tribal associations. Size of cadets, and not their tribal relations, determining now place in dormitory and mess hall, also necessitates a more frequent recourse to the English language as a common medium, by bringing pupils of different tribes into closer contact. A better supervision of the pupils in dormitories, on playgrounds, &c., was also secured through the agency of the cadet officers attached to such an organization.

Whilst the vicinity of the town of Lawrence must expose pupils to temptations, culminating in breaches of order and consequent necessary enforcement of discipline, yet the cases are comparatively rare, and a dissatisfied, unwilling spirit, leading last year not infrequently to cases of disobedience whilst working under the subordinates of the institution and requiring the interference of the superintendent, has been replaced by a state of affairs which has rendered such interference infrequent. The superintendent, however, does not claim this improvement as solely the consequence of a stricter and more uniformly enforced system of discipline, but to the fact that the pupils have a better understanding of their relation to the institution and its aims in their behalf and have learned to be interested in their work.

MORALITY.

A far higher standard of morality has also been observable amongst boys and girls, as shown by the voluntary return of lost moneys and valuables found and restored by pupils, by the lesser occurrence of thefts, and by increased modesty in language and in conduct. The seeds of Divine truth carefully planted and attended to by the worthy former superintendent have produced fruit during this year and a strong religious sentiment began to manifest itself. Calling in to assist in a two weeks' protracted meeting the clergymen of the Episcopal, Baptist, Congregational, and Methodist churches of Lawrence, these gentlemen administered the sacrament of baptism

to 130 of the pupils of the institution and admitted to the Lord's table on the succeeding Sabbath nearly 200, a number of pupils having been attached to churches before, but presumably then for the first time realizing the importance of the step they were taking. A well-organized Sunday-school attended by all the pupils of the institution, religious services on each Sabbath morning, varied sometimes by an attendance at the Lawrence churches, one company and detail of girls to each church, a bi-weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday nights and some three or four volunteer prayer meetings of the pupils on Sunday evenings, tend to impress deeper and to keep alive the religious work so happily begun.

PROGRESS.

The superintendent can confidently express his opinion that the education as presented to the Indian people by Haskell Institute is appreciated by them and is bearing fruit. No difficulty seemed to meet the efforts to increase the number of pupils during the year to a maximum, and the first fruits of a completed course of study were sent out in a young Peoria Indian fully competent to take a place as assistant engineer on steam apparatus, a fair workman in shop, and possessing a good grammar-school education.

Amongst the items that have received especial attention was the preparing in the seamstress and tailor's shops of suitable supplies of summer and winter clothing; greater care in the inspection of the food and preparation of same according to a bill of fare offering the greatest variety obtainable from the regular rations, and extra garden and field supplies; the arrangements for the better keeping and issue of the stores; whilst a flag-staff for the school building cupola, new platforms to the pumps, a new cart, a new wagon, sloop platform, and sloop cart picket fence for front grounds, &c., are some of the minor conveniences which the labor of the students has added to the institution during the year.

THE HAWORTH COLLECTION OF INDIAN CURIOSITIES.

This excellent collection of over one hundred articles of Indian manufacture and skill, and in some instances of historic value, made by the late Major Haworth, superintendent of Indian schools, was placed by his daughter in the keeping of the institution, and now fills two large glass cases in the chapel, affording much instructive information to visitors, and being a source of continued interest to the pupils.

PORTRAITS FOR THE CHAPEL.

Through the efforts of the employes serving under Doctor Marvin and other friends, the portrait of the late Major Haworth, superintendent of Indian schools, the late Hon. D. C. Haskell, M. C., and chairman of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, and of the Rev. James Marvin, D. D., late superintendent of Haskell Institute, were obtained, handsomely gilt framed, and placed in prominent positions in the chapel, thus perpetuating the memory of these friends of Indian education.

PRESENTATION OF A STEREOPTICON.

The courtesy of Capt. R. H. Pratt, superintendent of Carlisle Indian Industrial School, placed at the disposition of Haskell a duplicate stereopticon with a number of slides. The present of these appliances for entertainment during a winter's evening was much appreciated and repeatedly used.

CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATION.

I report the liberality of the Congress of the United States in adding to the increased regular appropriation for Haskell Institute (\$5,000, for repairs, &c.) the sum of \$58,000 for its completion and the purchase of additional land, the present capacity being for 325 pupils, with a possible crowding in of 350 pupils. This liberal appropriation will permit the carrying out of the original intention of placing Haskell's minimum capacity at 500 pupils. The contemplated expenditure of this appropriation provides for—

- (1) An increased water supply and engine.
- (2) A separate mess-hall building and kitchen.
- (3) A separate storage building.
- (4) A corn crib, wagon shed, tool and implement house, cattle sheds, piggery, and poultry house on the farm.
- (5) A small conservatory for flowers, with a root house for the storage of potatoes, cabbage, &c.

- (6) One superintendent's and three employes' cottages.
- (7) A gymnasium for the boys.
- (8) An engineer's shop, one shop for carpenters and woodworkers, one shop for harness-makers, and one shed for stone-cutters and masons.
- (9) A steam laundry in connection with the present boiler-house.
- (10) An extension of the hospital on the plan furnished by the Indian Office, and only in part carried out on account of want of funds.
- (11) Four additional dormitories, each of a capacity for 50 pupils.
- (12) The purchase of at least 40 acres of additional land.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Whilst claiming no undue credit for the work done during the past year, as shown by the foregoing report, necessarily containing only the main points of a line of improvements extending into every department of the service here, the superintendent feels sure that no discredit has been incurred, and that Haskell Institute can at any time submit to a fair, unbiased inspection, presenting few features of the merely ornamental, but many points of interest of a practical kind in the solution of an educational problem that bids fair to substitute the implements of husbandry and the trades for the Indian's bow, arrow, and scalping knife; that seems destined to exchange the rude wigwam with its scanty trophies of the chase for the homestead cabin and its stored fruits of honest labor, and to place in the hands of the former savage the highest emblem of civilization—a free man's vote.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARTHUR GRABOWSKII,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Genoa, Nebr., September 15, 1886.

SIR: In accordance with office instructions, I herewith submit my first annual report of this school. In September, 1885, I entered upon my duties here, relieving Col. Samuel F. Tappan, who had been in charge of the institution since its opening, February, 1884. This represents the commencement of the school as it is known today, although the farm and part of the building was in an early day part of the Pawnee Reservation.

Up to this date the total number enrolled has been 216. Of this number 123 were present when the school was committed to my care. At present there is an attendance of 155, being 5 more than the quota. The various tribes represented are Sioux, Winnebagoes, Omahas, Poncas, Arickarees, and Mandans. The different proportion of each, as well as the several changes which have taken place during the year, is plainly set forth in the following tabular statement:

Tribes.	Present during the year.		Arrived in the year.		Returned in the year.		Died in the year.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Sioux:								
Yankton	4	9	2	4	1	1		
Rose Bud	74	22	2	5	2		1	
Pine Ridge	2	2	1					
Omahas	5	11	5	8			3	
Winnebagoes	17	9	4	6	3	1		
Poncas	5	1	4		1			
Arickarees	2	2	2	2				
Mandans	1		1					
Total	110	56	21	25	7	5	1	

Of the above number stated as returning home, 2 were allowed to depart for the purpose of assuming positions as teachers in the agency schools, one at the Omaha boarding school and the other at the Winnebago boarding school. Both were good scholars, had shown during their course here aptness in their studies, and gave promise of becoming leaders among their own for better ways.

BUILDINGS.

The school buildings are situated in the southwest corner of the school farm, within easy access of the village of Genoa. The building proper is of brick and consists of one main structure with a wing at either end, the former being about 110 feet by 40 feet, and each of the latter 80 feet by 20 feet. The entire lot are arranged with basement plan, having two stories above and attic. The boys occupy the east wing and the girls the west, while the school-room, dining-room, store-room, sewing-room, and officers' apartments take up the center or main portion. The other buildings, in addition to outhouses and sheds, consist of one large storehouse, one building 40 by 20 feet, two story, farmer's house and stable. The laundry hardly deserves the name, being but a poor log structure, erected nearly forty years ago. The same may almost be said of the stable, thus making the needs of the school in this direction something imperative. It will absolutely be necessary to make repairs in the former building before it can be used another winter.

FARM.

The farm comprises 320 acres, and is of a rich, fertile soil, and may justly be regarded as a most valuable acquisition. Were this school possessed of another half section, the scope for fulfilling its mission would be increased tenfold. The present land is divided as follows:

	Acres.
Strip taken out by Union Pacific Railroad	13
Portions occupied by buildings, stable room, and hog lots.....	12
Unbroken and grazing ground.....	12
Meadow	40
Pasture.....	40
Under immediate cultivation.....	203

Of the pasture under cultivation the greater part has been sown to small grain, and planted with corn, except some twenty acres reserved for garden purposes. At this writing it is impossible to estimate with any degree of certainty the yield of either small grain or corn. Last year some 1,400 bushels of wheat, 200 of oats, and 3,000 of corn were garnered. Everything thus far favors equally as generous a yield. Strenuous efforts were made to make the garden a chief feature. Of cabbage, tomatoes, peas, beans, beets, onions, radishes, pumpkins, squash, parsnips, sweet corn, potatoes, and melons, both water and musk, the children have had an abundance. Not only has it served to largely decrease the cost of living, but added most materially towards securing a better state of health among the children. Every meal they have enjoyed, and their improved physical condition is strong evidence of the wisdom of the course pursued, as well as the wholesome results arising from a change of diet.

A gratifying fact connected with the work referred to, both farm and garden, is that, with the exception of the assistance and supervision of the school farmer, all has been done by the boys of the school. This includes and takes in from the turning of the first furrow in the spring to the harvesting, hauling, and gathering of the grain and vegetables. It should further be added to the credit of the boys, as well as good name of the institution, that their labor and its results gained for the school the name of having the cleanest and best kept farm and garden in the county.

SCHOOL STOCK.

For a school of this size, the stock is not sufficient. We have five head of horses and two mules. The cattle, including calves and yearlings, number thirty-three, while the hogs run up to about one hundred and thirty. Fortunate has been our lot in raising and caring for the stock. But one loss has occurred among the cattle, and none to speak of among the hogs. On the other hand, farmers in close proximity have lost their entire lot. To our success and escape in this respect we attribute the care and judgment exercised in pasturing and feeding. Last winter we butchered quite a number of hogs, and, by careful estimate, each animal netted school some \$15, the saving of meat and the lard obtained being considered. The change of table fare was also beneficial to the school, and a source of gratification to the children.

CARPENTRY.

The school has had a carpenter among its employes, and, in view of the vast amount of work required in repairing and erecting of buildings, the trade has proved a most valuable source of instruction. From six to eight boys have been regularly detailed to the charge of the carpenter, some of whom have become quite proficient, being capable of carrying through and managing various pieces of work without direction

Not being provided with other industries, or rather the facilities for conducting them, several of the boys have been sent to the village, where places were secured for them. Those in the harness shop have done remarkably well and given satisfaction. Those placed at the shoe and blacksmith's shop have not been there as long as the former, but all showing interest in their work, and eventually will prove good workmen. A place was secured for one at the printing office. He is making progress, and already can hold his own with some of the white employés who have had more experience. In all the cases referred to, I believe the work thus far justifies the experiment and in time to come will prove productive of much good.

SCHOOL ROOM.

The success of all institutions of this character must depend largely upon the happy combination of study and work. To bring out fully the capabilities of the Indian, efforts toward developing the mental powers must be made. With this idea, a prominent feature of the work has been in school work, and earnest endeavors have been put forward to push the same to the front. In this respect, much encouragement has been felt by the interest manifested and aptness shown, the combined influence of which has marked the year as one of special progress. For the perfecting of the system, the school has been divided according to the capabilities and class-standing of the children, rather than their age and size. The plan has proved thus far a success, and resulted in a friendly contest among all to excel.

HOUSE WORK.

This has been particularly under the care of the matron and cook. Each month the detail for work in the various departments connected with household duties and kitchen employment has been changed, thus affording the girls a more extended field for improvement as well as repeated opportunities to become acquainted with and accustomed to the different kinds of works and cares which cannot be separated from the responsibilities of a home. Owing to the very poor laundry facilities, the greater part of the washing has been done by the boys. This has been a matter of necessity and not choice, as the fact itself was certainly depriving the girls of one of the most essential parts of their position. However, the present building is not fit for any woman to work in, and the inconveniences and hardships surely there to be encountered can more easily be endured by the boys. With this exception, the girls have done all other work that consistently and properly belongs to their lot as women. They have assisted in kitchen and dining-room duties, and also cared for the dormitories on their side of the house. Generally, a desire has been shown to improve their opportunities and to display, in their own way, a spirit to feel and border on independence. This has been particularly noticeable on the part of the older ones, who, at times, have been detailed to superintend the work of the departments.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

The children's health, as a rule, has been most excellent. In a body as large as the number here some sickness must occur. However, no contagious or severe disease has broken out among the children. From time to time, cases of sore eyes have troubled the school, but, with one or two exceptions, they have been of mild type, and few in number compared with the earlier history of the school. Much of the decrease of the disease in this respect may be attributed to the care exercised by those who have had the general oversight of the children. Basins with numbers have been arranged, together with a separate towel for those suffering with this trouble, thereby preventing to a great extent any spreading or general outbreak among the pupils. At this writing there are one or two isolated cases, otherwise the school is free from sickness, not a child being in either girls' or boys' hospital.

One has died during the year, being a victim to that dread disease so prevalent among the Indians—consumption.

Our good fortune so far as the health of the children is involved is due greatly to the location of the school, accompanied by a most persistent and determined effort to keep the children clean and buildings free from dirt and filth. In this, more inconvenience is experienced than can possibly be described. No drainage or sewerage system is connected with the building. All water for whatever purposes is brought into the building by bucket or tub, and in the same manner must it be carried out. Sufficient means are not and cannot, with the present arrangements, be provided for bathing purposes; wash-tubs are used, and the water heated in a small boiler. With such inconveniences it is almost impossible to keep the children clean and healthy.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The above represents in a fair way the condition of this school. I have attached hereto, somewhat in detail, a report from several of the departments. There is also attached a statement of the improvements for the past year, as well as a tabular memorandum of farm products. Each one of these is marked, respectively, Exhibit A, B, C, &c. They all give evidence of work and interest in the duty undertaken.

In closing it may be permitted me to offer a few suggestions. It cannot be denied but that the work of the year has offered much encouragement. The school, in spite of its manifold inconveniences and lack of room, has more than held its own. Untiring efforts have been made to do the most possible with the means at our command. As a reward, or rather a hard-earned satisfaction, the feeling is ours that the children with us are contented. They have shown interest in their duties, and not the slightest disposition to run away. Our aim has been to enforce order and discipline through the kinder instincts of humanity and natural feeling rather than by brute force. The process may not have the merit of speed, but when attained it is doubly sure and many fold more lasting. We have again sought to obtain, as far as possible, the particular inclinations of each child, with a view to place him, or her, at such work as would be not only most congenial to the mental inclinations, but best suited to their temperament and future success. For this reason, our detail in many respects remains the same each month, thereby securing the result referred to and carrying into effect that principle "that practice makes perfect."

This, though, tells but of our efforts. The fact of our needs still remains. One year's work, made up of hard work and careful economy, has removed us not a little from the statement of ex-Superintendent Oberly, when he said, that "this institution needed everything which an institution of this character needs." The opening has been made, the foundation laid, and the day has yet to come which shall beg the work to go on. As for locations and surroundings, no better place could scarcely be found; not too far removed, nor in too close proximity to the reservations, it has the advantage of making the Indian reconciled to the absence of his child, and yet not permit of too frequent visits to the school. Possessing a remarkably even temperature of climate, the children experience but little difficulty in becoming acclimated.

With such advantages no just reason exists why every facility should not be offered towards placing the school in such a position that all expected may be realized. Numbers are not so much as proper and just means to provide for educating and civilizing those already secured. It is my idea that it is far better to send back among their own people a small number properly and fairly educated, imbued with a bold determined spirit to be independent, hold their own, and bring the many to their level, rather than possessed of lagging, spiritless will, poorly prepared, and illy taught, to drop back into their former life and earlier customs and habits.

To accomplish this an institution must be provided with such facilities and surroundings as will make the Indian children better; that which shows to them, even if it be but a part, or even a thought, of this previous mode of living is of little benefit. Kindly, yet unhesitatingly, must those things be consigned to the past. By the help afforded them, they have stepped out and chosen other ways to live; they must therefore be made to feel, and if possible realize, that those other ways are better and truer ways. This cannot be brought about by leaving them all the inconveniences of a savage man's ways. Cleanliness must be made a prominent feature, not only of room, hallways, and dormitories, but also of body and personal appearance. Towards this end efforts most strenuous are being made. In addition to this there should be brought to the minds of the children the idea that they are something more than mere living, breathing creatures, only to go through this world with the thoughts of a day. Their surroundings must not be merely temporary expedients serving the purposes of the hour and not of time, or of mercenary ends, or selfish ambition, but they must be imbued with a real determined will to honestly labor to better the child's condition. Interest must be taken and manifested in their welfare and advancement. Some degree of social spirit and personal claim must enter into the life of each child. An Indian who wears white man's clothes and can repair harness, or wagon, or shoe, has but half learned his part, unless into that whole lesson he throws the happy union of unflinching will and devotion to do so because that way is the best and truest. We believe the instilling of such ideas will in a short time show good results.

In bringing this, my report, to a close, I desire most respectfully to suggest the difference existing between a school of this character and an agency. It is impossible to properly conduct and care for the school or property, unless more freedom is given the superintendent to make open market purchases. At least \$500 should be set aside each quarter for contingent expenses. In this matter I trust some change of rule may be made.

Our work has been a difficult one, but we are all working harmoniously together. I desire to acknowledge the unqualified support I have had from my present corps of employes.

With grateful appreciation of the consideration shown the work here, and sincere thanks for courtesies extended by your office,

I remain, with marked respect, your obedient servant,

HORACE R. CHASE,
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Report of Physician.

H. R. CHASE, *Superintendent:*

I have the honor to submit the following statements concerning the health of the pupils of the "Genoa Indian Industrial School" at the present time and during the last three months. But four cases of a serious nature have come under my care since I took charge of the school, all of which were tuberculous in character. One died, two were sent back to their homes on the reservation, and one, a little orphan girl, was sent to a hospital for incurable children at Omaha, Nebr. The present health of the school is good. Aside from slight ailments the prevailing malady is conjunctivitis and corneal complications, but none have yet arisen that were not amenable to treatment or promise recovery. A very great many bear evidence of an hereditary taint of scrofula and syphilis, but by the enforcement of regular habits, a careful dietary and observance of hygienic rules, and the use of approved remedies we hope to subdue and possibly eradicate.

I must say, however, that our facilities for the observance of hygienic requirements are far from what they should be. Our water supply comes from two wells, and is raised by two rickety old pumps that are often out of repair, and the water has to be carried in buckets or tubs to all parts of the building, or wherever needed. Our facilities for heating water for bathing purposes would be meager for a family of a dozen children, and hence you will readily see is entirely inadequate for 150 persons.

Our dormitories are also overcrowded. A computation shows that only 250 cubic feet of space is allowed for each pupil, with no provision for ventilation at all aside from the windows. During the summer months it does not make a material difference, but during the winter I fear it will prove very detrimental to good health and its preservation.

The Genoa school is well located and in an extremely healthy locality. It is in the latitude and almost in sight of the Winnebago and Omaha Agency and only one day's ride by rail from the Colorado and Wyoming Agencies. Believing that good health is the first requisite for the success of an institution of this kind, we feel that every facility for attaining it and preserving it is worthy of due consideration. We would recommend our school, therefore, to your careful consideration, and our wants and needs to your considerate judgment.

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD C. McMILLEN,
Physician.

GENOA, NEBR., *September 15, 1886.*

Report of Teacher.

This year has been one of great advancement in our school, partly owing to the improvements in and around the building, and partly to the children having become better acquainted with their teachers and more often in their society. We have had an average attendance of about 150. Several returned home this summer, but their places have been filled by others. One of our boys who went home in July returned to the school in August, as he said he "was not accustomed now to live that way." Two of the girls are now teaching in the Government schools at their homes.

The beginning of the fall work was the classification of the school. We found it very difficult working with it unclassified, as last year. We have three grades, the primary, intermediate, and advanced.

What gave me last spring the greatest anxiety was the lack of order. They have greatly improved in this during the last four months, and seem now to understand where strict order is necessary and where they can have a social, pleasant time.

We have evening services every night at seven o'clock. The smaller children are then excused while the older ones, since the 1st of September, have a study hour.

This was new to them, and at first difficult. But it is growing easier for them, and it is teaching them to study and depend more upon themselves. Monday evening half an hour is given to a singing lesson, and two Friday evenings—each month we have exercises consisting of compositions, recitations, singing, &c. Upon the other two Friday evenings of the month the boys and girls meet socially in the assembly room.

The last year the teachers have visited more with the children, and have entered into their amusements, and have found that, although giving them little time to themselves, they have been amply repaid. The children speak more and better English, and have grown more gentle and polite. Treating them as friends has a great refining influence upon all.

We hope to obtain some story-books and pictorial papers for our boys and girls to read. They enjoy them thoroughly, and I am sure that it will broaden their views of life and give them a greater desire to live and be "like a white man."

BESSIE M. JOHNSTON,
Principal Teacher.

Report of Seamstress.

GENOA, NEBR., September 15, 1886.

HORACE R. CHASE, *Superintendent:*

SIR: In presenting this, my first report of the sewing department connected with the Genoa Industrial School, I will say that when I entered upon my duties in January last I found a great work to be done, as the children were not sufficiently clothed, and it seemed almost impossible for one person, without an assistant, to make much headway.

There were then 47 girls placed under my charge; half of this number attended school in the morning and sewed in the afternoon. Vice versa, those who attended sewing-room in the morning were expected to be in school the other half day. In this way a pleasant change was given to the girls and thus prevented either duties from becoming irksome to them. As the days went by, we began to get out of the rut, so to speak, and found that every month showed an increase of garments issued. The girls seemed to take a more personal interest in their work, and showed a step of advancement by apparently seeing the necessity of more earnest efforts on their part, in replenishing their wardrobes, and in manifesting a desire to appear in better clothes. One feature in particular was noticeable—an effort by many of them to have a change in the evening from their working dress, and an attempt to present themselves in the school-room or at evening service in a more neat and tidy condition. All these trifles helped to show a tendency towards more civilization and refinement. Two of the children have been returned to their homes, and others have been added to our number. Out of 53 we now have 30 capable girls. They do all of the sewing for themselves and for the small boys, and the mending and repairing for the whole school. Many of them are able to cut and fit their own dresses, and I find them very capable and apt. They surprise me by their quickness in learning, which, when you consider from what depths of degradation they have been taken, is quite remarkable, I think. We also have a class of ten or twelve little ones who darn the stockings and sew carpet-rags. They have succeeded finely in the latter work, supplying the dormitories and other rooms with rugs, improving the appearance of the school vastly, as well as cultivating habits of industry and economy.

While I speak of the girls as doing their best in making their own clothes and in repairing for all, I must add that it is more than can be expected of them to supply the place of an experienced person in the making of coats, pants, and vests in a satisfactory manner, and this leads me to dwell upon one great deficiency in this department—the want of an experienced tailor to furnish the larger boys with necessary uniforms and other clothing, and also to teach many of them a useful trade which might be of such valuable service to them in after life.

In September of this year an assistant was appointed in the sewing-room. She is an Indian girl, one of the former pupils, and is in every way most capable of filling the position.

The number of garments made since January is nearly one thousand.

We trust that the coming months will show a still greater improvement in this department, and that the lessons of patience and industry taught the children will not be lost upon them, but that they will be helped by them to live respectable and useful lives.

Respectfully,

GERTRUDE PARTON,
Seamstress.

*Report of Matron.*GENOA, NEBR., *September 15, 1886.*

Superintendent H. R. CHASE :

SIR: When I accepted the position of matron, last December, 48 girls were placed under my care, of which 4 have been returned to their homes on account of poor health, and 1, who had no home, admitted to the children's hospital in Omaha, through the influence of Mrs. Clarkson. But others have been received from time to time, so at present they number 53, all in good health.

The first few months were very discouraging. The girls, with but few exceptions, had no ambition beyond eating and sleeping. Honor in doing their work or obeying the rules seemed unknown, and they exercised their ingenuity principally in evading obedience wherever it was possible. But the few conscientious girls were a great help, and one by one the others evinced a desire to "be trusted," and responded to trust so readily that it is not now an uncommon thing to hear them voluntarily confess, "Miss Mayo, I did what you told me not; I am sorry"—while the improvement in their work is very marked, and white visitors would be surprised, and perhaps a little ashamed, to hear the "Indian girls'" comments when they forget to take off their hats in the building or discolor the floor with superfluous tobacco juice.

The greatest difficulties we have now to contend with are their reluctance to speak English, their disposition to appropriate each other's property, and, more than all, their perfect willingness, and even anxiety, to have everything done for them "as a right," not seeming to realize any necessity on their part for self-help.

The only thing that gives them any practical idea of the value or use of money is their quarterly pay. Of course much of it is spent foolishly and at once, but many are beginning to make calculations as to the most economical way of buying their things, to make the money go as far as possible. If some arrangement could be made by which each girl would be allowed "so much" for her clothes, and let her have a voice in the selection (under control), it would be of the greatest benefit.

The system of work in every department is too "wholesale" to make practical housekeepers of any of them. Making a dozen beds and cleaning a dormitory does not teach them to make a room attractive and homelike, as it would if each two, or even four, girls could have a room that would be their own to beautify and keep in order. Cooking two or three articles in great quantities will never teach them to supply a family with a pleasant and healthy variety of food, nicely cooked. The Indian girls have not enough natural ingenuity to improvise "anything" a little different from what they are taught, and to make a success of housekeeping on their reservations they must learn the routine almost mechanically, exactly as they will have to practice it, in small buildings, where every little detail can be taught them in order. One month in sole charge of a small house and family would teach them more "homekeeping" than a year's "wholesale" work in a large one.

Three or four little cottages, plainly furnished, would be sufficient here to give each girl a fair, practical idea of what is expected of her in her own home. Here she could entirely provide for five or six boys and girls detailed to her care. The same rations furnished her could be cooked in a variety of ways for a small family that are impossible in large quantities. They must be taught how to bear responsibilities, and many are far enough advanced to take great pride in learning to apply the lessons taught here, and they can only learn by practical demonstration, where each girl can be made to feel that for the time she is ruler over all, and must rule wisely.

JOSEPHINE C. MAYO,
Matron.

Statement of buildings erected and repairs, etc., made at Genoa Indian Industrial School since September 14, 1885.

One storehouse for supplies, 12 by 24 by 83, lined with tin from old kerosene-oil cans, and perfectly rat and mouse tight; one partition for same, room 6 by 12 feet, for kerosene oil.

One storeroom made in attic for supplies, 24 by 13, coiled and with proper shelving.

One storeroom for supplies in attic, 24 by 19, coiled, and with necessary hooks.

One farm-house, made by moving and changing carpenter shop, 1½ stories high, 20 by 30; seven partitions made and one pair stairs; brick foundation; good cellar; kitchen added, 10 by 14, 10 feet high; four rooms, pantry, and attic in building as completed.

One coal-shed, 12 by 32, one story, with partition for kindling-wood, 8 by 12.

One granary, 12 by 14 by 8, put up roughly for temporary use.

Two cisterns, brick and cement, capacity 300 barrels each.

One well-house, 6 by 6 and 7 feet high.

One fence, open board, 182 feet long, five boards high, capped.

- One fence, tight board, 260 feet long, 5 feet high.
 Five privies; two 8 by 20 by 8, with 11-foot vaults; three 6 by 8 by 6.
 One picket fence in front of buildings, 1,257 feet long, 5 feet high.
 Sidewalks: 567 feet, 2 feet 4 inches wide; 87 feet, 4 feet wide; 217 feet, 2 feet wide; 300 feet, 2½ feet wide.
 Twenty-four lockers, 3½ feet wide, 14 inches deep, and 6 feet high, with two drawers and four shelves, including a place to hang coats, pants, &c.; partition in center 12 inches in depth; tight top.
 One cupboard under stairway, 4 by 14, for storing articles to be condemned.
 One cupboard under stairway, 3 by 8, for coal.
 One case for holding supplies, clothing, &c., for occasional issues, 15½ by 2½ by 10; proper shelving, doors, locks, &c.
 One cupboard for bread, 1 by 5 by 6; holds 150 loaves.
 One cupboard for pans, 2 feet wide, 4 feet high, 16 inches deep; will hold 30 dish-pans.
 One flour-bin, 2½ by 3½ by 7; holds 1,500 pounds flour.
 Eleven boxes for rations for issue, 1 by 1½ by 2½, with lids and locks.
 One broom and mop closet, 1 by 6 by 7.
 One boot-blacking stand, 4 feet in diameter, 18 inches high.
 Raised flooring laid in boys' wash-room, 4 feet wide by 48 feet long, and sinks repaired.
 Three dormitories painted, kalsomined, and renovated.
 Two rooms fitted up for hospital and dispensary, painted, kalsomined, &c.
 Seven rooms painted and papered.
 One dozen chandeliers made at blacksmith's, at cost of \$6, and put in dormitories and school-rooms, doing away with the bracket-lamps and making it much safer and very much better lighted.
 One entrance way made to west wing, of stone, brick, and mortar.
 Main building roof shingled, 66 feet by 110 feet.
 A large amount of grading and leveling the grounds, to prevent water running into the basement, has also been done.
 Three ranges reset with brick and mortar foundation; three new doors put in and several repaired.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
 Salem, Oreg., September 20, 1886.

SIR: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to submit my first annual report of this school. On the 1st day of October, 1885, I relieved Dr. W. V. Coffin and assumed the duties of superintendent of the then "Forest Grove Indian Training School."

I found the school divided into two branches, one at Forest Grove and the other at Chemawa, 5 miles north of Salem. This branch of the school had been removed to this locality by my predecessor, to take charge of and clear the site for the new buildings then under contract and in course of construction. The scholars were crowded together in crude shanties and shake-houses erected by the Indian boys for mere temporary quarters, but, owing to the delay in completing and furnishing the new buildings, we were compelled to winter in these buildings. It was with difficulty we managed to keep the school together and maintain proper order and discipline during the cold, rainy, and inclement weather. The branch of the school remaining at Forest Grove was in reasonably comfortable quarters, and passed through the winter nicely. On the 3d day of April we all moved into our new and commodious buildings, since which time our condition has been most pleasant and our school work much better.

In many respects I think this year's work the most important of any in the history of the school. There have been erected and completed three excellent buildings, viz, First, one dormitory for the girls, including sleeping apartments, kitchen, and dining-room, sitting and music room for the girls, and parlor and six rooms for the employes; second, one boy's dormitory, including sleeping apartments, sitting-room, and eight rooms for employes; third, the main or central building, which embraces the chapel and school-rooms. There have also been erected a brick boiler-house and steam apparatus, by which all the buildings are heated; also water supply furnishing the entire school with hot and cold water. The Indian boys, under the instruction of the carpenter, have built and completed a good warehouse, mess-house, and three other small buildings, and now have in course of construction a building for offices, medical and sleeping apartments. The dormitories, chapel, and school building are all well furnished with new and substantial furniture, costing \$2,926.95. The three buildings were built under contract by Messrs. Southwick & Erb, at a cost of \$16,450. The boiler-house and heating apparatus were constructed by William Gardner & Co., under contract,

at a cost of \$4,616. The water-supply tank, frame, and fixtures were furnished by Dugan Brothers, at a cost of \$1,087, making a total cost of \$25,079.95.

SCHOOL WORK PROPER.

On taking charge I found the classes somewhat divided and disorganized, on account of the removal of a portion of some of the classes to this place and the leaving a portion at Forest Grove, and the scholars here had just returned from the hop fields. The school was reorganized as quickly as possible into five grades. During the year the children have generally worked and studied hard, and made as rapid advancement as could reasonably be expected. The fifth or graduating grade especially did themselves and the school credit, 19 of whom passed most excellent examinations. Several of the class on the final examination secured 100 per cent. in almost every branch of their studies.

This, the second graduating class of 19 pupils, those who passed the final examinations (7 girls and 12 boys), was sent out this year. The closing exercises were held in our new and commodious chapel on the 30th of June. These exercises were witnessed by a very large audience from Salem and vicinity. The people went away highly pleased. The graduating exercises, consisting of orations, essays, and declamations, were prepared by the pupils. This class was taught and graduated in the following branches, viz: United States history, geography, language, arithmetic, reading, writing, and spelling.

At the close of each quarter examinations were held in all the grades. At the close of the year's work the examinations were held for promotion, and the promotions from the lower grades were as follows: From the first grade, 27; from the second grade, 32; from the third grade, 31; from the fourth grade, 26. The fourth grade will take the place of the fifth the coming year, and with our increased facilities will doubtless advance more rapidly than did the class of 1886. The question of educating the Indian children is no longer an open one. They are as susceptible of improvement as others, and in time some of our best scholars are likely to be found among the Indians. Writing and geography are especially favorite studies, and are learned easily and rapidly.

THE FARM.

The tract of land called a farm is in embryo as yet. It was a heavy timbered piece of land, with most of the valuable timber removed before it was purchased for the school. I found about 5 acres of cleared land that was susceptible of cultivation. That was planted in potatoes, but the season has been very unfavorable to the growth of the crop. About 5 acres more of land have been cleared and planted in garden vegetables. Forty acres more have been partially cleared during the summer and the stumps mostly removed. Eighty acres have been slashed and partially cleared. It requires a great deal of labor to prepare this land for cultivation. It will take at least three years to make a respectable farm here. There have been about 4,000 rails made and 320 rods of fence built. No hay has been raised on the land and there has been but little pasture for the stock, but the boys and teams worked for the neighboring farmers, and have put up about 40 tons of straw hay and 3 tons of timothy. The boys on the farm are industrious and willing to work, but have little chance to accomplish much until the land is cleared or other land purchased.

The original tract of land embraced 171 acres. Since I came I have contracted and bought for the Government 85 acres more, and will pay for it with the labor of the scholars, who have earned money enough to pay the purchase price, \$1,500, by picking hops, in less than three weeks' time, but I think it best to pay the children one-half of the money they have earned, and apply the other half as a payment on the land, and complete the payment for the land next year.

THE SHOE-SHOP.

There has been an average of 8 boys at one time at work in the shoe-shop for seven months, commencing with the month of October, 1885, and ending with the month of April, 1886. Only 3 of these boys had gained any knowledge of the trade previous to October, 1885. During the seven months there were 628 pairs of shoes made and 322 pairs of shoes repaired. The shoes that have been made compare very favorably with \$2 and \$3 shoes made in the custom shops of the country. The repairing was done in a very neat and workmanlike manner.

During the last three months of the fiscal year there have been but a very few pairs of shoes made, on account of the want of sole-leather; there being an average of only 2 boys at work in the shop during that time, doing mostly repairing. The school harness has been considerably repaired during the past year, but no new harness has been made.

THE BLACKSMITH-SHOP.

The blacksmith-shop, with 5 apprentices, has made—

1 buck-board	\$90 00
2 hand-carts	60 00
2 stump-pullers	6 00
Irons for boiler-house and oven	26 75
3 wood racks	35 00
2 hay-racks	30 00
2 wheelbarrows	15 00
1 desk	3 00
8 new wheels	48 00
Repairing work	290 00
Total	603 75

The blacksmith-shop is not able to make as good a showing as we had hoped it would, for the reason that it has been closed a part of the year, the instructor and his apprentices having much work to do outside of the shop.

CARPENTERING.

There has been an average of 10 Indian boys working in this department. They have built five houses and performed other labor and repairs to the value of \$2,000.

TIN-SHOP.

The work in this department has been mostly confined to repairing, plumbing, and taking charge of heating apparatus, boiler-house, and water supply. There has been good and valuable labor performed in this department, but little new ware manufactured, for want of stock and tools.

TAILORING.

The tailor shop, with an average working force of 5 girls and 1 boy, has made, since October 1, 1885—

Coats	94
Pairs of pants of all classes	257
Flannel drawers	290
Flannel shirts	291
Hickory shirts	277
Overalls, denims	92
Jumpers, denims	62
Calico shirts	6
Total	1,369

THE SEWING-ROOM.

The sewing-room, with an average working force of 4 girls, has made, since the 1st of October, 1885, 2,096 pieces of clothing and bedding. The girls in this department have improved very much during the year. Some of them are capable of doing almost all kinds of cutting and fitting.

THE LAUNDRY.

This branch of the service has been much improved during the past year. The Indian girls do nearly all the washing and ironing for the whole school. The work is hard, but the girls do it neatly, cheerfully, and well.

THE KITCHEN AND DINING-HALL.

There has been as much improvement in this department as in any connected with the school. The girls in this department cook the provisions for the whole school, and their kitchen and dining-hall are neat and well kept.

SANITARY.

The health of the scholars was generally as good as could be expected during the year, considering that they had to winter in shanties and crude buildings erected and fitted only for summer use. There were 510 cases treated by the physician, but of this number only 6 died in the school and 2 after returning home. The health of the scholars is now as good as it could possibly be, as there is not a single case of sickness, except a few chronic ones.

This school has averaged a fraction over 200 pupils the past year, representing 29 different tribes, scattered along the western coast from California to Alaska. The Alaska Indians are generally bright and quick to learn, and very tractable, and, in fact, the children from all the tribes seem kindly disposed to each other, and are generally obedient and well-disposed.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN LEE,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UNITED STATES INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Carlisle, Pa., August 21, 1886.

SIR: I transmit herewith the annual report for the seventh year of the history of the school.

The following table gives the population during the year beginning July 1, 1885, and ending June 30, 1886:

Tribes.	Connected with school at date of last report.		New pupils received.		Aggregate population during the year.	Returned to agencies.		Died.		Remaining at school.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Apaches	48	4			52			3		45	4	49
Arapahoes	16	9			25	6	4			10	5	15
Caddoes	1				1					1		1
Cheyennes	16	7	5		28	7	2			14	5	19
Chippewas	6	3	1		10	1				6	3	9
Comanches	6				6	1				5		5
Creeks	2	2	1		5	2	2			1		1
Crows	7	4			11					7	4	11
Gros Ventres	3				3					3		3
Iowas	2	1			3	1				1	1	2
Kaws	4				4					4		4
Keechies	1				1					1		1
Kiowas	3				6					3		3
Lipans	1	1			2					1	1	2
Menomonees	3				4	1				2		2
Miamis			1	2	3					1	2	3
Modocs	1		1	1	3					2	1	3
Navajos	6				6					6		6
Nez Percés	4	3			7			1		4	2	6
Omahas	18	4			22	4	2			14	2	16
Oneidas	2	3	20	19	44	2	2			20	20	40
Onondagas	1	2			3					1	2	3
Ottawas	2	3		1	6	1				1	4	5
Osages	45	13			58	45	13					
Pawnees	16	6			22	3				13	6	19
Peoria				1	1						1	1
Poncas	1	2			3	1	2					
Pueblos	49	40	20	10	129	9	15	2	3	58	41	99
Quspaws	1	1			2					1	1	2
Sacs and Foxes	1	1			2	1					1	1
Seminoles		2			2						2	2
Sonecas	3	1			4					3	1	4
Shoshones	2				2					2		2
Sioux, Rosebud	42	19	1		62	12	5	2		29	14	43
Sioux, Pine Ridge	21	6	10		37	11				20	6	26
Sioux, Sisseton			1	2	3					1	2	3
Stockbridges		1			1						1	1
Wichitas	4				4	2				2		2
Winnebagoes	5	6			11					5	6	11
Wyandottes	1	3	1	2	7					2	5	7
	344	150	62	48	604	110	47	7	4	289	147	436

The system of placing out in families and on farms was continued throughout the year, with the following result in numbers:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number in families at beginning of fiscal year.....	104	28	132
Number placed in families during fiscal year for longer or shorter periods....	124	38	162
Whole number in families during fiscal year	228	66	294

Failures: Boys, 16; girls, 1.

From which it will be seen we gave outing privileges to sixty more students during the year than we did in the year previous. I reiterate the advantages of this system, which have been fully stated in my previous reports. No one feature of our school work, nor, so far as I know, in any work for the Indians, exerts anywhere near the same power to bring forward the young Indians in English speaking and in the industries of civilized life; nor does any other system that I know of exert the same influence to overcome the Indians' prejudice against the whites and the prejudice of the whites against them, and beget within them so quickly desires to live civilized lives. The monthly reports which we require all persons, having our students, to make continue to show a very general appreciation and satisfaction in the character of our students and the services they render. Almost every student out from the school during the past year has received wages in proportion to their ability as compared with other labor classes. A very considerable number—more than half—have rendered full service and received full pay. The exceptions receiving no pay were only quite small boys and girls, out for summer homes.

Of fifty-two Apaches, part Chiricahuas, arriving at the school from San Carlos Agency in February, 1884, without knowledge of English or civilized habits, thirty-three were placed out in families for longer or shorter periods during the fiscal year. Only four failed to give satisfaction.

An incident of peculiar significance in the past year in connection with this Apache party was the running away of two of the young men, Cotton Balcatzat and Grasshopper. Grasshopper was represented as one of the most incorrigible young fellows in the party when they arrived. Agent Wilcox gave him a very bad name. In July, 1885, these two boys were punished for some offense by the denial of privileges to go out of the grounds and being compelled to do "police" duty. They ran away, and I did not hear of them for five months, when Grasshopper wrote from Central Missouri to one of his companions here. This coming to me, I instructed Dr. Given, the school physician, and his teacher, to write to him, and from that there has been a correspondence since. Grasshopper relates that they went as far as Saint Louis together, and there became separated and lost each other. He went into Central Missouri and hired out to a farmer, and has been there ever since. Correspondence with the postmaster and the man who has him informs us he is doing well. Grasshopper wrote me a few weeks ago, asking a ticket back, and to let him return to Carlisle; but I thought he had better work his way back the same as he went away, and so informed him. The other boy I have not heard from.

I regard this experience with the Apaches as an extreme test-case, and its success, added to all the others, warrants the assertion that nothing but the adoption and general use of some system of this kind is required to assimilate all the tribes into our body-politic within a short time.

An average of about ninety of our students who were out in families attended public school with white children during the winter—one, two, or three in a place. No evidences came to me but that the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed between our Indian pupils thus placed and their fellow pupils, and most of their teachers spoke in praise of their Indian pupils.

With these facts in view, I again, and for the seventh time, make use of my annual report to urge that the lines of Indian civilization and progress are to be found in opening the ways into civilization, and in encouraging the Indian to enter; and are not to be found in continuing the systems which segregate them from civilizing principles and opportunities. As slavery could only be possible and a success through keeping the negro ignorant and denying him all experience and knowledge outside of the system of slavery, so Indian life, with its ignorance, degradation, and savagery, together with its engrafted pauperizing reservation life and systems, is only possible by continuing the Indian in that life or remanding him inexorably to it. The Indian is not to be blamed for remaining an Indian when all the systems and practices, not only of his tribe, but of the Government, persist in Indianizing him in his education and experiences, any more than the young Anglo-Saxon deserves blame for growing

to be, a drunkard and gambler if he is born of drunken and gambling parents and raised only in such atmosphere; nor would the State and society relieve itself of responsibility by taking the young Anglo-Saxon from his drunken and gambling surroundings for a period of three or five years and placing him in an elevating, educating, and moral atmosphere until he had imbibed desires and capacity for a better and useful life, and then, through any sentiment whatsoever, consign him without recourse or escape back to the atmosphere of drunkards and gamblers. So far as I can see there is no good reason why the Indians should remain Indians and tribes, pensioners and disturbers of the public peace, blocking the way of civilization and commerce, any longer. No other people in the United States, nor who come to it, are driven back upon themselves or are compelled to remain foreigners and aliens in the land. Why should the Indians continue an exception?

General Sherman said, "The Indians are the enemies of civilization." General Sherman, or any other general, would seek to overcome an enemy by making him prolong his lines, scatter his forces, and then take him in detail. The poor generalship of civilization, in its attacks upon savagery, is shown in its methods of forcing its enemy to concentrate, and that prolongs the fight.

I have little hope of much success in elevating the Indians until the Indian is made an individual and worked upon as such with a view of incorporating him on our side. Nothing is more important in the work just now than a general system which shall bring into school, for education in English and civilized industries, every young Indian. But the school system will not be a success in Americanizing the young Indian, except it quickly brings the Indian youth out into the school systems of the country; and even this last, if accomplished fully, would fail if the Indian is not made a citizen and encouraged to be an independent individual man among us.

INDUSTRIAL.

For the want of room we have not been able to very much increase our mechanical and industrial training from the past year. Eighteen boys have been under instruction in the wagon and blacksmith shop, twenty-five in the carpenter shop, thirty-two in the tailor shop, thirty-four in the shoe shop, sixteen in the tin shop, thirty in the harness shop, five in the paint shop, seventeen in the brick-yard, five in the bakery, eleven in the printing office, and an average of nine on the school farm. Those boys not directly instructed in shop or on farm have been required to perform other work in connection with the school routine. During the summer nearly every boy not placed out away from the school or farm has been required to take his turn at farm-work on the school farm. Generally they have performed their work cheerfully in all departments, and there is incomparably more disposition to seek for some regular work at trades or agriculture than there is to shirk work.

Each year emphasizes more and more the absolute necessity of that union of industrial with literary work, which has, from the first, constituted such a prominent feature of our school plan, and proves its adaptability to the class of students here under instruction. Not only does the regular half day at some trade or manual occupation train the hand and the eye, and beget the physical strength denied to those who have no part in such pursuits, but it is the safety-valve of the school—the outlet by which such surplus vitality is expended, as the ordinary academic or collegiate student finds relief in a multitude of midnight escapades, hazing, &c. Another advantage of the system, and by no means a small one, is found in the opportunity it gives a boy to follow his bent, be it as a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, or some other of the useful avocations here open to him.

From a very small beginning, with a few shoemaker tools, the industrial system has grown through its own usefulness to its present proportions, comprising—

The printing office, greatly enlarged during the past year, and through the kindness of a friend of the school, equipped with a rotary press and a full supply of type and other appliances necessary in a printing office.

The blacksmith and wagon shop has kept on in about its usual line of work, except that our output of wagons has not been as large as heretofore, on account of lack of market for the goods, which until this year has always found a customer in the Indian Department.

The carpenter and his apprentices have been busy on such repairs, alterations, and improvements of buildings as have from time to time been required. From this shop five boys belonging to the Pueblo Indians have this summer returned to their homes, proficient in the use of tools and far enough advanced in general carpentry to be of great service to their people, by whose special request they learned this particular trade. All instruction in this and every other department is strictly on the line of utility; actual necessary productive work; almost nothing for mere experiment.

The tailor shop has easily supplied all our needs in boys' clothing, with an overplus. Under your authority fifty uniform suits were made and sold to the Presbyterian Home Mission Board and sent to one of their schools in Alaska.

In the shoe shop, where we had up to this year avoided the use of machinery, I thought best to introduce a little, and increase the production, because the shoes of our own make are most appreciated by the students, and prove so much better in wear than the contract goods. We expect hereafter to supply the needs of our pupils exclusively from this shop.

The harness shop has worked steadily on goods of the pattern required by the Indian Department for issue to Indians, and is one of the most popular of our shops. The boys prefer leather work, and make good hands in this department.

The tin shop has furnished its usual quantity of tin cups, pans, boilers, &c., with the difference from former years that the quality of the work averages better.

In the painting department, in addition to ordinary house-painting, some creditable specimens of lettering, painting on glass, &c., have been produced.

The farm continues to be a most necessary and useful adjunct. It has failed of its full instructive value by reason of its distance from the school. The Parker farm, adjoining the school, which has been secured, so we may purchase, will remedy this defect, and give larger opportunity for preliminary instruction in farm work to all our boys. Aside from its advantages on account of proximity, we need the additional land on account of our increase in numbers.

A new feature of this year's work is the brick-yard, which, without any expensive appliances, and, by the use of wood cut by the boys on the school farm, will furnish for the season about 200,000 brick, necessary for building, paving, &c.

A blind boy belonging to this school, having learned the trade of broom making at an institution for the blind in Philadelphia, has been provided with the necessary appliances and material, and we thus add another industry to our general ability of self-supply.

The matter of a small compensation for those who work regularly at trades has caused more or less anxiety since the commencement of the school. The matter is now, however, satisfactorily settled by the graduated scale of pay authorized and adopted by the department.

Viewing results at this school in the light of prolonged and varied experience in Indian matters and management, I am more and more impressed with the importance of work, occupation, and incentive, as applied not only to the growing and immature, but the older Indians. My experience has been that the Indians will work for money. Their ideas on compensation are not always correct or reasonable; but where the compensation is sure and prompt they will work, and the experiences and competitions of labor soon educate them into right ideas. There is no greater civilizing force applicable to the ignorant and vicious than labor; therefore it should be paramount as a principle in Indian management.

WORK OF SCHOOL ROOMS.

Work in the school rooms began the 1st of September and lasted until the end of June, with the same number of teachers and the same classification as noted in my last annual report, except there was added a normal class. At first each member of the normal class was assigned to a section to observe and assist the teacher of the section. Under direction recitations were taken in part by members of this class. They also received daily instruction from the lady principal in the methods of teaching.

Toward the close of the year a kindergarten for the smaller children was opened, principally for the benefit of the normal class. This proved quite a success. The girls in the normal class aided the kindergarten students with their work and took part with them in the instruction. I can recommend kindergarten for limited use in Indian schools as a method of giving confidence and as being a most efficient aid in language study.

Throughout the year the students of the higher grades, with few exceptions, have been studious and obedient. They grow rapidly in general intelligence, using library books more constantly and subscribing for papers and magazines. Two literary societies have been well sustained, and have proved an admirable stimulus to independent thought and investigation.

In the higher grades we have anticipated more than two years the action of the Government requiring instruction in Indian schools as to the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics and their effects upon the human system, using as text books "Alcohol and Hygiene," and "Brown's Lessons." The "Child's Health Primer" was introduced in the spring in some classes as a reader. On the whole, the school-room work has been most satisfactory.

SANITARY.

There has been no material difference in the health condition to that of previous years. An entire freedom from all forms of serious acute diseases, as well as from all prevailing epidemics, has been the record. There were 10 or 12 deaths in the town of Carlisle during the early spring from scarlet fever; but we escaped the disease entirely. Of the 11 deaths among our students during the year, 8 died from phthisis,

1 from tubercular epilepsy, 1 from dropsy, as a result of chronic malaria, and 1 suicide. One hundred and eighteen boys and 62 girls (an average of 15 per month) were taken care of in the hospital. All who are excused from duty, from any cause, are taken care of at the hospital, and many of the cases reported above were very mild. Three hundred and seventy-three outside cases were reported for treatment. A large majority of these were simple colds, sore eyes, boils, and cutaneous diseases.

Our mortality and health rates seem excessive until we compare with the death rate among the lower classes of our own people and the colored race, where the sanitary conditions and previous habits of life are similar to those among the Indians. These show that the Indian death rate is not so excessive, and the plain inference is that the great mortality is due not so much to race characteristics as to nonconformity to health laws. If the death rate from certain specific diseases peculiar to the Indian and whites be examined a noticeable fact is that a much larger proportion of deaths occur from measles, diarrheal and venereal diseases, scrofula, and consumption among the Indians, while the deaths from scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever, and nervous diseases are very much less than among whites.

It has been asserted that consumption increases among the Indians under the influence of civilization. This inference is drawn from the statistic tables, which are necessarily very imperfect. It is possible to perfect these tables only as the Indians are brought under civilizing influences and the facts made known. As we cannot know their previous death rate, the comparison falls. Our experience is that the mixed bloods resist disease and death from pulmonary troubles better than the full bloods, and our best health conditions are found among those we send out into families—due, I think, very largely to the regular occupation and varied diet.

I consider the sanitary conditions of the school good, but they can be improved by having buildings more directly adapted for school purposes. The girls' quarters have been thoroughly remodeled and are in as good condition as we could ask. The two sets of boys' quarters need to be overhauled and rebuilt, so that we may have not to exceed three students in a room.

The public and charitable interest in our work has continued unabated throughout the year. The gifts amounted to \$9,828.11, and these have supplemented the Government's work, giving to us the Hocker farm released from debt; \$5,000 of this amount was the gift of one person; \$1,000 the gift of another. There is no lack of encouragement to the Government to continue and increase its efforts to educate and elevate the Indians to a plane with its other peoples. Large charitable co-operation of benevolently-inclined people of the country only waits for emphatic action by the Government. The money given to us has been expended to improve the facilities of our work, and not in the support of students.

The local religious influence and assistance continues. Our students are welcome attendants in the several churches and Sabbath schools of the town, and are received into church membership. The kindest interest in their welfare is shown on the part of all the churches, and I count this co-operation one of the most wholesome and efficient aids to our work. We have the services, every Sunday, of one or the other of the several clergymen of Carlisle, without regard to creed, who come to the school and preach for us.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. PRATT,
Captain Tenth Cavalry, Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

HAMPTON, VA., September 1, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report for the year ending September 1, 1886, compiled as usual from the testimony of the various school officials.

The Government appropriation for the year allowed Hampton 120 Indian pupils instead of 100 as heretofore. Besides those who received board and clothing from the Government there has been a variable number on the list of those supported by private charity. We had on the 1st of November last 142 on our rolls; at present we have 120: 77 boys and 43 girls.

These represent the following tribes:

Sioux	79	Absentee Shawnee	2
Omaha	16	Pawnee	1
Winnebago	7	Chippewa	1
Delaware	1	Wichita	1
Comanche	1	Sac and Fox	2
Onondaga	1	Pima	1
Oneida	1	Menomonee	1
Pottawattomie	3	Ponca	2

Average age, about 17 years.

In November, a party of 7 came from Fort Berthold and Standing Rock Agencies, Dakota. In August, 20 more, 10 girls and 10 boys, came from the latter agency, under the care of Mr. McDowell, the efficient superintendent of our Indian training shop.

From the opening of the fall term to date 45 have returned home on account of expiration of time, delicate health, or some special reason.

Four girls and 1 boy have died, the latter an infant.

In June a party of 13 girls and 13 boys was sent for the summer to Massachusetts, homes having been there found for them in families.

Quite a number of the new arrivals this year were able to enter at once on the normal course with the colored students, who come with the avowed purpose of fitting themselves for teachers. To secure these advanced pupils from the mission and agency schools at the West, who have already stood the test of school life near their own homes, and have shown special aptitude for study or for the mechanical arts, should doubtless be one of the chief aims of Eastern schools. Thus a band of trained teachers and assistants will be prepared to re-enforce the all-important work at the West. The long journey across the continent is in itself an education. A year, or even a summer, in an intelligent Christian home at the North gives these Indian children a draught from the very fountain-head of our civilization, and it is in ways such as these, we believe, far more than in a little more or less facility for mere book learning, that the importance lies of bringing Indians East. If ere long they are to be citizens of this country should not their leaders at least know more of it than can be gained from the camps of the West, or even its frontier towns and schools?

Taking out, however, the 25 pupils now in the normal classes who work two days in the week like their colored classmates, and the 8 boys in the night school, who, from choice, work all day at trades or farming and study in the evenings, there are left for the Indian classes proper, 87—36 girls and 51 boys. These, with two or three exceptions, divide the day between study and work.

The Indian school is graded in seven divisions; one of these (the third) having been subdivided into two sections, the A section reciting in the morning with the first, second, and seventh; the B in the afternoon with the fourth, fifth, and sixth. All study English, reading, and arithmetic, the three highest classes using Franklin's Elementary Arithmetic. For beginners Wentworth and Reed's number book has been found useful. The first division, numbering 19, has been reading Story of the Bible with much interest. They have used Paterson's Elements of Grammar and Swinton's Introductory Geography. Some oral instruction has been given them in United States history, the teacher narrating facts and stories and writing on the board events to be copied into note-books and memorized by the class.

The second division of 12 is following hard after the first, using now the same books with the exception of the grammar. Instead, they have sentences to compose and stories to write, these to be corrected by the teacher.

The third division of 17 have used Franklin's Second Reader in the A section, and the Book of Cats and Dogs, during part of the year, in the B. This gives some hints of natural history, as well as easy reading matter. Their English studies consist of conversation, letter writing, &c., varied for a time by simple oral lessons in geography, illustrated by the molding-board.

The fourth, of 13 members, read in Monroe's First Reader; while the fifth, of 12, are in Franklin's First.

The sixth division, numbering 7, is composed of very young children, one speaking very little English, others using it with perfect fluency. They are reading in Appleton's First Reader. As a basis for conversation in their English class they take some of the kindergarten occupations, a friend in the South having generously loaned the low table and chairs, while one in the North kindly furnished the kindergarten gifts. The small fingers of our Brownies seem to take as kindly to molding clay and weaving gay-colored papers as the fairer children of Northern nurseries.

The division for beginners is the seventh, with 7 members, some having come only last fall. They have been taught largely from the blackboard, and by means of objects and actions. Appleton's reading chart has been used, and Prang's pictures for object lessons have been very helpful.

Much of the study-hour work for our Indians is written out by the teacher on slips of paper or put on the board for them to copy.

The need of school books better adapted to Indian pupils has been previously recognized in these reports; readers, no less simple, but more sensible, with stories better worth remembering; histories and geographies, with hard words and involved sentences eliminated, and arithmetics, with their examples in analysis more nearly within the range of our scholars' experience. At the same time we realize that only those skilled themselves in teaching Indians could well prepare such books, and if all Government schools were rigidly bound down to the use of a single set of books, however judiciously compiled, they might be hampered, and thus fail to produce the best results possible.

There have been 31 Indians in the normal department this year against 21 last year. Some of these are in the highest sections of the several classes to which they belong and have made a very good record for scholarship. As a rule the Indians in this branch of the school have done well and made as much progress as could be expected of students who do not know well the language in which their text-books are written.

The study of English is the most characteristic and interesting on the Hampton schedule. There must be more or less language work in every class—even in arithmetic—but in its systematic development as a study, as far as my observation extends, Hampton is somewhat unique. In the Western schools which I have seen this valuable and various drill does not by any means assume the importance which we give to it here. The poorer ones attempt to teach Indian children to read and write English exactly as they would teach white children—and the result is a mechanical reading by rote, with almost no attempt to grasp the sense. If the children are to have any idea what they are reading, it must be literally translated into Indian! We aim to give them from the first the use of the English language—to make it a flexible instrument in their hands—and to work up to this by successive steps, making each one, as far as is possible, easy and comprehensible to them.

The first step, as it is found in the lowest divisions, is the teaching of a great number of words by simple object lessons and the *acting out* of verbs. The articles are taught along with the nouns, the personal pronouns with the verbs, adjectives by comparison of objects, and there is soon evolved the simple sentence—such as “I see the black cat”—all of which may be expressed in dumb show. The use of the relatives, interrogatives, &c., is more abstract; but it may be brought out with a little ingenuity.

The next step is usually the formation and memorizing in various forms—interrogative, negative, &c.—of easy letters and conversations. Construction is very difficult for the Indians. English syntax is wholly unlike their own, and we have found no better way to bridge over the gap between *words* and *sentences* than by familiarizing ear and tongue with a great number of ordinary combinations, before requiring them to make any for themselves.

When they can carry on unaided a fair conversation, the work is changed to drill in grammar or regular composition. Picture-lessons; stories, read and written out from memory, and oral lessons in geography and natural history, are valuable means to the latter. This is the sort of work done this year in the second division. The study of English grammar does not usually begin until we reach the first division, representing about three years' work, although simple drill in recognizing name-words, action-words, &c., may come earlier in the course. There is a good deal of originality in the methods used by different teachers at every step, and even grammatical dry-bones are clothed upon with fancy and humor.

Two somewhat foreign elements have made themselves felt in the Indian school this year, and especially in the language work. The half-dozen little children, between the ages of six and ten years, learn to talk very much more rapidly and easily than their elders, while they are, of course, left behind in mathematical and other studies requiring mental grasp. This difficulty in grading has led to the formation of an “infant class,” who are “drawn out” by certain of the kindergarten methods and who use the kindergarten gifts and occupations. We have also an appreciable number of boys and young men who have associated with the whites and speak English with readiness, but who read and write it little or not at all. The methods described are, of course, unsuited to their needs, and a distinct grade in English will, no doubt, be established for their benefit.

The classes in reading, of course, include a great deal of language work, as our pupils must be taught to recognize a word by sound and by sense, as well as by sight. We teach the word as a whole and do not leave it until the pupil can read, write, and use it. This is necessarily a slower process than that of learning to read in a known tongue. We use Appleton's chart this year in the lowest grades, and at least three sets of readers, none of them entirely satisfactory for the use of grown men and women. A great deal of time and energy is expended in the effort to secure the proper pitch of the voice and a distinct pronunciation. There are some sounds in English, the *r* and *th*, for instance, which are almost impossible of articulation by the Indian tongue. The early stages of the work present other stumbling blocks, such as the rising inflection at the end of a question, unknown in Dakota. The Indians write easily and beautifully as a rule, and constant practice in written lessons makes them good spellers.

In mathematics the Indians excel. Their work is usually accurate, but in analysis they are weak, from lack of confidence in their English. We do not use the Grube method to any considerable extent, except in the “infant class,” successfully taught by an Indian girl graduate of Hampton. Lessons in number seem fitted to very young minds, and to demand a free use of language to interpret them. Young men who have been in school but a few months read numbers up to billions, and work in addition and subtraction. They are able to master the four simple rules, on an aver-

age, within two years. Our first division has begun on the work of the junior class in fractions, and the Indians are usually up to the mathematical standard of admission to the normal school, before they are at all able to keep up with English-speaking classes in English studies.

Geography is the class of culture par excellence. Hampton introduces primary work in geography very early in her course, teaching it with the globe, the sand-table, and the blackboard, for its effect in enlarging the ideas as well as in stimulating the power of expression. Later on it affords endless resource and variety of occupation to the developing mind of the Indian. The first division has spent the entire year on North America. They cannot only name, locate, and spell all the capitals and principal cities of our States and Territories, but they have a good general idea of the form of government, products, commerce, and people of the country in which we live. This is educational in a broad sense of the word.

The study-hour should not be overlooked in a *résumé* of our opportunities and successes. A boy who was asked why he valued the Eastern school more highly than the Western, replied, "Because we have study-hour at Hampton!" Hampton's long evening study-hour is quite an institution, varying somewhat from the evening work at Carlisle, or at any other Indian school with which I am acquainted. It is worth while to observe here the close application of the Indian and his capacity for independent study. I am not sure but that it would be well to tax this capacity more severely than we have usually done. A large proportion of oral teaching, and the incessant effort to make each lesson spontaneous and interesting, may easily lead the enthusiastic teacher to do most of the work herself. The drier or more mechanical teaching is sometimes the learner's better mental discipline. I think, however, that we err, if at all, on the right side, when we meet the undemonstrative Indian a little more than half-way.

Lessons in vocal and instrumental music have been encouraging features of the school work this year. Strangers are apt to smile when we speak of our "musical Indians"—but prejudice to the contrary notwithstanding, they have proved themselves apt and interested pupils. Mr. Rathbun has given singing lessons twice a week to the whole morning school and reports enthusiastically upon their quickness and progress in part singing. About twelve boys and girls are learning the parlor organ and two or three have shown decided talent. Some can play already, with a good degree of correctness, the hymns and other parts of a church service. This training will be of great value to them at home.

The boys' trades and the girls' household industries are considered by the authorities equally important with their advantages in school, although they are not always placed on a level with them by the students themselves. This is a matter of slow growth. It is not unusual, however, for a young man who has done fair mechanical work for several years to develop with comparative suddenness a love for and mastery of his trade. "John has made a long step forward this year," says the head of the Indian training shops of one of his carpenters. "He thinks about his work and goes ahead without waiting for orders; if he can't make it come out right one way he will in another. He asked me the other day if I was going to put up any small frame houses this summer. I saw he wanted the job, and I think he is capable of taking charge of it. If he stays out his time, he will not only be a good carpenter, but able to give instruction." Of another he says: "He will do just what and how you tell him, and then he will stop and fold his hands and wait for directions." Ambition and pride in their work are qualities which need to be developed in our Indian apprentices. They are doubtless dormant in the Indian nature, and ought to be strongly awakened. When a boy who has been here but a few months is eager to write to his father "I can make a tin cup," or another diffidently but proudly hopes you will notice the table he has made for the office—"all myself"—it is a good sign of progress.

The carpenter's trade is most popular among the boys. It is also the most generally serviceable to them at home, and this shop has the larger proportion of workers. Some of the boys on the farm have applied for further opportunities to plow and perform some of the more important farm operations.

A new feature of the industrial work this spring is a school of technology, where classes of girls and small boys learn the elements of carpentry, or the useful art of "how to be handy about a house."

The girls at Winona have made their usual progress in domestic arts. They keep their rooms, as a rule, in excellent order, and they are more prettily arranged this year than ever before, owing to the amount of simple decorative work done by the girls in their "fancy-work class." "Scrubbing-day" is apparently the happiest of the week, and it is delightful to see them in rolled-up sleeves and tucked-up dresses laughing and singing over their back-breaking task. The laundry work is beautifully done by even the smallest among them, and when each brings her pile of clean clothes, washed, ironed, and mended, for inspection on Friday evening, the white,

even piles would put to shame many a professional laundress. There is no shirking; even the sheets are as smooth as pocket-handkerchiefs.

The sewing-room turns out a vast amount of work in the course of the year. The girls, as might be expected, take a true feminine satisfaction in this department. From the recent corner, with her plain, straight calico gown, made every stitch by her own hands, "button-holes and all," to the girl senior, daintily sewing on her tasteful dress of white nun's veiling for the "senior party," they all take a wholesome interest in "looking pretty," and enjoy the well-deserved smile or word of praise. All learn to make and mend every needful article of woman's wear, and to sew well, both by hand and machine. That the Indian women are peculiarly dexterous with their fingers is proven not only by their highly ornamental work in beads and porcupine quills, but by their extreme aptness at all the prevailing fashions of art-needlework, from the simple outline stitch to the difficult "Kensington embroidery." Their two years in the fancy-work class has produced some highly successful results.

Cooking lessons are popular among the girls, and most of them can make good bread and are in a fair way to become accomplished queens of the kitchen department, which is by no means to be neglected in the homes of the future.

Social life among our Indians centers at Winona, and there is a great deal more of it than at most schools. The freedom and individuality of our girls' lives, outside of school hours, is somewhat striking, and requires a wise oversight to keep it from degenerating into carelessness. Each girl preserves her independence through the possession of a room, which is shared with one or occasionally with two friends; each makes her own clothes—chooses them so far as she is able—washes and irons and mends for herself, and is taught responsibility for and pride in her personal belongings. During play-hours much liberty is allowed; and while one will curl herself up in a corner with a book and another devote every leisure moment to practice on the parlor organ, most want to be out of doors whenever the weather will possibly allow it; and for that matter the rain is a purely artificial barrier, which they must be patiently taught to heed.

There are various friendships and parties and *cliques* among the girls, as a matter of course. There is also a social element in the form of several organized societies—such as the "Lend-a-Hand Club" among the older girls, and a "Sisters' Club" for the little ones. The first holds its separate meeting once a month. The girls hold a weekly prayer-meeting among themselves, led by one of their number. The fancy-work class is the occasion of a pleasant little reunion.

"Saturday nights" are the social events of the week. Twice a month the boys are invited to Winona for an evening with the girls—an evening diversified by games, marching, conversation, or literary and musical exercises. The unlearning of Indian etiquette, and the establishment of easy yet not too familiar relations between our young men and young women, is considered an important lesson, only to be learned by a guarded but natural and pleasant intercourse. The boys and girls meet at the table, for half an hour, if they choose, on Sundays, upon Saturday evenings, and holidays, and on such rare and joyful occasions as the annual "Indian picnic." The result seems to justify the experiment; at any rate their manner toward one another gradually grows to be nearly all that could be desired. It may here be mentioned that the Indian is a ceremonious being, given to some social virtues in a high degree, and that he adapts himself with considerable ease to customs and manners which are strange to him. The true Indian—an instinctive gentleman—is seldom embarrassed or awkward in society. The debates, recitations, songs, and dialogues of our "literary" meetings are good practice as well as good fun, and intended as such. They are sometimes arranged by teachers, and often chosen by the performers themselves.

Life at the wigwam has its features of interest. The boys' rooms, as disclosed at the "Sunday morning inspection," display a good deal of taste and character of their occupants. We discover here a lover of poetry; there an amateur on the violin; again, an eye for pictures or decoration, or an original artistic talent. The wigwam reading room, planned and furnished last year by teachers and friends, has become an established means of quietly influencing the boys as well as of instruction and entertainment. It is a very attractive corner, indeed, with its plants and draperies, its pictures, its organ, its well-filled book-shelves and various knickknacks—quite an oasis in the desert of bare floors and hard benches. And when these benches are covered with groups of boys playing checkers or "fish-pond," reading the newspapers, talking and laughing—never boisterously—and a group around the organ are singing hymns in English or Dakota, the whole presents an animated scene.

As the season advances, ball-playing, quoits, rowing, and other out-of-door sports absorb, during the afternoon, all but the very bookish or delicate ones. This, of course, is as it should be. There remains the quiet half-hour after study hour, when the "Wigwam Father" meets the boys to settle their little difficulties or listen to their confidences, to tide over a hard lesson or give a bit of needed advice. Then come the brief evening prayers, conducted by themselves—there is a simple, touch-

ing little prayer, the deep masculine voices sing a verse of a hymn—then a clatter of boots and a hubbub of voices and good-night!

The little boys, twelve in number, room in Division A, under the care of a house-mother of their own. They are about as irrespressible as most youngsters of their ages—and probably no more so.

The experiment of placing the center division of the wigwam, containing some fifty Indian boys, under the care of a student from Indian Territory, with a Sioux from Dakota as assistant, has resulted in producing the model dormitory of the school, in which the occupants of the several rooms vie with each other in the neatness of the beds and spotlessness of the floors, and into which we invite visitors not only without fear, but with special pride; a remarkable contrast truly to the floor of earth and filthy interior of the Western lodge from which it is named, but only a fair and visible expression of the change wrought by eastern contact and culture in the thought and habits of the inmate.

The discipline of the year has brought the school into conflict with one portion of the outside world. Self-defense and the protection of our pupils, after the failure of due warning and protest, compelled a resort to legal measures to suppress the sale of liquor to our Indian students. Public sentiment was cordially shown in our favor, the effect was healthy on the community at large, and the result was a cessation of the traffic as far as it affected the school.

The cottages, to the number of 6, are more home-like than ever, and more a settled feature of Indian life at Hampton. Cheerful with children, bright with books and pictures and music, always neat and attractive, they put a pleasant picture of domestic life before our young men and young women. We hope that they may prove an "object lesson" in home-making, not only to those who live in them, but to all who live within the circle of their influence.

INDUSTRIES.

Indian-training shops. (Mr. J. H. McDowell, manager.)

Given on account of the coming of the Indian students, these shops furnish ample facilities for both races.

The carpenter shop, under a white foreman, has employed through the year an average of 12 Indian boys, of whom 6 work half days, 4 two whole days, and 2 are night students working all day, and 1 working 2 days in the week; also 3 colored night students. The department has had the contract of building the new King's Chapel Hospital, for colored and Indian boys, and has also built four new Indian cottages, a new oil-house, and tank-house. Its other work has been repairing buildings and furniture, making school furniture, 49 new beds, 28 tables, 4 seats, &c., and fitting up a natural history class room. The shop has been somewhat hampered by an unusual proportion of new hands, but fewer changes have been made for lack of aptness, and the general spirit has been good.

The paint-shop employs 1 colored and 1 Indian night student, under a white instructor. They have painted King's Chapel Hospital, the Indian cottages, and done much other work, glazing over 1,000 lights, &c.

The harness-shop is under charge of a colored foreman, a student in the night class, who is doing extremely well in the position. It employs also 2 other colored night students, and 3 Indian boys. Its work has been filling a contract for 165 sets of double plow harness for the Interior Department, making, besides, 12 sets of single buggy harness, 1 set double carriage harness, 5 sets cart harness, bridles, and halters, and repairs for the farm and neighborhood. This has been the best year of the shop in the spirit of the employés and the amount of work done.

The tin-shop, under a white foreman, has made an equally good record. It employs 1 colored apprentice from the night school, and 4 Indians from the day classes. It has made 16,444 pieces of tin ware on contract for the Indian Office, 550 for the school, 60 for the neighborhood on unsolicited orders, 2,000 pounds of galvanized iron work, 10,350 square feet of tin roofing and 1,625 pounds copper valleys and flashing for the new chapel, besides repair work.

Wheelwright and blacksmith shops. (Mr. A. Howe, manager.)

These shops, under white foremen, have employed an average of 6 colored boys, half of whom are night students, and 5 Indian boys, one of whom is a night student. Their spirit has been generally good. The work has been as usual, making and repairing carts and wagons used on the place, horse-shoeing and general repairs in its line, with some outside work.

Printing office and bindery. (Mr. C. W. Betts, manager.)

This office has employed 14 regular hands, viz, 5 colored boys, night students, 3 Indian boys working two days a week, and four colored graduates, one of them a girl type-setter. The bindery employs 2 outside hands—one veteran soldier from the home and one young white woman. Two or more soldiers are also employed as compositors in press of work. The students' work has not been satisfactory this year; of eight who started last year five were dismissed from school this year, and four new hands were taken in at intervals of two months. As the apprenticeship is for four years, this has been a serious hindrance. The Indians, from their imperfect English, receive more benefit than they give for a long time.

Of the graduates one has full charge of the press; another is a journeyman who worked in the New York Globe office for a while. All learned their trade at this school.

The regular work of the year has been the printing of the Southern Workman, Alumni Journal, and the little paper of the Indian students, Thoughts and Talks, monthlies; the Home Bulletin, issued weekly, and American Liberty, quarterly, from the Soldiers' Home, and the African Repository, published by the Colonization Society. The job work of the year has been, as usual, from the Hygeia Hotel and the vicinity, but none has as yet been received from the friends of the institution in response to the request for it at the beginning of the year. It would be a great help. The office is capable of producing any class of ordinary job work, at prices that compare favorably with those of any city. With the exception of the want of a new cylinder press, the office is fully equipped. The present one has been running twelve years, has been added to from time to time, and is in a weak condition, while, being now old-fashioned, its parts, if it should break down, as it is liable to, could not be replaced. A new one would cost \$1,000, giving the old in partial exchange.

The shoe-shop. (Mr. E. F. Coolidge, manager.)

Mr. Coolidge, expecting to give up the shop, desires to complete its report up to May 1, instead of April 1, as the others do this year.

It has employed on an average, during the year, 14 regular hands, viz, 2 colored boys, 1 colored girl, and 10 Indians; a white journeyman, and occasionally other outsiders from the Soldiers' Home. One of the colored boys is in the first year of his three years' apprenticeship, a night student; the other works two days a week. Two of the Indians are night students, one on his second and one on his first year's apprenticeship. Eight Indians work half days. The girl is a night student.

The work done for the twelve months up to May 1 has been as follows: There have been made 26 pairs of fine quality of shoes for school officers and teachers; for colored boys, 290 pairs of shoes; for Indian boys, 240 (this is an increase over last year); for colored girls 78 (35 more than any previous year); for Indian girls, 172 pairs (about the average number); on outside orders, mostly unsolicited, 26 pairs. There have been repaired, for officers and teachers, 170 pairs; for colored boys, 631; colored girls, 390; for Indian boys, 232; Indian girls, 250; for outsiders, on unsolicited orders, 75 pairs. The total number repaired is 1,765 pairs, against 1,655 last year; total new ones made, 1,026, against 806 last year. This is a very close estimate. Of those made for students, about 90 pairs have been custom shoes made by measure, and of finer quality, at prices from \$3.50 to \$5. Every pair of these equals three of brogans in the work of construction.

Indian boys are paid from 25 cents to \$4 a month. This is rather a reward for good conduct than wages. Half is given to them, and half is saved to be spent in tools when they return home. Colored boys are able to earn from their board alone (estimated at \$10 a month) up to \$26 without board. The girls have been paid less, but more favored, their time not deducted if out for sickness. The present one is in six months, and is getting \$13, including board.

This has been a good year. The work has given more satisfaction than ever, and the students have done well, both races. There has been a pleasant state of feeling, and all has gone well. Special attention has been given to fitting the students. The school has had no Government contract for shoes for two years now, but the steady increase of school work has filled the time well, and is proportionately more valuable to the school, the whole of the work being done by student labor. In fact, as it has been last year and this, the shop would not have had time to fill a Government contract without employing outside help. Three years ago last October the shop began to make girls' shoes, and they are made as well as Northern shoes are. Before that time only brogans were made. The apprentices have thus learned finer work. They have done well. "Crow Boy, a Sioux from Cheyenne River Agency, Dakota, has missed only five half-days since a year ago last July." This is certainly an unusual record for an Indian worker.

Wood-carving class. (Miss Kate Baker in charge.)

Learning the graceful art of wood-carving are three Indian boys and one colored boy who work regularly, two more colored boys and five or six colored girls coming in on outside time, as they are able, from 4 to 6. Two of the Indians work afternoons, the other two days a week. The colored boy is a night student. Miss Baker notices no race advantage. It is a matter of individual taste and talent, she thinks. The Indians get more easily discouraged and the colored are more patient, she notices, however. The girls do not handle tools as readily as the boys at first, but are more persevering, she thinks. The character of the work is better this year than last, showing more natural talent. The colored night student, who started last October, has shown an unusual degree of this, and does very good work. The students are paid by the piece, according to the quality of their work. The pretty boxes, picture-frames, book-shelves, paper-knives, bread-boards, encircled with the prayer for daily bread in mysterious looking Dakota words, contribution-plates and other dainty productions of skill, form, with the Indian pottery painting in untutored native art, an interesting attraction for visitors in the industrial room below.

The technical class. (Mr. F. W. Colcord in charge.)

This class, especially mentioned above in the principal's report, is Hampton's youngest industry. It was started this year, with the object of giving some of those who do not learn a trade, girls as well as boys, an introduction to common tools, which shall save them from the utter helplessness with which one sometimes looks at hammers and nails in some of the minor emergencies of life. It will be of especial value here, where our girls, as well as boys, would often be glad to be able to mend, if not to make, their school furniture. The training of eye and hand to quickness and steadiness must have some reflex influence, too, on mind and character. The classes are made up of the smaller Indian boys, Indian and colored girls, the senior boys who have not learned a trade, and there is also a class for the lady teachers, of which a few have availed themselves. It is too early to criticise their work, which as yet causes more amusement than admiration; but, undaunted, they go on trying to fill the world with a little more sawdust, and saw their way (if they can't see it) through all hard knots to future glory.

Agricultural department. (Mr. A. Howe, Manager.)

The "Whipple" or Home Farm employs, in care of barn, stock, &c., 13 regular hands, colored night students—three more than last year—and for farm work, 42 colored boys from the day classes of the normal school, who are divided into five squads, each working a day and a half in the week. Twenty-two Indian boys—six more than last year—are, under the direction of Mr. George Davis, four half-days, learning various kinds of farm work. The crops last year of early vegetables were very abundant; corn was good; wheat not up to average, because of rainy weather at seeding time; oats the finest we have ever raised. This spring we have 43 acres in vegetables, the rest in corn, rye, oats, and clover; in all, 110 acres under cultivation, on most of which we got two crops. The main job of the year done by the students outside the regular work has been filling in and grading land formerly used for brick-yards, now all brought under cultivation, about three acres.

THE COOKING SCHOOL.

Miss Bessie Morgan, in charge, has given instruction this year to 70 students; the girls of the middle class, and a selected number of Indian girls, 35 of each race. There are ten classes of seven each, the Indian girls attending in the morning and the others in the afternoon. They are taught plain cooking, chiefly such as the colored girls and more advanced class of Indians might do in their own homes. They learn to make bread, cook meats and vegetables, make soups and stews, make tea, coffee, and chocolate, and some simple puddings and cake; learn to make and serve simple breakfasts, dinners, and teas; also to cook for the sick, make gruel, beef tea, porridge, custard, &c.

Miss Morgan can see "no difference between the races. Some girls have taste and talent for it, and some have not." The interest and the quality of work have, however, improved since last year, owing, she thinks, to a change of arrangement which gives the workers a chance to enjoy the results of their skill. With the exception of dishes made to order, the good things made can now be purchased by students at the price of cost of material. Very little is left unsold. Besides this, on one day each week the class whose turn it is feasts joyfully upon the dinner it has cooked and

served, with due attention to etiquette and table manners. One bill of fare that I saw comprised beef stew with dumpling, vegetables, biscuit, and a corn-starch pudding. In due rotation this privilege comes to each class some three or four times during the year, and is enough to sweeten toil through the intervals.

A visit to either the colored or the Indian class is a pleasant experience; the kitchen neat as wax-work, doors and windows open to the breezy greenness outside, the gentle teacher, the busy maidens in their clean cooking aprons and caps, the tempting dishes and appetizing odors. Seven young cooks did not seem to be enough to spoil the broth. Everything stirred up and steamed up, and baked up, and cleaned up, the class sat down with pencils and receipt-books to write down from dictation what they had done, or were going to do, for future reference. Looking over one of these receipt-books, which may yet perform a mission in some Indian village, I found that it contained, in very legible writing, a "time-table for boiling vegetables," a table of weights and measures, then receipts and directions for boiling eggs, cooking salt fish, braised beef, raised cake, making new potato yeast, making bread, baking-powder biscuit, graham bread, dough-nuts, boiled custard, Indian-meal gruel, beef stew, hash, boiling potatoes, and beef-heart. "The object," Miss Morgan explains, "is to give principles, foundations, general ideas and facility, with a thorough knowledge of the most important things, as bread-making, &c. We have, however, two colored girls taking a fuller course to prepare them to teach in a colored mission school of the Episcopal Church in Norfolk, and we have sent out several colored girls who are giving satisfaction as cooks in private families in the North, earning their future schooling. Several Indian girls are as capable."

IN GENERAL.

While pecuniary profit to the school is a minor consideration in its manual-labor system, every shop and industrial department is run with the effort to at least make both ends meet, if possible, with justice to its higher purposes. Some are able to do this, and some show a credit balance. A higher object, always put before the other, is to help the student to an education. But for this it would be often cheaper to employ steady outside labor of men instead of boys and novices. The students, both colored and Indian, receive pay for their work, the latter with some regard to their special conditions. The pay is by the piece when practicable, and according to the quality of work. An Indian made in the harness shop last month—fairly earned—\$18.75, the largest wages that have ever been paid to an Indian student here. In another shop the combined earnings of the Indian boys in one month were \$78. Half the Indian's wages is always kept for tools when he goes home. The colored foreman gets \$30 per month salary and often \$2.50 on extra work. Two colored journeymen made last month \$22 each. On an average the regular-work boys can make their board and \$10 a month. The total earnings of colored students, boys and girls, in the last fiscal year amounted to \$44,085.31.

In July four of the boys mentioned above as employed in training-shop returned home, two on account of ill health and two whose time had expired. Of the party just arrived six have been assigned to the training-shop, viz, three as carpenters, and one each in shoe, tin, and harness shops.

RELIGIOUS WORK.

Of the religious work among the Indians, the Rev. J. J. Gravatt, pastor of St. John's Church, Hampton, reports as follows:

"Religious work among the Indians has gone on as usual. As with white people there are seasons of great hopefulness and times of discouragement, of sunshine and shadow. Four have been confirmed in St. John's Church, by Bishop Whipple, making the number of communicants thirty-two. Others have joined the school chapel and will be reported by Rev. Mr. Frissell. One has gone from Hampton to enter the Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Va. Ten or twelve go with me to sing at the services held for the men at the Soldiers' Home, to sing songs of peace with the men who, perhaps, waged war against their fathers.

"These Indians are very conscientious. Missing some from communion, I learned they did not come because they had been smoking, thus breaking the school law and committing, as they understood, a sin.

"I again wish to acknowledge the valuable assistance so kindly given by the teachers in the Sunday school."

Rev. Mr. Frissell, chaplain of the school, in speaking of the excellent spirit shown by many of our colored students, adds:

"Our Indians come, usually, from the same earnest class. They come of their own free will and represent the enterprising, progressive part of their race. It shows considerable of an interest in an education that they are willing to venture across the continent to attend the white man's school.

"I think that Hampton is fortunate, too, in having the two races together here. It makes the negro think of other wrongs besides his own and gives him opportunities for missionary work among the members of another race here on the school grounds. A graduate on returning to Hampton alluded to the narrowness which characterized many of the leaders of his own people, spoke with thankfulness of the influence which the Indians had exerted upon him while here at school in broadening his interest and making him think of others besides his own race. Not less important is the influence of the negro upon the Indian. I believe that the children of the red man learn many lessons that it would be impossible to teach them without bringing them into contact with the people of another race.

"The Indians teach in the colored Sunday schools of Hampton and take part in the missionary work among the cabins of the colored people. Thus their sympathies are broadened. In their 'Lend-a-Hand Club' the Sioux were foremost in proposing to help Philip Stabler, a member of the Omaha tribe, the life-long enemies of their people, who had gone back from Hampton with his family, whose house had been blown down in a cyclone and all his household furniture destroyed. The letters from the returned students show that they do not lose this missionary spirit after their return, but go among the old and poor on the reservations, bringing them help and comfort."

RETURNED STUDENTS.

In regard to the condition of our returned Indians, my own experience, being less recent than that of Miss Ludlow, whose reports, published during the fall and winter of 1885, attracted much attention, I quote from her as follows:

"Since 1880, 203 Indian students have been returned from Hampton to their various homes in the West, chiefly to Dakota Territory. Thirteen of these have left so recently that no report can yet be made upon them, though we have heard pleasantly of their safe arrival and good intentions. Of the remaining 190, the details of voluminous specific records may be condensed into the tabular form which gives to dry statistics their one charm, of brevity and clearness. Arranging the various grades of success on the one side, and on the other the number of each that have been—most of them not continuously—in Government employ, with the totals set side by side for convenience of comparison, it will not be difficult to judge of their significance in connection with the statements recently made in Congress that not one of all the returned Indian students had been found who had not gone back to their original barbarism and worse, except a few who were employed by the Government.

"Omitting the thirteen just gone back, there have been returned from Hampton—To Dakota, 132; Indian Territory, 30; Nebraska, 12; Arizona, 11; Wisconsin, 4; Onondaga Reserve, New York, 1.

"Record.

	Students returned.			In Government employ.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Have done very well.....	75	31	106	31	6	37
Have done fairly.....	37	17	54	11	1	12
Have done badly.....	10	2	12	5		5
Returned to blanket.....	2	4	6			
Unaccounted for.....	10	2	12			
Total.....	134	50	190	47	7	54

"Of the 190, 19 have died, of whom 1 had done badly, 3 very finely, and the rest fairly, generally as well as possible in their feeble state. The tribes represented, Miss Richards has elsewhere enumerated. Half of those from Indian Territory were our first Indian students, the Saint Augustine prisoners. With one exception they were not returned directly from Hampton, and spent but little more than a year here. Their almost uniformly good record is to the credit of Captain Pratt's training in Florida and Carlisle. About two-thirds of the rest completed a three-years' course at Hampton. Nine included in this report are now again at Hampton for a further course, having done well for a year or more at home. One other is preparing to study medicine in New Hampshire, and another is studying for the ministry in Alexandria.

"As to the statements of the Holman committee, it is interesting to note that instead of the wholesale return to 'worse than original barbarism' asserted, only 6 out of all the number have returned to the blanket, and but 12 are reported as 'bad, i. e.,

vicious and troublesome, though keeping to citizen's dress.' The committee declared that they failed to discover a single one who had not thus 'lapsed back,' except a very few who were 'employed, in other words supported, by Government.' It is pleasant, indeed, to see that of the 54 Government employes two-thirds have done very well, and less than one-tenth badly. One would think the natural line of argument would be that since the Indians show such appreciation and make such good use of the chances to work furnished them by Government, it might be a good plan to furnish them more. This is, indeed, just what was said at every agency I visited last summer in Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin by every agent, teacher, officer and employer who seemed at all interested in his charge. Again and again I heard it said very earnestly: 'I should be glad to set twice as many boys to work if there was work for them.' 'It would not only benefit the Indian, but be a direct saving to the Government itself in hundreds of articles that now have to be condemned and thrown away for want of repair-shops.' It takes a Congressional committee to argue 'Indians go back to barbarism unless we give them a chance to use what they learn; therefore let us take away their chance to learn also.'

"But our tables do not give the logicians even this ground to stand on. They show that while few more than a quarter have ever been in Government employ, over half have been done very well, and over four-fifths very well or fairly well. Like other young people—like most people indeed—they want some encouragement in beginning a difficult new life. A good agent can give them this, even without Government employment—better of course with it. Such encouragement the sixty-nine on our honor roll, not in Government employ, have not lacked. All are at work except a few disabled by illness. A few are clerks in positions obtained for them by the agent off the reservation, some are attending school on or off the reserve, several have returned to Hampton for a further course. The girls are useful in their parents' home or their own. Eight have married well; one a fellow-student from Hampton. One of the boys is a useful teacher in a mission day school, his salary paid by a full-blood Indian Episcopal minister who supports himself by his own hands, and gives away much of his own small stipend. By far the most of the boys are farming, and most on claims of their own. As handsome a wheat field as I saw in Dakota was cultivated by a Hampton boy, who had the good sense and courage to give up his Government clerkship to take up a claim and work it himself.

"The Government positions are as clerks, interpreters, teachers, scouts, policemen, herders, farmers' assistants, and at the trades, chiefly carpenters and blacksmiths. In building the little houses now constantly going up on the reservations, and in mending implements, there is always abundance of work. Fifteen are teachers, industrial and other, six of them girls. I saw more than one school-room presided over with dignity by Hampton students, and listened to some excellent teaching.

"A few are interpreters, but to be a good interpreter requires more perfect command of language than to be a teacher. A teacher can prepare his lesson beforehand, but an interpreter has to be ready for anything and ought to be able to render delicate shades of meaning, which comparatively few, of course, are able to do.

"Of those reported as doing badly, we do not give up all hope, and at the same time are not as surprised as we are sorry when their ranks are recruited from the class next above, which includes many 'light weights,' easily moved and dependent upon surrounding influences—less hopeful, possibly, than some of the 'bad' ones who are, as Bishop Hare puts it, 'in their green-apple state,' but not unlikely to mellow and mature into good fruit. Even since my statistics were made up, a few such interchanges have occurred, which I did not think it worth while to upset the figures to record, as they make no material difference in the totals and may not be permanent for good or ill. One interesting change has been in one of the four Dakotas among those described as 'Returned to the blanket.' John Buffalo was at Hampton but part of one year, and was sent home on account of ill health. He was apparently in consumption when he came here, and we did not wonder that he went back to his accustomed easy dress, when he went home. He has improved in health, and his pastor, Mr. Gravatt, was surprised a short time ago by receiving an illustrated letter from him in the Sioux language, announcing the fact that feeling better, he had 'thrown away' the blanket and started anew on the white man's road. He would like to send his picture in his citizen's suit, so, as there was no photographer at hand he had painted it himself. It is a successful work of art, judging by the interest it excites.

"By far the largest proportion of our Indian students come from Dakota, and excepting the Omaha Reservation in Nebraska, it is the most hopeful to return them to. The Wisconsin agencies (and the same may be said of the Onondaga) are suffering from past mistakes. One has a hopeless feeling there. The Indians ought long ago to have been ready for citizenship and to have received it. I wondered sadly there if history will repeat itself and its blunders in Dakota. Mrs. General Fisk who was at the San Carlos Agency, Arizona, five years ago, said to me recently: 'If you can send a student back there and keep him half way straight, I shall believe in all possibil-

ties for Indians.' We have thus far had very fair accounts of three out of the five sent back there. Of one, for whom we had fear, the present agent writes 'Stago, September 1, 1885, was doing nothing. Employed him as interpreter that date, and he has held the position since. He interprets quite well and I think is honest. He is married. He had never done anything for himself.' Stago writes himself, in a handsome, clerk's hand, to one of his teachers: 'I am interpreter for Captain Pierce and I get in three month, \$125. And he is very good man and the Indians like him very much. Now I stay here in San Carlos seven month, and Miss G. I am going tell you something. I have been get married; the Indian girl she is very nice girl. And Captain Pierce he will going to make school here. I am just same yet, and try very hard to learn some more English. Your friend, B. F. Stago.'

"The sources of information for my report have been the detailed accounts, name by name, furnished us at intervals, and recently by the agents, letters from missionaries, letters from the students themselves, particularly to Miss Cora Folsom, who, appointed special correspondent of Indian returned students, has entered with zeal upon a valuable work for which she is especially well fitted; and, finally, my own experiences in Dakota and Wisconsin last summer, visiting all the agencies from which we receive students, and seeing over fifty of them and most of their homes.

"One pleasant impression I received there was of the loyalty which they seemed generally to feel for Hampton. Everywhere they hastened to come to see me, with affectionate inquiries about the school, and frequent expressions of a desire to return to it. I found Hampton pictures fastened up in their little homes. They wanted to assure me that they were trying to live up to Hampton's teachings, and I thought they were. Some who had fallen away from them showed a shame-faced desire to avoid me that was itself a wholesome sign. They were much interested in a suggestion of Mr. Gravatt's that they should form a Hampton boys' club for mutual encouragement in the right way. I don't know whether they have been able to carry it out. They were pleased also with an offer I made them to place on exhibition in the industrial room here at any time—with General Armstrong's consent—any specimens they would send of their handiwork—boys' or girls'—or their agricultural productions, or pictures they would draw of their little homes or school-houses, or that were taken of themselves. I sent home some fine stalks of wheat from the field I have mentioned above in this report. It seems to me that with some encouragements and not much expense, both these suggestions might be sufficiently carried out to be of much help and incentive to them, and an answer that could not be gainsaid to the sneers and misstatements that are obstacles in their difficult upward path."

SANITARY.

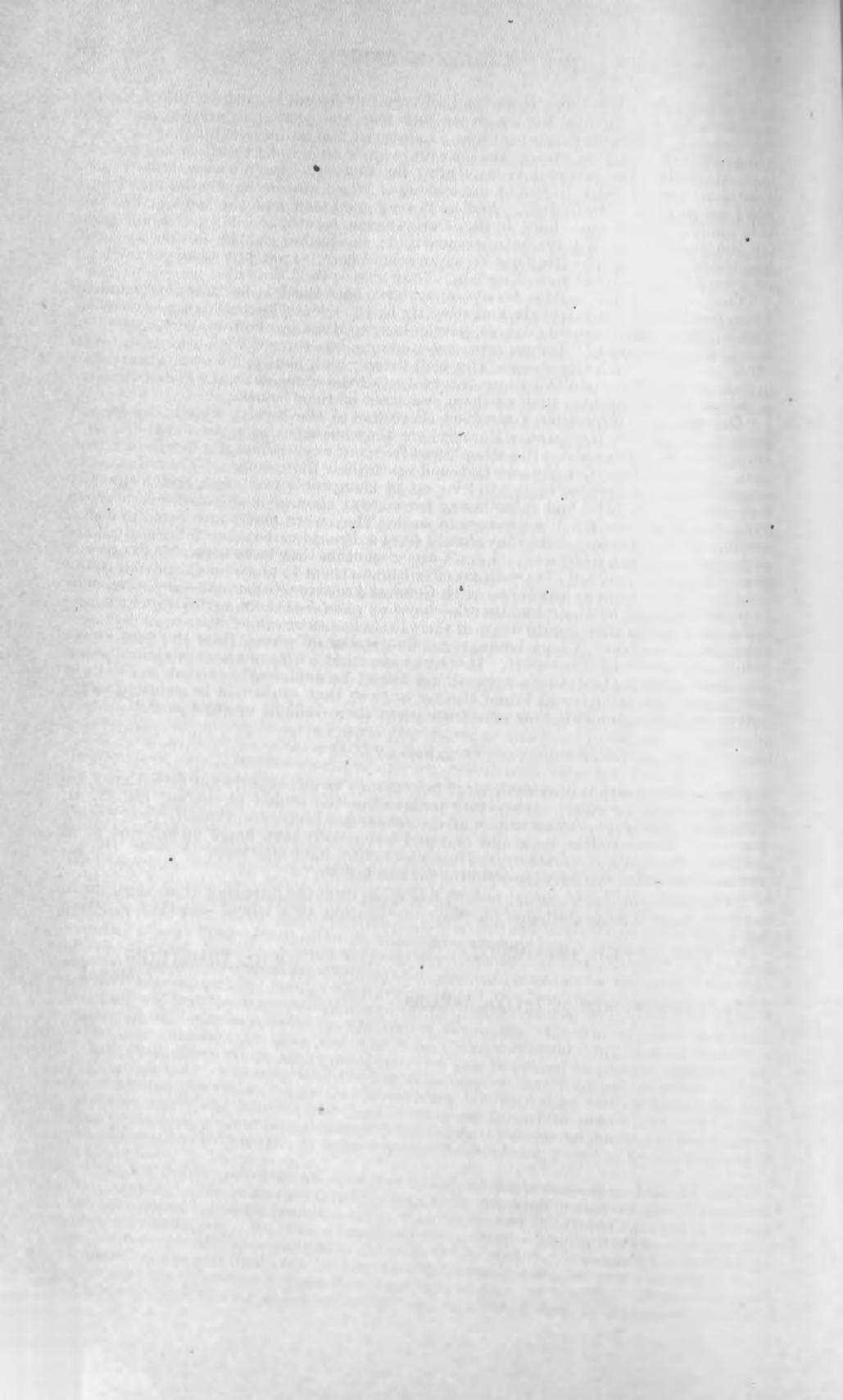
The health question is of such vital importance to our experiment here that I am glad to be able to offer a satisfactory report from the school physician, Dr. M. M. Waldron. She says, "The health of the school has been exceptionally good during the year. Eight Indian boys and one girl have been sent home on account of ill health. Four girls and one boy, the latter an infant, have died here. * * * Christian civilization is the best therapeutic for the Indian."

No trouble and much mutual benefit has come from the mingling of the two races, and I believe that as a scheme for their civilization this school deserves a fitting support.

I remain yours, respectfully,

S. C. ARMSTRONG,
Principal.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.



REPORTS OF AGENTS.

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY, ARIZONA,
August 20, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of affairs pertaining to this agency and the Indians under my charge.

INDIANS.

The number of Indians on the reservation June 30 was 813—797 Mohaves and 16 Chimihueves. The latter are not borne on the annual census roll because of my inability to get their names and record. The census roll of last year showed 1,012, of which 810 were Mohaves and 202 were Chimihueves.

The Chimihueves, with the exception of the 16 above referred to, are located at Chimihueve Valley, about 40 miles up the river, where they are engaged in farming and working in the mines and mills in that locality. I estimate the number of tribe to be the same as last year, 202. These Indians are industrious, naturally intelligent, all wear citizens' dress, and are capable of caring for themselves.

Owing to failure of crops and natural products of the reservation last year, the Indians upon it were reduced to a starving condition. Two thousand five hundred dollars was expended for supplies for their relief, in addition to those furnished on annual estimate.

The Indians have behaved exceedingly well the past year. No report of larceny perpetrated in tribe or on white citizens has been made. Taking into consideration their starving condition, this seems remarkable.

Their vices are many, but are more pernicious than criminal. Gambling is practiced by young and old, and carried to a ludicrous extent. One member of a family or relative has the right to put in jeopardy the property of any other member of the family or relative. This practice is nearly discontinued. I have caused, in every instance (where it has come to my knowledge), the restoration of property to the rightful owner. My interpreter informs me that now an Indian will not risk his property in a game of chance against property owned by other than the person with whom he is gambling.

Faith in their medicine-men is fast diminishing. So-pol-ia-whee-lia, policeman, was removed for the offense of encouraging the practice of native medicine-men. He was one of the most intelligent and efficient of the police, was active in the interests of the school, and every other measure tending to the elevation and prosperity of his people. His little child was taken ill, and under the treatment of the agency physician was doing well. By reason of the importunities of some of the old Indians, who told him his child would surely die, that the white medicine-man was giving it poison, he threw the medicine away, refused to permit further treatment by the agency physician, and called a medicine-man. His child died. He then came to me and expressed sorrow and regret for the course he had pursued, said Indian doctors were no good, and that in the future he would discountenance them.

Several of the more intelligent Indians of this tribe have expressed a desire to become independent of the Government as far as it relates to subsistence, and to adopt the ways of the white man. Agriculture is the only avenue by which they may hope to accomplish this desire. As it is the intention of the Government to make its Indians self-sustaining and citizens at the earliest practicable time, I would suggest that these Indians be afforded a fair opportunity to assert themselves. There is abundance of good land on this reserve, but no water. If this state of things cannot be remedied here, they should, at an early day, be removed to some locality favorable to agriculture. I stated in my first annual report that in my judgment a ditch for irrigating this reserve was impracticable. My judgment was then formed more from the fact that large sums of money had been expended in the effort than from observation. I now believe it can be done at an expense not exceeding \$20,000. If this was an ac-

complished fact there would be no question of the prosperity and ultimate civilization of these Indians, and no reason why the Mohaves at Fort Mohave, the Yumas, and the Hualapais should not be transferred to this reserve.

Yuma Indians, no enumeration; estimated number, 800.

Hualapais, enumerated last year by Additional Farmer Charles A. Harvey, numbered 732. Estimated number this year, 728. An Indian of this tribe, in May last, made an onslaught in camp, killing four and wounding two of his people. He endeavored to escape, was pursued by several of the tribe, and found lying beside his pony, both dead. The pursuing Indians reported that he, finding escape impossible, had killed his pony and then himself. The custom of the tribe is the killing of all relatives of a murderer. I am informed it was so ordered by the chief, but white citizens interfered and would not permit it. Considerable excitement was occasioned by the interference, and it was feared that serious trouble would grow out of it. I was at Kingman shortly after the occurrence narrated above, and had an interview with the district attorney of Mohave County. He informed me that he had seen the chief and some of the sub-chiefs, and that they had agreed that no further killing would be done. I visited Mineral Park, hoping to see the chief, but he had left before I arrived. I had an interview with several Indians of the tribe, and they assured me there would be no further trouble. After my return to the agency, reports in the newspapers to the contrary occasioning me some anxiety, I wrote to the postmaster at Kingman, Ariz., asking for information. The following reply was received:

Yours 28th just at hand and noted. Be assured that there is nothing in the reports you hear about the Hualapais. Certain parties, who would no doubt like to see trouble, have been circulating these reports, but they are entirely without foundation. Things are running along smoothly, and we do not anticipate any trouble whatever.

Yours, very truly,

W. H. TAGGART.

These Indians are so remote from the agency that personal supervision of them is impossible.

BUILDINGS.

One thousand one hundred and fifty dollars were expended on buildings in repairs during the past year. Eighty barrels of lime were produced on the reservation and used for this purpose. The buildings are all in fair condition, suitable for the purposes for which they are used, with the exception of the school building, which is inadequate.

RESERVATION.

Very little can be said in favor of this reservation in its present condition. It contains 128,000 acres, consisting of mountain, mesa, and bottom land. A considerable portion of the bottom land is covered with sand to a depth of 2 or 3 feet. About 30,000 acres could be made available for agricultural purposes if an irrigating canal was constructed from a point on the river about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the agency (utilizing the old ditch), terminating in the Lagoona Adilata, which could be kept filled, and lateral ditches constructed by the Indians, which they would willingly do, without expense to the Government. The number of acres mentioned could then be brought under cultivation. As it now is, none of it can be relied upon to produce crops of any kind. I had the Indians clean out the old ditch, clear the land, and plant crops along its length. The ditch filled the morning of June 3; water flowed through it five days. During this time the land cleared was thoroughly irrigated, and afterwards planted. The river receded as rapidly as it had risen, and when the proper time came for the second irrigation the river had fallen so low that no more water could be had. The result was the crops did not mature. If I am retained in charge at this agency, I shall use such supplies as is furnished these Indians this winter in feeding those who will labor on the ditch lengthening and deepening it. But very little rain fell in this section during last winter; as a consequence grass on the reserve is very scarce.

AGRICULTURE, LABOR, AND WEALTH.

As will be seen by statistical report herewith transmitted, 500 acres of land were cultivated by Indians on the reservation. Estimated production 250 bushels wheat, 500 bushels corn, 75 bushels beans, 10 bushels onions, 2,500 melons, 2,500 pumpkins and squashes; a very poor return from 500 acres of land. Every season is dry in this section of territory; there is no rain of consequence during the entire year. What little there is falls during the winter months. Successful agriculture is impossible without water. Therefore we are not successful.

They have cut and delivered at the agency for agency use 14 tons of hay. They furnished the mail contractor 10 tons—24 tons, for which they received \$25 per ton. They furnished the Colorado Steam Navigation Company 1,800 cords of wood, receiv-

ing therefor \$2 per cord. The above company has employed an average of twenty Indians each day during the year at a compensation of 50 cents per day and board. Their wealth consists of 300 domestic fowls, 134 horses, 3 mules, and 5 jacks.

EDUCATION.

The average attendance for the school year at the agency school was 58½. The pupils were divided into two grades, primary and graduating, and instructed in orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English composition, and music. They were taught industrial pursuits as follows: Girls: Cooking, sewing, washing, ironing, and general housework. Boys: Gardening, farming, care of stock, working in shop, and general work around school-house, agency buildings, and corral. Miss Grace Thorp, principal teacher, resigned her position March 31; was succeeded by Miss Maud A. Dickerson. Mrs. Pauline R. Thorp resigned her position as matron on the 4th day of November, Mrs. Frances Smith succeeding her. Mrs. Fannie Webb, assistant teacher, Miss Eva Stephenson Cook, Miss Esther Tracy, seamstress—all the employés were earnest and faithful in the discharge of their duties. By direction of your office I transferred, on the 1st day of May last, the Yuma Indian school to Miss Mary O'Neil.

POLICE.

The police force of this agency consists of 1 captain and 4 privates. They have been faithful in the performance of their duties, rendering prompt and obedient service, with one exception, that of So-pol-ia-wheelia, who was removed for encouraging the medicine men of the tribe. Cooch-a-way was appointed to fill vacancy. There has been no occasion for the convening of the court of Indian offenses.

SANITARY.

Report of physician.

At your request I give you a synopsis of the work, &c., done here for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886. I would respectfully submit the following: There has been treated 570 cases, medical and surgical, many of these severe attacks, requiring constant attention for some weeks. Besides these there has been a large number of minor cases requiring some attention, but not deemed of sufficient gravity to be carried into the regular monthly report.

There have been 43 deaths and 28 births during the year. There were vaccinated 100 during the year; of these 86 were successful, 14 unsuccessful. The mortality here for the year has been unusually large. As a cause for this I deem it fair to say there was a severe epidemic of whooping cough during the winter and early spring which was quite fatal to the children on different parts of the reservation, due mainly to the fact of their great destitution at the time, none having proper food or clothing. Later there was a large number of attacks of pneumonia, which was the cause of a number of deaths among old Indians, all of whom were very destitute at the time.

Some hospital accommodations are badly needed where these old and destitute Indians could be properly cared for and treated. A small outlay for supplies, &c., would be necessary.

The report of deaths and births during the year I am satisfied are more nearly correct than at any time heretofore. The sanitary condition of the different camps, as far as I have been able to visit them, are fair. But in these matters Indians are very careless.

There is still some trouble with the medicine men of the tribe. But I think this is growing less. A number of Indians still have much faith in them. The main difficulty in the way of successfully treating these Indians is to get them to do as directed, and to continue the remedies long enough to be of permanent benefit in any particular case.

Respectfully,

C. C. WEBB,
Agency Physician.

CHARLES F. ASHLEY,
Agent.

In connection herewith I will state that the dormitory accommodations of the school building are inadequate. Twelve to twenty-eight children are crowded in rooms the size of which would scarcely be considered sufficient for two white persons where sanitary conditions were considered as regards health. The rooms have been thoroughly fumigated under the supervision of the physician. I am now having them thoroughly cleaned, walls whitewashed, and wood-work painted.

Subsistence: By Government, one-sixth; by natural products and results of their own labor, one-fifth.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES F. ASHLEY,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PIMA, MARICOPA, AND PAPAGO AGENCY, ARIZONA,
August 2, 1886.

SIR: Complying with Department instructions, I have the honor to transmit my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1886.

AGRICULTURE.

The Pimas being an agricultural people, and depending solely upon the products of their farms, renders this subject all important. I have to report an increased interest in farming. New lands are being cleared, fields enlarged, irrigating ditches improved, and the general outlook is encouraging, each year showing a noticeable improvement.

Another excellent crop of wheat is produced this year, the quantity being considerably greater than the average of the past years. The variety of wheat which is cultivated is the same that has been grown by the Pimas so long that the oldest among them are unable to state where or when the seed was procured. The grain is white in color and rather small, and very dry and brittle. Mills object to it on account of the latter quality, and are anxious to have the seed changed and the California wheat introduced, and give assurance that the new wheat would produce larger crops and bring higher prices. Within the last year some fields of alfalfa have been sown, and doubtless this will encourage many Indians to cultivate this valuable grass.

EDUCATION.

The boarding school at this agency during the past year has demonstrated beyond a doubt that by proper care and effort the best results can be secured. My experience teaches that some degree of compulsory attendance is absolutely necessary, and is taken in perfect good nature by the Indians. I am satisfied that the key to the solution of Indian education is compulsion. Last fall, at the opening of the school, a girl of school age was frequently seen about the agency. I asked if she would like to attend school, and she said yes, but that her parents were not willing. The parents were brought to the agency by the police and informed that as the girl wished to attend school she must be permitted to do so, and that no excuse would be received. They expressed entire satisfaction as soon as the responsibility for the decision was taken out of their hands, and before a week had passed they sent another daughter to school, and later on the father voluntarily cut off his long hair and enlisted on the police force, and thus the parents as well as the children were greatly benefited. The children who have run away from school have been promptly brought back and punished, and judicious punishment has in all instances proved very salutary. There is no good reason why three-fourths of the Pima children of school age should not be in school if proper school accommodations were provided. The Department is moving too slow in the matter.

CIVILIZATION.

The progress made among these Indians in civilization during the past five years has been comparatively rapid. Of course this change has not come of itself, but has been brought about by hard, faithful, and persistent efforts on the part of the agent, and perhaps one or two employes, who have some interest beyond merely filling a place and drawing a salary. Improvement need not be expected and cannot be made under any other conditions or circumstances. An agent may be ever so good a man but if he has not this work at heart and a sincere desire to benefit the Indians, they will remain just where he found them. Not necessarily because the Indian is bad or ill-disposed, but because the Indian is naturally conservative and almost stubbornly opposed to any change. In this he is not unlike his white neighbor in this country. Compulsion in other than school matters I have discovered to be necessary and very desirable; some pressure must be brought to bear upon them, and a change for the better in their manner of living or working is appreciated, and they express themselves as satisfied and glad that they have made the change, and assist in persuading their friends and neighbors in the efforts to improve their condition.

For a long time I was puzzled over the question of how to induce the Pimas to abandon their half-underground huts for better dwellings. For many reasons this problem seemed almost insurmountable, until in talking the matter over with Mr. L. S. Dille (my then clerk) he suggested the idea of inducing them to build adobe houses and live in them, in consideration of the issue to them of a wagon and harness, to which they seemed to take at once. The Department granted the necessary authority, when the good work began, and is at this time going on. Many of the most enterprising of them have built comfortable houses, and in addition have furnished them with such articles as tables, chairs, and beds, and many with pictures, thus making their dwellings comfortable, home-like, and attractive. This has been the grand first step, as I anticipated at the start, and has lifted them up out of the dirt and placed

them squarely on their feet, and I think I may be pardoned the pride and gratification which I feel in being instrumental in bringing about these munificent results.

Wagon roads are taking the place of the old-time trails; bridges are found to be necessary and are constructed; a demand for masons to build walls, carpenters to frame doors, windows, and roofs, manufacture chairs, tables, bedsteads, cupboards, and other necessary articles of furniture, is a growing one and much exceeds the supply. Boys are encouraged to learn trades, girls are stimulated in housework, and cleanliness becomes a desirable object. Money received for crops is used in the purchase of clothing, furniture, household utensils, and desirable personal property which before they had no use for. Better clothing is worn; an incentive to a worthier manner of life has been received which would have been long in reaching them in other ways. The benefit is an increasing one, far-reaching and incalculable. Fruit trees have been planted near their houses; gardens have been cultivated in some instances, and better fences have become necessary.

Another inroad upon the superstition and conservatism of the Indian has been made by inducing many of them to cut their long hair and wear hats. This also has called for a persistent effort and hard work. By refusing to assist them or issue them such things as are sent here for their use I have made considerable progress and quite a per cent. of them have adopted the new custom; but as it is now generally known throughout the whole country that I am about to retire from this work, I understand that a halt has been called and that they say that the new agent will be a "long-haired agent," and, in short, such an agent as they like, but utterly worthless for any good. This remains to be seen, and the continued progress of these Indians will depend largely upon the sort of a man who is to come. These Indians now being well on the way towards civilization, it will be comparatively easy to keep them in that road.

In connection with the issuing of wagons and harness to such Indians as build adobe houses, I omitted to state that I required of and received from them a pledge, under the penalty of forfeiture of the wagon and harness, "that they should at once cut their hair, wear civilized dress themselves and their families; that they should drink no liquor; should not gamble or permit these things to be done on or about their premises," and I am happy to say that no violations of these pledges have come to my knowledge.

In conclusion, I do not know that I can express myself better than to quote from my letter of resignation of date April 23, 1886: "These are undoubtedly the best Indians in the world to-day, kind, laughing, and industrious, and as such they appeal loudly to the better instincts of mankind. I regret leaving them and the work here; but I have already spent a great deal of time with them, and I believe I can truly say that I have tried faithfully to perform my whole duty by and for them. I feel that the time has now come for me to turn the work over to another."

PAPAGOS.

During the past year I have made several extended visits to the Papago country, and have endeavored so far as possible to arouse an interest in and to induce them to avail themselves of the homestead law. Although I have not succeeded in reaching all the Papagos, many of them have gladly embraced this opportunity and roughly outlined their homesteads. The land in their country being unsurveyed, I have found it necessary to and have gone to their homes and run the lines myself, instructing them as to the law and how to proceed to make their claims good under the same. This has been done in the heart of their country and distant from this agency 140 miles.

These Papagos need an agent badly, some one to look after their interest who has no other duties to perform. A school in that country is greatly needed, and is much desired by them. No better Indians than these there are known, and a great field is open and waiting for the harvest. As the Government seems unable to establish schools for the Papagos off of the reservation, there would appear to be a good opening for the missionary.

Very respectfully,

ROSWELL G. WHEELER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SAN CARLOS AGENCY, ARIZONA,
August 31, 1886.

SIR: Since September 1, 1885, I have been on duty here as acting Indian agent. Everything was found in a satisfactory condition.

The past year has not been very favorable for raising large crops of grains of any kind, on account of excessive heat and lack of rainfall. Besides, Indians have been

restless and uneasy concerning the whereabouts of the hostile Chiricahuas and Warm Spring Indians, and have been in constant fear of being attacked, and have therefore not been able to devote themselves to work as much as they would otherwise have done. The murder of fifteen White Mountain Indians last winter by hostiles had a very detrimental effect. In addition over 500 scouts have been sent against the hostiles from this place, and as they are enlisted for only six months at a time, they are constantly going and coming, and, of course, creating more or less disturbance and confusion.

Twenty-nine hundred and seventy-two Indians here receive rations every week; 1,470 White Mountain Indians, in vicinity of Fort Apache, 60 miles from here, received nothing whatever; and 411 Chiricahuas and Warm Spring Indians receive their food through the War Department. As these two tribes of Indians are about to be removed, a great element of disturbance will be abolished, and the remaining Indians, constantly in fear of those here as well as those on the war-path, will be more industrious and prosperous.

The great vice among them is the intemperate use of intoxicating stimulants. They manufacture from wheat, barley, or corn, an article called "tiswin," which produces intoxication of the worst type when used in large quantities. The grain is buried in the ground till it sprouts, after which it is dried and ground, and then, after boiling for a short time with considerable water, is put aside to ferment. It is generally manufactured by old squaws. The bucks fast two or three days while the tiswin is making, and in that condition a few cups of it will produce the most frantic intoxication. An Indian under its influence has an inordinate desire to cut, stab, or shoot some one. Five of the violent deaths reported are distinctly traceable to its effects, and quarrels caused by it and the use of whisky, which they sometimes procure, are of frequent occurrence, although offenders are promptly brought to trial and severely punished.

The Indians here are all partly civilized; that is, they dwell in rude houses and to a certain extent wear citizens' clothing. They have peculiar religious beliefs and superstitions, and their doctors or priests have great influence, which is not always exercised for good. They are improvident and seem perfectly satisfied if their present conditions are favorable, without looking much into the future. Some of them, however, see that they cannot always be fed by the Government, and are really striving hard to be able to live without assistance, so far as articles of food are concerned, and the greater portion in a short time can get along without any Government rations except beef, which will have to be furnished until the increase of their stock will furnish a sufficient supply.

During the year ending June 30, 1886, a saving was made on the beef ration of about \$17,000. With a slight addition to this of \$4,000, 1,633 yearling heifers were purchased and 1,045 of them issued to the Indians here and 588 to Indians at Fort Apache. They take very good care of their cattle, of which they have here 3,869, the natural increase being this year 952. Occasionally one is killed. Recently quite a large number of Indian cattle have died from some disease which no one seems to understand; but that is the case throughout the whole of Arizona. The best bred and those in the best condition seem to suffer most.

Nine hundred and ninety-nine ewes and 30 rams were also issued. They have not taken very good care of them. The dogs in the Indian camps are so numerous and the coyotes are so troublesome that it is difficult to keep them together. They need continuous watching and herding, and even with the greatest care some of them will be killed. Two hundred and fourteen of the ewes issued have already been lost.

They have 1,682 horses, some of them very good. Scouts returning from the field bought many on the road between this place and Bowie, when they were discharged and paid. Most of the horses are broken to work in harness.

They have raised this year 150,120 pounds of wheat, 354,260 pounds of corn, and 268,460 pounds of barley. About 700 acres of new ground have been put under cultivation. Under the circumstances they have done fairly well, especially as they have had dams to build and ditches to dig (for everything has to be cultivated by irrigation), which require more labor than the cultivation of the soil.

A steam grist-mill is in course of construction and will be completed in about a month. By its use, after the present year, it will not be necessary to furnish any more flour.

Three apprentices have been at work during the year. Two of them have learned rapidly, and are quite proficient. The other one has not advanced very much. It is difficult to get and retain apprentices at \$5 per month. Teamsters, herders, and butchers get so much better pay that the apprentices are discouraged, not appreciating that they are learning what will some day be of great advantage to them. Scouts get \$13 per month and \$12 for use of horse, and every young Indian has a desire to enlist on account of the pay, excitement, and opportunities of seeing new and strange countries.

There is a much larger area of land susceptible of cultivation than appearances indicate to one, unless he goes over it carefully. In a few days about 700 Yumas and

Mojaves will be moved up the Gila River from this vicinity, where they are too much crowded and have not sufficient land. Quite a number of applications have also been made by Indians living up the San Carlos to move to the same locality. There is land enough to give each head of a family sufficient acreage to make a comfortable living.

I know but little except of the 2,972 Indians in this vicinity. To this number must be added 125 men now out as scouts, making 886 men, instead of 761 as reported in statistics, or a total of 3,097.

At various distances from Fort Apache live 1,469 White Mountain Apaches, some of them at least 60 miles. They are entirely self-sustaining so far as articles of food are concerned. Formerly there was an agency or branch agency there, and they were furnished rations. During the term of service of Mr. Clum as agent here it was broken up, and the Indians moved here. They were very much attached to the country, and rightly, too, for a more beautiful one cannot easily be found. Three years ago they promised that if permitted to return there they would take care of themselves, which they have done quite successfully. Of course, whenever they have visited here they have received rations, but their visits are confined to about two months in the year—March and April. Last spring, at the request of General Crook, they were furnished twenty wagons and harness and an assortment of agricultural implements, also 16,000 pounds of seed barley and 6,000 pounds of seed wheat. Lieutenant-Colonel Wade, Tenth Cavalry, who has police control of them, and under whose direction their agricultural labor is performed, says that they have raised this year 70,000 pounds of barley, no wheat, and 120,000 pounds of corn, and that since September 1, 1885, have cut and delivered at Apache for the quartermaster department 1,481,991 pounds of hay. They are now just beginning to put in the hay and wood for the War Department for the present fiscal year. They are the brightest and most industrious Indians on the reservation. They seem to have more common sense and do not go at matters in so awkward a manner as others, and generally they are better farmers and raise more grain on a given piece of ground than others. They need two practical farmers to assist and instruct them, and as they raised no wheat this year they will have to be furnished seed-wheat again.

Mr. Hubbard, mill contractor, has gone to Apache to make preliminary preparations for erection of a grist-mill to be completed December 31, 1886. These White Mountain Indians in the vicinity of Apache number 383 men, 521 women, and 565 children. After the removal of the hostile Apaches from their vicinity they will undoubtedly advance rapidly.

The Chiricahuas and Warm Springs, now at Apache, number 72 men, 182 women, and 157 children, and their removal is the best step that can be taken for the welfare of other Indians and for citizens of Arizona.

There is no school in operation on the reservation, but preparations are making as fast as possible to open a boarding-school here which will accommodate 50 boys, but it will require yet about two months to get the buildings in order and to procure the necessary furniture.

Everything taken into consideration, I feel fairly satisfied with what has been accomplished and with the progress made during the past year. I am also grateful for the cordial and prompt support and assistance rendered me both by the Interior and War Departments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. E. PIERCE,
Captain First Infantry, Acting Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,
August 15, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my report of the condition of the Indians and the Indian service at this agency:

I assumed charge of the agency and reservation, also of the Klamath Reservation, on the 1st day of July, relieving Maj. John N. Andrews, Twenty-first Infantry. My tenure here has been so short and my experience so limited that I am not able to make a very comprehensive report of the actual condition and necessities of these Indians at present.

The policy of my predecessors, Major Andrews and Captain Porter, will be maintained, as I find that very material advancement was made under the administration of those officers. In general, I concur in the recommendations made by Captain Porter in his report of last year, and therefore I need not repeat them here. I particularly refer to the subject of compensation for Indian labor. To keep Indians in a state of peonage, laboring for only a meager subsistence and a scant supply of rai-

ment, is, in my opinion, as degrading as absolute idleness. The system is absurd from a progressive point of view, and is repugnant to our laws and to our civilization.

These Indians all speak English, many of them very well, and I find among them individuals fairly skilled as artisans. The great majority of them are competent farm laborers, and with proper means and the necessary supervision for a couple of years are entirely capable of sustaining themselves. A large number of the people have lived off the reservation for years—driven from it by destitution resulting from bad management and dishonesty. Those all have permanent homes of some kind, though a few of them are but little removed from vagrancy.

The number now here is 442, viz:

Men (eighteen years up).....	126
Women (fourteen years up).....	153
Boys.....	84
Girls.....	79
Total.....	442

Although these people in acquired intelligence and in the education that comes with experience in the struggle for existence are far in advance of the wild tribes of the plains, yet the dark superstitions and the atrocious practices of the most benighted aborigines prevail and are deeply rooted among them. Polygamy does not exist, but the sale and abandonment of women are still common practices, and a belief in witchcraft is often the cause of violence and retaliation.

The arable land on the reservation is just about sufficient for the people now here and the young generation. The first necessity is that the land be subdivided and allotted, and that the occupants be given titles. Until this is done these people cannot be said to have fixed abodes or permanent homes; the degrading village life will continue, and the beneficial efforts of the Government must go for little better than nought.

The entire outfit of farming implements, harness, &c., now on the reservation is barely sufficient for the agency farm. This condition has kept the people dependent upon the agency, and compelled them to labor for it when in need, if they labored at all, without other compensation than subsistence.

The employé force of the agency consists of—

Name.	Occupation.	Annual salary.
George W. Harpst.....	Farmer.....	\$720
William M. Michel, M.D.....	Agency physician.....	1,200
Francis A. Hempstead.....	Carpenter and miller.....	720
Michael Barry.....	Blacksmith.....	720
Esther Harpst.....	School teacher.....	720
John Colgrove (Indian).....	Interpreter.....	240

The product of the agency farm this year is, approximately:

Wheat.....	pounds..	100,000
Oats.....	do....	40,000
Oat hay.....	tons..	100

All this is the product of unpaid Indian labor. Forty tons of hay were sold to the Army contractor, and 325 cords of wood were cut by the Indians and delivered to the same party. Two hundred bushels of wheat, 50 bushels of oats, and about 30 tons of hay were produced by individual Indians—on their own account. A large supply of vegetables is under cultivation, and the orchards have produced great quantities of fine fruit.

The agency buildings are few in number, insufficient for their purposes, and generally dilapidated. The mill is almost worthless, and is located at the most inaccessible place in the valley.

The number of children on the reservation between 6 and 16 years old is: Boys, 37; girls, 49; total, 86. The number under 6 years old is: Boys, 39; girls, 23; total, 63; The average number who attend school is 31.

There is one day school on the reservation. This, like all day schools for Indian children, is but little better than nothing. A day school here can never justify the outlay for it, and I recommend that it be abolished at once, and that a boarding school be established of sufficient capacity to accommodate all the children of school age on the reservation.

THE KLAMATH RESERVATION.

My duties, as both agent and commanding officer, require me to exercise a supervision over the reservation on the Klamath. A small outpost is maintained at the mouth of that river to prevent intrusion on the Indian lands, and protect the Indians in their only industry—that of fishing for salmon.

Those Indians are also anxious for a subdivision of their lands, but before this can be done the lines of the reservation must be fixed determinately. It is alleged that fraudulent surveys of the public lands adjoining the reservation have made it impossible to fix its lines without creating a conflict of title.

The people, like the Hoopas, are friendly and well disposed, and maintain amicable relations with the white people about them, but should the military power of the Government be removed from this valley, both reservations would soon be overrun, and the Indians dispossessed. The Klamaths live almost exclusively on the salmon, though a few plant a little. They number about 400, and have no schools.

The census of both tribes, required by law, was taken at the end of June, and was forwarded to the Indian Office soon after the 1st of July.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. E. DOUGHERTY,
Captain First Infantry, Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MISSION AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,
Colton, August 14, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report, embracing a period from October 1, 1885, to June 30, 1886.

This agency, stretching as it does from the eastern shore of the great American desert to the wave-washed strand of Los Angeles on the west, and the Mexican line on the south, embracing in its limits twenty-three reservations and more than three thousand Indians, who speak nine different languages, it is evident that there are many conflicting interests and many complicated problems to solve.

Many of these Indians occupy rather an anomalous position. They are a little too much civilized to be an Indian and not civilized enough to be a white man. A most dangerous condition! Not enough of the habiliments of citizenship to demand the protection of the State, and a little too much to allow the rigid enforcement of the laws for the government of Indians. Very few of the Indians have applied for citizenship in the State. As a general rule those who have applied have done so from the fact that State citizenship gives the right to buy and drink all the liquor he can pay for. This is a great point gained by the Indians.

EDUCATION.

Inclosed you will find the statistics showing the operation of the schools under my charge for the year. There are eleven schools in successful operation with an average attendance of 222 pupils, all of whom can read and write. In October when I took charge of the agency there were eight schools, and I have organized three since that time and expect to organize others during the year. Some of these schools are located in settlements where there is no educational sentiment, and the attendance will be small till a sentiment in favor of education is developed. There are two great elements or principles underlying Indian civilization, and they are education and agriculture. Of the latter I will speak under its appropriate head. Education, to be a useful element in civilization, should be manifold in its character. The hand and heart should keep pace with the head in development of character, and every system of education which cultures only the intellectual faculties will surely fail in the development of well-balanced useful men and women. To take the Indian boy or girl from their parental hut and teach them, day after day, reading, writing, and arithmetic, without any training in industrial pursuits, is simply to make educated vagabonds of them, unfitted by their education for any of the learned pursuits, and utterly incompetent to follow with success any of the pursuits of ordinary industry. While the Indian's head needs training, his hand needs it the more.

With all his book learning without he has been taught to handle a plow, dig a ditch, cultivate, prune and irrigate an orchard, shove the plane or strike the anvil, he is as helpless as a child when thrown out into busy active life. These Indian children now in school will soon enter the struggle of life. It helps them but little when asking for employment to say, "I can write a beautiful hand; I can draw a lovely picture, and can work difficult sums in fractions." Better far, so far as material success is concerned, to be able to say, "I can plow and cultivate an orchard; I under

stand how to irrigate and prune, or I can bake a good loaf, broil a good steak, and clean a bed-room nicely." These are the keys which will unlock the doors of profitable employment to the Indian. Mere sentimentalism on the value of education will never help the Indian. His education should be directed so as to qualify him for the sphere in life in which, by a law of necessity, he must move. This is equally true of the white race. Education must be practical and industrial to fit a child for the stern battle of life. The average Indian is like the average white man. Alessandros are not very numerous in this agency. The original from which the Alessandro of "Ramona" was drawn stood before me a few days ago. My imagination was appalled at the effort to identify him.

In this agency we need a boarding and industrial school, where the youths can be educated in the arts of practical life. Such a school would have a liberal attendance. We were promised one such school last November, and plans and drawings for the building were sent here for bids, but for some cause no action was ever taken.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

In the State of California we have a compulsory educational law. If such a law was found to be necessary in a State whose citizens are not surpassed in intelligence and in ambition by any State in the Union, how much stronger is the argument in favor of compulsory education among the Indians. The parents of these Indian children are ignorant, and know nothing of the value of education, and there are no elevating influences in the home circle to arouse the ambition of the children. Parental authority is hardly known or exercised among the Indians in this agency. The family is a kind of democracy wherein every one does as he pleases. The agent should be endowed with some kind of authority to enforce attendance. The agent here has found that a threat to depose a captain if he does not make the children attend school has had a good effect. The ordinary Indian clings with greater tenacity, if possible, than a white man to the insignia and trappings of office. To lose a captaincy is worse than to lose a post-office or a seat in Congress.

SURVEYING.

The surveying heretofore done in this agency has been of such a character as to leave the Indian in profound ignorance of his boundary lines. Very few Indians have any knowledge of the exterior boundaries of their reservation. During the last year a survey of the exterior boundaries of many of the reservations of this agency was made, but it gave the Indian no information as to his lines. A survey of the exterior boundaries should be made, and the surveyors should be required to ask of the agent a number of the leading Indians of every village to act as chain-carriers, or as an escort to see each corner post established and assist in making the boundary lines. By this means the Indians would know their boundaries, and many troubles which now arise every day would be avoided.

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture is one of the corner-stones of the temple of Indian civilization. It is the basis of wealth in all civilizations, and the Government acts wisely in giving so much money and so much attention to this subject among the Indians. Give the rising generation of Indians a good English education and a practical knowledge of farming, or any of the industrial pursuits, and he is on the highway to a useful and honorable citizenship.

The Egyptians could not make brick without straw, nor can the Indian be made a successful farmer without the implements which are necessary to give success to a white man in the same calling. Since I took charge of the agency not a single farming implement has been sent here for the Indians. When I took charge of this agency the Indians made most piteous appeals for wagons, plows, hoes, shovels, and other tools. I made application for such things, but they have never reached me. I have never seen an Indian from that time to this that I have not been asked about those wagons. "Beware of the Greeks when they come bearing gifts," is a trite motto, but woe to the Indian agent among the Mission Indians whose van-guard or rear-guard is not made up of wagons, harness, plows, axes, shovels, and other useful implements of husbandry.

The crops on some of the reservations have made a good yield, particularly those on the Potrero, where the Indians have the advice and patient industry of Additional Farmer William L. Anderson to direct their labors.

THE INDIAN AS A FARMER,

An observation of many years among the Indians has taught me that he has no great fondness for agricultural pursuits. He has been all his life a day laborer ex-

pecting to get his earnings paid to him in coin at sunset. His imagination cannot bridge the intervening time between the planting of the seed and the waving of the golden harvest. Harvest time is too far off. He does not hunger and thirst after the hard work which belongs to farming. He is perfectly willing that the additional farmer should do it all. In fact he thinks that is what we furnish the additional farmer for. If the agent has no power to compel the Indians to work what is to be done? A great many will not work without compulsion. They will ride by in the morning, where the additional farmer is grubbing a piece of land for their benefit, and very complacently ask him how he is getting on, and then ride off to town.

RESERVATIONS AND TITLES.

The Government has apparently been very generous to the Mission Indians. It has given him more than twenty different reservations, embracing nearly 200,000 acres; but what a country! After a careful examination of all the land we do not think there are over 5,000 acres of tillable land, and the best portion of that is now held by trespassers in defiance of the agent and Government.

The Potrero Reservation is covered over with squatters who have settled there long since the lands were set aside for Indian purposes. They are there in open defiance of law. They have managed to get their cases before the Indian Department for adjudication. The rights of these Indians to these lands are as clear and absolute as the proclamation of a President can make them. The squatters should never have had a standing in court till after they were dispossessed. The Government ought to have removed every one of them, and if they have rights then let them assert them before the courts. Until the Indians feel assured of a perfect title they will not build houses, put out orchards or vineyards, nor anything to make the land more valuable.

Much of the best land in other reservations is included within the boundaries of Mexican grants, and the owners of these grants are now endeavoring to eject these Indians by regular process of law. The case of the Indians on the San Jacinto grant has recently been decided adversely to them, and had the proceedings not been stayed by an appeal to the Supreme Court they would have been ejected by the sheriff before this time. Other cases of a similar kind will soon come up in regard to the rights of the Indians on the Santa Ysabel grant and that of Warner's rancho. The special attorney for the Indians is making an able and vigorous fight for the legal rights of these Indians. From the general trend of the Supreme Court decisions it is more than probable that the Indians will eventually be ejected from the San Jacinto, Santa Ysabel, and Warner's rancho.

WHAT THEN?

Homes will have to be provided for them, and there are no lands on many of the reservations where other Indians can be located. The Potrero Reservation, if cleared of every squatter and the water facilities utilized as white men would utilize them, might be made a home for at least one thousand more Indians. To develop and store this water for use in the summer months, when irrigation is essential, would take a large amount of money. If it will pay the white man to make this investment, will it not pay the Government to do it, in order to give a great number of Indians permanent and valuable homes?

SANITARY.

No epidemics have prevailed in this agency during the year, and the general health of the Indians has been as good as that of their white neighbors. Six hundred and ninety-one Indians have applied to agency physician for treatment, and they are fast abandoning their "medicine men."

Notwithstanding the efficiency and earnestness of my physician there are hundreds of sufferers scattered all over this agency whose feebleness and poverty make it impossible for them ever to see the physician. They lie in their dismal huts and pine for the healer, but he never comes, because it is physically impossible for a physician to do the clerical work of the agency, prescribe, and compound medicines for three thousand Indians, scattered over a territory larger than all New England. The very sick never get any of the benefits of the physician. They are too sick to go to the medical office, and it is impossible for the physician to visit them while he stands in the dual relation of clerk and physician. To make the medical arm of the service useful to the Indian the physician should be furnished with horse and buggy and medicines and sent among the Indians. He could make the circuit of the agency once each quarter and still give him some time for prescriptions and practice in his office. By this means he would reach hundreds who now never see and never have seen a physician. He should have a salary of \$1,000 per annum for this service.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The traffic in liquor gives the agent more trouble and does more to hinder civilization than all other evil agencies combined. The agent cannot boast of much success in abating this nuisance. The evil is practiced all over the agency and almost in open defiance of law, as the result of every case I have carried before the commissioners has been such as to encourage the idea that the penalties of the law would never be enforced. With the expressed desire on the part of the Department of Justice that the expense of these prosecutions should be reduced, and the indisposition on the part of the United States court to punish offenders, I have had but little heart to pursue the fight. Every case, except one which I have carried before the United States commissioner at Los Angeles, has been bound over to appear before the United States grand jury at San Francisco, yet not one has ever been punished. The only case which ever reached the court at San Francisco was thrown out of court, simply because the offense committed was reported to have been committed while I was the agent. The offense had been committed during the term of my predecessor but had not been barred by the statute of limitations. The case was thrown out of court without even an investigation. Many cases have been bound over by the commissioner at Los Angeles, and that was the last of them. It is for the Department to look after these cases.

I have had some success in punishing liquor sellers before this State court, yet the penalty is so light before the State courts as not to deter a vender from continuing the nefarious practice.

CONCLUSION.

If the Government will maintain the Indians' title to the lands embraced in the Presidential proclamations, and furnish the Indians with such farming implements as they may need, and will support me in the interests of education, great advancement may be reasonably hoped for in the coming year.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN S. WARD,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY,
August 19, 1886.

SIR: As directed in your circular letter dated July 1 last, I have the honor to submit the following as my second annual report of affairs at this agency.

LANDS.

Our lands are still occupied by settlers and trespassers to such an extent that it is almost impossible to increase our stock or protect our growing crops from destruction by their stock. Not only do they occupy every foot of our range, but that portion of the valley claimed as swamp and overflow land by Henley Brothers and Corbitt has been completely fenced in, thereby depriving us of the use of a large body of land. I am informed that others contemplate doing the same thing. The assurance of these people is something incalculable. They seem to think it perfectly right for them to use all of our lands, but we must not trespass upon a foot of land to which they have a shadow of a title. It is hard to foretell what will become of this reservation in a very few years if some legislation is not had to protect it from these unscrupulous trespassers.

As long as Congress was in session, and there was a possibility that the House would pass the bill allotting lands in severalty and protecting the balance of the reserve, the Indians were quite jubilant; but now that Congress has adjourned without this bill becoming a law, they are much distressed, fearing that the friends of the trespassers are the cause of its defeat.

POPULATION.

The census just completed shows 608 Indians, from which the following statistics are prepared, as directed in your letter of May 20 last, viz:

Number of males over 10 years	223
Number of females over 14 years.....	244
Number of school children between 6 and 16 years.....	86

Number of school-houses	2
Number of schools	2
Number of children attending:	
Headquarters	53
Lower quarters	37
Number of teachers:	
White	2
Indian	2
Salaries paid each:	
White	\$720
Indian	60

AGRICULTURE.

We have under cultivation about 1,000 acres of land, about 600 acres of which is cultivated as a community farm and the balance by individual Indians, from which they raise all of their vegetables, and this year a large quantity of wheat, barley, &c.

PRODUCTS.

The estimated productions for this year are as follows: On reservation farm 3,000 bushels of wheat, 1,500 of corn, 1,000 of oats, 1,800 of barley, and 600 tons of hay; by the Indians 100 bushels of wheat, 400 bushels of corn, 500 bushels of oats, 1,000 of barley, 500 of potatoes, 200 of onions, 300 of beans, 15,000 melons, 3,000 pumpkins, and 100 tons of hay.

STOCK.

We have 73 horses, 26 mules, 380 cattle, 263 hogs, 8 horse colts, and 5 mule colts. The increase has been 8 horse and 5 mule colts, 78 calves, and 61 pigs. Many of our horses are worn out and unserviceable, and ought to be condemned and sold.

MILLS.

As previously reported, our grist-mill was destroyed by fire September 28 last. Up to the time of burning we ground for the agency 56,779 pounds of wheat and 64,359 pounds of grain for custom. In consequence of the destruction of the engine and boiler at the burning of the grist-mill, our saw-mill, has been idle the entire year. The want of lumber has rendered it impossible for me to make any improvements, and but very few repairs to our buildings, fences, &c., all of which are badly out of repair.

APPRENTICES.

During the last fiscal year 6 Indian apprentices have been employed at carpentering, 1 with the blacksmith, 1 in the harness-shop, 4 with the herder, and 4 at the grist-mill until the burning of the same.

EDUCATIONAL.

I have had in operation 2 day schools during the past year, with an average attendance of about 65 scholars.

There are nearly 90 children of school age at the agency, and the want of a boarding school was never more seriously felt than at the present time. The moral training these children receive during school hours is more than doubly offset by the vices of camp life outside of the school sessions, and I am totally unable to prevent these degrading influences without the assistance of a boarding school. It is hoped this matter will receive some favorable consideration from your office the present fiscal year.

MISSIONARY.

The Woman's National Indian Association of Philadelphia appointed Miss A. L. Boorman and Miss C. J. White to represent their society as missionaries on this reservation. These ladies arrived here on the 27th of April last, and have taken charge of the Sabbath school and prayer-meetings since that date. The time has been so short that no perceptible change has taken place, but it is hoped that much good may result from their labors.

Very respectfully,

THEO. F. WILLSEY,
United States Indian Agent.

TULE RIVER AGENCY, CALIFORNIA.

August 14, 1880

SIR: I have the honor of forwarding herewith my eleventh annual report of this agency.

The Tule River Agency is located in the southeastern part of Tulare County, California, and embraces over 40,000 acres of land within its boundaries. The most of this area is so broken and rocky that it is almost worthless. On the eastern border there are perhaps 3,000 acres of good sawing timber, while the western portion is a fair grazing section, containing an inexhaustible supply of oak timber. This oak timber is of a scrubby growth and chiefly valuable for fuel, furnishing, however, about every alternate season acorns sufficient to fatten a thousand head of swine. A fine stream flows through the reservation from east to west, abounding in trout and furnishing an abundance of water for irrigating purposes. The area of arable land is so small, however, that these Indians can never make a good living simply by farming.

Stock-raising, however, is very profitable, requiring but little care and no feeding during the entire year. For a number of years all of the arable land has been in cultivation, and has during the past season produced very well. The Indians have produced 300 bushels wheat, 50 bushels corn, 50 bushels barley, 100 bushels potatoes, 20 bushels onions, 30 bushels beans, 30 bushels other vegetables, 500 melons, 500 pumpkins, and 30 tons hay. Only a small piece of ground is cultivated for agency purposes, simply to supply the Government stock with forage; 16 tons hay has been cut for that object.

While this is a somewhat meager showing from an agricultural standpoint, it is proper to state that there are other opportunities by which the Indians of this agency can supplement this income, and thus not only make a good living but actually accumulate property and comforts. Sheep-shearing in this part of the country is done almost exclusively by Indians and lasts nearly six weeks both in the spring and fall. It is not difficult for a good shearer to earn \$100 at each shearing. Besides, they can always find employment at remunerative wages during harvest in the adjoining settlements.

These advantages, combined with the easy facilities for stock-raising, place the Indians of this reservation on a self-supporting basis. They understand how to work and have been assisted by the Government quite long enough. If they were temperate, their prosperity would be assured. Alas, however, drunkenness is their great besetment. They all claim to be members of the Catholic Church; but drink they will, and drunken they will be, I presume, unto the end.

During a few months past I have prosecuted four parties for selling my Indians whisky. The trials are all set for next month.

It is proper to state here, perhaps, that on the night of the 12th of May last the agent's house and office were consumed by fire, including everything in them. My personal loss was over \$1,000. My family were away at the time and I was off on duty. How the fire originated we have not been able to ascertain. That it was the work of an incendiary is quite evident, and that it grew out of the whisky prosecutions is generally believed.

There has been no school during the past year, and I am satisfied there is no promise of success in making another effort. There are but 19 children on the reservation of school age, and they are living so remotely from the school-house that their attendance cannot be secured so as to have a creditable average.

STATISTICAL STATEMENT.

According to the recent census there are on the reservation—

Number of males above 18 years of age	43
Number of females above 14 years of age	46
Number of school children between the ages of 6 and 16	19

There is also one school-house.

It is my conviction that some time during the present fiscal year, or at the close, this should be consolidated with the Mission Agency, leaving a farmer in charge here, in order to protect the Indians in their rights and prevent stockmen from eating them out of house and home. Believing this will be done, and that it will be the best for the Indians, I close with the thought that I will never write another annual report. Conscious that I have tried to discharge my duty as an officer of the Government, and regretting that I have not been more successful in leading these people to a higher plane in civilization.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. BELKNAP,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY, COLORADO,
August 13, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report as United States Indian agent for the Southern Ute Indians, Colorado, showing my transactions as such agent and the condition of the Indians at the close of the fiscal year 1886.

FARMING.

During the year there were 14 farms cultivated, under the supervision of the farmer at the agency. There was realized about 100,000 pounds of grain, consisting mostly of wheat and oats, besides a large quantity of potatoes and vegetables. Owing to the non-arrival of the thrashing-machine promised them for thrashing their grain in 1885, they were obliged to have most of their grain tramped out with horses, goats, and sheep, thereby causing much loss and preventing the saving of their full crop. Quite a loss was also sustained by the sprouting of their grain, caused by the heavy rains just before and during the thrashing. They also failed to realize a large price by reason of the fall in the market and the condition of the grain, which was not clean. All of these causes had the effect to lessen very much their interest in farming. One of the Indians raised about 500 bushels of wheat and oats. He employed a steam-thresher. The expense was so great, on account of the distance, that but little was left him after paying all expenses.

Much difficulty was experienced in getting the Indians to farming this last spring. The heavy snow that fell during the winter did not go off until very late. No appropriation had been made for the breaking of new land; hence the Indians had to rely upon their own efforts. On account of deep snows and scarcity of food, their horses were very poor, in fact almost worthless for any kind of work. The plows for breaking soil did not arrive until very late in the season; consequently but little new land was broken. Although laboring under these disadvantages, I have succeeded in getting about 250 acres under cultivation the present year, consisting of wheat and oats and vegetables. The crop, although put in late, got a fair start, but a large yield cannot be looked for, owing to the fact that there is a great drought in this valley. No rain has fallen for ninety days past. The crop of grass must necessarily be short, no doubt to the extent of causing suffering to the stock the coming winter, and no doubt heavy losses.

STOCK.

In September, 1885, was delivered at this agency 393 head of stock cattle purchased by the Government for these Indians; the cattle were of excellent quality. The Indians expected that these cattle would be issued or turned over to them. They were greatly disappointed when they were informed that it was the intention of the Government to retain possession of the stock, under charge of herders.

In an interview with Inspector Pearsons, who visited the agency in November last, the Indians informed him that they would like to exchange these cattle for sheep, giving as a principal reason their close proximity to the white settlements, who had herds of cattle, which would be likely to cause some trouble, while if they had flocks of sheep no trouble on account of pasturing need be feared.

Of the stock cattle now at the agency the number of 148 head died from the effects of the severe winter of 1885 to 1886. The balance on hand I should recommend to be issued and divided up among the Indians. These cattle at present are of no advantage to the Indians and an expense to the Government, and owing to the shortage in grass this season the outlook for taking care of them this coming winter is not encouraging; heavy losses must necessarily follow. Or I would recommend they be exchanged for sheep, upon some equitable basis to be agreed upon, and divided up among the Indians.

SCHOOLS.

The day school established at this agency in the month of April, 1886, notwithstanding the earnest efforts of the teacher and myself, has not been as prosperous and is not in as good a condition as I would desire. Much difficulty is encountered in securing the attendance of the children, first, by reason of the great distance many of them live from the agency. This difficulty has been overcome partially by the establishing near the school a boarding camp, under authority from the Department. This boarding camp is under the charge of a cook, and rations are furnished. The conducting of a school here meets with most strenuous opposition from the squaws, who superstitiously believe, or pretend to believe, that their attendance at school at Albuquerque, N. Mex., two years ago, was the cause of the death of about one-half that attended, while, as a matter of fact, the cause of this great loss of lives is attributed to diseased condition of the children, hereditary in its nature. Those in attendance at school at this agency are generally bright, and are making satisfactory progress in

their studies. I am hopeful of a better attendance later in the season, when the incentives to absence are removed, which consist in hunting, fishing, and berrying expeditions. The children always desire to accompany their parents, and they desire them to go along.

SUPPLIES.

The supplies for the support of the Indians delivered at the agency during the past year were of uniform good quality and of sufficient quantity. No complaint has been made by the Indians either on account of the quality or quantity of the supplies furnished them. The annuity goods were of good quality and amply sufficient for the needs of the Indians.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the tribes is as good as could be expected, when we take into condition the prevalence of syphilitic disease with which they are more or less affected.

WHISKY.

The conduct of the tribe for the past year has been good. No acts of violence have occurred among themselves, nor have they had any difficulty with the whites. No depredations at their hands have been reported.

In this connection I desire to call your attention to the prevailing and growing tendency of these Indians to use spirituous liquors. Surrounded and in daily contact with a mixed population, some of which are of the worst element in the country, they have every facility for engaging in this traffic. The vicious white man is always ready to sell, the bad Indian is always ready to buy. Only a few cases of intoxication have occurred in close proximity to the agency, although in parts more remote they have been enabled to obtain the article in quantities to suit themselves. Two deaths have occurred from the use of liquor. Some steps should be taken to suppress this evil. I would suggest that the services of some suitable person be secured to ferret out and bring to justice parties who engage in this traffic.

CASH PAYMENT.

The per capita which was paid to the Indians in the month of May, and which gave much satisfaction to the Indians, does not in my judgment produce the good results that would follow if the payment was made at an earlier date, for the reason that for weeks about the time of such payment they devote their time to feasting, gaming; and other sports, which divert their attention from farming, which requires at this season of the year an undivided attention and care.

REMOVAL.

About the close of the year 1885 most of the chiefs and headmen of the bands composing the tribe interviewed me in reference to their removal to a more desirable reservation, giving as reasons for their desire to remove that their present reservation was not desirable on account of its formation, being a narrow strip 15 miles wide by 110 miles long; that the agency was located in the eastern part, in consequence of which (the greater part of them live to westward) they were often compelled to go to the agency for rations and other purposes under great difficulties; that owing to the great depth of snow, the almost impassable condition of roads caused by swollen streams, and on account of the peculiar shape of the reservation, they have the greatest difficulty in keeping their herds from going off and mingling with those of the whites, and that their failure to do so has involved them in disputes with the whites; that they are unable to keep their herds upon their reservation, also unable to keep those belonging to the whites off. These chiefs and headmen requested that their wish for removal be laid before the Department, which request was forwarded by a communication to the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs December 28, 1885, the result of which was that authority was granted to me to go to Washington with a delegation of the chiefs for the purpose of conferring with the authorities in reference to the matter. Their grievances were laid before the Department, after which they returned to their reservation full of hope that their wishes would be gratified, and at an early day be removed to a reservation meeting their wants and wishes.

Their desire for removal from this location has increased during this summer into a constant clamor and muttering; they are daily expressing their discontent, coupled with threats that they intend to leave the reservation without authority.

Statistics are herewith inclosed. The total number of Indians is 978.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

CHN. F. STOLLSTEIMER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 25, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this agency for the past year:

I assumed charge on the 1st day of January, 1886, by virtue of my appointment and the orders of the honorable Commissioner. The condition of the agency was noted in special reports made shortly after. This is one of the five agencies for the Sioux Indians located on what is known as the Great Sioux Reserve. The agency proper is situated on the west bank of the Missouri River, about 35 miles north of Pierre, Dak., the present terminus of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

The Indians at this agency comprise the Blackfeet, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Two Kettle bands of Sioux, and according to a census taken during May and June last, from house to house, number as follows:

Band.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Children from 6 to 16 years of age.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Blackfeet.....	98	126	224	29	25	54
Sans Arc.....	334	418	752	126	148	274
Minneconjou.....	585	702	1,287	244	281	525
Two Kettle.....	320	332	702	138	131	269
Total.....	1,337	1,628	2,965	537	585	1,122

This number is liable to a small variation from time to time, owing to the transfers of families to and from the agency.

These Indians are for the most part peaceable and well disposed. Many of them are located on land in severalty, and the number so locating is increasing each year. It is highly desirable that *all* these Indians should take separate tracts of land, and commence work in earnest, and every effort has been made to induce them to do so this year. As much as possible preference is given such Indians in the distribution of wagons, cows, work cattle, &c., which is appreciated by the more advanced Indians.

On this reserve is located that portion of the hostile Indians who surrendered with Sitting Bull, known as Hump's band of Minneconjou. These Indians, numbering about 550, are now mostly living in one village, on Cherry Creek, a branch of the Cheyenne River, about 60 miles west of the agency, and constitute the least progressive Indians of the agency. The chiefs and sub-chiefs are carefully guarding their importance acquired in a by-gone day, do not desire any diminution in the number of followers they control, and are doing all in their power to prevent individual Indians taking separate places. After all the advice they have received this year not a single Indian has moved from this camp to make a separate home. I am of opinion that it may eventually take something more than talk to induce these Indians to break up the village life that so greatly retards their advance. More dancing is done in this camp than in those of all the others on the reserve, and the police are not strong enough to prevent it. There can be no doubt but that little advance will be made by Sioux Indians as long as their villages exist. Perhaps in the case of Hump's followers *time* may open their eyes to the advisability of following the advice I have given them, but I believe it will take several years by this method before the village is broken up.

With the exception of those living on Cherry Creek the Indians of this agency have done well the past year in

FARMING.

They have doubled the area under cultivation last year, and have given increased attention to their stock and improving their places. Owing to the long-continued dry weather of June, July, and August their crops have been greatly damaged, so that not more than one-fifth of a full crop will be obtained by them. This is very discouraging, and while it cannot but have considerable effect in retarding their work of next year, I still believe we will be able to show greatly-increased area of land under cultivation next season. It is my purpose to make wheat-raising a leading feature in their farm work next season. I am inclined to the belief, however, that it will be more through stock raising than farming that these Indians attain self-support in the future, as the land is undoubtedly better adapted to stock than farming purposes.

EDUCATIONAL.

One boarding-school and six day-schools have been maintained on the reserve during the year by the Government. One boarding-school by the Episcopal Church, under the supervision of Rt. Rev. W. H. Hare, D. D., bishop of South Dakota, and from eight to twelve day-schools by the American Missionary and other associations, under the supervision of Rev. T. L. Riggs. The latter have been taught mostly by native teachers in the Dakota tongue.

The Government boarding-school for boys at the agency has been kept filled, in fact crowded to its utmost capacity, during the entire year. Great improvement has been made in this school in the past few months; and Mr. T. D. Johnson, the superintendent, deserves much credit for his efforts in making the school what it should be. The pupils attending it have received much more instruction in farming, the care of stock, &c., than ever before.

The Saint John's boarding-school for girls is situated about 2½ miles north of the agency, and is under the immediate charge of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kinney, jr. It has accommodated thirty-nine girls during the year, which number is more than its capacity. The school is a model of neatness and order, and the earnest and excellent work here being done is apparent to all. The school will challenge the most critical comparison with any in or out of the Indian country, engaged in the work of educating Indian children.

The day-schools are scattered over the reserve, and are, with a single exception, miserable log structures, without suitable accommodation for either pupils or teachers. I hope, however, to have proper buildings erected soon. I feel more confidence than heretofore in the future good of these schools when under proper management. The majority of these Indians take great interest in the schools, and are willing and anxious to have their children attend them. They are strongly opposed to their children attending schools off the reservation.

MISSIONARY.

The Rev. Henry Swift, in charge of the church work of the Episcopal Church says:

The Episcopal Church has six missions on the reserve, each with an Indian catechist, and all under my general charge. It has about eight hundred persons in its following. These are nearly all civilized attire and living on homesteads. In many cases the advance in intelligence, industry, morals, and neatness has been very marked; conjuring has nearly and Indian dancing completely ceased. I notice an improving sentiment regarding the marriage relation. There are only four bigamisists, and the abandonment of wives and taking of others is viewed with strong disapprobation. The offerings of Indians are generous and constantly increasing, and men's and women's guilds have been formed to further the church's work.

SANITARY.

Dr. P. C. Barbour, agency physician, reports the number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year 2,188; births, 114; deaths, 73; accidental deaths, 1. The most prevalent diseases are consumption, scrofula, respiratory affections and catarrhal conjunctivitis. There have been but two epidemics during the year; those were mumps and measles, both having occurred at the boys' boarding school, embracing all who were not exempted by former attacks, without the loss of a single case. It is necessary that there should be erected at this agency a hospital, with a capacity of at least twenty beds, as there are many cases among the Indians that sadly need hospital care. I am fully confident that the Indians would avail themselves of the benefits of such an institution, and that it would advance very greatly their progress toward civilization.

The Indians, as far as can be observed, are gradually adopting our system of medicine, and appear to have increased confidence in the agency physician. While there has been quite a large number treated during the year for various diseases, cases of severe and dangerous illness have been, with a few exceptions, rare, and, I am proud to say, that no very serious illness nor death has occurred among the school children at either Saint John's or the boys' boarding school. The furnishing of the agency physician with a team and light wagon for the purpose of visiting camps at a distance is of paramount importance.

I agree fully with Dr. Barbour's views regarding the advisability of furnishing hospital accommodations at this agency, as well as the necessity that exists of supplying a team and buggy for his use. It seems to me time to increase the efficiency of the medical branch of the Indian service. There is no doubt in my mind but that it could be made a very important branch of the service in the effort being made to civilize these Indians. I am of the opinion that an agency of this size should have two physicians, one of whom could be most profitably employed in visiting the scattered camps. A druggist should also be allowed to relieve the physicians of the work of dispensing medicines.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This court has been organized since January last in accordance with the instructions of the Department, and it has been found to be very efficient. The court holds sessions twice a month when there are cases requiring its action. The punishments awarded by the court have been commensurate with the offense committed, and have been promptly carried into effect. It has but seldom been found necessary to modify the sentence of the court. There can be no doubt of the utility of this or some similar court to relieve the agent of the work of hearing and determining the many petty cases constantly arising among Indians, and my experience is that where the interests of the individuals composing the court are not concerned, their decisions are as near just as could be given by the agent, should he personally decide each case.

EMPLOYÉS.

The employé force of the agency proper consists of one physician, one clerk, one issue clerk and storekeeper, two farmers, one blacksmith, one carpenter, and two laborers (all white men), and five apprentices, two assistant farmers, two laborers, one stableman, and five herders, all Indians, a needed addition having recently been made to the number of Indian employés. Active employment is found for all the force, and more men could be used to advantage.

INDIAN POLICE.

The police force consists of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 15 privates. This force is much too small for the requirements of an agency of this size. It has done much to preserve order during the year, and has proved as efficient as could be expected of a body of men as poorly compensated as they are.

It is believed that it would be advisable to have that portion of the reservation lying north of the Cheyenne River surveyed in such a manner that allotments could be made to individual Indians. I hope favorable action will be taken on my recent recommendation regarding such a survey.

The constant agitation going on regarding a reduction in the size of this reserve has anything but a beneficial effect on these Indians, and it would be far better for their future to have the matter settled soon. I am of the opinion that the reservation is too large for either their *needs* or their *good*.

These Indians are just beginning a new work with them, *i. e.*, the transporting of their supplies from Pierre, Dak., the terminus of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, to the agency, a distance, including the transfer across the Missouri River, of about 35 miles. All the supplies have heretofore been delivered by boat. The Indians are eager for the work, and when I have completed increased facilities for crossing the Missouri River, I believe they will make a success of the undertaking.

The statistical reports required are herewith transmitted, I also forward report of Rev. T. L. Riggs.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. MCCHESENEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DAKOTA MISSION,
Oahe, August 17, 1886.

DEAR SIR: I am pleased to be able to report satisfactory progress during the past year, both in the work of our schools and in missionary effort for the Indians of this agency. There has been in many cases increased interest and more regular attendance. Our schools are as follows: Industrial and boarding school at Oahe; the Oahe day school; Fort Pierre day school; Hope day school and Cheyenne River day schools, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. These, with the exception of the Oahe schools, are out-station mission schools, and are manned chiefly by native teachers.

During the year past the Oahe industrial school has taken possession of its new building, in the erection and furnishing of which \$5,500 has been expended. The present building is designed for girls only, and will accommodate forty-five or fifty. A companion building will be erected for boys before long with rooms for an equal number.

I would repeat my recommendation of preceding years, to-wit: That school attendance be made compulsory, and that the system of ration-issue now in force be made to fill up our schools. And a word of caution may not be out of place—attendance on Government schools should not be enforced and mission schools be left to shift for themselves. Nor should the agency farmer and assistant farmers be so filled with

zeal once or twice a year, in efforts to advance the work of their departments, as to leave with the Indians the impression that governmental training must obstruct their own efforts to follow missionary teaching. This need never be the case surely, and yet something very like it has been the result in two or three instances during the year past.

As a whole our Indians are advancing. They stand better to-day than one year ago. Progress is slow, and at times apparently there is none. It is, however, sure.

Very respectfully,

T. L. RIGGS,
Missionary.

C. E. MCCHESENEY,
United States Indian Agent, Cheyenne River Agency, Dak.

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 25, 1886.

STR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1886. This reservation lies south of Devil's Lake, in Ramsey and Benson Counties, in Northern Dakota, and contains 196,400 acres, about 20,000 of which is timber, principally oak, some ash, poplar, and box-elder, with plenty of fresh water in the numerous small lakes and springs all over the reservation.

The bands originally located here were the Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cut-Head Sioux, but they have now lost their individuality as bands by intermarriage, and can be more properly called the Sioux of Devil's Lake. The number of Indians, as shown by the census taken up to June 30, 1886, is as follows: Males over eighteen years, 244; females over fourteen years, 328; males under eighteen years, 192; and females under fourteen years, 173; total of all ages, 937; males between six and sixteen, 107; females between six and sixteen, 114; total of school-going age, 221; number of deaths, 35; number of births, 40.

AGRICULTURE.

All the Indians of this reservation are engaged in farming, and are located upon individual claims, having farms from a small vegetable garden up to 100 acres under cultivation, principally in wheat, oats, barley, corn, potatoes, and all kinds of small vegetables usually raised in gardens by white farmers. The aggregate number of acres under crop this year is about 3,850 acres, but owing to the drought and damage by hail-storms our yield will not be as great as last year, although last year's breaking (830 acres) has been cropped. I estimate the yield about in the following proportions and quantities: 30,000 bushels of wheat, 10,000 of oats, 4,000 of corn, 200 of barley, potatoes and other vegetables in fair quantities, sufficient for their own use and some to sell. The wheat crop, although smaller, is of much better quality, as most of the Indians purchased their seed wheat from neighboring white farmers, and are giving more attention to the preparation of the land by back-setting in the fall and a more thorough harrowing after sowing. In this respect, and many other details of farming necessary to success, much has to be learned from experience and observation.

This year the Indians have again formed clubs, and individually purchased 10 self-binders, 15 mowing-machines, 10 horse-rakes, 3 fanning-mills, and 2 seeders, costing in the aggregate \$2,825. Four of the self-binders were purchased by individuals, who paid half cash and are to pay the balance this fall after selling their wheat.

Owing to small number of American horse teams (18), the greater number of our machines were worked with cattle, which makes the work much more laborious and tedious, and as a result considerable of our grain is wasted in cutting and handling, as it was impossible to cut it all before it became too ripe. Our Indians labor under great disadvantage in their farming operations, principally on account of not having more American horse-teams to run harvesting and thrashing machines. In order to thrash our grain, six and eight men have to stack their grain together, some hauling a distance from 1 to 4 miles, and after the thrashing, haul the grain to their homes. This entails great additional labor and risk to the grain, for many have to spread tents and wagon covers on the ground to put their grain upon after filling bags, boxes, barrels, and everything available for holding grain, and frequently much of their grain is injured by rain before it can be hauled to a place of shelter, if a log house with a mud roof can be called shelter, for I have never seen one that will not leak, as we often have rains that are continuous for a week at a time. This extra labor and risk can only be avoided by having more horse-teams and thrashing-machines, so that each farmer can stack his grain at his stable, where the straw can be

used for fodder for his animals and not run the risk of losing his grain by rain by being spread out over the prairie, as before described.

Our thrashing last fall was done by two 10 horse-power machines and one steamer. The Indians paid for the use of the latter \$1,113.32, at the rate of 5 cents for wheat and 3 cents for oats per bushel. I have again engaged the steamer, and will run the horse-power machines if we can muster enough horses for both, which I think is doubtful, as some of the mares with sucking colts are so reduced by work in harvesting as to unfit them for work on the thrashing machines, which will commence in a few days. The outlay by the Indians for machinery, thrashing, twine, and other incidental expenses for repairs and extras for their machines, make it pretty hard for them to have sufficient food for themselves and families from one fall to another, when they realize something from the sale of their surplus grain. Had we enough animals and thrashers to do our work and save this outlay, the Indians could use this money to purchase material for roofing granaries for the proper and safe storage of their grain.

In addition to the money realized from the sale of grain something has been earned by selling down and dead timber, wood for the use of the schools, and hauling hay for the military hay contractor. The money thus earned is spent for groceries, twine, and oil during harvest. The trader paid the Indians for sundries as follows: Down wood, \$600; oats, \$1,250; wheat, \$1,080; buffalo bones, \$240; in all \$3,170. They purchased of the trader 3,780 pounds of twine, besides about as much again at the different towns on the border, and made the payments principally in down timber. About \$1,000 have been paid out by the Indians for twine alone.

If these Indians are to live and farm, they must have machinery to cut their grain and hay, for it is a fact that an Indian has not the physical strength necessary to do the work by hand; and this is the most melancholy and sad result of our Indian civilization, that an Indian who, by his industry, has made a good start in farming, in three cases out of five sickens and dies of consumption or hemorrhage of the lungs.

AGENCY GRIST-MILL.

The amount of money allowed for employes at this agency does not include a miller or engineer; consequently we have to toll the grain one-tenth, and the flour produced from the toll is sold to pay the running expenses of the mill. The amount realized from this source during the year amounted to \$732.80; for pay of miller and engineer and other incidental expenses, including \$80 for the purchase of coal for blacksmith-shop, \$535.50, which leaves a balance of \$197.30, to which, after adding \$58 from the sale of 29 sacks of flour (toll), we will have \$255.30 to commence operations this fall at the mill.

Some new machinery was put in the mill three years ago by the Cooper Manufacturing Company of Mount Vernon, Ohio; a new boiler was also put in at the same time. I had new flues put in the boiler one year ago, and this spring, when cleaning out and preparing to lay up for the summer, it was discovered that the main shell of the boiler was so badly corroded and cracked in so many places that it will be unsafe to run. When this was reported to me I had another engineer go to the mill and make a thorough examination, and this man corroborated the statement made by the first engineer, and said the boiler never was a good one, and could not be repaired so as to be safe to run. I reported these facts to the Department, but up to the present writing I have not heard whether I will be authorized to purchase and put in a new boiler or not. This matter should have received prompt attention, and the work under way now, as it is desirable to start up the mill early, as many of the Indians are now out of flour. If this mill is not fitted up to run this winter it will be a great loss and drawback to these people to be compelled to sell their grain and buy flour, as they will lose the bran and shorts by the operation, which is much needed for their stock, besides being unable to have their corn ground for family use and mixed with oats ground for feed for stock.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

Three new buildings were erected during the year, viz: Two dwelling-houses, 18 by 32, two stories, with a kitchen 14 by 14, one story, at a cost of \$1,000 each. These buildings are painted inside and out, lathed, and plastered, with good stone foundations, and are first-class houses in every respect. One warehouse has also been erected, two stories, 40 by 80, with a partition lengthwise in both stories, so as to give storage room for both agency and school supplies, the first story for provisions and the second for dry goods, furniture, &c. This building supplies a much-needed house for the proper storage of Government property, and is one of the best wooden buildings in Northern Dakota for the money, \$3,000. We have now about all the necessary agency buildings required, with the exception of four or five cottages for Indian apprentices and employes. About \$3,000 would build these very necessary quarters.

INDIAN HOUSES.

One thousand dollars for material and \$702 for labor have been expended in roofing, flooring, and repairs on Indian houses and granaries during the year. All their houses are of log, built by themselves, and the greater portion roofed with mud, which in a rainy period leaks through the straw, and renders the dwelling filthy, unhealthy, and untenable until dried out by natural or artificial heat.

I would again repeat the request that a liberal appropriation should be made so that all could have shingled roofs put on their houses and granaries for the necessary protection of themselves and their grain.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The new school-house for boys and girls, referred to in my last report as being constructed under contract, was completed by me, the contractor having failed to finish the work in the time specified in his contract; nor did he do the work in accordance with the plans and specifications, either in workmanship or in the kind of material. Much of the work I had done over again, and purchased other flooring and had it put down on the floors laid by the contractor in the entire building. I had also to tear off considerable of the shingles and replace them by others of the proper quality, as called for in the specifications. By continual vigilance and watching I managed to have the work fairly done until I took charge of the work myself, when I at once put on a new force of good workmen and pushed the work to completion and finished up the building in good and proper shape.

There was no cellar or cistern provided for in the contract, but I obtained authority to build a cistern, which I did, of 450 barrels capacity. It is situated under the boys' and girls' wash and bath rooms, and receives all the water that falls on the roof, about 6,000 cubic feet, during the year. The water from the bath-tubs and sinks, where the children wash, is conducted by pipes under the floor and through the cistern waste-pipe to a covered sink 20 feet deep, where it filters away through the sand. I had the man who was then boring a well to bore this hole, and the pipes are so arranged that everything is covered up sufficiently deep to prevent the water from freezing in winter in its discharge through the waste-pipe.

This building is frame, 35 by 100, one and a half stories; there are two dormitories 17 by 34, one class-room 17 by 34, and a dining-room 17 by 34. Into these dormitories were crowded 85 children, 40 in one and 45 in the other. There are also two assembly rooms, 14 by 14, into which it would be hard to crowd all the children in a standing position.

The other buildings connected with the school are a laundry, bakery, root-house, and stable. The laundry is a frame building 22 by 40, two stories, with a cistern beneath of 500 barrels capacity, and arranged by a pipe extending out from the cistern under ground, to receive the water from a contemplated addition to the school-house by pipes under ground at a fall of about 6 feet; \$1,600 was allowed for the erection of this building, but its present value is \$1,800, the extra work being done by Indian labor, hauling stone, sand, water, &c. The brickbats with which the cistern is walled were gotten from the ruins of the brick school-house.

The bakery is frame, 16 by 30, one and one-half stories, and cost \$500. Root-house is 18 by 30, dug into the side of a hill 14 feet deep, with a good stone wall all around and entered through an arched doorway 10 feet long having three doors; it is double roofed, first with earth 2 feet deep over which there is a shingled roof, and so arranged that no water can enter the house from any direction; cost to Government, \$300.

The barn and stable is 26 by 40, one and one-half stories, built after a plan furnished from the Indian Office, at a cost to the Government of \$1,000. The upper story is reached by an outside stairway, and is used as a storeroom and granary. The oats from a bin are conducted through a pipe down stairs into a box in the harness-room by means of a slide.

In addition to the foregoing buildings there should be a good-sized play-room for the children to romp in on rainy days and in winter, and a commodious storehouse for stoves, stove-pipes, tools, and many articles of furniture and clothing that are not used at certain seasons of the year. These last additions would about complete the necessary outhouses required for this school.

Owing to the lack of room and accommodations for the employés of this school, the Sisters were compelled to build a dwelling for their male help (3 men). The building is 18 by 32, two stories, and cost \$750. Half of this building is used as a storehouse, to the no small inconvenience of the occupants, as one of the men has a wife and two children. In addition to the dwelling-house, the Sisters built a beautiful and commodious chapel, 35 by 80, at a cost of about \$4,000. It is complete and perfect in every respect, and connected with the main building by a covered passage. I mention these buildings in connection with this school to show that no accommodations are provided for in school buildings for holding Divine worship, and that re-

ligious instruction is not contemplated, and does not form any part of Indian education under any stipulation or provision, so far as the Government is directly concerned.

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL BUILDING.

This is a frame building, 30 by 50, two stories, and was erected in 1881 and 1882. It was painted and repaired during the year, and is now in very good condition.

EDUCATION.

Two boarding schools have been in successful operation during the year, and one day school, taught by Mr. Rogers, a native missionary, during four months.

The industrial school, for boys up to the age of fourteen years and girls of all ages, is under the immediate charge of the Gray Nuns of Montreal, under contract with the Catholic Bureau of Indian Missions. The Government clothes and subsists the children and pays the Sisters \$12.50 per capita per quarter. The Sisters teach and furnish all necessary help to conduct the school and clothe themselves and furnish their own subsistence. The following is the report of the reverend mother in charge:

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Devil's Lake Agency, August 23, 1886.

STR: I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report of this school. As you are aware, the delay made in completing the school building erected last year prevented our reopening school until the 1st of October. During that month 59 scholars were enrolled; in the first quarter of 1886 ninety, and the average attendance for the last quarter was 80. Notwithstanding our ameliorated condition in our present locality, the pupils have been in a crowded state, the building not affording convenient accommodations to more than 50. During class studies 40 occupied the school-room, and the dining-room was used as a class-room for the younger scholars.

A marked progress has been noticed in the various branches, particularly in English reading, composition and arithmetic. The usual departments of labor have been maintained in the house and outside, so that each has contributed his or her share toward the work done. The girls do all their own sewing, on machine and by hand, also their knitting and different kinds of fancy work. Those employed in the kitchen have given general satisfaction, and four or five have become proficient in cooking, making bread, preparing yeast, &c., without the aid of their teachers. Music is very attractive to them, and a great incentive to other duties, as well as a means of recreation. Any person coming near the house on a winter's evening would hear it resounding with joyous song; and if he steps into the girls' room he would behold at the same time all the dark little fingers swiftly plying the yarn and knitting needles; at the other end of the hall the boys seated around their teacher, vying with each other to sing the loudest.

I have great hopes that measures now being taken to enlarge the building will add immensely to the general welfare and prosperity of the school.

Yours, very respectfully,

SISTER CLAPIN,
Superior.

MAJ. JOHN W. CRAMBE,
United States Indian Agent.

The industrial school for boys is located about seven miles east from the agency, and is conducted by teacher and other employes at salaries fixed by the Department. This school is for boys over fourteen years of age, who are transferred from the Sisters' school upon arriving at the proper age. A farm of fifty acres is attached to the school, and is cultivated by the boys under the direction of the industrial school. This year a span of horses was purchased for the school, and as a result much more produce and grain has been raised, almost sufficient for the subsistence of the scholars during the year. (See statistical report of this school.) The acreage at this school cannot be increased, but must be diminished, as the land now cultivated by the school is a portion of claims owned by Indians who live adjacent, and upon allotments being made will claim it for cultivation in connection with their now adjoining fields.

In order to provide suitable buildings and lands for a first-class training school, the troops should be removed from this reservation and the post and military reservation turned over for school purposes. The Indians are very anxious to have the troops removed, and it is very desirable that their wishes in this respect should be complied with, as their presence here is no longer necessary, and everything in connection with the post is demoralizing and a source of trouble and great annoyance, as there are but few men in connection with the Army who are willing to admit that an Indian has any rights which a soldier is bound to respect. I could give many reasons in support of the wishes of the Indians, but which I refrain from mentioning in a report intended for publication. This post would accommodate 500 pupils and distant but one-half mile from the agency with hundreds of acres of the best land in Dakota adjoining, which is now only used for target practice and display of horsemanship for the amusement of the Indians. But a few years would elapse before a training school could be made self-supporting, as the natural advantages for the proper conduct of such an institution cannot be surpassed, and I doubt if equaled in the United States. Give us a chance and remove the one great obstacle to civilization, morality, and happiness that bars the progress of the Indians of this reservation.

The day school at Wood Lake, 11 miles east of the agency, was conducted by Rev. W. O. Rogers, a native missionary of the Presbyterian Church, four months during the year, with an average attendance of seven pupils, the greatest attendance being eleven during the month of January. The instruction at this school is in the Dakota language. Rev. Rogers is a quiet, unassuming man, and is entitled to the respect of both Indians and whites by his gentlemanly deportment and conduct.

SAINT MARY'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is located on the Chippewa reservation at Turtle Mountain, about 80 miles northwest from the agency. It is conducted under contract by the Sisters of Charity, who teach, clothe, and subsist the pupils and are paid \$27 per capita per quarter. The average attendance was fifty-six during the year, but payment was made for but fifty, the number allowed under contract. Most of the children attending this school are mixed bloods, who, with but few exceptions, have not heretofore attended school. They are bright and learn quickly, and become very much attached to their teachers and the school.

Some opposition to the school was at first manifested by the parents, but disappeared, as a few visits to the school removed their prejudices and created a desire to place their children in the good Sisters' charge, so that in a short time twice the number of children were brought to the school that could be accommodated.

The Sisters in charge of this school have labored under many disadvantages and difficulties, being so far from railroad points that supplies and building material are quite costly by the time they reach their destination by wagon transportation, and, as stated in my last report, the amount allowed for schools at these remote places is altogether too small. The school is, however, much better than could reasonably be expected, and reflects much credit on the Sisters, and the only wonder is that so much has been done in building and providing for the wants and comfort of the children with so little means.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN DAY SCHOOL.

A building is rented at \$300 per annum for the day school, and it is taught by a young lady at a salary of \$720 per annum. The average attendance was not large the last year, owing partly to the scattered population and the poverty of the people, who are unable to clothe the children suitably to travel any distance in the severe cold of winter.

MISSIONARY WORK.

As stated in former reports, the majority of these Indians are members of the Catholic Church, 952 having been baptized by Catholic priests since the establishment of the mission; fifty-two were baptized during the year, and eighteen couples married.

The marriage service is performed in the church on Sunday in the presence of the congregation by Rev. Jerome Hunt, who officiates in a chapel built by himself close to the boys' school, and where Divine service is held every morning, at which the school boys attend at 6 a. m., and on Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and vespers at 4. p. m. Sunday services are well attended by the Indians, who listen with marked attention to the very eloquent and instructive sermons delivered by the reverend father in the Sioux language, of which he is a master, and by his fluency in its use is fast laying solid foundations of Christian principles and morality upon which to raise an enduring structure of Christian civilization. The church choir is composed of Indians, and the organ played by an Indian boy, a pupil transferred from the Sisters' school, where he studied music under Sister Page.

Divine service is also held in the church at the Sisters' school, both on week days and Sundays. The choir in this church is composed of boys and girls, and is listened to in wonder and surprise by visitors from far and near, who are often heard to remark that but few choirs outside of city churches can be compared to it. The service in this church is well attended by the Indians, many coming the evening before in ox teams a distance of from 8 to 16 miles, and return home in the afternoon. The regularity with which the Indians attend church and go to their religious duties might well put to shame many whites, who only look on a dead Indian as a good one.

The following is the report of Rev. J. P. Williamson, who has charge of the missionary work of the Presbyterian Church on this reservation:

FORT TOTTEN, DAKOTA, August 25, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor, at your request, to make the following report of the work of the Presbyterian Church among the Indians under your charge. The work of the Presbyterian Church among the Indians is done by Christian Indians, supported by the Dakota Native Missionary Society, under the superintendence of the general

missionaries of our church. The laborers the past year have been Rev. W. O. Rogers and wife, at Wood Lake, and Elder Joseph Blacksmith, at Crow Hill. The society laments the loss of Mr. Blacksmith, who died in March last.

The laborers being Indians themselves, their work is mostly in the Indian language. The object of the Society being to give Christian instruction, it is believed that this work must primarily be done in the native tongue. The religious work has been prosecuted with vigor, and we believe with good results for the moral and spiritual good of the people. Meetings have been conducted every Sabbath and at other times at both stations. The number of church members at Wood Lake is 54 and at Crow Hill 33.

The society is also desirous of giving what literary instruction it can. Owing to the sickness of Joseph Blacksmith no school was held at Crow Hill the past year, but Mr. Rogers held school for four months at Wood Lake. A number of the young people have also been sent from our congregation to the Normal Training School at Santee Agency, Nebraska.

JOHN P. WILLIAMSON,
Missionary of the Presbyterian Church.

Maj. J. W. CRAMSIE,
*United States Indian Agent,
Devil's Lake Agency, Dakota.*

SANITARY CONDITION.

I submit the report of the agency physician :

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY,
August 12, 1886.

SIR: In compliance with your request I submit the following annual medical report. This reservation has not been visited by any zymotic diseases in the past year, except erysipelas and tonsillitis. Most of the cases occurred at the schools, but were soon checked by good attention and isolation. With these exceptions and a few cases of itch, which the children had when they returned from their homes after the summer vacation, the schools have been quite free from disease.

The children seem well nourished and the food is good, both as regards quality and quantity.

The average log house occupied by the Indians heretofore has not been built with any means for good ventilation, but since they have been reconstructed with large windows, tight flooring, and shingled roofs they are as good as the average white settler's around us. Many of the housewives now take interest in keeping clean, airy homes, and, as a consequence, they are not so much afflicted with diseases due to filth.

The confidence in the methods and treatment of the white physician is increasing, for I receive many more calls from the sick or their friends to attend them than I did last year.

The "medicine man" still remains, and I suppose he will not disappear as long as the present generation of old men live, for it seems to be about the only link remaining which connects them with their former mode of living, and they are loth to give it up.

Total number of births during the year: Males, 28; females, 12. Total number of deaths during same period: Males, 17; females, 18. The causes of death are principally consumption and scrofula.

Very respectfully,

M. J. DRABELLE, M. D.,
Agency Physician.

J. W. CRAMSIE,
Agent, Devil's Lake Indian Agency.

INDIAN POLICE.

The force is all that could be desired, always willing, and obey orders cheerfully and promptly. Their place could not be filled in assisting the agent in the management of the agency, and can now be considered a fixed factor, indispensable in the management of Indians.

INDIAN JUDGES.

These men are of much assistance to the agent in maintaining order and enforcing the laws, such as we have for the government of Indians, and, like the police, their services could hardly be dispensed with. Thirty-seven cases were tried before them during the year, and sentence passed without favor or prejudice.

Justice demands that they be paid a small salary, and it is to be hoped that an appropriation will be made for this purpose.

SURVEYS AND ALLOTMENTS.

During the year three townships were subdivided into 40-acre tracts, but no allotments made in the regular and prescribed form. It is impossible for me to make the allotments without seriously neglecting other important duties. I am, therefore, in hopes that a suitable person can be employed to make the allotments, as there are funds available for this purpose. Would it not be well to have the surveys and allotments made at one and the same time by the surveying party, when the mounds and stakes are perfect and the boundaries and corners of each man's claim could be properly defined and pointed out to the owner?

TURTLE MOUNTAIN.

This reservation consists of two townships at the southeastern end of the mountains, and was set apart by executive order for the Turtle Mountain and Pembina bands of Chippewa Indians. The census, completed June 30, 1886, shows that there are now 282 full-blooded Indians and 963 half-breeds living on the reservation and upon lands in the vicinity of the mountain, as follows:

Full-bloods:

Males above 18 years.....	70
Males under 18 years.....	70
Females above 14 years.....	93
Females under 14 years.....	49
Boys between 6 and 16.....	36
Girls between 6 and 16.....	32
Total of school-going age.....	68

Half-breeds:

Males above 18 years.....	240
Males under 18 years.....	272
Females above 14 years.....	248
Females under 14 years.....	203
Boys between 6 and 16.....	137
Girls between 6 and 16.....	149
Total of school-going age.....	286

In 1883 \$10,000 was appropriated for these people, a portion of which was expended for work oxen (20 yoke), 40 plows, 10 harrows, some hoes, axes, and other farming and household implements and utensils, and the balance in provisions. Last year some clothing was distributed to the full-bloods, but no animals or implements, owing to the small amount appropriated (\$5,000), and which amount is not sufficient to furnish all the needy and poor a small ration of flour and pork, and but for the little money earned by picking dry buffalo bones many of these people would have died of actual starvation; and I must again repeat that if poverty and ignorance in an abject form is to be found in this world, I know of no better place to seek it than among the half-breeds of Turtle Mountain. This year, as \$7,000 has been appropriated for their support, I hope authority will be granted for the purchase of additional work animals and implements to work with, as they have shown a disposition and have endeavored to the best of their ability and knowledge to better their condition. They all see and understand that their future existence and welfare depend upon and can only be the result of labor, by owning and cultivating farms.

For the work done the past year, and stock, &c., owned by half-breeds who live on the reservation, see statistical report.

The full-blooded Indians are opposed to taking lands in severalty, and when the half-breeds during the summer marked out the boundaries of their claims it looked for a time as if there would be trouble between the Indians and half-breeds, but the farmer in charge finally succeeded in restoring peace by representing to the Indians that such was the wishes of the "Great Father," and that the half-breeds would be sustained, and that further opposition by the Indians might result in their expulsion from the reservation.

The yield of grain this year will be but small, owing to the drought and damage by hail, which will necessitate the purchase of considerable flour and pork for issue to keep these people from actual starvation.

If the issue of subsistence to them or other Indians is to cease, a larger appropriation should be made at once, so that all who show a disposition to work could be furnished a yoke of cattle, two plows, and a harrow. In a circular letter dated March 18, 1886, the agent is directed to be in earnest when he tells the Indians that they can support themselves, "and that the time has come when they must do so or starve." This reads nicely and, to parties ignorant of Indians and their condition, sounds, as if the nail was being struck squarely on the head, but to me and all agents who are not ignorant as to the condition of the Indians, it sounds like a great flourish of trumpets—windy, because it requires something more than words to convince an Indian that you are in earnest when he is told that the one great object the Department has now in view is his civilization and to enable him to support himself by agriculture as soon as possible. If the Indian is to become civilized and support himself by agriculture, must he not first be furnished with the necessary animals and implements before you can tell him to work or starve? It is just as consistent to tie a man up in a sack and

pitch him overboard in mid ocean, and tell him to swim ashore or drown, as it is to pen up a lot of Indians on a reservation and tell them to work or starve, without first furnishing them the means to work with. Now, the Indians on the Turtle Mountain Reservation cannot work and support themselves for lack of means, and from my knowledge of these people they will not starve while there are large herds of fat cattle now grazing upon lands to which they have as good a title as any Indians ever had to lands in the United States, but which were thrown open to settlement without their knowledge or consent. Are these people to be driven to desperation by starvation and want before anything is done to ameliorate their condition?

They have time and again visited Washington to try and make arrangements to relinquish and extinguish the title to their lands, in order to get the necessary assistance to support themselves in agricultural pursuits, but have not succeeded further than to hear some good promises and an advice to wait. Too bad the Indians are not the direct and lineal descendants of Methuselah, and inherit his longevity, coupled with the patience of Job, that they might live to see some of the just obligations, established by precedent and treaty stipulations, fulfilled by the Government!

The number of Indians at Turtle Mountain, I think, would entitle them to a resident agent to properly attend to and look after their many and complex interests both on and off the reservation. The distance is too far from this agency, and my duties at home too exacting to allow me to give the necessary time and attention to their affairs. I hope, therefore, that the Department will seriously consider the matter with a view of having an agent appointed for the Chippewas of Turtle Mountain.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report I wish to invite attention to the necessity of adopting some well-defined and settled policy, to be pursued, to enlist the interest of the Indians and secure their co-operation in the education and civilization of their children, so that the large sums of money now spent for Indian education may result in a practical solution of the Indian problem. A sum of money should be appropriated and divided pro rata amongst the agencies, based upon the number of children of school-going ages at each agency, and used to build and furnish a house and supply a team and farming implements to all graduates, who marry a graduate of their own or, if possible, a graduate of some other nation. Intermarriage by the young graduates of different nations would necessitate the use of the English language, which their offspring would learn as their mother tongue. When a boy or girl could speak, read, and write the English language intelligibly, it would entitle him or her to a diploma. The diploma, when certified to by the agent, should confer the right of suffrage and all the rights and privileges of an American citizen, together with the pecuniary advantages before referred to, upon the young man reaching the age of twenty-one years.

The right of citizenship should also be conferred upon all Indians who have 50 acres under cultivation and have lived upon their claims five consecutive years, upon receiving their patent.

Success in the pursuit of independence and wealth in this life is generally achieved by those who have some settled object, for the attainment of which all their energies and will are centered and exerted. This object must be created and placed within the sure reach of every Indian, but which can only be obtained by individual exertion and perseverance. Is there anything in the dim future of the Indian, as he views our civilization, to awaken or stimulate his energies or create ambition, as we point out and he prepares to travel the white man's road, unprotected as he is by our laws, that are made only for his restraint, but not for his protection? Our laws and the issue of food and annuities have made the Indian what he is—a beggar, without ambition or energy. If we want an Indian with ambition and energy we must change our mode of treatment, and adopt a settled policy that will awaken both his energy and ambition by treating him as a man, with all the rights and privileges of an American citizen.

The lack of means at this agency to furnish the young men and maidens that have been married from the reservation schools, where they have graduated, with either houses or assistance in animals or implements, has suggested the necessity of adopting some such plan as the one offered, so that an agent can continue upon the reservation and successfully carry out the object for which an education has been imparted, namely, to enable the Indians to support themselves by agricultural pursuits. If the Indians could see the real advantages and favors conferred upon their children after leaving school, to which I have referred, would they not naturally become interested and compel their attendance? The children would also become interested and endeavor to master their studies, knowing that upon their application and success the sooner their schooling days would end and life's battle commence, with the assistance of a bright-eyed helpmate, trained in all the duties of an accomplished housewife.

I repeat, adopt some settled and fixed policy, having the beacon of hope conspicuously displayed in the future, that will awaken energy and ambition and cause the Indian youths to sing as they work :

We'll have a little farm, a horse, a pig, and cow;
And she will mind the dairy and I will guide the plow.

And the Indian problem is solved.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. CRAMSIE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August, 1886.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in circular letter of July 1, 1886, I have the honor to submit for your consideration this my third annual report of the affairs of this agency.

There have been regular weekly issues of rations to an average of 1,050 Indians, enumerated as follow: Arickarees, 483; Gros Ventres, 310; Mandans, 257. These, together with 185 Gros Ventres and Mandans who separated from the major part of our Indians several years ago, on account of a difficulty having arisen in regard to the ruling powers of the Gros Ventres chief, constituted the entire number of Indians on this reservation for the year just closed. The census just completed showing the number of Indians on this reservation June 30, 1886, shows that the number remains about the same as last year, the additions by birth being equal to the diminution by death, with perhaps a few additions of Sioux who have married among our women, and who have admired and adopted the course our Indians have taken towards self-support in selecting and settling upon farms distant from the once crowded village and commencing in real earnest the struggle for independence and self-support. The recapitulation of census for 1886 and 1887 is as follows :

Tribes.	Families.	Males over 16 years.	Females over 14 years.	Males under 18 years.	Females under 14 years.	Total all ages.	Males between 6 and 16 years.	Females between 6 and 16 years.	Total school age.	Total males.	Total females.
Ariokarees	131	151	209	89	68	517	43	45	88	240	277
Gros Ventres	92	92	133	54	50	329	16	23	39	146	188
Gros Ventres and Mandans at..											
Knife River	35	39	69	49	36	193	26	14	40	88	105
Mandans	74	78	107	58	40	283	29	17	46	136	147
Total	132	360	518	250	194	1,322	114	99	213	610	712

There is one school-house belonging to the Government and one belonging to the American Missionary Association; both are in use by them in conducting a boarding school. The average attendance at this school has been 18 pupils. The following is a list of the names of the teachers at this school, together with salary paid each :

Name.	Occupation.	Salary per year.
C. L. Hall	Superintendent and principal teacher	\$1,000
Miss L. H. Douglass ..	Matron	350
Miss L. C. Beechan ..	Teacher	350
William Kirkwood ..	Industrial teacher	480

AGRICULTURE.

As the result of the initiatory steps taken by the Indians in farming on lands of their own choosing last autumn, they harvested between 6,000 and 7,000 bushels of wheat, an increase of about 5,000 bushels over the previous year, and about 1,500 to 2,000

bushels of oats, together with a large quantity of vegetables. The amount of hay gathered was also in great excess over former years. The Indians seeming to fully realize the importance of looking more carefully after their stock, the result was their ponies and cattle in the spring were in a good condition to proceed with the farm work, the stock not having been compelled to roam all winter over the prairie to care entirely for themselves, as formerly. Most of the Indians who have built new homes have also built a comfortable stable, and the experience of last winter has demonstrated to them the advantages of caring for their stock, and it is really astonishing the reformation one year has brought about in this particular.

The dry weather in August and September last prevented the Indians from proceeding with the plowing, which they had planned to do, although many of them, after every rain, would start their plows and accomplish as much as was possible till the dry weather would again stop them.

There being no market near for their wheat, and the rates of freights so high to Bismarck, I deemed it for the best interests of the Indians to grind all their wheat into flour at the agency mill; and after computing a liberal amount to each family, depositing wheat to keep them in flour for a year, I found they would still have 100,000 pounds to dispose of. Authority having been granted me, I purchased about 75,000 pounds of them, which was the first instance when to any great extent they realized on their crops, as in former years they harvested not enough for their own consumption. This fact has proved a valuable incentive to them all, and this spring they seemed imbued with a renewed disposition to do something for themselves, many starting out for the first time to lay the foundation for a life of industry, independence, and civilization. Before the frost was well out of the ground, and with but little urging but directing, they were at work preparing for seeding, and in less than two weeks their patches about the agency and those on their farms (the latter for the first time) were all seeded, covering an extent of 600 or 700 acres, the majority of the work done in such a manner as would reflect credit upon the intelligence of whites.

The patches of breaking, which are scattered from the agency, on both sides of the Missouri River, for 30 miles north and west, have in a majority of cases been inclosed by a fence. Some have used wire, while others have built a substantial fence of rails. The tendency which the Indians in the past have had to wait for the agent to do and furnish everything for them is disappearing, and they seem to fully appreciate that the era is dawning upon them when to be successful they must do for themselves, and abandon entirely the long-established village life, where pow-wows, dances, and councils of dissatisfaction prevail, and where a single Indian poisons the minds of many who inherit traits of superstition and suspicions of the whites. The Indian village, which a year ago was in the height of its prosperity, is now a deserted village, and is fast going to decay and will soon be a thing of the past. The entire portion of the village formerly occupied by the Arickarees, the pioneers of our farmers, has been abandoned, and nothing but a few relics remain to evidence that but a short time ago it was the scene of activity and life. The Mandans are the last to relinquish the hold which tradition has given them to this place. Following the example of the Arickarees, they have taken steps to abandon the scenes of years of idleness, ignorance, and superstition for a new life of industry in following civilized pursuits in agriculture.

EDUCATION.

The boarding school connected with this agency at the old military post of Fort Stevenson, 17 miles away, was separated from the agency, and the school, together with the property connected therewith, was turned over to G. W. Scott, superintendent, in October last, it having been demonstrated that a boarding school at that place, supplied with children from this agency, was no longer an experiment, and that it was impossible for me to give such time as was necessary to the Indians here at the agency and at the same time attempt to successfully administer the affair at the school so far away. For an extended report in detail of the affairs and conduct of this school see report of G. W. Scott, superintendent.*

The Mission Home School, conducted under the auspices of the American Missionary Association, has been the means of taking thirteen girls from the depths of degradation to a home directed and presided over by capable and efficient ladies. The matron is indeed a proper person to perform the duties assigned to her, and the result of her labors will go far towards instilling in these young lives the beauties and importance of a higher civilized and home life, and much of the success of this school is owing to her determined efforts.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

It is an undisputed fact that industry among our Indians is now their principal theme, and all are in various ways striving to do something in industrial pursuits. Besides settling on farms and then making more or less improvements to the land, they have built good and warm houses, which are to be their future homes.

* See page 1 of this report.

The Indians who have settled at the Little Knife River, and who by reason of tribal difficulty have separated from those here, subsist themselves entirely, as they have done for seventeen years. They have made application to me to be taken back and placed again on our issue rolls, but they refuse to comply with my requirements—to take farms, build houses and stables thereon, surrender their children to the school, and in fact to follow the example already set by our Indians. They subsist themselves entirely by deer-hunting and by furnishing fuel for steamboats plying the Upper Missouri. They now control almost all of this traffic from the Little Missouri River to Fort Buford. By this means, together with their deer-hunting and skins, they are enabled to receive quite an income, which affords them a living and a feeling of independence. The influence exerted by our Indians over them is to bring them gradually back here, complying with my terms, and in a few years they will all have abandoned their present mode of living, and will, like the others, become self-sustaining and independent farmers.

The Indians of this agency have, in addition to the work performed on their respective claims, cut wood enough to supply the steamboats, and, together with the Indians at the Little Knife River, have furnished almost all the fuel required between Fort Stevenson and Fort Buford. They have also supplied the Fort Stevenson school with a considerable quantity of wood.

MISSIONARY WORK.

It is very evident that the teachings of the Christian religion are an important factor in solving the Indian problem, and the teachings which our Indians are subjected to must have their influence. As to a more minute report of the affairs of the mission, I append the report of the Rev. C. L. Hall, missionary.

CIVILIZATION.

I have endeavored to impress upon our Indians the importance of the step towards civilization by abandoning the reservation system, and to be thrown nearer the civilizing influence of the whites. There is a portion of this reservation where all these Indians can be located on farms, and where each of our 332 families can be given 160 acres, where they can be together, occupying an area of well-watered, well-wooded prairie land on the east bank of the Missouri River of 53,120 acres. Should this be accomplished, the balance, 2,858,880 acres, would be the subject of negotiation, and would also allow them to experience civilization, which would come to them on all sides, as there is much desirable land on the reservation which would attract settlers.

It is folly to presume that the Indian will immediately abandon his time-honored customs, thoughts of superstition, and his blanket, and adopt the ways of civilization. The obstructions which lie in his way seem unsurmountable. Instead of his being allowed to experience the touch of civilization and to feel its influence, he is driven away to remote places upon reservations, where the white man, the representative of civilization, is forbidden to trespass, and where he screens himself from such elevating influences. I am confident that as a speedier means of civilizing these people it is necessary to break up these vast areas of reservations and direct to these remote places various forms of civilization. The railroad, with all its mighty influence, taking the lead, will bring in its wake the newspaper, closely followed by the church and school-house, and in a short time that which has so puzzled the minds of our legislators—bringing the Indian where he will be of some service to himself—will be accomplished.

In conclusion I desire to acknowledge the support and assistance rendered to me by the employes at this agency, and the uniform prompt and courteous consideration received by me in all my intercourse with the Indian Office.

Very respectfully submitted.

ABRAM J. GIFFORD,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER of INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT BERTHOLD, DAKOTA,
August 6, 1886.

DEAR SIR: We have the honor to report that the work of American Missionary Association has made progress during the year at this agency.

We have kept up a boarding and day school during the whole year, with school-room sessions during eleven months of the year, at which the average attendance has been 18 pupils. The boarding school, which began by taking 6 little Indian girls into a room in the missionaries' home, has increased to over 13 scholars, the home being extended to accommodate that number. Now we have expended about \$100 of

our missionary funds in repairing, painting, and fitting up the Government school-house, of which we have the use, and we are prepared to take 25 pupils, the largest number that can be conveniently accommodated in the present buildings. So far all the boarding pupils have been girls, but now we propose to add boys.

The day school, which was formerly quite large, has decreased to a few pupils on account of the removal of the people from the neighboring village to their claims, some of which are at a distance. It thus becomes a necessity to board any children who are to be gathered into school.

The little girls who have boarded with us have made very rapid progress in the elementary branches, learning to read and sing in English quite well, and to write quite a good English letter and understand ordinary conversation. The girls have been cared for and instructed industrially by a matron and an assistant in all branches of housekeeping. They have had five hours of study in the school-room each school day, besides a half hour in the evening. Prayers twice a day, with singing and reading of scriptures, and three gatherings on Sabbath, have been maintained. The missionary has given some time each day to the school-room, as well as conducting the Sabbath exercises.

The parents and friends of the children have been attracted to the religious gatherings, and the mothers and older sisters to a weekly sewing meeting; and the children whose homes were near by have been allowed to visit their friends each Saturday during the day, carrying what they learned at school and its influences to their people, and so aiding in their elevation. We have found that school and missionary work thus carried on in the midst of the people has advantages over schools at a distance in its influence over the whole community and its effects on their family life. It is an object lesson to the people, teaching them how to make good homes.

We have also had ten of the older boys and girls away during the year at our schools at Santee, Nebr., and Hampton, Va. These have been in advanced classes, and have been doing excellently both in the school-room and in industrial work. These will not return to be cast loose in a heathen community, but to assist us in our work for their people.

We have $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres in garden and some grain, and keep a team and two cows, and a man is employed to attend to farm and other work and to work with the boys when they are gathered in.

Our whole endeavor is to make the children understand and feel the value of a Christian home, and to carry the influence of such a home to their people, and we spare no pains to give a limited number of children superior advantages and careful training.

The main strength of the missionary has been expended, as should be, in the religious instruction of the people. There have been two preaching services each Sabbath, besides Sunday-school and prayer-meetings. The services have been conducted partly in English and partly in the Indian languages, so that old and young have been made to understand something of God's word. There have been an average of sixty different persons at the meetings each Sabbath during the entire year. The moving away of the people to distant claims has diminished the attendance, as in the case of the day school; but the whole community are more approachable than formerly. The uncivilized, barbarous dances still go on, and often draw away many from religious instruction, but notwithstanding this the faith in old superstitions is passing away, and there is more readiness to find satisfaction for their religious nature in Christ's word to and work for them. There are thirteen church members connected with the people, nine of them, Indians; but only two have been here during the year, the others being young people away at school.

The people have been visited in their homes, and the sick have been relieved and helped so far as could be.

The expense to the society for carrying on its school and missionary work, and enlarging and repairing, and preparing, to do more, has been \$3,370.32, and we hope for the hearty co-operation of the Government. With a people waking to new life, asking to have their children educated, and desiring to be instructed in better ways of living, we cannot but be encouraged to do what we can for them.

Very respectfully, yours,

C. L. HALL.

Maj. A. J. GIFFORD,
United States Indian Agent.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 18, 1886.

Respectfully forwarded as accompanying my annual report.

ABRAM J. GIFFORD,
United States Indian Agent.

CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ CONSOLIDATED AGENCY, DAKOTA,

August 28, 1886.

SIR: In accordance with instructions contained in your circular of July 1, 1886, I herewith send you my first annual report.

I assumed charge of this agency February 9 last, and while, as you know, an opportunity has not been afforded me for observation through a whole year since the last annual report was made, yet I have endeavored to make the best of opportunities offered me, and trust that yourself, as well as a stranger who is interested enough in the Indian problem to read after me, may form a correct idea of these people and their surroundings. I have endeavored to give you facts rather than paintings *couleur de rose*, and in order to do so have found it necessary to make some subtractions from large numbers furnished in reports of former agents. I have deemed it advisable to submit some general remarks applicable to both agencies, and follow them with an account of each agency, in order that the marked differences between Crow Creek and Lower Brulé can be appreciated.

I have visited the Indians in their houses and endeavored to become familiar with the bent of their minds in order to influence them in the right direction and hurry them as fast as possible to that very desirable end, a self-supporting and English-speaking people. These Indians must be taught that although they are to be clothed and fed by the Government until they become self-supporting, a reasonable time or limit is implied.

MODE OF LIFE.

Their mode of living is very crude, and they ignore the laws of hygiene, except where they have had advantages of some training by white people. There is a great desire, however, to live in houses like whites, and they gladly abandon their "tipi" for orthodox dwellings when they can get them. There is a predominating sentiment among them, too, to leave off the Indian costume and don civilized clothing.

CUSTOMS AND HABITS.

These Indians have given up the sun-dance, scalp-dance, and other barbarous dances that keep alive their wild natures and retard their progress, but I have not endeavored to break up the squaw-dance and such other harmless amusements. I like to see happy, smiling faces around me, and want these people to enjoy life in an innocent manner, providing their work is kept up. Every race of people has its amusement, and these should not form the exception. As they gradually get accustomed to work and become more interested in accumulating property, the cruder sports will die out and give place to more enlightened amusements.

As a rule, with few exceptions, they have pleasant countenances and are kindly disposed. They are temperate, honest, truthful, and moral; in fact, compare with any people I ever saw in these particulars, and the chasteness and modesty of the women might well be the boast of any civilized or enlightened people. The Indians are accused of being lazy, and perhaps justly, but I always notice if there is the proper incentive or a chance for making money, they generally avail themselves of it. It is said, too, that most of the Indian's thoughts turn towards supplying the inner man. A Captain Dalgetty, described by one of the greatest romancers, was represented as eating all he possibly could and whenever he could procure it, saying it was doubtful when he could get more. Indians theorize pretty much in the same way, and so would many whites if they had to depend on chance and five or six ounces of flour per day. But I hope to see the most disagreeable feature of the agency—that of issuing rations—done away with in a very few years, and see these people in possession of the rights of citizenship, which means much in this country, and in the enjoyment of the privilege of being independent, which necessarily involves self-support.

SOIL AND CLIMATE.

The soil of this part of Dakota, excepting the gumbo lands (a sticky, adhesive clay) and what is called the "bad lands," in the hilly sections, is apparently very light and productive. But their fertility cannot be measured by this year's crop, for about the first part of June a wind in the nature of a simoom swept over this section for three or four days, causing the small grain to ripen prematurely before it had filled out, and taking the life sap from vegetation generally. It was followed by four weeks of oppressive drought; and the gradual parching up of crops on which so much labor had been expended was heart-rending in the extreme. The showers that have fallen since, during the months of July and August, have been very partial and not very copious. The white settlers bordering on the reservation have shared the same fate, and lament that they cannot draw rations as does the Indian. I found the following extract embodied in report of J. B. Hoffman, United States Indian agent at Ponca,

Dakota Territory, in 1864, and take this agency because it is near same latitude, and about same conditions obtain there as here:

Through the winter of 1861-'62 the Poncas subsisted upon the charity of the Government. In the summer of 1862 a partial crop of corn was obtained. From the 20th of June to the 7th of August that year we had no rain, and it was only by a providential fall on that date that any crop at all was obtained. From this date, viz. August 7, 1862, to the present, now more than two years, we have not had a heavy rain, and but very little snow during the winter, and that blows into drifts. The records of the hospital department at Fort Randall, 28 miles distant, show that only three-tenths of an inch of rain fell there from May, 1863, to June of the present year; consequently in the summer of 1863, from 290 acres, well prepared, planted, and worked, no crops at all were obtained.

By talking with persons familiar with this country since that time I am led to believe there is a climatic change for the better going on. This region was once known as the "Great American Desert," and within the last twelve or fifteen years vast prairies now covered with vegetation were barren, desolate wastes, so that by a practical system of tillage the trouble of droughts may be overcome, as has been the case near San Antonio, Tex., and in parts of Nebraska and Minnesota. If, however, in a few years longer the cropping seasons do not become more reliable, I should advise irrigation either by sinking artesian wells or pumping water from the Missouri River, for these people should be made self-supporting even if they have to be moved to a more generous climate where they can produce what they eat.

A DISGRACE.

To allow these people to remain in their present condition is a blot on any civilized nation. There is something radically wrong when strong, able-bodied men are seen begging their bread from year to year. Such a state of affairs is degrading to free-men and disgraceful to the Government under which we live.

EDUCATION.

Too much cannot be said in favor of the proper education of these people, which is their surest road to civilization, independence, and citizenship. It is not necessary to attempt any "great things" at present, such as making classical scholars of Indian children; while, on the other hand, I am not to be understood as wishing to restrict or confine education, for there may be some few who have mental caliber for a high pressure, and when found let them drink deep from the fountain of knowledge. But this education of Indian youth is a practical question, and the rules of common sense and the light of experience should act as guides.

What every reservation needs and what I hope to see here are plenty of school-houses to accommodate all Indian children of school age, to be taught by teachers interested in their work, and competent in every respect to perform their duties. I believe that the common English education sufficient to enable these people to transact ordinary business is all that should be aimed at by the Government, and that school-houses should be provided for that purpose on the reservation. The influence of the reservation schools has a wholesome and refining influence on the whole tribe, and I am of the opinion are the proper schools for the general education of these children. The parents see for themselves the progress being made by their children, feel assured of kind treatment and proper medical attention for them, and take a pride in their advancement, while the children exert considerable influence for good over their parents, and with every visit to their homes carry with them evidences of advancement that leaves an impress and instills some wholesome lessons of civilization; while the children themselves do not outgrow their surroundings and become ashamed of their parents, as is sometimes the case when educated off the reservation, but rather keep their parents abreast with themselves. Even a short training of a few weeks makes a very perceptible difference, and by such means must the whole be leavened. All schools, whether on or off the reservation, like all churches, should aim to do good.

Such schools as Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Lincoln Institute, of Philadelphia, and schools at Carlisle, Pa., and Wabash, Ind., are doing much good by affording a wide field for those Indian boys and girls who are capable of and desire a more advanced education. The whole Indian race is much indebted to such institutions for keeping its cause before the people of this country, and thereby securing much favorable legislation and many useful donations; but I think they should go further. After elevating their scholars above their tribe they should provide positions for them among white people, and not send them back to the agencies, saying they have laid the foundation of an education, and that the Government, through its agents, must make the superstructure. There is a limited amount of means at an agent's disposal for employing Indian youths, and even if there was more it would not be a wholesome system to employ them in doing work that is unnecessary merely to give them work at Government expense. I think it a good plan to select from the tribes each year a few bright children to educate at such schools, and afterwards en-

courage them to take positions off the reservation as living examples to their tribe of what the race is capable.

It is no easy task to make these Indians an English-speaking people. So was it to induce the Pennsylvania Dutch some years ago to abandon the schools where the Dutch language was taught until Thaddeus Stevens cut the Gordian knot by influencing legislation requiring English schools to be substituted in their stead, and as a consequence Pennsylvania Dutch is now hardly known. Indians should be forced to send their children to schools where their ears will become accustomed to the sounds of the English language.

I believe, too, that as a general rule the teachers should be whites. I do not advocate putting Indians in school as teachers only in exceptional cases, as they do not impart the English language so correctly, and besides there is a race jealousy not yet overcome that mars their usefulness. There are plenty of other fields for them to labor in, such as mechanics, for which they show much aptitude, farming, grazing, &c.

AGENCY FARMS.

It is my theory that an agency farm should not be an exception to the general rule that everything about an agency should be conducted on business principles, and not merely for show; and both by precept and example Indians should be taught practical lessons of political economy, and in order to prepare them for the sharp competition that will meet them on the threshold of citizenship, they should know that nothing but practical farming can be indulged. It was the opinion of one Indian Commissioner some years ago that the Indians should be required to harvest their hay and grain with cradles and scythes instead of reapers and mowers; in other words, put them back a great many years behind their white brothers and out of the race for competition. We now have a very different kind of man for Commissioner, one who is not moved by sentiment nor swayed by false logic, but who, like his fellow statesmen, is sure he is right and goes ahead.

ISSUING AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

I asked and readily obtained your authority to issue agricultural implements, and the result has been very beneficial. The Indians have often referred to the matter, and given many a grunt of approval at this new departure in their favor. It had been the established custom here to loan such things as plows, harrows, and cultivators, and as a result, when the farmer went out to gather them up, many were found out in the fields, and often badly broken. But now since they have become individual property, they are pretty well looked after and protected.

One Indian who had never been remarkable for his display of energy, catching the spirit for work that pervaded the tribe last spring, begged for a plow, and promised to use it if given him. His earnestness procured him the plow. He then begged for some grease to make the share shine, but was told that elbow grease was all that was necessary. His actions were watched and it was found that he really did good work and considerable breaking. He announced in triumph afterwards that his plow shone bright without the use of grease.

FAIR ASSOCIATION.

In order to encourage the raising of good stock, crops, &c., I think it would be an admirable plan if a small amount of money could be used in giving premiums for the best displays, and organize a fair association.

FREIGHTING.

Heretofore the freighting of supplies, &c., to the agency has been done by others than Indians. Upon my calling your attention to this fact and asking that the Indians be allowed to do the freighting of their own supplies you have purchased with that object in view, and the Indians are now doing the freighting from the nearest railroad station to the agency, and are glad to get the work. My surmise that these Indians could do all the freighting has been clearly demonstrated since July 1, when the supplies for 1887 began coming in, and I never saw more indefatigable and industrious freighters. Chief White Ghost, who has been raised with the idea that work was degrading, is now leading his tribe, and it was gratifying alike to himself and agent when he hauled, a few days since, 3,000 pounds of freight at one load. The fact is these Indians are glad to do work and will labor hard providing they get an equivalent for it. There are very few Indians who will not prick up their ears and show considerable animation at the sound of maza ska (money), and I shall always make opportunities by which they can fairly earn it.

DISPUTES AND REMEDY.

There are a great many petty disputes arising from trespass, settlement of boundary lines, depredations, and failure to pay alimony, that take up a considerable of the agent's time which could be more profitably spent, and which should properly be settled by the tribe. I have endeavored to have three good men act as judges, but they decline unless paid for their services. I have appointed special judges in several cases coming before me for arbitration, and their decisions were just and reasonable. This leads me to the belief that a small salary should be allowed for three judges, to meet one or two days in each week. Good talent could be procured, I think, for about \$1 per day for each judge.

AGENCY CLERKS.

The appointment of agency clerks is next in importance to that of agents, and they should be selected with almost as much care with a view to their fitness. There seems to have been quite a number accepting positions who had an utter misconception of their duties, many of them believing they would have a little calico to measure off and a few pounds of sugar to weigh occasionally, and that the balance of their time could be devoted to whittling goods boxes. When the fact is that they have to run accounts quite complicated, and have enough work to keep them busy for at least 12 hours out of the 24. The result of this is that much of agent's time is taken up with clerical work in the office, instead of being out on the reservation. It goes without saying that an agent should be thoroughly acquainted with the office business, but should not be required to perform the routine duties of his clerk.

ADDITIONAL FARMERS.

The advantages of employing additional farmers, where suitable men are procured, cannot be overestimated. By being constantly among the Indians they cannot only show them how to work by precept and example, but exert over them a wholesome and refining influence. It is through them that an agent can see where much good is to be done, of which he would not otherwise know.

POLICE.

The police force is another most important acquisition to a reservation and great assistance to the agent. I have endeavored to enhance their effectiveness and instill in them *esprit du corps*. In consequence, they are very effective and almost ubiquitous. They can make 50 or 60 miles a day without trouble, and are indefatigable in bringing news of what is transpiring on the reservation or carrying out orders.

CROW CREEK AGENCY.

This agency is prettily located in a valley of the Missouri River, about 3,000 feet from its bank, and protected on the north by a natural bench 50 feet high. Its distance is about 25 miles above Chamberlain, Dak., which is the present terminus of the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad.

The agency buildings are in good repair, and with the addition of a granary and issue house, about to be built to replace one ready to fall down, there will then be all the houses necessary for agency proper. The next thing will be to provide a supply of good water and fire protection, which will be a great saving of time and labor, and may be the means of saving thousands of dollars worth of Government stores and buildings, estimates for which have been rendered.

RESERVATION.

The reservation contains about 576,000 acres, divided into farming, grazing, and timber lands.

CENSUS.

At the taking of a census June 30 last there were found to be 1,039 Indians drawing rations at this agency, of whom about 100 are Santees, Lower Brulés, Yanktons, and half-breeds, the balance being Lower Yanktonnais Sioux. There are not more than a half-dozen squaw men on the reservation, and they are quiet and tractable. There has been no trouble in getting a correct count of these people. The birth rate has been greater than the death rate.

LAND IN SEVERALTY.

A large majority of the Indians at Crow Creek Agency are living on their claims, having taken up land in severalty. Some of them have good-sized fields; many, however, have small patches, but I am pleased to say are enlarging them from year to year. Allowing these Indians individual tracts of land has proved very beneficial, by giving them some idea of the rights of property, and causing them to take more pride in their homes and possessions. Two hundred and fifty-one certificates of allot-

ment have been issued at this agency, and 12 since February 9 last. Young people are asking for claims so soon as they arrive at legal age. Under treaty stipulations the head of a family is entitled to 320 and a person eighteen years old to 80 acres.

OPENING THE RESERVATION.

The Executive order dated February 27, 1885, by which a portion of the old Winnebago and Crow Creek Reservations were thrown open for settlement was not only an infringement of the treaty with the Sioux, but was particularly unfortunate for both Indians and settlers. President Cleveland, recognizing the injustice being done the Indians, did what he could under the circumstances, and issued a proclamation April 17 of same year, annulling said order; but many had already taken homesteads and made improvements. The correspondence in this office shows that my predecessor, then agent in charge, represented that very bitter feeling was existing between the Indians and whites, and recommended the removal of the settlers. Authority was granted to employ the military in removing them, but it was not done, and the settlers still remain waiting on the inaction of Congress.

They are generally peaceful citizens; but a few have been giving me some annoyance, and I have found it necessary to cause the arrest of several for stealing timber and committing other depredations. They are held to appear at the United States district court at Yankton in November. They are unlawfully on the reservation, and something should be done to settle the matter justly for all interested. The Indians frequently complain about their presence and chafe under the injustice of allowing them to remain.

CROPS.

With the assurance of two favorable cropping seasons in succession I would not hesitate to say that these Crow Creek Indians would be self-supporting. But we cannot expect more from them than from the whites of this country with the advantage of thousands of years of civilization bred into them, and they should raise at least two successive good crops before having their rations taken away. They have done excellent work this season, and the effort put forth was deserving a better result.

I have seen as many as a dozen plows drawn by as many ox teams in one field. I had the Indians form themselves into working bees, and by economizing with rations at a time of the year when little or no work was being done I was enabled to give extra rations to the workers during the busy spring season. But owing to the long, hot drought just when the crops needed rain, the corn, vegetable, and root crops have been nearly an entire failure, while the wheat and oats will hardly be one-third of a crop.

STOCK-RAISING.

Quite a number of Indians are engaged in cattle-raising and are beginning to realize the advantages of such industry, when they know that one can be sold or killed occasionally, and thus supply wants that would not otherwise be gratified. It would be a great advantage to have about one dozen good-grade bulls. There are now three here, but old and inferior stock. There is a stallion here that is being appreciated. It will be a good thing for these people to have larger horses, and they begin to see it. While their ponies are tough and wiry, they are not large enough for plowing and freighting.

AGENCY FARM.

Here there are about 90 acres under cultivation, which has been planted in wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, and turnips. This farm not only pays for itself, but situated as these Indians now are, a certain number of teams used in cultivating would be required any way to assist at thrashing grain and at other busy seasons, besides a great amount of necessary hauling for the agency. In addition to his other duties as farmer, I have an intelligent half-breed who has acted much of his time in the capacity of additional farmer, there being none here.

The season has been very dry, and barely one-third crop of grain will be raised; but the yield at the agency farm will amount to 1,200 or 1,500 bushels oats, 150 bushels of wheat, and enough acreage to produce 600 bushels potatoes, but the last will be short, and turnip crop entirely destroyed.

GRIST-MILL.

For a number of years back agents here have been discussing the advisability of building a grist mill. With your permission I employed a practical miller to go over the reservation, and my full report on the subject is in your hands. With a favorable cropping season these people can raise wheat enough to supply the required amount of flour for this agency.

OFFENSES.

There have been no crimes and few offenses committed at this agency. Some cases of gambling among the women, but that has been pretty effectually stopped. One of the ringleaders demanded of me a new dress lately because I had forbidden the occupation by which she acquired such articles. Wives of men married to more than one woman have complained several times of harsh treatment of their husbands, but when sifted the complaints amount to little more than jealousy. I discourage a plurality of wives, but where men were so situated when I took charge, I have done nothing more than point them out, when trouble arose, as living examples of the evil.

RELIGION.

Until last spring the religious work of this agency has been conducted by the Protestant Episcopal Church, under the general supervision of Bishop Hare, with Rev. H. Burt and Rev. David Tatyopa, a native minister, in charge, than whom better men could not be found. By permission of the Secretary of the Interior, the Roman Catholic Church has been granted permission to occupy 160 acres of land for school purposes. Under the energetic management of Father George Willard a school-house is being erected on a portion of the reservation, where it is destined to accomplish much good.

Inclosed herewith are reports of respective ministers, also statistics of schools, population, crops, &c.

SCHOOL.

The only school operated last year was the Crow Creek Industrial Boarding School, where 30 boys and 30 girls—its full capacity—were taught gardening, farming, care of stock, and housekeeping, sewing, cooking, &c., respectively. The school is supported by special legislation of Congress. The Indians are anxious for more school-houses, and would furnish three times the number of children if facilities for educating them were provided.

The following are the names of the school employés and their salaries at this agency:

Name.	Occupation.	Salary.
W. W. Wells	Superintendent and principal	\$800
P. C. Hall	Matron	
Sarah B. Reynolds	do	480
Jennie Wells	do	
Jennie Wells	Teacher	400
R. B. Peter	do	
M. W. Jeffries	Industrial teacher	500
Joseph Sutton	do	
M. A. Wells	Seamstress	380
Elvira C. Gasman	do	
Sarah B. Reynolds	do	300
Mary Faribault	do	
Millie Findley	do	300
Hannah Lonergan	Laundress	
Rachel Jeffries	Cook	300
Hannah Lonergan	do	

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.

This agency is located on a level plain half a mile back from the Missouri River, about 50 feet above the water, and 5 miles down the river from Chamberlain, Dak. The buildings are sufficient in number for the agency use, and with the few hundred dollars' worth of repairs soon to be put on will be very comfortable.

A supply of water for agency use and to afford fire protection, as well as to save labor and expense, is much needed.

RESERVATION.

The land occupied by the Lower Brulés is a part of the Great Sioux Reservation. With sufficient moisture it would be well adapted for grazing and agriculture.

One of the great drawbacks to these Lower Brulés is that they have not taken land in severalty. A survey of the reservation should be made, and the Indians located on individual claims, where they would soon realize that every improvement put thereon would add to their material wealth. There may be some old chiefs who are inclined to hug more closely old customs, but the young men show a spirit of prog-

ress, and there is always hope for a race that obeys Heaven's command to earn bread by the sweat of the brow.

CENSUS.

At the census taken June 30 last these Lower Brulé Sioux numbered 1,235, including about 75 of mixed blood. Before this year it seemed impossible to procure a correct count of the Indians drawing rations at Lower Brulé, but at last census their names, ages, and relationships were all gotten in a satisfactory manner.

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION.

Shortly after I took charge I realized that the industrial school was being very poorly managed, and little interest taken by either whites or Indians. Though late in the year, when changes in school employes is not desirable, I felt compelled to reorganize, which gave as fair results as could be expected. At the close of the year a creditable examination was held, and much interest was taken by the Indians. But the education of these Lower Brulés has not been pushed. My estimates and plans are now before you, and within a few months, instead of having 30 scholars, I hope to see 200 in school on this reservation.

The following are the names of the school employes and their salaries:

Name.	Occupation.	Salary.
Edward-Healey	Superintendent and principal	\$720 00
Jennie A. Healey	Matron	480 00
Carrie L. La Rue	do	360 00
Helena B. Johnson	Assistant teacher and seamstress	600 00
John T. La Rue	Industrial teacher	300 00
Carrie Johnson	Laundress	300 00
Anna Johnson	Cook	300 00

AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.

The Indians have made this year the most persistent effort of their lives, and while the almost total failure of crops, owing to the drought is discouraging, they express a determination to begin plowing this fall, in order to get in their crops earlier next spring, so as to have the advantage of all the rainfall of that season.

There are quite a number of herds of excellent cattle on the reserve. The many Indian ponies, it is to be hoped, will gradually be replaced by horses of a larger and more serviceable breed.

AGENCY FARM.

At this agency, as well as at Crow Creek, the agency teams have done a considerable amount of plowing and other work among the Indians, in order to encourage and help those inclined to get on and do something for themselves, as well as much work for the agency. The wheat, oats, potatoes, &c., if sold, would bring more than cost of production.

CONCLUSION.

I thank you, Mr. Commissioner, for courtesies and aid afforded me, and herewith express my gratification for the interest taken in their work by the employes generally.

Your attention is invited to reports of the clerk in charge at Lower Brulé and of the missionaries of the respective agencies, inclosed herewith.

Very respectfully,

W. W. ANDERSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 31, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to report condition of affairs at this agency since I assumed charge, October 8, 1885.

Lower Brulé Agency is located upon the west bank of the Missouri River, latitude 44° north, longitude about 23° west from Washington; its southern boundary near the White River, and extending 20 miles north to a point near Fort Hale, and extending west from the Missouri River a uniform width of 10 miles (as described by treaty made at Fort Sully, A. D. 1866). Much more land than this, however, is claimed by this tribe.

The agency headquarters are located upon the west bank of the Missouri, about 5 miles below Chamberlain and about three-fourths of a mile from the river.

At the present time there are at this agency drawing supplies :

	Indians.	Indians of mixed blood.
Men	310	13
Women	278	15
Boys	277	28
Girls	298	10
Total	1,163	72
Aggregate		1,235

Remaining at the agency at date, 1,235.

The appended table shows exactly what has been accomplished in the cultivation of the soil this year by the Indians living in the different named camps and localities. That more was not accomplished is due to circumstances over which I had no control, viz, not a sufficient amount of seed wheat and oats to distribute to those who offered and had ground ready to cultivate :

	Medicine Bull's camp.	Yellow Hawk's camp.	Standing Cloud's camp.	Dead Hand's camp.	Up White River.	Around agency.	Big Mane's camp.	The Bend.	Medicine Creek.	Fort George.	Bull Creek.	Dry Island.	Rosebud Landing.	Total.
Wheat.....acres..	7½		16			10½								34
Oats.....do.....	36		5			26½								67½
Corn.....do.....	57	58½	30	19	51	61½	44	22	51	19	3	5	16	436½
Potatoes.....do..	1½													8
Melons.....do.....	2	1	14		3	2	3	2	3	2		1		22½
Turnips.....do.....						2								6½
Vegetables.....do.						2								2½
Hay cut.....tons.	54	54	30	11	85	12	63	20	28	38			90	282
Houses, new.....	1	3	2		4	2	7	3	1	11				24
Houses, old.....	40	42	29	13	23	48	23	14	15	11			2	265
Houses, occupied.	38	38	24	11	26	42	20	11	13	9			2	234
Cattle.....		2	1	2		10	29	25	45	9			110	233
Calves.....		1		1		16	17	10	14	3			39	105
Mules.....						2								2
Oxen.....		6	6	2	8	4	12	4	10					52
Horses.....	80	84	31	18	42	82	117	88	32	43			26	593
Colts.....	6	10	3	3	9	18	23	10	3	10				98
Chickens, old.....	47	21	14		17	39	12	7	27	12				221
Chickens, young.....	106	102	62		64	94	40	17	60	34			10	580
Ducks, old.....						2		1	5					8
Ducks, young.....						2		4	1					7
Turkeys, old.....		7						4	1					7
Turkeys, young.....		40												40
Geese.....	2									4				6
Hogs.....	1		1		2	3	1		4				4	25
Pigs.....	7	15				7			5					17
Families farming.....	29	25	15	8	17	20	16	9	10	5			3	87
Mixed blood.....	1	1					1	2						3
Males at work.....	37	28	18	8	18	28	10	11	13	8			4	189
Land broken by Indians.....	7½	10	2½		17	15½	8½	4½	4	3	3	6	16	97½
Land broken by the Gov. ornament.....	2½		14			1	8½	8½	10					40½
Land under fence.....	104	61	56	50	26	121	54	57	67	44			12	652
Uncultivated land under fence.....	5	15½	7	29	2½	10	11	40	24	22				160½
Land cultivated not under fence.....	12½	3½	4		25	20	9	15½	11		3	6	4	113½
Number rods fence.....	1,761	2,330	1,800	496	251	2,912	1,896	287	958	240				12,331
Number rods new fence.....	277	240	160		258	729	282	249	424	345			240	3,204
Number of Indians speaking English.....	5	1	1	1		9	1	2	1	2			4	27
Indians who wear citizens' clothing.....	37	34	23	9	31		16	13	15	11			4	193

EMPLOYÉS.

The employé force consists of 14 whites: 1 office and issue clerk, 1 physician, 1 overseer and storekeeper, 1 carpenter, 1 blacksmith, 1 farmer, 1 assistant farmer, 1 additional farmer. Of school employés, 6: 1 superintendent, 1 principal, 1 industrial teacher, 1 matron, 1 seamstress, 1 assistant teacher, 1 laundress, 1 cook. Of Indians: 1 interpreter, 1 chief herder, 1 assistant herder, 1 assistant blacksmith, 1 apprentice, 1 assistant carpenter, 1 apprentice carpenter, 1 mail-carrier, and 5 laborers. Of the police force: 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, and 12 privates. In all, whites, 14; Indians, 28, making a total of both of 42. During the year the agency has been improved by the addition of a commodious wheelwright, or wagonmaker shop, and the building of a home for the captain of police to live in. Also the tearing down of several of the old log houses which had been condemned by board of survey, and if it had not have been from the fact of there being four changes made in our agency farmer since I took charge, our agency would have presented a very favorable appearance; but so many changes have retarded its appearance to a certain extent.

AGENCY FARM.

Number of acres under cultivation during the year, 20, as follows: Wheat, 9 acres; oats, 3 acres; corn, 6 acres; potatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre; garden vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. About 40 tons of hay were put up for agency use. The past season was a decidedly bad one for crops, owing to lack of rain.

Following figures will show amount raised at agency farm: Wheat, 90 bushels; oats, 45 bushels; corn, 180 bushels; potatoes, 30 bushels. All these crops have been much shortened by continued drought.

THE SCHOOL.

The industrial boarding school for the past year has been well attended, there being an average daily attendance of 31 out of 42 children of school-going age. Those who have attended regularly have made very good progress in their studies, and the different branches of work which was assigned them. There was some complaint made during the year by some of the parents and chiefs about the insufficiency of clothing and shoes, especially of the shoes. There is a tract of land of about 8 acres in connection with the school, from which the following have been raised, under the supervision of John T. La Rue as industrial teacher: Potatoes, 40 bushels; onions, 2 bushels; melons, in number, 200; other vegetables, 1 bushel.

The establishment is very complete and can accommodate comfortably 40 scholars, which number it should be filled with when school commences September 1, 1886. From some cause towards the close of the year it was found more difficult to keep the children in school; nor did the parents seem to take as much interest in the school. The most of the year the school was very satisfactory. Careful and persistent effort will be required at this agency to overcome this feeling and make the school a success, as nothing in my opinion is more conducive to establishing civilization among them than a good education for their children.

MISSIONARY.

Missionary work at this agency, under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, and under the personal care and supervision of Rev. L. C. Walker, is doubtless preparatory to beneficial results, and much good will be accomplished in the work of civilization and christianizing the Indians of this reservation. The Episcopal mission have completed within the past year a neat chapel, some 8 or 10 miles up the river from the agency, in the neighborhood of Big Mane's camp, and near Fort Hale, which is used every Sabbath regularly for services. Instruction is given to Indians in their own language by Philip Councillor, catechist. Services are held in the Agency chapel each Sunday morning in the Dakota tongue, attended usually by a full, devout, and attentive congregation. On Sunday evening, service is usually held in English. Besides the Sunday morning services, there is service held every Friday evening at the chapel in the Dakota tongue, in which there is a good attendance of Indians, who have come into the agency for their rations.

POLICE.

This organization, consisting of one captain, one lieutenant, and one sergeant, and twelve privates, has been well maintained throughout the year. They are very efficient in the duties of their office, though there is not sufficient for them to do all the time. They have been selected from the most intelligent, orderly, and influential

men of the tribe, and are willing at all times to perform duty when called upon, and are obedient to orders, and also feel the responsibility which they have assumed, and have preserved good order throughout the past year.

WHISKY AND CRIMES.

Efforts have been made and are being made to suppress this unlawful traffic in whisky. One party was convicted and fined, and is now serving a term in the penitentiary, and other cases are now pending. Still Indians get whisky at Chamberlain, Dak. I hope by watchfulness to break up the business. A term in the penitentiary for a few of the guilty parties would do more good than anything else. I have the sympathy, influence, and support of all the best citizens of Chamberlain to assist me in my efforts to punish such law-breakers.

The year has been one of peace, and of freedom from any of the more aggravating crimes. One supposed suicide of an Indian woman at the mouth of White River occurred, arising out of domestic trouble. Also, a short time before I took charge one Handsome Elk, a chief, shot and killed one called One Eye, the result of a quarrel over a trade of a wagon, and which has been settled according to the tribal laws. Aside from these there have been no violent deaths, as of persons killed.

The relations of the Indians with the neighboring whites have been of the most friendly nature.

PASSES.

Passes were granted sparingly, and only given to deserving Indians visiting neighboring agencies. During working time, from April to August, very few passes were issued, and those only to Indians desirous of visiting sick relations, or to such as were seeking a horse for work, or some other very reasonable excuse.

INDIAN APPRENTICES.

Of these there are four. We have two in carpenter shop and two in blacksmith shop. Joe La Rouch, the apprentice in blacksmith, was promoted to assistant blacksmith, and has made commendable progress during the year, and can now do any kind of work in a workmanlike manner, and is fully capable of taking charge of the blacksmith shop, and would recommend the same.

CONCLUSION.

A marked improvement is to be seen in the Indians at this agency. A large number of them have adopted citizens' dress, wearing their hair short, and discarding in many ways the manners and customs of their savage birth and education. Their morals are vastly improved. During the past year not one has been confined in the guard-house, which is of itself a decisive indication of a better state of morality. A large majority of them are willing and anxious to engage in agriculture and stock-raising, and are appreciating more the benefits of a settled home and comforts surrounding the same, and are more independent and self-reliant, viewing the necessity of educating their children to correspond more with the change in their mode of life.

I believe my report will be found thoroughly reliable, and I think there is nothing of moment to add, with the exception of a statement that, without doubt, these Indians are prosperous and happy. As evidence, the increased area of land under cultivation, the desire for cattle, cows, pigs, and fowls, comfortable homes, and the wish everywhere exemplified to abandon entirely their old ways, and assimilate themselves to the whites around them. It has been my endeavor to impress upon them the necessity that existed that they should engage in agricultural pursuits, and by their own labor secure to themselves the necessaries of life. I have demonstrated to them the certainty that by their labor in tilling the soil they could feed themselves and their children. There is an earnestness springing up among the Indians in this work of cultivating the soil, and they are fast learning that they can easily make themselves independent and self-supporting in this manner. The more they are made to depend on themselves the better it will be for them.

The general health and sanitary condition of this reservation is good.

Our police force have just returned from a tour of inspection over the entire reservation, and have reported good order and no material disturbances of any account other than what has been already reported in proper form.

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

D. S. ALTMAN,
Clerk in Charge

W. W. ANDERSON,
United States Indian Agent.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, DAKOTA,
September 7, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for Pine Ridge Agency for 1885 and 1886:

I assumed charge of this agency on the 18th day of May, 1886, relieving V. T. McGillycuddy, former agent. The numerous duties of the agency have prevented me, during my brief administration, from visiting many of the settlements or making personal inspections.

Soon after my arrival here, in compliance with letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated May 8, 1886, I notified the Indians that an actual count would be made of them on June 30. The reservation was divided into four counting districts, corresponding with the farming districts, in each of which a central point was designated for the place of assembling. The Indians were directed to go to these places the day previous, and the count was directed to begin at 7 o'clock a. m. and to continue until all were counted. Details of police, white employes, and interpreters were furnished to each district, under the supervision of the district farmers, to whom blanks were furnished, with place for name, relationship, sex, and age of each individual. The Indians were mustered by families, and when counted were passed over to a detail of police and held under close guard till all were counted. There was no possibility of doubling or swapping babies, as has been their custom heretofore, and the count can be relied upon as being absolutely correct, as none were entered on the census rolls but those actually present, except those who were unable on account of sickness to attend. These were visited by the farmers at their homes after the count was made and placed on the rolls. This census does not include the children absent at eastern schools or the few Indians at present with Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show. These people will be taken up as they return. The reduction in the Cheyennes from 494 to 269 is mainly due to the absence, without leave, at Tongue River Agency, as reported in my letter of June 18, 1886.

The following is the result of the census:

Name of bands.	Families.	Males over 18 years.	Males under 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	Females under 14 years.	Total of all ages.	Males and females between 6 and 16 years.
Cheyenne Sioux.....	89	62	79	88	40	260	40
Ogallala Sioux.....	1,060	1,056	972	1,395	736	4,160	918
Mixed bloods.....	108	108	90	84	154	445	123
Total.....	1,257	1,226	1,150	1,567	930	4,873	1,000

The Indians were well behaved, and many of the leading men were earnest in their efforts to prevent fraud during the count. There have been no complaints from any of the Indians of any injustice having been done them, as they were all fully aware of the fact that they had been drawing rations for a number greatly in excess of the people actually living on the reservation. As they acknowledge, they had been drawing rations for all their ghosts.

The reduction in numbers at this agency is not greater, in my opinion, than would be found at Rosebud and Cheyenne Agencies were an actual count made, and I trust the Department will carry out its intention of doing so at an early date. No additional expense was incurred in taking this census, it having been done entirely by the regular employes of the agency, with the addition of such voluntary assistance as could be procured. Rev. John Robinson, missionary, and the former agent, V. T. McGillycuddy, who were present at the count, rendered valuable assistance.

The saving of beef alone made by this reduction will be \$50,000 per annum.

The condition and progress of these Indians is fairly satisfactory. The policy of the former agent was to break up all villages on the reservation and induce the Indians to take farms, build houses, and endeavor to make themselves self-supporting. There was strong opposition to this policy from the non-progressive element. I have continued in this course, and am gratified to see a disposition on the part of many to break away from the villages and do for themselves. I hope by November 1 to have them nearly all located on farms. These villages are made up of the refuse of the entire reservation, and what might, to sentimentalists, seem like harsh measures, may be necessary in some cases to produce the desired result.

On account of the utter inefficiency of the former agency physician, but little progress has been made in the last year in destroying the influence of the Indian medi-

cine men, and breaking up their barbarous practices. Now that the Department has finally consented to his removal, I hope for better results.

The practice of young men stealing school girls of marriageable age and living with them for a while and then throwing them away and taking other women, is quite prevalent among these Indians, and I have directed the attention of the police and influential men to the evil, and have induced the Indian council to take cognizance of it. I am doing what I can to induce the Indians to marry in the orthodox manner.

The inability of the agent to assign land in severalty to Indians, owing to the fact that no surveys of the reservation have yet been made, is a drawback to their progress. Steps have been taken, however, by the Department looking to this end.

Two hundred and eleven log houses have been built during the last year by Indians, and of a better class than heretofore. The cost of them to the Government was \$3,165, the price of the nails, locks, hinges, and lumber for doors, frames, and casings. A number will be constructed this fall.

One boarding school, with a capacity for 200 children, and eight day schools, with a capacity for about 40 children each, are in operation at this agency. The progress of the children attending these schools has been very gratifying. The experience of those employed in teaching has been that they are more easily managed and quicker to learn than the average white child.

If, as I suppose, it is the intention of the Department to make the present location of Pine Ridge Agency permanent, it will be necessary to construct new storehouses and new quarters for employés. Many of the stores now on hand have been damaged by exposure to dampness, which it is impossible to prevent. The quarters for employés are not adequate or suitable for the purpose. The saving to the Government consequent upon the reduction of the number of Indians will warrant this outlay.

The police force continues efficient, and no changes have been made since I took charge. The pay is not sufficient compensation for the work they are required to perform, and should be increased to \$25 per month for captain, \$20 for first lieutenant, \$18 for second lieutenant, \$15 for sergeants, and \$12 for privates.

The shipping clerk stationed at Rushville, Nebr., where the freight for this agency leaves the railroad, should be directly under the orders of the agent. At present he is entirely independent of him.

All cattle strayed from the agency herd during last winter have been recovered through the valuable co-operation of the Stock-Growing Association of Nebraska and Dakota.

The licensed traders at this agency are Asay & Spear and Wallace & Moffitt. They have conducted their business in a satisfactory manner, and have given the agent no cause for complaint. No cases of injustice to Indians have come to my notice.

The missionary work of the agency has been successfully conducted by Rev. John Robinson, assisted by Rev. Isaac Cook and Rev. Amos Ross, under the auspices of the Episcopal Church. Buildings have been purchased by the Presbyterian Missionary Society, and they will open a mission at the agency in a short time. The Catholic Church has obtained authority to establish a training school for Indian children, the capacity of the school to be 100 children. A location for the school has been selected on Wounded Knee Creek, about 12 miles from the agency. Church members at this agency, including whites, Mexicans, and Indians, 1,065; baptized during the year, 228.

* * * * *

Coming from a department where forage for private horses, which an officer of the Army is required to own, is furnished, and where cooking ranges are furnished to the quarters occupied by him, I cannot but feel grateful to the Indian Department for refusing to furnish these things for me while on duty here, and I presume it is my duty to gracefully accept the situation and pay for them myself, notwithstanding the fact that my duties as acting agent carry with them no additional compensation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. M. BELL,
Captain Seventh Cavalry, Acting United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 31, 1886.

Sir: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit this, my fourth annual report of this agency, which will terminate my connection with the Indian service, my term of office having expired and my successor been appointed, whose delay in relieving me I regret.

POPULATION.

The natural increase in population among the Indians is slow, consequent upon the mortality from hereditary disease and other causes. I have reason to believe there is an increase, if but small. It is extremely difficult to secure a correct enumeration of these or any agency Indians. Increase by births and immigration are not slow to be reported, while deaths and migration are seldom made known. Over an area of 65 by 200 miles, divided into nearly 40 camps, it is next to impossible to obtain anything of a reliable census. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at if this (as every other agency, as I believe), is overestimated.

By recent instructions received, an enumeration or census of this agency is postponed till such time as the Indians at all agencies on the Sioux reserve and vicinity is made at one and the same time, the only way in which an approximately correct count can be made. This will not prove an agreeable undertaking, as previous experience has proven. A correct count or reduced numbers conveys to the Indian mind a corresponding deduction of rations, not an agreeable contemplation, but not necessary to follow if full treaty allowance is issued, instead of the present reduced quantity, amounting to about three-fifths of treaty stipulations.

FARMING.

The Indians have progressed satisfactorily well during the past year in their farming operations, special efforts having been put forth to attain this end, while more have been induced to leave the barren sections where almost all were formerly located, leaving few behind who, regardless of persuasion or authority, resist every inducement and remain in their former haunts. It is not surprising but natural to expect to find some ever ready to resist authority, even to their own detriment. These have not received anything from the agency issues except subsistence supplies, and have repeatedly been told they would not get anything more so long as they remained in that locality. These are the idle and turbulent spirits, consequently the disturbing element of this agency, who claim that the "Great Father" being obligated by treaty to provide for their wants, there is no necessity for them to work or exert themselves; they simply claim the prerogative of Indians.

The acreage cultivated this year has been materially increased. The total of last year was 2,286 acres; this year it is 4,199 acres, divided between the four farming districts of the agency (as shown by diagram of this reserve furnished by me to the Indian Office last year). Of this quantity 3,959 acres have been planted with corn, 45 acres with oats, 115 acres with potatoes, and 80 acres with other vegetables.

These crops looked and promised very well during the spring and until recently, when the excessive heat (which during the past month was unprecedented) and extreme drought has very materially injured and in many cases ruined all prospect of a crop, disheartening to any one, especially so to Indians, and will have a discouraging effect in future efforts to a large degree. It was reasonable to suppose with this acreage, with a fair crop, a surplus would have been the result, which the Indian had been encouraged to expect he could sell at the agency and receive cash in return. This hope had induced many to make special effort.

FENCING.

The cultivated land, with increased quantity for other purposes, has been fenced. Ninety-five thousand pounds of barbed wire was issued this season, with the precaution of seeing that posts were set ready for the same in advance. This, with former fences built, will aggregate over 6,000 acres inclosed.

ADDITIONAL FARMERS.

Efficient aid was rendered the Indians during the spring by the services of additional farmers in several of the camps, the amount allowed for this service being divided among a larger number of assistants, allotting to each a smaller territory to supervise, with good results. The same course has been followed during the present quarter, by which the Indians have been greatly benefited in having secured much larger quantities of hay than formerly, and in the care of their crops. It was hoped that the increased appropriation made by the recent Congress for this purpose would have entitled this agency to one or more additional farmers to what are now allowed; but I am advised that but two (the old number) are allowed for the future. This I deem a mistake at this, one of the largest agencies, where as much, if not more, advance in agricultural work is being made than at any other; and where the Indians are scattered over so large an area, in so many and comparatively small camps, it is impracticable that the number of additional farmers allowed can by any possibility give the

necessary attention and instruction to encourage their present and future progress. If the Indian Office means what is written to agents in good faith, and expects the agent to perform what is asked of him, at least the means necessary should be supplied, and he, with the Indian, not discouraged in their efforts. This is particularly true of this agency; and on behalf of my successor I would ask that the requisite assistance be furnished, otherwise he be advised that he is expected to accomplish no more than two additional farmers can reasonably and profitably supervise. It would occupy the whole time of the two allowed in traveling from one camp to another, without waiting at any to render assistance or give instruction.

PROGRESS.

I believe it can be claimed with justice that good and satisfactory progress during the past four years (and no less during the last one) has been made by the Indians of this agency. A knowledge of what they were and what they now are, their former condition compared with the present, their former lodges, their present houses, their cultivated fields fenced and cared for, putting up hay for winter, with corrals and sheds for protection of horses and cattle, providing wood for winter use (often cut into cord wood), their inclination to work and earn money compared with former indolence, the large number inclined and disposed to help themselves (so deserving the helping hand of the agent), all tend to prove that progress is not impossible even with the "self-willed," "stubborn," and "lazy Sioux."

An industry taken up lately of their own volition proves that they will work when money can be earned. During the past year no less than 330 tons of bones have been gathered on the plains, hauled to market, and sold at \$8 per ton, netting \$2,640. With encouragement, accompanied by necessary persuasion, I have little doubt that these people will repay any effort put forth in their behalf.

FREIGHTING

is sought for at all times and performed in a satisfactory manner. All agency freight, together with that to and from the licensed traders, with much on their own account, is done by Indians, aggregating at least 3,800,000 pounds, with earnings therefrom of \$19,000. Additional freight wagons to be issued to the deserving, and lighter spring wagons for the most industrious, and who encourage school work, are on hand and eagerly sought after.

STOCK-RAISING:

Many of these Indians are giving attention to this industry and making creditable headway, though it will doubtless be some time before they can or will realize what is necessary to make it a profitable business. There are those who have small lots of cows and growing cattle, having cared for what they had and what have been issued to them, with their increase. There are others, not realizing their value, who are indifferent. There is a growing desire for work oxen. A goodly number of those heretofore issued are doing good service, and for 100 yoke now on hand and to be issued to the industriously inclined there are four times the number of applicants.

IMPROVEMENTS.

There have been several much-desired and substantial improvements made during the past year. The building of a permanent water-works and ample reservoirs, with abundant supply of pure water to all parts of the agency, and to the stores of the licensed traders, cannot be overestimated either for health, comfort, or protection, the value of the protection alone in one year exceeding the total expense, and little exceeding the former yearly expense of supply by wagon. The surprise may well be why it has not been built before. A telegraph line from the agency to Valentine has been constructed, creating a feeling of security, and a great convenience.

I feel gratified at the final acknowledgment and accomplishment of these improvements, and much satisfaction in being authorized to construct them, having made application for both when first taking charge. The work of both of these (except the expert or mechanical part) has been performed with Indian labor.

Other improvements at and about the agency are noticeable and recognized by officials and visitors, who invariably ask, "Where are your Indians? I expected to see Indians at an Indian agency." Almost all are scattered and located at distant camps. Few except those in agency employ live in the vicinity. All agency work, except the heads of the different shops or departments, who are necessarily whites, is performed by Indians.

POLICE.

The importance of this force has been recognized by the Department in allowing an increase to 43 officers and men. The police force of an agency cannot be overestimated, nor do I see how they could be dispensed with. They can and do perform duties that would be difficult if not impossible for white men to execute. It is seldom, if ever, when sent out to bring to the agency an Indian (or white) accused of any offense that the order is not promptly and properly executed, no matter what the inconvenience or risk incurred.

HOUSE CONSTRUCTION.

The improvement of the houses already built and the removal from the agency and undesirable localities has occupied the time and attention of the Indians more than in building new houses. Although many new ones have been constructed, probably the number is not materially larger than last year, though there has been more work expended in this industry than heretofore. The houses are now more scattered, on farms, in villages, and in new camps on more desirable locations than formerly. Encouragement to induce all to adopt the house for the "tepee" by the increased supply of household conveniences is recommended. During the past winter I have utilized the boards of the packing cases received with the annuity goods by the work of Indian apprentices in the carpenter shop in making 150 tables, which have been given to the Indians, gladly received and fully appreciated, many more being asked for. Could lumber be furnished for floors and roofing of their houses, no doubt could exist as to its being conducive to cleanliness and health.

LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

In addition to those to whom land certificates were heretofore issued, of which there were 82 last year, I have forwarded 18 more this year, making a total of 100 certificates issued to present time. There are many more applicants, the number limited only by the facility in making the survey and necessary description. Were this portion of the reserve surveyed, so making it feasible to make correct descriptions, with reasonable outlay of time and proper encouragement, the number of certificates, I think, would be indefinitely increased, notwithstanding the opposition of the "old fogies" and "coffee-coolers," of which there are not a few.

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION.

In addition to the 7 day schools (1 at the agency and 6 in Indian camps) opened and in operation last year there has been added 2 tendered by the Episcopal mission and accepted by the Government, and 4 new ones built in camps during the past year. Three of these have been opened, the fourth too late in completion to be thought advisable to open for so short a time before vacation; it will be ready for the opening school year. These make 11 Government school buildings, 2 mission buildings, in all 13 day schools under control of the Government; 2 mission boarding schools, and 2 mission day schools (at distant camps), making a total of 17 schools on this agency reserve, all built and opened, well attended, and successfully operated (except the one above mentioned) within three years, and where before that time there were not any.

At the 12 day schools there has been a total attendance of 365 scholars, an average daily attendance of 23. At the 2 mission boarding schools there were, at Saint Mary's (Episcopal), 49; at Saint Francis's (Catholic), for four weeks, 42; at the 2 mission day schools, 65; making a total school attendance at the 16 schools during the year of 521. Add to this the number now at Carlisle, Pa., Genoa, Nebr., Philadelphia, Pa., Yankton, Dak., Avoca, Minn., and other mission schools, in all 325, making a total of scholars of this agency attending school this year of 846. Very few children have been sent away to school during the past year. I do not think the Indians will consent to send away in the future. One of the camp day schools (at Black Pipe Creek) has been enlarged to accommodate the increased numbers, which has been as high as 60; it may and probably will be necessary to enlarge others.

Evening school has been kept at several of the camps for older scholars, to relieve the pressure at daytime. Sewing at most all has been taught to the girls, and to such women as would attend, with satisfactory results. Classes for women have been held at some camps on Saturdays.

Owing to the migratory disposition of the Indian, one, at least, of these schools may have to be moved, consequent upon the almost abandonment of the camp. In every instance the schools have been located at the urgent solicitation of the Indians, with a promise to its support by sending their children. There are now applications for two or three more day schools at camps recently formed, and where it may be advisable to

locate new buildings. Also 2 Government day schools should be built at the camps where now are mission day schools, and where the instruction is by Indians, entirely in their own dialect.

This, I think, can be claimed as good results from the efforts put forth within the time, showing a disposition to progress and civilization on the part of people heretofore entirely ignorant of school influences and advantages. Not only to the children is the benefit manifest, nor alone to their advance in book learning, but to the elders these influences extend, and are perceptible in the camps where schools are located over those where there are none. If teachers in charge of these schools manifest and take the interest in the work open to them by visiting in their camps and by their endeavors extend civilizing influences and example, it cannot fail to improve and advance this people, notwithstanding the contrary opinion expressed by Congressmen and others, who never saw a camp day school or its workings on an Indian reserve, and whose visits to an Indian agency have not exceeded twenty-four hours in extent at any one.

To secure the greatest good from these camp schools I would recommend that teachers be married; that the man be employed as farmer and teacher for the camp (attending to farming during its season), and the wife the assistant teacher (both teaching in school during the winter), making it the duty of each to visit the families in the camp, rendering assistance where needed, exemplifying Christian family life and example, teaching the children in school, the elders industry and home life in the camp, Christianity and civilization everywhere. I feel assured to adopt such a course great good would be accomplished with the good will of the people.

MISSION BOARDING SCHOOLS.

It has remained for the missionaries to make manifest the benefits of boarding schools to the Indians on this reserve. The Episcopal Church, seeing the cordiality with which these people received and supported the day schools in their camps, located the Saint Mary's boarding school, formerly at Santee Agency (where it was destroyed by fire), on this reserve, and have built a building more than creditable to themselves and to any location, at a cost of construction and furnishing of \$17,000. This school has been patronized to the extent of their means of support. With more means more pupils would be accepted, they having many applicants. From 60 to 80 scholars can be accommodated. There have been 49 boys and girls during the past term, which commenced December 15, 1885, and closed June 25, 1886. I hear the applications for admission for the next term, which is to open September 15 next, exceeds their ability to maintain. The Rev. W. J. Cleveland is at the head of this school. For his indefatigable work in its construction and success in its management he cannot receive higher commendation than he is entitled to.

The Saint Francis (Roman Catholic) Mission boarding school has labored under many difficulties. The sinking of a well 200 feet deep before obtaining water has been a serious one, but patient perseverance has its reward. This and other obstacles being overcome, the school was opened June 16 for a short session of four weeks, with an attendance of 42 scholars (boys and girls). The accommodation is for from 70 to 80 children, with fair prospect of being filled when reopened, about September 15 next. It is a commodious, imposing, and substantial building, estimated to have cost \$16,000, exclusive of late expenditures of money and labor not reported. The management was changed before completion of the building and is now under Rev. E. M. Perrig, of the Society of Jesus, and superior of Saint Francis Mission. The full force at the school consists of 3 priests, 4 lay brothers, and 6 sisters of the Franciscan Order. Their industry and zeal in the work undertaken deserves, and I doubt not will be rewarded with, success.

Both of these schools are designed to be industrial, the boys to learn to work in shops and on the farm, and the girls housework, which has been the case with the former and intended at the latter when fully organized. Neither receive aid from Government except in the rations the children are entitled to, these being issued to the schools instead of to the families to which the children belong.

GOVERNMENT BOARDING SCHOOL AND APPOINTED OFFICERS.

I was advised by letter, dated November 18, 1885, "that before another year your Indians may see fulfilled the long-ago-made promise of a boarding school." Since that time other correspondence has been had on this subject and building plans exchanged, but as yet "the long-ago-made promise" appears to be as far from fulfillment as ever, and if such should be built as suggested, to be placed under a bonded officer (superintendent), independent of the agent, over whom the agent is to have no control, but to be held responsible for such officer's conduct and efficiency, I think the school had better not be built and no such officer appointed.

I am of opinion, with every officer in the service with whom I have conversed on the subject, that every appointee on an agency for whose acts or conduct the agent is held responsible should of necessity be of his appointment. It appears a strange rule, of late adopted by the Indian Office, that appointments to any position on an agency by other authority than the agent should be made and he held accountable for them in every particular under his bond as to ability, efficiency, or honesty, and not have the power to relieve or discharge them for any cause. I fail to know of any business in which the responsible head is made accountable for his subordinates, and without power to appoint or dismiss, certainly placing the agent in a very unenviable position.

RETURNED INDIAN STUDENTS.

There are a number of young men and women recently returned from Carlisle, Pa., and other Indian schools for whom some provision for their employment should be made to help to keep them in civilized ways, and to save them from falling back to camp and Indian life, inevitable unless means are used to prevent. In every case these young men apply to the agent for employment, expressing a willingness to work at anything they can get or are capable of doing. Unfortunately, a large number have learned trades while at school unavailable on the agency, such as tanners, tailors, bakers, &c. Some means should be provided to encourage them by providing work in the agency shops, with means to remunerate them for their labor, which is not the case at present. It is useless sending boys and girls away to school for a period of from 3 to 6 years, and on their return throw them on their own resources among their people; there can but be one result. I have now in employment at this agency ten of these returned scholars, 1 assistant teacher, 1 assistant in commissary, 2 in harness shop, 2 in carpenter shop, 2 laborers, and 1 policeman, and have daily applications from others.

MEDICINE.

The physical needs of this people have been attended to and been under the care of Dr. George C. Underhill, who entered upon his duties as agency physician August 10, 1885, whose long experience in his profession should, and doubtless does, recommend him to the good-will of the Indians. The doctor reports having treated 2,110 medical and surgical cases, with 158 births and 96 deaths, during his incumbency.

SUN-DANCE AND COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

It may be said with confident assurance, I think, that the aboriginal and barbarous festival of the sun-dance, so long revered and so reluctantly yielded by this people, may be counted as among the practices of the past. By the firm and determined stand taken against its repetition last year no desire for its revival this year has been made, and I think it will not be again.

An effort was made early in the year to organize a court of Indian offenses, and three judges selected. When brought together for instructions the demand was made, "What remuneration are we to receive?" When told not any, they declined to serve, saying, as they were asked to sit in judgment on their own people, to receive their animosity as their only reward, they declined the honor, which deterred others from accepting.

MISSIONARY AND CHURCH WORK,

as heretofore, at this agency has been under the care and supervision of Rev. W. J. Cleveland, resident missionary of the Episcopal Church, who for fifteen years has proved himself a worthy and acceptable minister among these Indians, having retained their confidence and trust. Believing that Christianity and civilization go hand in hand, and that education is an assistant thereto, I have placed the several school-houses in the various camps at the missionaries' disposal for religious services when not interfering with school exercises, and have been much gratified and interested in visiting these camps, in seeing the attendance and attention manifested at these services. Surely it may be hoped that seed so zealously sown and acceptably received may, in small proportion at least, fall on good ground, take root, and bring forth fruit.

The priests of Saint Francis's Mission will doubtless give good account of their stewardship after they become settled and fairly established, as their zeal and industry justly entitle them and others to expect, they having a large and acknowledged following.

Others at the East (and on the reserve), zealous in good works, having shown an interest and desire to aid the Indian's progress in Christian life, have sent workers to spread light on this darkened field. Much good has been accomplished, with hope of still more.

CONCLUSION.

Before retiring from this field of labor I desire to express my belief that, while many changes for improvement among this people is manifest since my coming among them, fully as much as could reasonably be expected in the time, considering their former condition, I fully realize there is still much lacking, and that without patient and persevering effort, with constant crowding toward a higher goal on the part of those in charge, what has been gained will in short time be lost. My interest in these Indians prompts me to urge every effort on the part of the Department and those in charge of this agency to their further advancement, of which I feel assured they are not only capable but willing. I cheerfully speak a good and hopeful word for the Rosebud Indians.

During the past ten months I have been visited officially by four Indian inspectors and one special agent, all of whom have investigated and reported to the Department on the condition and management of this agency, and I believe will agree with me that these Indians are deserving of commendation for recent advancement and encouragement for the future.

Whatever has been done on this agency during my administration has been with the assistance of my employés, to whom my acknowledgments are due and tendered.

For the courtesies, cordial assistance, and support received from the Office of Indian Affairs, which has never been stintedly rendered, I beg to return my thanks.

I am, very respectfully,

JAS. G. WRIGHT,
Late United States Indian Agent,

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 30, 1886.

DEAR SIR: The past fiscal year, the close of which was the signal for your honorable retirement from office as agent, has that circumstance as its chief cause for regret. It has been otherwise full of good results and of preparation for still further advances on a larger scale.

The mission work of the Protestant Episcopal Church, regarding which this letter is intended to be in the nature of a report for the convenience of the civil authority, has also prospered, as in the eleven years past.

Owing to the wise emigration of the Indians from the vicinity of our unhappily located center of government and mission work, and the widely-separated groups into which they are still shifting on all parts of this large reserve, the difficulty of reaching them for religious services and personal influence has materially increased.

In addition to the five mission chapels which the Episcopal Church has built in such outlying settlements, your clemency in permitting the use of Government school-houses for that purpose, with the universal and hearty co-operation of the teachers engaged in them, has greatly facilitated the prosecution of our mission work in all the camps of much size, with one exception, as yet formed. With the assistance of the Rev. Jos. C. Taylor (native deacon), located at the agency, and catechists and other lay helpers at various points, religious services have been maintained and the gospel preached to the people in their own tongue in twelve different camps. So far as other duties would permit I have continued to visit these camps, chiefly for the administration of the sacraments of holy baptism and the Lord's supper once each month.

Contrary to what might fairly have been augured from the circumstances, the number of baptisms has exceeded that of any past year, being 141, 49 of whom were adults. The bishop (Rt. Rev. William H. Hare, LL. D.) has twice visited the mission during the year, administering the apostolic rite of confirmation to 22 persons, advancing the Rev. Charles S. Cook (native deacon) to the priesthood, and each time conducting worship with addresses to the people in a number of camps.

The present number of church members, by baptism, is about 800; communicants, 128; Sunday school teachers, 14; Sunday school scholars, 315; average attendance on services, 500; boarding school, 1; employés in same, 7; pupils, 40. The contributions by native industrial societies and the various congregations have reached \$250.86. With these funds other domestic and foreign church enterprises have been aided and a number of notable improvements have been made in mission buildings on this reserve. The sum of \$2,450 has been expended by the missionary board of the Episcopal Church in current expenses at the various mission stations, and the sum of \$3,000 on new buildings, as follows: A mission chapel and dwelling on Pass Creek, \$1,000, and addition to Saint Mary's industrial boarding school for boys and girls, on Antelope Creek, including Ephphatha chapel, \$2,000.

There are thus the total expenditures for the year :

Current expenses or mission work.....	\$2,700 86
Current expenses of boarding school.....	2,900 00
	5,600 86
New buildings.....	3,000 00
	8,600 86

There are in all 9 buildings belonging to the Protestant Episcopal Church, estimated to have cost \$26,350.

Earnest solicitations from several deserving settlements have been received asking that mission stations be established among them, so that the door is open to a still larger field, while in two or three such places other Christian workers have undertaken to provide for them.

Saint Mary's boarding school was opened in December last, and has been successfully carried on thus far without aid from the Government. It has also kept its full quota of pupils (averaging 40 for the year) without soliciting the patronage either of the children or their parents. The building would easily accommodate 60 pupils, and, if the means are forthcoming, it is proposed the present year to admit that number.

Permit me here to acknowledge the much valued assistance of your daughter, Miss Nellie Wright, who, though not a member of the mission corps, has been most untiring and largely successful in self-sacrificing efforts to keep a watchful eye and motherly care for the good of pupils returned from Eastern schools, organizing and maintaining also, in addition to her school work, a choir of young men for the central mission.

In my judgment two things stand equally forth as obstacles in the way of these people toward Christian civilization—ignorance and idleness. The first our Government was in no way responsible for, but somehow has obligated itself and is now making praiseworthy efforts to remove. The second it is in great measure the author of, but somehow has left almost entirely to the Indian to overcome for himself, and this in face of its own direct encouragement of it in him. Let us do at least as much to destroy that hinderance for which we are largely to blame as we are doing for the dissipation of that which is simply negative, not active, like the former, in its effects, and for the beginning of which we are not accountable. To make effective the treaty stipulation requiring all able-bodied men to do work equivalent to the value of the rations received, let there be a fund and a corps of workers for the promotion of industry, as there is for the work of education. Let the homely but patent truth that the Indian does not seek or desire to be civilized, but that it is we who seek and desire to civilize him, be once for all admitted and our future dealings with him governed by it. Let the ingenuity of inventive minds be engaged to devise ways of furnishing employment to the able-bodied in all parts of the reservation. Let the Indian's being employed be the primary aim, even if for the time of his training in this habit the usefulness of the employment be wholly ignored. Let the school-houses in scattered camps become not simply, as now, the places for academic instruction, the meeting-houses for worship of the Christianized element, and the secondary or branch offices of the agent, but also centers of various industries. Let such employments as are suited to the location and capacity of the adjacent populations be introduced under a competent officer of the Government. Let this be diligently prosecuted and opportunity provided and put in the way of all capable men and women to earn wages for their support by their own labor in callings adapted to their sex. Let fair wages be promptly paid in cash. Then, if we owe the Indian anything besides, let us pay it to him as we, or men anywhere, would require to be paid by other men—in money or the known and acceptable equivalent therefor.

This done, cease to "issue" anything except in such way as shall enable the Indian to retain the manly feeling that he pays for what he gets. The present method of doling out what is designed to meet simply his present necessities not only encourages in him the vicious practice of living from hand to mouth, but has the evil effect also of nourishing in him the false ideas that either such dole or bounty is the expression of our fear, extorted by his bravery; a bribe to keep him from theft and murder; a meager and unfair return for (in his view) enormous concessions of privilege and territory; a charity he is in some way entitled to, but in no way bound to account for; or, worse still, the delusion that he has actually squared the circle and is getting something for nothing. None of these have a tendency to elevate but all to degrade and unman him.

What we deprived him of, in actual fact, was his former means of making a living. Give him a substitute for that, one which shall at least call out as much of the true man in him as did his old tasks of warding off the enemy and slaying the buffalo. But, instead, we have undertaken too nearly the impossible thing for us, the ruinous

thing for him, were it ever successfully carried out, viz, to provide him out and out with a living, that which all nature testifies it is the divine decree each shall sweat for and, man most of all, for himself obtain.

Instead of keeping the relation which belonged to us toward him of a stronger brother, and, perhaps, a debtor for the means of self-support, we have, ludicrously enough, put ourselves before his eyes as the substitute in one for all his old-time enemies (with whom he may now shake hands in peace) and the life-sustaining bison, now, for him, extinct. We are become to him, in his changed circumstances, the new white buffalo, and naturally the Indian regards the white race as his game.

Replenish him with better in kind for that of which we have deprived him, and we should find him soon to be the same in kind with ourselves, and able to bear his share of the burden with us; but continue to unman him by the system now in vogue, and we involve ourselves with each fresh appropriation for his "civilization" more deeply in the meshes of an ever-increasing problem, making, *pari passu*, the work of Christianizing him an impossibility, for Christlikeness can only be cultivated in men.

Without fear of offending any who have known you as their agent, it gives me pleasure to say that the prevailing sentiment in all classes of the well disposed among your people is one of sincere regret that you are about to let go the management of this agency. To you alone, of the many who have filled the same office among these people since their agency was first established, belongs the distinction of having remained in office for the full term of four years. That distinction is in itself an honor. But that which hereafter will most endear you to the people and keep alive your recollection as a bright era in their checkered history is the truth which will dawn upon them more clearly after your departure, that, in advance of all predecessors, you governed them wisely while urging and aiding them on more forcefully toward the goal of civilization and independence.

Very respectfully, yours,

WM. J. CLEVELAND,
Missionary in Charge.

Hon. JAMES G. WRIGHT,
United States Indian Agent.

SISSETON AGENCY, DAKOTA, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report.

The Lake Traverse Reservation, located in Eastern Dakota, contains 918,780 acres of very good land and was given the Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux Indians as a permanent home by treaty concluded February 19, 1867, for certain considerations mentioned in article 2 of said treaty.

LANDS.

There are about 440 heads of families on this reservation who are entitled under said treaty to locate on lands in severalty, 160 acres each. Of this number about 300 have received allotments. I find that a great deal of work is necessary in correcting locations and allotting lands. The most of the allotments were issued at a time (in 1876) when these people knew very little of the kind of lands required for farming purposes, consequently there are a great many who are located, and have their improvements upon lands miles away from their original selection. Some have had their allotments changed; others would do so, but it is a very difficult matter to procure the necessary descriptions of new locations, as the stakes of the old survey of 1867 have been burned by prairie fires. There have, however, been thirty-three applications for allotments forwarded to the Department since I took charge of this agency, the 25th of last January.

AGRICULTURE.

Notwithstanding the fact that these Indians have received no aid from the Government for four years in the way of farming implements, wagons, and teams, considerable interest is shown in raising wheat as a means of subsistence. There have been 262 acres of new land broken this spring, and 5,770 acres under cultivation. But these people have reached a point at which they require assistance. The farming implements, teams, and wagons issued them years ago have become old and worn out, and I ask for them that they receive aid and encouragement from the Government in their agricultural pursuits. Their reservation is well adapted to stock-raising; why not furnish them with enough graded stock for a beginning, to teach them not to depend entirely on the wheat crop? It is in my opinion a matter of much importance in the advancement of these Indians that assistance be given them now, at a time when they will appreciate and properly care for what they get. Although the young men on the reservation are the leading farmers there are quite a number among the older men who take a great deal of interest in the work.

Of the 33 patents in the hands of Indians a fair proportion of them have been earned by the older members of the people, the principal chief being one of the first to plow, fence, and put in crop 50 acres as required by treaty, and now, at an advanced age, is working for the advancement of his people and the schools upon the reservation.

- SCHOOLS.

There are three boarding schools on the reservation, and all of them have done very good work. The total attendance at one time was 221 scholars. Taking under consideration the fact that of the number of children between the ages of six and sixteen there are quite a number attending schools not on the reservation, and some who are physically unable to attend school, we have the above total attendance out of a possible 320 school children. There is considerable interest shown by the people in having their children attend school without any compulsion on the part of the Government.

HOUSES.

I cannot too strongly urge upon the Department the necessity of aiding these Indians in the construction of houses suitable for this cold climate. There are Indians living upon this reservation who have cultivated 40 or 50 acres of land year after year while they have lived in a low log hut, with dirt roof, unfit for man to live in. There are 185 houses on the reservation, 34 of the number having been built during the past year. Some are good, substantial frame houses, but the most of them are built of oak logs with pine floors and roofs, making a very comfortable house at very little expense.

POLICE.

The police at this agency have rendered very efficient service in the discharge of their duties. The reservation being so large in proportion to the number of police allowed, I have been unable to check entirely white men from cutting timber on the reservation. The tribal organization of the people under their treaty has relieved the police somewhat from their duties among the Indians.

BROWN EARTH SETTLEMENT.

About 35 miles southeast of the agency and 12 miles east of the reservation line there is a settlement of Indians known as the Brown Earth Settlement. These Indians number about 33 heads of families. They have taken up lands under homestead act of March 3, 1875; 12 of them have procured patents to their lands under said act. There are 30 children of school age among them, but no school. All of their cultivated lands were in crop this year, but owing to the very dry summer their crops were very poor. They broke about 100 acres of new land this spring. These Indians are worthy the notice of the Department, and just at this time need encouragement and help. They are far enough advanced to appreciate and make good use of any lumber and farming implements given them.

CONCLUSION.

During the short time I have been in charge here I have found these Indians to be quiet and very well disposed. They seem to be willing to work, and are willing to try to become self-sustaining. Many of them have nothing to work with; their teams, wagons, and plows have become old and worn, and without assistance in their farming operations their progress must necessarily be very slow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. GREENE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, DAKOTA, August 26, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886:

INDIANS AND LOCATION.

The Indians of this agency, numbering 4,690 persons, are the Upper and Lower Yanktonais, Hunkpapa, and Blackfeet bands of Sioux. They occupy the northeastern corner of the Sioux Reservation and the settlements beginning at the Cannon Ball River, which is the northern boundary of the "Great Sioux Reservation," extend

south along the Missouri for a distance of about 70 miles, and west, up the Cannon Ball, Grand River, and smaller streams, about 40 miles. The agency buildings are located on the west bank of the Missouri River, in latitude 46 degrees and 10 minutes, and being nearly central on a north and south line, the outlying settlements are about equal distance in either direction.

CENSUS.

Statement based on a census taken June 30, 1886, of the respective bands within Standing Rock Agency.

Name of band.	Families.	Males over eighteen years.	Females over fourteen years.	Males under eighteen years.	Females under fourteen years.	Total of all ages.	Males between six and sixteen years.	Females between six and sixteen years.
Upper Yanktonais.	176	182	240	146	124	692	76	72
Lower Yanktonais.	374	359	462	262	272	1,355	120	135
Hunkpapa.....	472	506	638	388	373	1,905	195	202
Blackfeet.....	152	166	202	120	120	608	65	75
Mixed bloods.....	19	20	26	41	43	130	31	32
Total.....	1,193	1,233	1,568	957	932	4,690	487	516

Of the above numbers there were at the date of taking the census 54 pupils absent in schools off the reservation, of whom 10 young men and 6 young women were at Hampton, Va.; 20 boys at Clontarf, Minn.; 13 boys at Yankton, Dak.; 3 boys at Santee, Nebr.; 1 young man an ecclesiastical student at Saint Meinrad, Ind., and one young woman at Maryville, Mo.

The increase of 240 Indians over that of the number reported last year is owing to the arrival from Fort Peck Agency, Montana, of nomadic Yanktonais and Hunkpapa subsequent to May 10 last, and small parties still continue to arrive, who under Department instructions are being enrolled as they report and apply for transfer to this agency.

AGRICULTURE.

The efforts of the Indians of this agency in agricultural pursuits the past year have been very gratifying, and although the season has been very unfavorable for farming, and the harvests unprofitable, they are not in the least discouraged, as they see that the failure of crops has been general throughout this section of country and not confined to Indian farming alone, but even worse among the neighboring whites than on this portion of the Sioux Reservation. The Indians labored diligently, and the spring and early summer promised well, but a drought set in early in June, which with hot southerly winds continued throughout the mouths of June and July, and a heavy hailstorm on July 3 ruined all growing crops in its course, totally destroying about 500 acres of small grain and vegetables in well-cultivated fields near the agency over which it passed. Subjected to extremes of heat, dry weather, and blighting hot winds, the mercury ranging from 90 to 110 degrees for about four weeks, parched the grass as well as nearly all growing crops, the oat crop especially being almost an entire failure, and very little of it will be thrashed, but used chiefly as fodder. The wheat withstood the drought much better than any other crop, and promises about one-half of an ordinary yield.

The land now under cultivation at this agency will approximate 3,500 acres, of which 750 acres is new breaking added this season, and the greater portion of it is fairly well fenced and uniformly well cared for. Every family is engaged in cultivating fields, and all work is done by individuals, each family cultivating their own field or garden patch, and nothing is held in common except a few mowing-machines for general use of certain bands, which machines have been purchased by several members of the same band clubbing together, that they may thus be the better enabled to secure hay for their respective herds.

Of the land under cultivation there was of wheat, 525 acres; oats, 290 acres; corn, about 2,000 acres; and the remainder was planted with potatoes, squash, pumpkins, turnips, onions, beans, beets, carrots, &c. Having just commenced thrashing and none of the root crops being yet gathered, I can, therefore, only give approximate figures; but from the protracted and severe drought the yield will be very light, and the harvest is estimated as follows: Corn, 8,000 bushels; oats, 950 bushels; wheat, 5,000 bushels; potatoes, 3,500 bushels; turnips, 3,000 bushels; onions, 350 bushels;

beans, 300 bushels; beets, carrots, rutabagas, &c., 5,000 bushels; together with a considerable quantity of cabbages, melons, pumpkins, and squashes; and from the short stand of grass there will be only about 4,000 tons of hay secured.

EVIDENCES OF PROGRESS.

During the past year these Indians have cut from dead and fallen cottonwood and oak timber about 1,500 cords of wood, which they have sold to steamboats navigating the Missouri River, also to the agency for use of agency and schools, and to contractors and traders supplying the military post of Fort Yates, and for which they received an average price of about \$4 per cord. They have constructed about 4,000 rods of new fence, besides keeping their old fences in repair. They have built one hundred new log cabins and rebuilt a number of old ones and have constructed a number of stables and sheds for sheltering their stock. Ten new mowing-machines and five sulky rakes have been purchased by individual Indians, and six of the more thrifty farmers have employed skilled labor to complete for them beewed log houses, 16 by 32 feet, one and a half story, giving each two rooms on first floor, the lumber and shingles being furnished by the Government from the agency supply. These better habitations, though few in number, are object lessons and important factors in Indian civilization, for the reason that to get our Indians more comfortably housed is a matter of considerable moment, and not only essential to health, but adds materially to general contentment of the Indians in their rapidly changing condition.

I would recommend some provision by Congress that would aid those who are striving to get better homes, by furnishing the necessary skilled labor for construction of properly ventilated habitations, each house to have an open fire-place that would be more conducive to health than the present over-heated, ily ventilated, and floorless cabins with earth-covered roofs. I would recommend a reduction of the subsistence issues, if necessary, in order to provide these buildings, and I believe that a majority of the more progressive Indians of this agency would willingly accept such conditions in order to secure comfortable homes.

EDUCATIONAL.

A recent census taken at this agency shows 1,003 children between the ages of six and sixteen years, and there have been 2 Government boarding schools and five Government day schools, and 1 mission day school in operation during the past year, as follows:

Agricultural boarding school, with a capacity of 60 pupils, located 16 miles south of the agency, has a farm of 100 acres under cultivation connected with it, 35 acres of which was added this year, and all is in an excellent state of cultivation. Boys of twelve years and upwards are admitted to this school and are instructed in farming in all its branches, half of each day being given to class studies and the other half to some practical industrial training. This school has been conducted throughout the year with an enrollment of 77 pupils, and an average attendance of 48 for the entire twelve months. The discipline has been good and the pupils have made steady and commendable progress. The school employs 7 regular teachers only, but owing to a change in two of the instructors on September 30 last 9 teachers appear, their names, salaries, and terms of service being as follows:

Names.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
					<i>Months.</i>	
Martin Kenel.....	M...	W..	Principal teacher.....	\$600	12	\$600
Rhabana Stoup.....	F...	W..	Assistant teacher.....	500	12	500
Giles Langel.....	M...	W..	Mechanical teacher.....	480	3	120
Barney Gordon.....	M...	W..	Industrial teacher.....	480	3	120
Nicholas Enz.....	M...	W..	Mechanical teacher.....	480	9	360
Meinrud Widmer.....	M...	W..	Industrial teacher.....	480	9	360
Matilda Catany.....	F...	W..	Scamstress.....	360	12	360
Theresa Markle.....	F...	W..	Laundress.....	360	12	360
Scholastica Kundig.....	F...	W..	Cook.....	360	12	360
Total.....						3,140

The industrial boarding school, located at the agency, with a capacity for 100 pupils proper, but which during a portion of the year has had 135 children crowded into it, has been in operation throughout the year with very satisfactory results. Girls of all ages and boys up to twelve years attend this school, where during the year there

have been 148 enrolled, with an average attendance of 116 pupils; and now, during the vacation, there are about 70 children remaining in preference to going home, who are relieved from class studies only, all other school discipline being maintained. There is a 5-acre garden cultivated by the boys, under the direction of the industrial teacher, and the girls are instructed in everything pertaining to housekeeping by alternating in the different departments.

There have been eight teachers employed in this school, their names and salaries being as follows:

Names.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
					<i>Months.</i>	
Gertrude McDermott.....	F	W	Principal teacher.....	\$600	12	\$600
Martina Shevlin.....	F	W	Assistant teacher.....	500	12	500
Mary Schonle.....	F	W	do.....	500	12	500
Joseph Helmig.....	M	W	Industrial teacher.....	420	12	420
Adele Engster.....	F	W	Matron.....	480	12	480
Rose Widour.....	F	W	Cook.....	360	12	360
Anselma Auer.....	F	W	Seamstress.....	360	12	360
Josephine Decker.....	F	W	Laundress.....	360	12	360
Total.....						3,580

The Cannon Ball day school, located 25 miles north of the agency, has a capacity for 60 scholars, and has had 84 pupils enrolled with an average attendance of 60 for the school year. A mid-day meal is given to the children attending this school, which has resulted most satisfactorily by adding to the comfort of the children and in keeping up a regular attendance.

The teachers employed were as follows:

Names.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
					<i>Months.</i>	
Aaron C. Wells.....	M	H	Principal teacher.....	\$500	12	\$500
Josephine Wells.....	F	W	Assistant teacher.....	480	12	480
Total.....						980

The Grand River day school, located 40 miles southwest of the agency, has a capacity of 60 scholars, and has had an enrollment of 70 pupils with an average attendance of 46 for the school year. The mid-day meal is also given at this school, which has been productive of much good at that point in overcoming the stubborn opposition that was encountered when the school was first opened in September last. This school is located on Grand River, midway between two of the principal settlements of the late hostile Sioux, and the retarding influence of the non-progressive and ignorant leaders was exercised with all possible force. They would not permit any wood to be cut to provide fuel for the school by those who were better disposed and willing to do so, notwithstanding that they were receiving \$4 per cord for the wood delivered, and they demanded \$5 in money for each pupil sent to the school. We, however, succeeded in overcoming their prejudice and all opposition has ceased, and the success of this school, which has been ably conducted by the teachers, has exceeded my most ardent expectations, and my object in locating a school at that distant point has been fully realized in getting the children of those important settlements brought under civilizing influences.

The following are the names of the teachers and salaries paid, viz:

Name.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
					<i>Months.</i>	
Louis Primeau.....	M	H	Teacher.....	\$500	10	\$416 67
Jennie Primeau.....	F	I	Assistant teacher.....	480	10	400 00
Total.....						816 67

No. 1 day school, located 18 miles north of the agency, with a capacity for 30 pupils, has had an enrollment of 36 and an average attendance of 21. This school is located in the midst of a settlement of Upper Yanktonais, who are the best disposed and most progressive of any Indians at the agency, and consequently the regular attendance and progress of the children has been very satisfactory. The teacher is a mixed-blood Sioux and well qualified for the position. Her name and salary is as follows:

Name.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
Maria L. Van Solen.....	F...	H...	Teacher	\$500	<i>Months.</i> 10	\$416.00

No. 2 day school, located 3 miles north of the agency, with a capacity for 30 scholars, has had 35 enrolled and an average attendance of 21, and the attendance and progress of the pupils of this school has been all that could reasonably be expected. The following is the salary paid with names of teachers employed, viz:

Names.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
Agnes V. Lariviere.....	F...	H...	Teacher	\$500	<i>Months.</i> 3	\$125
E. P. McFadden.....	M...	W...	do	500	9	375
Total						500.00

No. 3 day school, located 3 miles south of agency, with a capacity for 30 pupils, has had an enrollment of 36 scholars and an average attendance of 13 for the school year. This school is taught by a full-blood Indian girl, a graduate of Hampton Normal School, Hampton, Va., and her management of the school and control of the children has been satisfactory in every respect, and very beneficial. The following is her name with the salary paid:

Name.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
Rosa Bearface	F...	I....	Teacher.....	\$500	<i>Months.</i> 12	\$500

The Dakota Mission day school, located on Grand River 32 miles west of agency, has a seating capacity for 40 scholars; there have been 61 enrolled at this school with an average attendance of 17 pupils. The teacher, Mr. Edwin Phelps, is a full-blood Sisseton Sioux, who receives \$30 per month for his services, which is paid by the Dakota Mission, through Rev. T. L. Riggs, superintendent.

The seven Government schools and one mission school conducted at this agency during the past fiscal year shows an aggregate enrollment of 547 scholars, with an average attendance of 343 for the time the respective schools were in operation. There were also 65 pupils in schools off the reservation, making a total of 612 youth belonging to this agency who attended school for longer or shorter terms during the past year, and when it is taken into consideration that few of the parents bring their children to place in the schools, and that fewer still come of their own volition, some idea may be formed of the labor required in getting this number under instruction, and it has only been accomplished by giving the educational work every possible attention.

Day schools on Indian reservations are no longer an experiment—they have proven a success; and while the boarding school is the true civilizer, where system and order, so essential to the Indian child, is inculcated, yet the day schools are reaching many that cannot be brought at first into the boarding schools, but who, after their prejudices are overcome by their attending day school, frequently ask for a transfer. The day schools are therefore auxiliaries, fountains as it were, from whence the boarding schools may draw their supply, and no matter how distant from the agency a settlement may be in which a well conducted day school is in operation, it soon feels the all-pervading and civilizing influence, and such school exerts beneficially upon the parents as well as the pupils.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The missionary work at this agency is mainly under the auspices of Rt. Rev. M. Marty, Roman Catholic bishop of Dakota, who, at an expense of about \$2,280 the past year, has maintained four mission stations here. The three resident fathers report 292 Indian baptisms during the fiscal year, of whom 80 were adults; and they also report 7 marriages solemnized by the church. Services are held daily at three different points on the reservation, and at the two principal stations there are three services every Sunday, which are usually well attended by respectful and apparently interested congregations. There is also a mission station at Grand River, 32 miles southwest from the agency, conducted by a native catechist under the direction of Rev. T. L. Riggs, of the Dakota Mission, and Rt. Rev. Bishop Hare, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has a mission station and neat chapel on Oak Creek, about 35 miles south of the agency, where he has had a native minister stationed a portion of the past year.

The work of christianizing the adult Sioux is one requiring great patience and wonderful powers of perseverance, and the chief encouragement of the zealous missionary is the interest inculcated in the rising generation, who are more ready to accept the precepts of the Christian doctrine.

SANITARY.

The agency physician reports the present sanitary condition of this agency as being remarkably good, although there have been 172 deaths, while the births numbered 180. As heretofore the diseases which have proven fatal are consumption and scrofula, and these affections have mainly owed their ravages among the Indians to a disregard on their part, or an ignorance, of the necessity of proper precautions and care after these diseases have established themselves. There is probably no climate in the United States with a less tendency to the development of the contagious, or so called filth, diseases than this, for were it otherwise, living as many of our Indians do, in close cabins with slight ventilation, they must certainly have suffered from some of these diseases.

There is no question but that the Indians are getting to have more and more confidence in the "white man's medicine," as is evidenced by the fact that the "occupation" of many of the old-time medicine men among them "is gone," and the imposition formerly practiced by these conjurers is now frequently referred to by the Indians with incredulity.

In the schools the health of the children has been remarkably good. Out of a total of 225 enrolled at the two boarding schools during the year only a single death occurred, and that was a boy of eight years old who died from tubercular brain disease. A great improvement is noted in the fact that parents having children at the schools do not insist upon taking them home as soon as they are taken sick, as they did formerly, but are quite willing to allow them to remain and receive treatment at the schools.

It is generally supposed by those unacquainted with the facts that all Indians suffer much from venereal diseases. This is not true of these Indians, as very little of this trouble exists among them, and in this respect they will compare very favorably with the same number of white people.

As has been stated in my former reports, one of the greatest needs here is the establishment of a hospital for the better treatment of the Indian sick. Cases now under the physician's care that must eventually succumb, owing to the lack of proper care and diet at their homes, could be brought to a successful termination if hospital facilities were provided. It would seem that the Indian who is in good health is abundantly provided for. He is furnished with rations, cattle, and agricultural implements; schools are liberally provided for his children; but for the Indian attacked with sickness, or suffering from an injury, there is no provision made.

INDIAN POLICE.

The police of this agency, consisting of 27 members up to June 30, and 30 members since that date, are selected from among the best Indians of the different settlements, and have maintained their former past reputation for efficiency and usefulness. They are prompt in executing orders, vigilant, and attentive to duty, and realizing the responsibility of their position in maintaining order upon the reservation, deport themselves in such a manner as to command both obedience and respect.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

There are regular bi-weekly sessions of the Indian court held at the agency police quarters in a room set apart for that purpose, and the importance of this court is now

such that it would seem almost impossible to do without it. Offenses of every character committed at the agency are brought before this court for adjudication, and it has relieved me of much annoyance in trivial matters and aided materially in the more important cases. The judges, who are the two officers of the Indian police force, and John Grass, an intelligent Indian who speaks English, are men of excellent judgment, whose decisions, impartially rendered, have been accepted in all cases the past year without any complaint, except in three instances where an appeal was made, and in two of which a rehearing was ordered upon additional testimony being produced.

If the judges of this court were separated from the police force and paid salaries of about \$20 per month, it would add to the usefulness of the court by the increased dignity that such separation would establish.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I desire to state that the Indians of this agency show steady progress. Their advancement, although slow, is very apparent from year to year, and the past five years has brought about a most gratifying change. With the present policy of liberal aid for schools, together with the system of practical farm instructors, located in the different settlements to direct and assist beginners, interests will be aroused and emulation encouraged that will guarantee steady advancement, and the Indians of the rising generation should thus become a Christian body of useful citizens.

The statistical report is transmitted herewith.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

YANKTON AGENCY, DAKOTA, August 23, 1886.

SIR: In submitting this my third annual report it is a matter of congratulation that peace and quiet obtain among the Indians generally throughout the entire reservation. This is in pleasing contrast with the condition of things one year ago, when, by reason of the discharge of unworthy employes, many of the Indians, through their influence, were greatly exercised, and, with these white men as their advisers, were devising means to supplant their agent. A most extraordinary investigation, which lasted a month, was in progress a portion of the time, held in the private rooms of the investigator, without notice to the agent, and, in his absence, afforded an excellent opportunity for malcontents, old chiefs, and insubordinate Indians to vilify the agent, and place on record, in the form of *ex parte* statements and affidavits, craftily-devised charges and complaints, which were gotten up for the sole purpose of affecting his standing with the Department. While these things are unpleasant, they are only to be seriously deprecated by reason of the unwholesome influences they have upon the Indians. All who know them will agree that they are not only easily excited, but are also prone to join in any very considerable movement which promises a change, which they are led to believe will give them greater freedom from restraint and less discipline. Indians also lend a willing ear to the most improbable stories, and are too ready to adopt as true the most palpable falsehoods. During the period mentioned the Indians who were influenced by the agencies referred to, with those whom they could control, were greatly stirred up, and the reservation presented anything but the tranquil appearance which it has since and which it does now.

In the distribution of work-cattle, wagons, and harness, with about five hundred families, only about one-fourth could become the recipients of this property, with three-fourths unprovided for, when, in their opinion, they were just as worthy and as clearly entitled to recognition as the one-fourth. As this property was given out before the time mentioned herein, a large number of the three-fourths felt exceedingly sore, and were only too ready to join in any clamor which had for its object the overthrow of the agent.

Two other causes conspired to strengthen the Indian allies who were consorting with the discharged employes. A party of Indians had that spring stopped my surveyors at the agency bridge, whom I had employed to survey the reservation, and upon the ground, as they alleged, that the survey was not to be made in twelve 40-acre tracts to each head of a family, as they desired. After two ineffectual efforts of the surveyors to cross the bridge I sent for the Indians and compelled them to yield, and the party crossed the bridge and entered upon their work. These Indians and their friends were only too willing to join the recusants.

I had that spring organized a board of advisers, consisting of sixteen of the best men I could select on the reservation—two from each of the eight bands of Indians—whose duty it was to keep me advised from time to time of important events occurring in their respective localities, to advise me of those most needy and deserving of agricultural implements, and they were especially to aid me in gathering up Indian children for the Government boarding school. This organization was considered by the old chiefs as an unpardonable innovation by the agent upon their rights as chiefs. No ancient or modern judge was ever more tenacious of power, or regarded with more displeasure the least innovation upon the jurisdiction which attaches to his office, than do these old Indian chiefs. Useful as these chiefs may have been to their tribe in times past, when chiefs were a necessity for the proper management of the Indians, I think I voice the sentiment of all agents in stating that they can be dispensed with in the management of agency affairs without any detriment to the service. The appointment of the board of advisers so incited these chiefs that they became willing tools in the hands of others to do their bidding. The organization of a police for this agency, and of an Indian court, these chiefs regarded with similar displeasure, as they now do the board of advisers, but as they have become submissive to the existence of a police, and partially so to the court which I called into being, in like manner will they in time cease their hostility to the board of advisers.

There are eight chiefs on the reservation, and certainly five of them are imbued with the feeling that they should dictate to the agent, and as they have been made to understand that this cannot be done a spirit of insubordination and fault-finding is ever dominant. My invariable rule is to treat these men kindly, listen respectfully always to what they have to say, and do just as much for them in response to their requests as I would for the most friendly Indian on the reservation; but to make pets of them, as has been done, or to extend favors which they should not receive, in order to propitiate them, would be unjust to the service, and this they know full well I will never do. Shorn of their former prestige by force of circumstances, their subjects engaged in tilling the soil, their power to control their bands gone, their influence over them growing weaker each year as the Indians acquire homes and property, an obedient servility in war and in the chase exchanged for an independent manhood—these chiefs seeing all this, begin to realize that they are standing alone, surrounded by a new order of things, which is neither congenial to their taste nor flattering to their ambition, and they assume that the civilizing agencies which have produced these results and robbed them of their power are their worst enemies. Nor can it be thought strange that these men, so long accustomed to rule, as they see their glory fast fade away, should look upon all Indian agents, clothed with authority over them and their former subjects, in any other light than that of an intruder usurping all the power that once belonged to them.

I have given the matter of the investigation, the causes which led to it, and the influences which contributed so largely toward sustaining it, some prominence, as it clearly falls within the instructions contained in the circular addressed to me of date of July 1, 1886, in which I am directed to give a full but brief summary of all notable events and changes that have occurred during the year.

HABITS AND DISPOSITION OF THE INDIANS.

When I took possession of this office, July 31, 1884, it was the custom of the Indians to hang about the agent's office in large parties, reclining in shady places, smoking, and passing to each other the pipe, which is their constant companion. Frequent councils were called for, and the chiefs were prolific in giving advice, and highly complimentary in their remarks to the new agent. The talks ended in asking for a feast. By former custom all Indians were allowed to come to the office every day and ask for such things as were sent to the agency for them, such as nails, window-glass, sash, door, and window frames, &c. I soon made a change, so that they should only ask for these things on issue days—the days when they visited the agency. The issues of rations were on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, and I afterwards reduced the issue days to only one each week, so that in place of consuming four days each week in coming for their rations and returning home, two only were spent. In the saving of time, wear and tear of horses, wagons, and harness by this change a great deal is gained to the Indians in the course of the year. Except in cases of emergency, I only draw orders for property on issue days. This I have found to work well, giving the Indians no excuse for leaving their work to come to the agency. The result is, that for the past year, with the exception of some old non-producing men, seldom are Indians found about the agency except on issue days.

In my opinion a still further change for the better could be made by issuing rations only once in two weeks. As Indians advance in farming, rations become each year of less importance, and certainly less necessary for their subsistence, and the time spent in coming for them is of more value to them on their little farms than the rations are worth.

I am gratified to record another change in the disposition and habits of my Indians; a habit indulged in by many, and which was yielded with great reluctance. I refer to their frequent visits in large parties to other tribes. Carrying out the instructions of the Department, confining as far as possible Indians on their own reservation, I persistently refused to give passes to Indians in parties to visit their neighbors as had been their habit. When this rule was announced and passes refused, at first, by the more stubborn Indians, the order of the agent was disregarded and the visits were paid. On their return their ration tickets were taken up, and now I am happy in being able to state that I am never asked for passes for Indians to go in parties visiting, nor do they go in squads as before. I do not refuse passes to such as I am satisfied have business at other agencies, such as visiting a sick relative when sent for, or to obtain horses which are due or promised them, as is often the case, but never allow them to go in large parties for the purpose of visiting.

Within the past thirty days I have been visited by about 150 Indians—men, women, and children coming in groups of from twenty to near sixty. As these Indians came without provisions it will be readily seen that they had to be subsisted, most of which came from the Yanktons, whereby their supplies were cut short and some of them impoverished. These visits are prolific of evil. Indians stop their work to have a general "good time" with their visiting friends. A dance every night for their entertainment forms a chief part of the hospitality extended to them. In order to do this an issue ox is killed, supplies purchased at the trader's store, such as sugar and coffee, and in true Indian style their visitors are most royally entertained. When they return they carry with them presents of horses, corn, and such other property, according to ancient custom, as the poor but too liberally inclined Indian has to bestow. I said to these visitors that I could only allow them three days for their visit and then they must leave. The influence of these Indians, who are far behind the Yanktons in civilization, is decidedly bad. Isolation from other less progressive tribes is quite important in order to keep them contented on their little farms and progressive in the industrial habits which they are forming. The natural disposition of all Indians to roam and pay visits to other tribes is fast dying out among the Yanktons, and in its place there is a growing disposition to work.

I am well satisfied that 90 per cent. of the able-bodied Yankton men of this reservation are willing to work provided they could be reasonably rewarded for their labor. I do not think that this large per cent. would engage in farming even if the means were placed in their hands, but I am free to say that I believe 20 per cent. of the whole number would engage in tillage. Ten per cent. would work in the shops and at any agency work for the Government in preference to farming, and the remaining 10 per cent., as long as they can obtain a scanty subsistence from rations, would not work at all.

During the last summer I have employed a number of Indians in building bridges and agency work. The most of these were young men, who, when dressed for the dance and their courting excursions, appear in summer enveloped in white sheets, and in winter in blankets. They put on paint and ornament their heads with feathers, their necks and breasts with beads, their wrists and arms with brass bracelets, their fingers with rings, whereby they appear to the eye of the dusky maiden dressed in the height of extreme fashion. They wear long hair and are the "dudes" of the tribe. These men in citizen's dress I have found to be industrious, hard working fellows. With them I dug a trench for a pipe for the mill, 150 feet long and 20 feet deep, and excavated a room for the pump and engine to supply the mill with water, 12x14, and 7 feet deeper than it was, through a gumbo soil which nothing but the pick could penetrate. With rare exceptions, all of my Indians will work if they are paid a reasonable price for their labor. Last year they put up, in good order, over 600 tons of hay for the beef cattle, and they are now engaged in putting up 550 tons for the same purpose. It is largely the class of Indians I have mentioned who cut and haul all the wood consumed at the agency, for which they get \$3 per cord for hard, and \$2.50 for soft. I paid out the last fiscal year \$1,500 to Indians for wood for agency and school use.

When I came upon the agency, on the death of a near relative it was the custom of the friends of the deceased to gather about the house and carry off all the property about the premises, even to the team, wagon, and farming machinery, if any. So complete was this species of vandalism that the cooking-stove, bedding, and the last tin-cup in the house were even borne away, leaving the survivors entirely destitute. It frequently happened, on appeals to the relatives, that these things were given away as an evidence of their devotion and sorrow. This old Indian custom I have almost stoned. In one case, when considerable property was left, I administered upon the estate, called the children together, and divided the property among them and the widows, to the consternation of those who had been eagerly waiting and watching for it. In case of the death now of any prominent person in the family I send two of my police to take possession of the house and premises to protect the property, and in this way it is saved to the family.

The house in which an Indian dies is considered by all but Christian Indians as no longer fit for occupancy where it stood. It is either abandoned or torn down and moved, no matter how short the distance, to save the survivors from being "haunted" by the spirit of the departed.

All Indians are exceedingly superstitious. There is on this reservation a remarkable instance of this. The skin of a full-blood Indian man, about forty-five years of age, is changing color, his hands showing white and dark spots about the size of a silver dollar, the white spots as white as white paper, and the dark spots their natural brown color. This Indian, under no circumstance, can be induced to eat beef, of which all Indians are so fond. He says that the cause of his skin changing was because he once eat the beef of a spotted Texas steer. This Indian is very sensitive about the color of his hands, and wears mittens even in warm weather to conceal them.

In this connection I will add that two remarkable illustrations, proving the sensitive nature of Indians, have occurred since I came to the agency, resulting in suicide. One young Indian man, about twenty-two years of age, was scolded by his grandmother for something he had done, which met her disapproval, and almost instantly shot himself through the head with a double-barreled shotgun. In the other case a young man of near the same age was upbraided for the wild life he was leading, and told that by reason of it he had caused the death of his father, who a short time prior had died—a prominent man in the tribe—whereupon he mounted his horse, borrowed a pistol, repaired to the grave of his father at the agency, and shot himself, his prostrate body being found lying across the grave. He lingered in great suffering about two weeks and died of the wound.

INDIANS AS REGULAR EMPLOYÉS.

My constant aim has been to increase the force of Indian laborers wherever it could be done profitably, not only for the purpose of employing Indians but to teach them trades, in order eventually to dispense with white labor as far as possible. I have placed two men in the mill, one to handle the engine and the other to attend to grinding wheat and corn, and I am pleased to state that the man in the engine-room can run the engine himself, and the one in the mill can now grind the grain without the assistance of the engineer and superintendent of shops, giving him ample time to attend to his other varied duties—working in the carpenter shop, teaching the apprentices, repairing buildings, dressing burrs, and supervising the work generally. These apprentices in the mill were entirely new to the work when appointed less than one year ago, but are proving valuable in their places. I have in the carpenter shops four Indians, two carpenters, and two apprentices; in the tin shop, two; in the blacksmith shop, one; in the shoe and harness shop, three; in the agent's office, one (an assistant issue clerk); a teamster and groom, two; and in charge of the beef herd, two; seventeen in all—twelve full-blood Indians, and five of mixed blood.

I established the shoe and harness industry during the last year, which, judging from the amount of work done for the Indians, I consider indispensable. One other industry I would recommend—that a paint shop be opened, with two Indians appointed, whose duty it should be to spend all of their time in learning the trade. Wagons and plows belonging to Indians and the agency should be painted once a year; machinery also; and as I have found young Indian men learn trades easily, with six months' practice with the brush these apprentices could paint agency buildings, whereby much expense could be saved to the Government in paying for white labor.

The work done by the Indians in the carpenter shop consists largely in repairs to Indians' wagons, plows, machinery, making doors, door and window frames for Indian houses, bedsteads, cupboards, &c. The work in the tin shop, making tin buckets, pans, cups, oil-cans, and repairing the tinware of the Indians, while the work in the shoe and harness shop consists of repairing harness and shoes. The blacksmith and his apprentice are kept busy in shoeing horses and repairing machinery. All the men in these shops have all they can possibly do. While thus engaged the Indian young men are not only earning some money, but they are learning trades which will qualify them in time to take the entire management of the business, and make them useful members of society.

In the grist-mill the 3,000 bushels of wheat bought each year from the Indians is ground and issued to them without toll or cost, and about as much more as custom-work on the same easy terms.

The saw-mill saws their logs without any expense to them, and with the lumber they build and repair their houses. During the months of April, May, and June, 1886, there was sawed for the Indians 65,400 feet of lumber, and for the agency 5,000 feet. All the wood for generating steam for these mills, which are run with one engine, is bought from the Indians, the expense of running the mills paid by the Government, and the flour and lumber turned over to them free from cost.

FARMING.

Last season I sent a reliable man into the field with instructions to visit every house and carefully gather the crop statistics. I have every season to believe that he was thorough in his work and made a correct report. This season the same clerk was again sent out for the same purpose. He informs me that he has visited every house and accurately, as was possible for him to do, ascertained the number of acres in cultivation on the reservation. Two weeks of faithful labor were spent by him and his assistant in gathering this information, including taking the census and listing the property of the Indians. By comparison with the report of last year it will be seen that my Indians have made a reasonable advance in farming.

Number of acres in cultivation on reservation in 1885 and 1886.

Crop.	1885.	1886.	Increase.
Acres in wheat	609	715	106
Acres in corn	997	1,666	669
Acres in oats	128	287	159
Acres in potatoes	65	92	27
Truck patches and gardens.....		151	151
Total acreage of crops	1,799	2,911	1,112

The figures for 1885 are taken from my annual report for that year, and are believed to be correct. I also have confidence in the report made to me for this year. The increased acreage in all the crops shows encouraging results. The Yankton Indians are moving steadily forward, and if they continue to do as well in the next two years as in the last, it will not be long before they will become an independent people.

Patient, persevering effort on the part of the agent, encouraging words and a personal interest in all they do to improve their condition, help from the Government in the free distribution of agricultural implements, and wire to fence in their crops, which are being partially destroyed every year by stock running at large, more work-oxen for breaking the prairie, with a liberal hand extended in helping them to better houses, and in a few years the Yanktons will be only too willing to give up their rations and depend upon their own manly efforts for a living. As they become identified with the soil, which yields its fruits in return for labor, and more especially as they build houses, plant trees, and begin to realize the comforts and blessings of home life, do they lose their individuality as Indians and pass into a higher existence, where they enjoy for the first time the pleasures which come from an ambition to accumulate property and secure comforts for themselves and their families. At present the more advanced are neither Indian nor white, but in a sort of chrysalis condition, and only need encouraging to enable them to be less red than white in all that attaches to a prosperous civilization.

Some of their farms present the appearance of thrift, while about their houses are found nice groves of shade trees, the premises wearing an air of neatness and comfort which led Inspector Pearsons a few days ago to remark, while passing through the reservation, that "unless a man knew he was on an Indian reservation, he would think he was passing through a white man's country." But it must not be inferred that this is universal; squalid houses and dirty tepees are found, with no appearance of thrift, and these present to the eye the other extreme, while between the two extremes the houses of the Indians, as a rule, have a tidy appearance, shade trees forming no exception. Nothing more completely tames an Indian, nor is more effectual in weaning him from a disposition to roam, than the civilizing influences of a home. A house, a few trees, a piece of land broken, a crop, a little property, some money now and then as the result of his labor, with the white man's comforts which it will purchase, and the hitherto wild Indian becomes a new man. Stimulated by the ambition which takes possession of his soul to acquire more property, he begins to realize for the first time that his life is capable of producing great results.

CROP ESTIMATE FOR 1886.

7,150 bushels wheat, at 70 cents.....	\$5,005
33,320 bushels corn, at 30 cents.....	9,960
8,610 bushels oats, at 30 cents.....	2,583
2,300 bushels potatoes, at 50 cents.....	1,150
20 bushels onions, at \$1.....	\$20

50 bushels beans, at \$1.....	\$50
760 bushels flax, at 80 cents.....	608
200 bushels turnips, at 50 cents.....	100
Total value of crops raised	19,476
Add product of labor:	
Hay cut for themselves, 1,500 tons, at \$2.50.....	3,750
Hay cut for Government, 550 tons, at \$2.50.....	1,375
Wood sold, 1,100 cords, at \$2.60.....	2,860
Total earnings	27,461

I have estimated the wheat at 10 bushels to the acre, the corn at 20, the oats at 30, and the potatoes at 25.

Number of dwelling-houses occupied by Indians, 361; number of farms, 310; average number of acres for each farm, 9.39. The largest cultivated farm contains 35 acres. There are other farms containing 15 and 20 acres each, but these are few. The farms are usually from 5 to 8 acres, with patches of 2, 3, and 4 by no means uncommon. Prairie broken this season, 189 acres. Claims taken, 21; new houses built, 10; frame, 3.

Value of stock owned by Indians.

	Number.	Price, each.	Total.
Horses	90	\$60 00	\$5,400 00
Fonies.....	609	25 00	15,225 00
Colts.....	92	15 00	1,380 00
Oxen.....	200	25 00	9,000 00
Cows.....	190	25 00	4,750 00
Young cattle.....	232	15 00	3,480 00
Hogs.....	420	4 00	1,680 00
Powls.....	3,606	10	360 60
Wagons.....	266	30 00	7,980 00
Harness.....	203	10 00	2,030 00
Flows.....	325	5 00	1,625 00
Harrows.....	41	4 00	164 00
Household property not enumerated, but estimated to be worth \$5 to the family, being 523 families.....			2,615 00
Total			55,689 60

The wealth of the Yankton Indians consists mainly in their valuable landed estate secured to them by treaty proclaimed February 26, 1859.

THE RESERVATION.

Four hundred thousand acres are provided for them as their future home by the treaty. By the boundaries defined in the treaty, it was found upon actual survey it gave them 431,000 acres and a fraction. The Missouri River for 35 miles makes the southern line of the reservation, while along the northern lines run two creeks, known as Wet and Dry Choteau, and in the eastern portion are found Spring and Bull Creeks. Near the center, on the north from the agency, are small lakes. On the northwest there is quite a body of water, known as Andes Lake. Ninety-five per cent. of the land is arable, and the remaining 5 per cent. is good for pasture. The luxuriant growth of grass found in all parts of the reservation proves the great fertility of the soil. It is well adapted to the successful growing of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, flax, potatoes, vegetables, and all root crops. The settlements are mainly at the extreme edges of the reservation, near the mouth of Choteau Creek on the east and the Missouri River on the west and south, and within about 7 miles of the agency buildings, leaving a vast area of land on the west, northwest, and north unoccupied; and, judging from the past history of the Indians in farming, never will nor can be utilized by them.

The Yanktons have now been on this reservation twenty-seven years, and we find as the result of their efforts at farming that they now have in cultivation only 2,911 acres, leaving yet in a state of nature 428,089 acres; deduct from this 100,000 acres for their future wants, and there remain 328,089 acres, which for all time to come never can be profitably used by them for any purpose, not even for stock-raising, as the 100,000 acres would be far more than they could use for cultivation and stock. Besides, the Yanktons do not take kindly to raising cattle. The 328,089 acres of

surplus would bring in market an average of \$4 an acre, including the shortage by reason of the lakes mentioned. The most desirable selections in proximity to water would bring from \$5 to \$8 an acre, and I think it entirely safe to estimate the whole at \$4. This would yield to the Indians the princely sum of \$1,312,356, which, at 5 per cent., would give them an annual revenue of \$65,617.80. With this income \$50,000 could be expended each year for five years in building for them houses at a cost of \$500 each, which would build one hundred houses each year, or five hundred in all, and would make comfortable all the families on the reservation. The remaining \$15,617.80 of the annual income could very profitably be expended in buying for them agricultural implements, American brood mares, and such other property as would best be suited to their farming needs. As the guardian of these Indians, actuated by the sole desire to do them the greatest good possible, endowed with a superior intelligence, which qualifies the Government to be the better judge of what is for their best interests, I cannot but realize that it is the duty of the guardian, even as against the wishes of a large number of the wards, to take the matter of surplus unprofitable lands in hand, and deal by the Indians in disposing of them as plainly appears to be for their greatest prosperity.

The mortality table shows that the Yanktons are decreasing in numbers. In 1857, when they came upon the reservation, there were 2,600 of them. In 1886 only 1,775. Deaths during the last fiscal year, 50; births, only 31. The agency physician attributes the sickness and death of the Indians largely to living in poor houses, with dirt floors, leaky roofs, bad ventilation, and exposure to cold in winter.

I know of no greater blessing for these Indians than building for them comfortable houses, which can be done in the way I have mentioned. Besides, the moral and civilizing influence which comfortable three-room houses would produce should enter largely into the account in considering this grave question.

During the month of July I passed around the reservation looking after trespassers, and was more than before impressed with the extent of the vast number of acres lying idle, and the desirableness of the land for profitable cultivation. On the west and north, running down to the line, are the farms of white men, and they are generally in a good state of cultivation. The journey occupied a number of days, and I think was productive of good results in keeping white settlers off from Indian territory.

THE SEASON.

During the month of May and until about June 10 the season was very favorable and gave promise of a bountiful crop. Dry, hot weather then began and there was but little rain until August 1, with but few copious showers up to this time. The weather has been exceedingly warm, the mercury rising as high as 116° F., and but few days through July and up to the present time has it fallen below 90° F., ranging much of the time up to 104° F. This exceeding hot, dry weather reduced the yield of all the crops. Wheat and oats suffered less than corn and potatoes. The lowest estimated average yield of wheat, which is now mostly thrashed, is by no one placed at less than 10 bushels to the acre, and none higher than 15; but at 10 bushels the yield will be sufficient to bread the Indians. I am authorized to buy from them 3,000 bushels for issue, leaving them 4,150 bushels in addition for flour. The corn crop for family use is more important to them than the wheat crop. While in the milk they gather and dry it. In the winter it is boiled with meat, and the diet thus obtained is their chief supply. Late-planted corn is almost a failure, while the best fields will not yield more than three-fourths of a crop. The oat crop was fair. Early-planted potatoes will be about one-half of a crop, and the late planted, except when well tilled, will not exceed one-eighth of a crop. The wheat and oats were cut in good season and securely stacked, and within fifteen days, probably, the entire crop will be thrashed, as I have three thrashing-machines among the Indians.

CERTIFICATES IN SEVERALTY.

I regret to say that there is but little interest taken by the Indians in obtaining certificates for their lands. This is largely owing to the obstinate persistence of some of the Indians to accepting less than 12 forties to each head of a family. This quantity had been agreed upon by some of the old chiefs, and a good deal of effort has been made among the Indians to influence them not to accept anything less. The question having been submitted to the Department for decision, the Acting Secretary of the Interior, by letter dated November 5, 1885, decided that each head of a family be assigned 160 acres, with 40 acres additional for each member of the family under sixteen years of age (the whole amount to be allotted to the head of the family), and 160 acres to each single person over eighteen years of age. This decision, which can only be regarded as exceedingly liberal by all fair-minded persons, allows more land than will be cultivated, but it provoked "Andrew Jones," a man who contrives to

live without work, a full-blooded Indian, to renewed efforts in behalf of the 12-forty scheme.

I have made no effort to force upon the Indians certificates in severalty, being content to have them take claims and to pursue their farming where located, without agitating the question as to the quantity each head of a family and single person would obtain, satisfied that the bad influences at work against the allowance by the Department will soon die out. While I regard the issuance of certificates in severalty, in order more fully to identify the Indians in the soil and more completely anchor them to their farms, of great importance, yet I deem it better that the application for certificates be entirely voluntary. A little time, with increasing intelligence, will bring this about. When once started, a few taken, true to Indian instincts, all will want them.

DANCING.

Dancing continues on the reservation, much to the hindrance of missionary work, corrupting the young, detrimental to all, perpetuating the wild Indian yell, and in speech and song recounting the horses stolen and scalps taken from enemies in wars in the distant past, all of which are brought vividly before the minds of the youth and middle aged, producing an influence which leads them to believe that such a life is more to be preferred than a life of labor. Veritable heroes these men have been in the scenes they describe, and the lives they have led are considered sublime in comparison to the peaceful life spent in tilling the soil.

Expensive feasts are made at these dances when visitors from other tribes are present, and occasionally an issue ox is slaughtered to add a change to the relish of dog meat, and to satisfy the appetites of their visiting friends.

It is but due to a large class of Indians on the reservation to add that they never attend these carnivals of vice, but are utterly opposed to them. These belong to the more advanced Indians, and most of them are professed Christian men.

For two years I have tried by all peaceful means to break up these dances, but have utterly failed. My police cannot do it. My board of advisers have worked to this end, but have accomplished nothing. They having been authorized on Saturday nights by my predecessor, they claim the right to continue them.

INDIAN COURT.

This court, composed of three full-blooded Indians, has been an important adjunct to the agent in the trial and punishment of Indian offenses. It relieves the agent to a great extent from the responsibility of inflicting punishment, which too often provokes an angry, revengeful spirit; nor do the judges wholly escape. They are often derided and threatened by those who are made to suffer for their wicked deeds and misconduct.

While many appeals have been made to me to change my court by appointing others in their places, I have continued the judges I appointed when I organized the court two years ago. I have often been surprised in the trial of important cases which it seemed to me would tax the wisdom of a learned judge to render an equitable decision between the parties, to witness the skill of these unlettered men, in giving their reasons for the decision made. With only one exception, their decisions have met with my approval.

In a very exciting trial, growing out of one man enticing away the wife of another, one party drew his knife to kill his antagonist, and the other attempted to do the same thing, but was prevented by the police, whereupon the court affixed a punishment of fifteen days in jail upon each for contempt, which I thought, as they were Indians, was excessive, and this sentence I modified to five days.

A great many grievances arise upon the reservation between the Indians, which this court can settle quite as well or better than the agent. With an inborn prejudice common to all heathen Indians against the white man, his decisions, however just, would provoke feelings when the same decision made by men of their own blood would not. There have been twenty-five trials before this court, the results of which have been imprisonment, judgments for money, for horses, for the payment of fines, and for separation where parties were living together without being lawfully married.

It is a remarkable fact that in all these trials the defendants have admitted, when true, all the facts testified to by the complaining party. There is seldom any conflicting testimony. When the facts are only known to the two men (parties to the case) and the complaining witness testifies what the defendant did, the facts as stated are admitted. It would be considered cowardly to deny them.

I must again make an appeal in behalf of the judges who spend their time in holding this court, that they be paid a reasonable compensation for their services. Unless this is done, I fear I shall be obliged to dispense with this useful branch of the service.

POLICE.

I have found my police useful men in all of the ordinary duties required of them. In bringing children into the boarding school, in catching and returning runaways, in ejecting intruders from the reservation, in looking after property issued to the Indians, and reporting to the agent any sales made, in advising me when white men come upon the reservation for traffic, in keeping an eye upon Indians and reporting their absence without leave, advising me of offenses committed, and in attending to their daily duties about the agency, in all these things the police are quite indispensable. But in an emergency, when arrests could not be made without imminent danger, and the great risk of somebody being hurt, they have not been up to the standard I had a right to expect from men wearing the police uniform. I do not think this arises from a cowardly disposition, but more from a desire to avoid trouble with men of their own blood and the probability of being obliged to use force. There are only one or two such cases, but these satisfied me that the fraternal feeling existing between the Yanktons was much stronger than the obligations imposed by official duty; nor is this strange when it is understood that by marriage and blood the Yanktons are nearly all connected. I have made changes in my police in order to secure more effective men.

SCHOOLS.

At the head of the schools on the reservation stands the Government Industrial Boarding School, not only on account of the average attendance, but also by reason of the industries taught. Mr. Perry Seldon, as superintendent, by efficiency in his work, with the co-operation of the teachers, has brought the school up to its present standard. Entering upon his duties in March, 1885, under discouraging circumstances, it is not too much to say that he has been successful in establishing order where there was confusion, discipline over employes and children in place of insubordination, a larger and more regular attendance, harmony among teachers in place of jealousies, so that it can be truthfully said that employes and children during the last half of the school year seemed like one happy family. The changes in employes that were found necessary to be made have produced good results. It is to be hoped that nothing will occur in the future to make further changes necessary. In school work frequent changes are to be deprecated.

The opposition which has existed among the Indians to sending their children to school is dying out. They have been frequent visitors at the school during the last year, and begin to realize the blessings secured by having their children attend. So open was their hostility that they endeavored by force, six years ago, to prevent the erection of the school building, and actually pulled up the posts which were planted to inclose the school lot. There is still a strong prejudice among the heathen Indians against all schools, which cannot be explained. I have found this a great hindrance in my efforts to fill up the school.

Compulsion through the police is often necessary, and should this be required during the coming year, it will be heroically resorted to, regardless of results. The treaty with the Indians gives the children to the Government, for school purposes, nine months in the year, but the punishment therein provided in case they fail to comply is hardly humane or just. If taking up ration tickets only meted out merited punishment to the heads of families, who are alone guilty, it would be a wise provision, but the children have to go hungry and suffer for the disobedience of the parents. It is better, in my opinion, to compel attendance through the police than taking up ration tickets for non-attendance.

To obtain and maintain in school the Indian children of the reservation is the interesting feature in Indian work. No one can sufficiently realize this unless he has seen the great changes which a few months make in these children. The dirty, ragged, idle boy and girl as found in the camps, under school and industrial influences are so changed in habits, inclinations, and general appearance, their countenance wearing a happy expression, taken as they have been from a life of suffering for want of food, and from cold in winter by reason of little or no clothing, a life of hopeless degradation exchanged for a life of comfort and usefulness. To witness this change makes a person realize in the fullest sense the blessings of doing good.

For a full and complete statement of the condition of the Government boarding school at this agency, attendance of children, with a list of employes engaged, as also the work which has been done on the industrial farm, I refer to the report of Mr. Seldon, the superintendent, which I attach to my report, and ask that it be considered a part of it, as I adopt all that he says therein, and agree with him in his suggestions.

OTHER RESERVATION SCHOOLS.

Saint Paul's boarding school, for boys only, located at the agency, with a capacity for 40 scholars, is doing a good work in educating Indian boys. This school is under

the care of Rt. Rev. Bishop W. H. Hare, of the Episcopal Diocese of Dakota, whose philanthropic, earnest efforts in the cause of Indian education for many years have given him prominence as a leader in missionary school work. Several thousand dollars, the result of benevolent charities, have been profitably expended in the erection of suitable school buildings, about 12 acres of ground are inclosed, a portion ornamented with a handsome grove of trees, which, with its nice lawn, and graveled roadway, impart to the premises an air of comfort and enterprise rarely found on Indian reservations. The attendance of boys during the last school year was not what it should have been, the largest any one month being only 30. The average attendance cannot be given, for the reason as stated in the report of Mr. Hawtry, late principal, that the records were destroyed by his predecessor. The boys are rationed by the Government, but the other expenses in maintaining the school are borne by other parties (charitable contributions), amounting to \$4,500 per annum.

A PRESBYTERIAN DAY-SCHOOL,

under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, is also maintained at the agency, with Miss Nancy Hunter as teacher. Miss Hunter is doing a Christian work by gathering in the smaller children about the agency, teaching them the rudiments of the English language, and imparting wholesome religious instruction. School was taught nine months the past year, with an average daily attendance of 13 $\frac{2}{3}$. It has just opened with 18 children, and gives promise of a much larger attendance the present school year.

These three schools are the only ones on the reservation. Day schools have been opened at other places, but have been given up by reason of the small and irregular attendance not justifying the expense. The superior advantages of a boarding school at the agency over day schools in the settlements hardly admits of argument. The Indian child must first be taught to understand and speak the English language as essentially necessary to all subsequent progress. At day schools, living with their parents, only a few hours each day in school, this is a difficult and almost hopeless task. Habits of industry and cleanliness as rigidly taught in all well managed Indian boarding schools cannot be enforced at day schools with the children living a camp life. If the parents do not feel sufficiently interested in the improvement of their children to send them to a school where they are provided with wholesome food, comfortable clothing, and warm beds in winter, it cannot be expected that they will take much interest in day schools where these blessings are not found.

MISSIONARY WORK.

Rev. John P. Williamson, of the Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Joseph W. Cook, of the Episcopal Church, each of whom has been at the agency sixteen years, are at the head of their respective churches in missionary labor, supplemented by Indian teachers and catechists in their good work. The fruits of their efforts are not only found in the number of converts from pagan to Christian life, but also in the civilizing influences over the Indians generally. Both of these ministers of the gospel hold service in the Dakota language, Mr. Williamson in the morning and Mr. Cook in the afternoon on Sabbath, and in English in the afternoons and evenings respectively.

Mr. Williamson being absent I cannot obtain the present church statistics of membership, baptisms, &c., but subjoin the statement made last year, with the remark that I am satisfied further additions have been made to the church. I copy the letter addressed to me, as follows :

GREENWOOD, DAK., August 29, 1885.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request I have the honor to report concerning the mission of the Presbyterian Church. Two churches are organized among the Yankton Indians, one at the agency and the other called Hill Church. Also we have another preaching station near White Swan. The past year has been one of encouragement in our work. The attendance has increased, and more than usual interest. Number of members in the two churches, 159; number received on profession during the year, 33; number of children in our Sabbath schools, 115. Amount contributed by the Indians to support of preaching, \$108. Amount contributed to the missionary society, \$263.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN P. WILLIAMSON.

I also append to my report the following letter from Rev. Mr. Cook on missionary work :

MISSION OF THE HOLY FELLOWSHIP, YANKTON AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 31, 1886.

Maj. J. F. KINNEY,
United States Indian Agent, Yankton Agency, Dak. :

SIR: The present population on this reservation is about 1,800. Missionary work was begun here by the Protestant Episcopal Church in October, 1869. The central mission at the agency, since 1870, has been supplemented by chapels and resident clergy or chatechists in charge at each end of the reserve, that of the Holy Name, at Choteau Creek, and St. Philip the Deacon's, at White Swan, 15 and

18 miles distant. Another station was maintained for several years at the point of timber 6 miles distant, but has been discontinued since the flood of 1881, which carried away the chapel.

Besides the distinctively religious work carried on at these four stations, for many years day schools were maintained at all of them, in which the elements of English were taught, and also the scholars were taught to read and write their native Dakota. For some time these have been discontinued, the burden of maintaining them being too great for the church to bear. The native clergy in charge of the chapels, however, have generally during the winters, for a longer or shorter term, taught schools in the vernacular.

For thirteen years past the church has maintained Saint Paul's boarding school for boys to accommodate 40 boys, and it has been a blessing not only to this tribe but to a number of others from which pupils were drawn. Emanuel Hall, for girls, was maintained for several years and then merged in Saint Mary's, Santee Agency. At the present time the whole number of the tribe identified with the church by baptism is 836. The number of communicants is 205. During the past year baptisms, adults, 13; infants, 43; confirmations, 27; marriages, 7; average attendance at service on Sundays, 330; attending Sunday-school instruction, 120.

The Indian women at the three stations have societies, which work for various objects connected with their several chapels—one to aid in the rebuilding of the church, for which they have about \$225 in bank; one for a bell, for which they have about \$75; one for the improvement of the chancel, for which they have nearly \$70. During the past year the Indians have contributed towards the salary of the Indian clergyman in charge of the chapel at White Swan about \$100; also, for the Indian clergyman in charge of the chapel at Choteau Creek, \$30. The incidental expenses of all three chapels are borne by the several congregations through weekly offerings at the Sunday morning services.

At the present time the only special hindrance to Christian and civilizing work on this reserve is the maintenance of the Indian dances. It seems to me the time has come when this very demoralizing and hindering practice should be entirely forbidden and done away with on this reserve.

I have simply to add my testimony that I have always found you most interested and ready to do everything in your power to help and encourage our Christian work.

Respectfully, yours,

JOSEPH W. COOK,
Missionary to the Yanktons.

There is now being finished a commodious Episcopal church edifice at the agency, which will take the place of the rustic log church where services have been held for the last fifteen years, which will not only be an ornament to the agency, but a fitting memorial to the benevolent charities of those who have contributed the means to build it.

While untutored Indians do not become enthusiasts in religion, nor especially noted for their piety, old customs, difficult to eradicate, still dominating with some who are members of religious societies, yet no one can deny that missionary teachings soften their wild natures, and impress them with an accountability to a Higher Power, which makes them better men and women.

INDIAN MARRIAGES AND PLURALITY.

A large proportion of the heads of families on the reservation are living with their women, married only according to Indian custom. The tie is not considered at all sacred, nor does it hold the parties together whenever the man, by caprice or because of his fancy to another, chooses to sever it. The complaints of women to the agent against the persons who have thrown them away are not uncommon. A horse is generally the measure of damages which they claim. There is, however, a growing disposition to be lawfully married among those who want companions, and this is a hopeful sign of better marital relations. Plurality is largely confined to the older heathen Indians, although there are instances where it is found among young men who, from their teachings and professions, ought to abhor this vice.

SANITARY.

There has been no epidemic among the Indians during the past year, although the death table shows that fifty have died, a greater mortality than the population in so healthful a country would seem to justify.

Four hundred have been treated. The agency physician says:

The diseases which mostly prevail are those of dirt and poverty, viz: Scrofula, from which hardly any are free, needing only some depressing cause to develop it, generally in the lymphatic glands of the neck and angle of the jaw; consumption, which most often attacks the subject at the age of puberty. Malarial diseases are quite rare.

AGENCY IMPROVEMENTS.

A want of judgment, taste, and method is conspicuous in the laying out of the agency grounds and erection of buildings. Neither parallels nor right angles were observed. The buildings are scattered, nor is there uniformity in anything. Early in the spring I broke, fenced, and planted to trees the open, unoccupied ground lying back of the agent's house and office and in front of the Saint Paul's grounds. There is about three acres of this, on which there is now growing in a thrifty condition some 1,300 trees, none of which were planted in a furrow, but in roomy holes dug with the

spade. Less than 10 per cent. of all planted died. A substantial wire and board fence, with cedar posts well set in the ground, 8 feet apart, making the field secure from cattle and hogs, surrounds the trees.

The engine and machinery in the mills have been overhauled and repaired, the pump and its engine sunk keeper; also the pipes leading to the river, so that in low stage of water the pump can supply the boiler and prevent the vexatious delays in grinding and sawing as heretofore, by reason of the want of power in the pump to lift the water to the pipe conducting it into the boiler.

From Inspector Armstrong, who was at the agency in April, I received many valuable suggestions in agency matters, which have been carried out, producing useful and pleasant results.

INDIAN FREIGHTING.

For the first time, through the considerate policy of the present Commissioner, are the Indians allowed to haul the freight which is sent to the agency by the Government. It is supposed that there will be about 250 wagon loads, or about 400,000 pounds for this year. This freight is landed at Tyndall, 30 miles from the agency, where the Indians take it and deliver it for 30 cents a hundred. After notice of the arrival of the first shipment, I was able, in less than a day, to obtain fifty-six wagons, much to the gratification of the Indians, who were anxious to go. Indians take kindly to teaming, like to travel in gangs, and freighting is not only profitable but a pleasant change for them. I am satisfied, with one day's notice to the Indians, I could start out one hundred teams to Tyndall for freight.

BUYING ISSUE-CATTLE FROM THE INDIANS.

A reckless disregard of the law forbidding the purchase of issue-cattle from the Indians, persistently followed so long by white men living off the reservation that they assumed that any effort to stop it was a violation of their rights, is in the course of adjudication in the United States court. Two men were indicted at Yankton in April last for trading with the Indians for work-cattle issued to them by the Government, and as the proof leaves no doubt of their guilt, it is to be hoped that conviction and such punishment will follow as will put a stop to this species of robbery. In years past the stock issued to the Indians has been the common prey of men who lived by this sort of plunder, and hundreds of head of cattle, both with and without permission to sell, have been picked up, and while they have served to enrich the white man, the Indian has been correspondingly impoverished. In proof of this, I refer to the record of the number issued to the Indians in the last ten years, and the meager showing of cattle now on the reservation, as stated in this report. It is true that Indians will occasionally kill their issue-cattle, and this it is very difficult to wholly prevent, but I am satisfied, from the best information I can obtain, that by far the greater number have been sold and traded to dealers whose superior craft enabled them to secure the cattle at their own prices.

POPULATION.

Whole number of Indians.....	1,776
Males.....	766
Females.....	990
Males over 6 and under 20.....	244
Females over 6 and under 20.....	350
Adults over 20 who can read.....	160
Youths under 20 who can read.....	140
Whole number who can read.....	300
Whole number of families.....	523

CONCLUSION, WITH RECOMMENDATIONS.

The official relations which necessarily exist between the head of the Indian Bureau and agent make it highly important that he be in entire accord and sympathy with the Commissioner in his management of Indian affairs. It is the duty of the agent (as it is the duty of agency employes in case they differ from the agent) to yield conflicting opinions, so as to conform to the policy marked out for the improvement of the Indians. Unless this be cheerfully done, the agent should retire from the service. Orders issued from the Department for the better government of the Indians I have found, not infrequently, provoke opposition, they always holding the agent responsible as having been the means of obtaining them. When enforced by the agent, such as holding them on the reservation, taking up ration tickets for disobedience, compelling their children to go to school against their wishes, the Indians

make complaints which are not confined to the reservation. In the execution of these orders, as also in my efforts to improve the condition of the Indians intrusted to me, I am pleased to state that I have not only been sustained by the Department, but greatly aided in my Indian work.

In furtherance of what I believe will be for the greater good of the Indians, I most respectfully make the following recommendations:

First. That there be annual agricultural fairs held at the agency, similar to the county fairs held in the States, excluding, however, all horse racing. With premiums amounting to about \$200 I am satisfied they would stimulate better farming, and would be gratifying to the Indians. I had occasion some months ago to present my views to the honorable Commissioner at some length on this subject, and it is not necessary to repeat them.

Second. That there be established at each end of the reservation, where there are good settlements, a blacksmith shop, each to be carried on by an Indian smith selected from among those who have learned the trade at the agency. Although not qualified to carry on the agency shop, they could do all the less difficult work required by the Indians, such as shoeing, mending chains, making bolts, and general plain repairs. Now an Indian has to come fifteen miles, spending a day, to get repairs however trifling, if necessary, that he may continue his farm work.

Third. Licensed Indian traders come on to the reservation, not to trade with the Indians, as in former years, as they have now nothing to trade, but the business of the trader now is to *sell goods* to the Indians and get gain. It cannot be expected that a person will take his capital in merchandise into an Indian country, be deprived of the comforts of civilized life, and incur the risks which attach to doing business among the Indians, without making a handsome profit, much larger than could be made on the same capital in a business community. In a word, traders expect to get rich by their sales to the Indians, and some of them succeed. All the money paid them by the Indians for goods, above the cost and expenses, is paid as profit, and when they are farmers, as on this reservation, becomes a tax upon every bushel of wheat and corn they raise. If the Indian sells a bushel of wheat to the trader for 50 cents, and pays 50 per cent. profit on the goods he gets in exchange therefor, it follows that one-half of his bushel of wheat the trader takes for profit, for which the Indian has not been paid anything. The same holds true with the money paid to them by the Government for labor when paid to the trader, provided the profit be 50 per cent.—one-half of their labor goes to enrich the trader.

The remedy which I recommend is that the Government furnish the Indians goods at cost with added expense of salary for one man as salesman. Treat the Indians as well as our soldiers living in barracks are treated. No trinkets should be put on sale. Sugar, coffee, bacon, rice, crackers, tobacco, calico, clothing, and brown sheeting are the leading articles purchased at this agency by them. To conduct such a store here \$2,000 in goods would be ample, as the stock can be easily and quickly replenished. Let the Government buy their wheat and oats, so far as required for agency use, with cash, and sell them goods only on payment of money. In presenting this plan I have no reference to the present trader selling goods too high nor treating the Indians unfairly. I think he sells as cheaply as he can afford to, and deals with them liberally. I present it as an advance measure, one of the reforms worthy of consideration.

SQUAW MEN.

The marriage of white men to Indian women on the reservation is an evil which should be stopped. While it is true that a white man cannot in his own name take a claim on Indian land, nor draw goods or rations, yet as he practically does both through his wife, it follows that he shares in all the benefits which accrue through her, the same as if he were an Indian. He eats the rations which she and her children obtain from the issue house, lives on her claim, and can appropriate the cotton cloth and flannel which the family obtain as their share of the annuity goods. Repairs of wagons, machinery, harness, and shoeing of horses are made at the shops free of charge, and the free use of the land without cost or taxes he also enjoys to the same extent as Indians, for whom alone these privileges are provided. Hence the inducement to marry and the advantages secured on an Indian reservation by worthless white men marrying Indian women. A law or order should be formulated which will effectually put a stop to a practice which is unjust to the Indians, corrupts the blood, and leads to mischievous results.

Most respectfully submitted.

J. F. KINNEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Yankton Agency, Dakota, August 23, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs of the industrial boarding school at this agency for the year ending June 30, 1886.

Owing to the unsettled condition of agency affairs generally, the school year began under very unfavorable auspices. During September and October, 1885, obstructions and counter influences rendered to a great extent unavailing the utmost efforts to fill up the school. Twenty-five pupils only were secured the first month, the average being but 14. In October 28 more were added, the monthly average being 37. The November average was 69; the December average 72, the highest of any month in the year. Thus it will be seen that the school was not fairly under way until about November 1. From that time to the close of the school year the most flattering results have obtained, both as to attendance and progress. From November 1 to June 30 the average monthly attendance was 67½, nearly up to the capacity of the building, but the limited attendance during the two preceding months reduces the general average for the ten months comprising the school year to 59½. The total attendance during the year was 91, 53 boys and 38 girls.

For a brief period early in the year there were but 7 employés, but since about December 10, 10 persons have been employed. The following are the names and respective positions of present employés: Perry Selden, superintendent; Mrs. Lida M. Selden, matron; Ellen Ware, teacher; Maud M. Campbell, teacher; Mary Louisa Vandal, assistant teacher; J. W. Mellott, industrial teacher; Ella Simpson, seamstress; Mrs. Rachel A. Mellott, cook; Jennie Dime, assistant cook; A. M. Berren, laundress.

That chaotic condition existing here one year ago by reason of the infractions of insubordinate employés has been replaced by an orderly, well-regulated condition, so that for the last eight months of the school year uniform and permanent success has crowned every effort. Thorough system has been inaugurated and maintained; a mild yet firm discipline finds ready acquiescence on the part of both employés and pupils; and a degree of mutual interest and harmony hitherto unknown has obtained among the employés, and between them and the pupils and patrons of the school. Many prominent Indians have been frequent visitors, and while speaking words of encouragement to the children have invariably commended the marked improvement in methods and results.

The industries taught in the building are those of a domestic nature only, as no appliances are provided for teaching any branch of mechanism. In the kitchen the girls receive practical every-day instructions in the elementary principles of house-keeping—the art of cooking. In the sewing-room they are taught a variety of needle-work, by hand and machine, and the principles and practice of cutting—everything, in fact, growing out of the necessities incidental to supplying the wardrobe for so large a family. There are cut and made all articles of wearing apparel for the girls, and shirts and underwear for the boys, to which the mending for all becomes no inconsiderable adjunct.

In the laundry they are taught the practice and sanitary importance of cleanliness in the care and use of clothing, as well also as the varied little arts whereby garments are made presentable after washing. Under the matron's supervision they learn the necessity of care and cleanliness in person and dress, and general household duties. Many of the girls become quite proficient in these several departments, aiming to excel in their work, and exhibiting a justifiable pride when they succeed.

The boys are instructed by the industrial teacher and superintendent in all that pertains to a farm and home life, such as plowing, planting, fencing, care of crops and grounds, care and management of cows and horses, preparing wood for fuel, &c., and in addition assisting some in the house. One boy does the heavy rough work in the kitchen, two boys assist in the laundry—pumping and handling water, running the washing-machine, &c. One boy for each table performs the duties of table waiter at meal time, putting the table in order before and after meals, and jointly these table boys, under supervision of the assistant cook, perform all other labor required in the dining-room. Also, one boy cleans and fills lamps, two boys sweep and dust the school-room, before and after school each day, and boys care for their own dormitories.

Details for all branches of manual labor are made every two weeks, with special reference to equalizing the labor and to avoiding conflicts in point of time between industrial and class-room duties. In all departments of labor the inculcation of habits of industry and punctuality is made the important feature, taking precedence of all others. The school proper is in session invariably five days in each week, from 9 to 12 a. m. and from 1.30 to 4 p. m. Details for the several departments within the building usually work during the forenoon and attend school during the afternoon, while in the out-of-door work a double detail allows it to proceed continuously through the day, and yet all boys remain in school one-half of each. Class-room instruction during the year embraced reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, drawing, singing, and language.

All pupils are required each Sunday to attend Sabbath school and morning and afternoon church service at one or the other of the two mission churches. Chapel services are also held at the school six evenings each week, consisting of singing, reading a portion of Scripture, and reciting the Lord's Prayer in concert. The children are usually bright in intellect, orderly and tractable, giving very little trouble in the matter of control while in school.

Runaways, which were alarmingly frequent during the spring months of 1885, were comparatively rare during the past year, being at times for many weeks unknown. When I assumed control it was deemed unwise to allow children leave of absence to visit their homes, as it usually required police assistance to procure their return. During the past year nearly or quite all pupils in schools have been permitted to visit their homes at reasonable intervals, and with rare exceptions they have returned punctually at the time agreed upon. This gratifying change I attribute to a just appreciation on the part of children and parents of a spirit of leniency in the matter of special privileges and to a growing comprehension of the justice and importance of those essentials, truthfulness and punctuality.

In addition to their regular farm work and domestic duties the boys of the school, under the supervision and with the assistance of the industrial teacher, have this season accomplished the breaking of 10 acres of new ground, the setting of 225 posts, and erecting thereon 200 rods of fence; and on April 24, the officially designated "arbor day" for this Territory, the ground having been previously prepared and holes dug by hand to receive them, the planting of 1,000 young trees on the school lot, nearly all of which are alive and healthy at this time.

The condition of the building is materially improved. Though comparatively new, the floors in school-rooms and hall were literally worn out, plastering in many places broken and falling off, the tin roof loose and leaking badly, and the generally rusty appearance of paint within and without strongly suggestive of the propriety of renewal. These defects have all been remedied, the principal rooms calcimined, and the building otherwise renovated outside and inside.

The school grounds have also been much improved by generally cleaning and trimming up, so as to produce a more tidy and orderly appearance, by planting the trees referred to and by extending the fence on the side next the agency, so as to increase the extent of the lot from 10 to 18 acres.

By reason of encroachments of the river the original school farm had diminished to about 20 acres at the beginning of the present season. In an effort made last year to increase its extent, some 50 or 60 acres additional were partially inclosed, but owing to the temporary claims of some parties who had patches of corn within it was not utilized. This season the new fence was completed, and nearly 150 rods of old fences moved to inclose more ground, so that the school farm now consists of about 50 acres of farming land and 30 to 35 acres of pasture, all inclosed and divided by fence. Thirty acres are in cultivation this year; 21 acres in corn, 6 acres in potatoes, and 3 acres in garden. In pleasing contrast with the labor and attention bestowed upon it in former years, the school farm has this year received careful, thorough cultivation, and up to July 1 promised a bounteous return. The excessive drouth, however, lasting through a portion of June and all of July, had the effect to weaken the corn crop and seriously injure the garden and potato crops.

Last season the entire potato crop was destroyed by bugs, and true to their instinct, as soon as the crop appeared above the ground this year the bugs appeared in countless numbers, and while wiseacres prophetically depicted the folly and utter hopelessness of any effort to save the crop, every day once, and some days twice, might be seen in the potato field a small army of boys, each with tin cup or can in hand, following his single row, all intent on picking up and securing potato-bugs. Thus the entire field was successfully cleared of bugs in a couple of hours' time each day, and the bugs destroyed by burning. This treatment, thoroughly applied, under the personal direction of the superintendent or industrial teacher, during the entire months of May and June, most effectually prevented the ravages of these pests. The old bugs were mainly destroyed before they deposited their eggs, and the few young ones that hatched were easily secured when they appeared. But for the excessive dry weather the school would have a large excess of potatoes, but its effect will leave little, if any, excess. There is every reason, however, to believe the supply ample for school consumption.

The closing exercises on June 30 necessarily became a subject of rare and merited prominence in considering results of the school year. A public exhibition was given consisting of a literary programme of one hour's duration, and an industrial display illustrative of domestic skill on the part of the girls, by sample products of their labor as performed within the several departments. The literary programme was rendered wholly in English, consisting of a great variety of exercises, and possessed of an intrinsic merit both in character and execution which would have done credit to any white public school, and which elicited praise and commendation on every hand, both from whites and Indians, while the industrial display gave mute yet no

less powerful testimony to the onward march of substantial progress. From the kitchen was displayed a variety of bread and pastry, in quality and appearance fit to grace the table of an epicure. From the laundry came various articles of fine wearing apparel, such as white shirts, skirts, fine handkerchiefs, &c., washed and laundered in most elegant style, while from the sewing room came numerous manufactured articles, exhibiting in great variety both plain and fancy sewing. These exhibits were strictly and exclusively the work of the girls of the school, and in point of excellence were fully up to a standard that would be creditable to any "pale-faced" housewife. Sixty-six pupils—interesting boys and girls—were in attendance, many of whom had been less than a year in school, each and all of whom were neatly dressed, tidy in appearance, possessed of a degree of good order and decorum seldom witnessed on the part of an equal number of white children, and each performing his or her part with a promptness and precision unsurpassed by white children whose opportunities for education have been no more extended, and this in the presence of an assembled multitude composed of several hundred Indians and almost the entire white population of the reservation.

Such a scene, when held up in contrast with the recent camp life or native condition of these same children, becomes at once a succession of results in miniature indelibly photographed upon the mind of the beholder, and convincing alike of the wisdom, justice, and ultimate success of that humane Indian policy of the Government whereby education is substituted for extermination.

Respectfully submitted.

PERRY SELDEN,
Superintendent.

Hon. J. F. KINNEY,
Indian Agent.

FORT HALL AGENCY, IDAHO,
August 17, 1886.

SIR: In compliance with instructions under date of July 1, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report.

FORT HALL RESERVATION,

nearly 60 miles long and 40 miles wide, possesses much fine land for agricultural purposes, but the greater portion (indeed, nearly all) is better adapted to grazing.

SHOSHONES AND BANNACKS,

the tribes occupying this large extent of country for the last seventeen years, have progressed but little, if I am to believe former reports, as long as twelve or fourteen years ago, coupled with statements of gentlemen who have known the tribes for many years.

AGRICULTURE.

My energies have been bent from the beginning of my taking charge (last March) to do all I could in this direction by inducing all to take hold and improve on the past. I was glad to receive Commissioner's letter of March 19, which reached me a few days after taking charge. I made good use of it among the few employes, and the tribes in my "talks," as words for my guidance and theirs, "coming from Washington." Whilst quite a number exhibited a willingness to do something in the way of fencing, cultivating the soil, and building a few cabins, yet candor compels me to say that farming operations, like many other things, might be written as a burlesque on civilization. Still far better that the work, though it may be very imperfectly done, be commenced, with each succeeding year, with effort at improvement, than that no attempt at doing be made.

EDUCATION.

But one school on the reservation (Fort Hall Industrial (?) boarding school), taken from under the control of the agent last winter and placed in charge of a superintendent. It is hoped under the new arrangement, evidences will be given of better work than found in "old pupils."

MISSIONARY WORK.

From what I can learn, nothing has ever been done in this direction. Why it is that the Methodist Episcopal church, in whose care and keeping this work was placed, have never established a mission among them, is for them to explain. Surely it can not be said that this is not an "inviting field" and an "open door" to the "soldier of the Cross," having a self-sacrificing disposition and love for souls, and an ardent and burning desire to bring up poor fallen humanity to a higher plane. When it is said that plural marriages, the war dance, medicine men, &c., with their attendant evils, here abound, together with savagery and heathenish practices prevailing to an alarming extent; horse racing and gambling having a firm hold on all, old and young, men and women, regardless of the day (Sunday as well as Monday), congregated for gaming purposes; and when added to this, paints, feathers, blankets, trinkets, &c.—a ruling passion with the young and many of the old—I know of no means by which these things can be eradicated but by a strong Christianizing influence through the efforts of missionaries, in conjunction with a firm stand taken by the agent to lift this people up to a higher plane of Christian morals and civilization.

INDIAN INDUSTRY

is forced, the Government ration affording about one-fourth of the quantity required to sustain life, fishing, hunting, and root gathering about one-fourth, and the remaining half by tilling the soil, raising ponies, and a few cattle to sell. Encouragement is given those willing to take hold and help themselves, by preferring them in the distribution of needful and useful articles.

SANITARY

condition of these tribes might be briefly stated by saying that venereal diseases have taken hold on all and permeated the system, and with some to such an extent as to be beyond the reach of all remedial agents. It is hard work to induce numbers of them to submit to treatment at the hands of the agency physician, such is their tenacity to holding on to their own "medicine"; but it would seem that a breaking down and giving way of old prejudices has in a measure begun, brought about in part by the successful amputation of a diseased limb by the agency physician some months ago.

CONCLUSION.

With two railroads, running north and south, east and west, through this reservation, a civilizing tendency ought to result therefrom, and, in my judgment, the little accomplished is due more to the railroads, by bringing the tribes in contact with the whites, than any other cause.

To make anything akin to success out of the small beginnings made by the tribes in farming operations, money will have to be expended in irrigating-ditches, a new departure made in many ways, before rapid or successful strides are made in solving the Indian problem.

Peace, quiet, and, I might add, harmony prevail since my taking charge. My policy has been to treat all kindly, none harshly, speaking words of encouragement to all disposed to help themselves, and from my limited resources give aid to the deserving. The indolent are worked with and persuaded and induced to take hold. All are dealt with firmly; no promises made to be broken. As I told them in the beginning, and keep telling them, far better to know the truth even if it hurts, so that they make up their minds to act, rather than deal with them on broken promises, in order to have a "go-easy" time of it, thereby misleading them and making things fruitful for indolence, instead of the true doctrine, which is written, "By the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread."

Up to this time but very few arrests (three) have been made, and in these cases I thought punishment not due, save and except a severe, but kind, reprimand. When it becomes necessary, I presume that I shall be equal to the occasion in meting out punishment to the vicious, and this, I think, is pretty well understood.

The statistical report, herewith inclosed, relating to crops is estimated, none of the crops being gathered.

Of the employes, whatever else might be said, it is due them to say that every one has done his best.

Very respectfully,

P. GALLAGHER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LEMHI AGENCY, IDAHO, August 2, 1886.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in office circular dated July 1, 1886, I have the honor to submit the following, as my second annual report, relative to the condition of affairs at this agency, and the status of the Indians under my charge during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886.

AGRICULTURE.

These Indians have made wonderful progress in this pursuit during the past year, although they have worked at some disadvantage; but I have kept the farmer among them continually and the fruits of his assiduous labors are decidedly apparent. I endeavored to persuade them to plow last fall, but only one Indian (Woodayoga) did so, and he sowed 7 acres of winter wheat—the first, I believe, that was ever sown in this valley—and it looks elegantly. I have no doubt that the action of this Indian will be an incentive to others to do likewise this coming fall, and they will find it to be materially advantageous to them, as their horses are then in excellent condition, and they would be able to begin to plant and sow as soon as they would otherwise begin to plow in the spring. I shall exert my best efforts to have as many as possible plow their ground this fall.

The irrigating ditches that I made last year were a source of great aid and profit to the Indians. I did considerable repairing on the irrigating ditches last spring, and completed one of the new ones that was unfinished. The labor was performed by the Indians with the assistance of the employés. Farming by irrigation is a little too scientific to be accomplished successfully by the average Indian, but they are very adroit to learn, and by laboring with them constantly and patiently the good work will eventually be consummated.

List of the Indian farmers and the amount of land each has under cultivation.

Names of Indian farmers.	Oats.	Wheat.	Potatoes, &c.	Hay, timothy.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Nappo	23	7	4½	2½	37
George	8	2	1	.....	11
Captain Jack	12	2	1	1	16
Jim Grouse	4	2	2	1	9
Tommy	8	1	1	1	11
Ingaquasho Jim	3	1	1	1	6
Beaversack	2½	½	½	2½	6
Tissidimit	2½	½	½	.....	3½
Hope	8	2	1	1	12
Pishima	1½	.....	½	.....	2
George No. 2 .....	.....	½	½	.....	1
Jack Tendoy	5½	.....	.....	.....	6
Tyler John	12	.....	1½	½	14
Shapwa	3½	2½	½	.....	6½
Woodayoga	9	7	2½	1	19½
Bob Burton	3	½	½	.....	4
William Burton	4½	.....	.....	.....	4½
Cuperant John	3	.....	.....	1	4
Jim Stearns	6	.....	1	.....	7
Black Beard	8½	1½	.....	.....	10
Ingan	9	2	½	.....	11½
Big Pete and Jim Shay	10½	2½	2	.....	14½
Panso	4	2	½	2	8½
Coore	8	.....	.....	.....	8½
Pegge	3	2	.....	1	6½
Shuhena	2½	1	.....	.....	4½
Mouse .....	.....	2	.....	.....	2½
Noreoquandimme	3	.....	.....	.....	3½
Louie	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Yogoppope	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Two Bits	2	½	.....	.....	2½
Dochetee	2	.....	.....	.....	2½
Cahnewoodaway	2	.....	.....	.....	2½
Calico Jack	2	.....	.....	.....	2
William Goshay	3½	.....	.....	.....	3½
Total	183	41½	25½	15½	265½

The previous year the Indians had under cultivation 189½ acres, and this year they have 265½ acres, making an increase of 76 acres. A great many of them began farming last spring, and several of the old farmers increased their acreage. They will cut

probably 30 tons of wild grass in addition to the timothy hay that is enumerated above. The Indians also built 2,225 rods of new fence during the year.

I estimate that the Indians will raise this year 5,000 bushels of oats, 1,000 bushels of wheat, 1,500 bushels of potatoes and other vegetables, and will cut 15 tons of timothy hay, and they will have a fair market for their surplus products. I have no agency farm, but a meadow of about 35 acres. I sowed the land I had in oats the previous year with timothy seed. The ground is worn out, and wants fertilizing a great deal more than I can give it for the want of sufficient manure. I estimate that I will cut about 18 tons of hay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY, HABITS, ETC.

During the past year these Indians have built five log houses. They are rude structures, but very superior to a "wickie up." The last ones built were an improvement on the first. The employés assisted them in putting in the doors and windows. Some of the houses are as yet without floors for the want of lumber. I hope to be granted authority to buy some common lumber for the farms.

In office letter dated August 11, 1885, I was advised that the honorable Secretary of the Interior granted me authority to expend not to exceed \$100 in the employment of Indian labor to repair the county road running through the reservation. During the past spring I employed Indians to do this work, and they greatly improved the road. The work was done chiefly by young men.

Some of the Indians belonging to this agency are of rather a nomadic disposition, but the great majority of them remain on the reservation. They do considerable work for the ranchers up and down the valley, such as harvesting, washing, chopping wood, &c., for which they receive from 50 cents to \$1 per day and board. They marketed during the past year about \$1,200 worth of pelts and furs, but caught fewer fish than in previous years.

The Flathead and Nez Percé Indians are in the habit of visiting these Indians every summer for the purpose of trading and running horses and catching salmon. I do not issue them any subsistence, and will not issue to any Indian who is not provided with a pass from his agent. I would recommend that some legislation be enacted by which agents could compel their Indians to remain on their reservations. I think it would aid materially to make them more contented, and bring about a more rapid solution of the "Indian problem."

About 50 per cent. of these Indians wear citizen's dress in whole or in part; the rest are "blanket Indians" most of the time. Some of them still adhere to their barbarous practices and superstitions; but they are improving slowly in this direction, and beginning to perceive the error of their ways. I have great hope for their improvement by careful and patient management.

CIVILIZATION AND EDUCATION.

The first scholars entered the agency boarding school, which I established at this agency during the last fiscal year on September 14, 1885. The average attendance during the remainder of the year was 11½. There was an average attendance of 15 during the months of December, 1885, and January and February, 1886. The total cost of maintaining the school during the year was \$2,246.44. The scholars made good progress, and seemed interested in their work. They were instructed in sewing and general housework, care of stock, and agriculture. They spent three hours per day for five days in the week in the school-room. The school cultivates a farm of 11 acres, and it promises an abundant yield.

These Indians did not take as active an interest in the school as I anticipated they would, but I hope to have a more successful school during the current year. I would recommend the passage by Congress of a compulsory educational bill, with a provision making it a misdemeanor, subject to fine and imprisonment (one or both) at hard labor, for any person committing an act deleterious to the interests of Indian education, and providing a similar punishment for the parents and guardians of Indian children who refuse to send their children or wards to school or hinder their attendance. School accommodations should be provided for all children of school age, and they should be compelled to attend school. Nothing short of very stringent measures will be effective, and I believe Congress is disposed to be liberal in making appropriations for Indian education. The ultimate and successful solution of the Indian problem depends upon a careful and proper education of the Indian children, and the greatest possible care should be exercised in the management of this important branch of the Indian service.

The Government has accomplished all the missionary work that has been done among this people. The Rev. O. W. Mintzer, a pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Salmon City, holds divine service at the agency about once a month for the benefit of the agency employés. The school and the employés have Sabbath school every Sabbath.

INDIAN POLICE AND CRIME.

The Indian police have performed their duties, for the most part, very satisfactorily, but will not take an active interest in the suppression of gambling among their people. One of my Indians, named Hohoi, was charged with killing his brother-in-law, Napoleon, an Indian. The police arrested him, and I turned him over to the civil authorities of Beaver Head County, Montana, but the grand jury failed to find an indictment against him.

The police arrested a white man named Charles W. Barnes during the past year for stealing horses. He was indicted by the grand jury of Lemhi County, but the Territory failed to convict for want of sufficient evidence.

At the same term of court, in Lemhi County, I convicted three renegade Indians, whom the Indian police arrested in Montana for stealing horses from this reservation, and one of them (Täshup,) was sentenced to ten years in Idaho penitentiary at hard labor, and the other two (Coyipt and Taboshe) to one year each.

At last spring term of the United States court at Blackfoot, Idaho, I convicted two Chinamen for selling spirituous liquor to my Indians in December last, and they were sentenced to one year each at hard labor in the Detroit, Michigan penitentiary.

There has been a great improvement, on the part of these Indians, in their abstinence from the use of intoxicants, during the past year.

SANITARY.

The agency physician arrived October 8, 1885, and during the remainder of the fiscal year he treated 333 cases. There were three deaths and about 13 births among these Indians during the year.

The majority of these Indians have great faith in the agency physician, although their own medicine men have a great deal of practice. Venereal diseases, consumption, rheumatism, and conjunctivitis are the prevailing diseases.

FREIGHTING.

During the year the Indians freighted from Red Rock, Mont., to this agency 33,930 feet of lumber, 6,250 shingles, and 19,265 pounds of other supplies. I paid them \$10 per M feet for lumber, \$1.50 per M for shingles, and \$1 per 100 pounds for the entire distance for the other supplies.

During the year I expended, in addition to the above, \$105.94 in the employment of white freighters to haul 6,604 feet lumber, and 3,990 pounds of other supplies from Red Rock to this agency, at the same rates I paid the Indians.

BUILDINGS.

In office letter dated October 2, 1885, I was granted authority to build three dwellings for employes; but as it was late in the season before I received the authority, and as it was uncertain as to what the weather would be, it being next to impossible to cross the mountains in stormy weather, I did not order the lumber shipped until last spring. I hope to have the authority so modified as to enable me to erect two dwellings and utilize the lumber purchased for the third house in building a warehouse. My warehouses at present consist of dilapidated log structures with dirt roofs, situated from 100 to 150 feet from the issue house. Two of them are in very poor condition and not suitable for storing supplies. I put a straw roof on an old shed last fall and utilized it as a cow-stable and a place for storing agricultural implements. It was a very rude structure, but answered the purpose very well.

The boarding-school building is an old log building with a dirt roof. It is in very bad repair and is unhealthy. It will accommodate about 16 scholars comfortably. I think it would be advisable to erect a new school building that will accommodate 50 scholars.

The agency buildings need a great deal of repairing, and I hope to improve their condition before the close of the current year.

RESERVATION.

This reservation is still unsurveyed, but I hope the Department will favorably consider the advisability of surveying the same during the current fiscal year.

This reservation is about 5,500 feet above the sea-level, and the growing season is very short; in fact there is a probability of frost occurring every month in the year, and usually a killing frost by the 1st of September. It is more adapted to stock-raising than to agriculture. The northern portion of the reservation is the best for

agricultural purposes. The portion of the reservation that is best adapted for agriculture is, for the most part, well watered.

CENSUS.

I have given very close and careful attention to the number of Indians belonging to this reservation during the past year, and I am thoroughly convinced that their number has been greatly overestimated in the past. The average number issued to has not exceeded 450 persons. The census this year shows 432 Indians on the reservation by actual count, and I estimated that there are 125 away, making a total of 557 Indians, all told, belonging to this reservation, of which 161 are males over eighteen years, 196 females over fourteen years, and 109 children between the ages of six and sixteen years.

	Males.	Females.	Children between 6 and 16.	Males above 18.	Females above 14.
By actual count.....	205	227	84	124	150
Estimated.....	58	67	25	37	46
Total.....	263	294	109	161	196

CONCLUSION.

I think the improvement and progress made by these Indians during the past year is sufficient cause for encouragement. It is desirable to adopt such methods, as rapidly as it may be practicable to do so, as will make the Indians of our country self-supporting and intelligent citizens. I think there is too often a tendency on the part of some of our Eastern theorists and philanthropists to be too hasty in recommending measures for the benefit of the Indians, and in endeavoring to elevate the Indian to a higher moral standard than our own race has attained. The different tribes of Indians need different treatment to bring about the desired result; and I think the Indian Office is proceeding in the right direction. A great many Indians do not appreciate the magnitude and power of the Government. They should be taught this. They should be given to understand that the Government will aid all those who show a disposition to do something for themselves, and that they will be protected in their just and equitable rights, and that they must not be unreasonable and lawless if they expect favors from the Government.

Thanking the Department for its cordial support during the past year,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT WOODBRIDGE,
United States Indian Agent

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NEZ PERCÉ INDIAN AGENCY, IDAHO,
August 24, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my fifth annual report of the condition of affairs on this reserve. Of necessity my annual reports partake of a similarity more or less.

There is little or no incentive to prompt the members of this tribe to become further advanced in civilized pursuits than they have been doing during the past two years. They have their small farms, market for surplus produce, large herds of horses and cattle, and enough land for ten times their number, the latter secured them by treaty, and to be taken from them only by their unanimous consent, unless some compulsory measure is adopted by the Government. They live, move, and have their being, are happy and contented, and apparently have no desire to accumulate except as nature increases their herds and it becomes necessary for them to make provision for more properly caring for their stock, during about two months of winter.

There is an increased cultivated acreage of about 450 acres, occasioned principally by Nez Percés of Joseph's band, who were returned from the Indian Territory about one year ago, taking farms. On account of the severe drought there is a heavy falling off of cereals this season over that of a year ago. But little stock was sold by the Indians during the past year, and, as to numbers, probably not more than half the

natural increase. Inasmuch as they will not have their usual surplus of produce to dispose of, I am of opinion that many will have to sacrifice at low figures considerable stock to procure money with which to purchase their winter supplies.

Last winter the Indians hauled 81,337 pounds supplies from Lewiston to the agency, and received therefor \$406.68.

I purchased from them 63 tons of hay, and paid them \$882 for the same; 20,000 pounds oats, and paid \$319.92; 155 cords wood, and paid \$775.

During the year the buildings at old Fort Lapwai have been renovated, repaired, and remodeled for the purpose of placing them in condition suitable for school purposes. Several things have occurred which have hindered me in said work and prevented me from completing the same, all of which has been duly reported to the Department. Considerable work yet remains to be done, which will fall to the lot of my successor, whose arrival is anxiously awaited by myself. As to the practicability of establishing a training-school at Fort Lapwai I will say nothing, considering it the privilege of my successor to report thereon.

Our boarding and industrial school has been successfully managed during the school term, and the progress made by the pupils is all that could be expected. The capacity of the building is 60, the average attendance 58½, and the cost per capita for the past year about \$183.

Next to education, the Indian police and court of Indian offenses will rate as important factors in the march of civilization among this tribe. To the more restless and renegade element the police and court are bitter pills, and are hated as only such elements can hate. To-day not less than thirteen offenders are outside the boundaries of this reserve waiting for my successor to relieve me, hoping he will not support said branches of the service to the extent I have, and thereby be permitted to return to this reserve. They know that the Department has ruled that the police have no jurisdiction beyond the lines of the reserve. I cannot understand how the Department can harmonize said ruling with the following, taken from the rules governing the police force, defining the duties of the police, to wit:

The police will be especially vigilant in detecting and arresting * * * Indians absent from the reserve without a permit from the agent.

The efficiency of the force could not receive a more severe blow than said ruling.

The following is the result of the working of the court as to convictions and fines imposed and collected during the year ending August 21, 1886:

Causes.	Number of cases.	Total fines collected.
Drunkenness	9	\$116 50
Plurality of wives.....	3	110 00
Attempt at rape	2	44 00
Assault	4	32 60
Gambling	20	100 00
Larceny	3	77 00
Contempt of court	1	10 00
Adultery	2	20 00
Wife beating	1	4 00
Total	45	514 10

Under date of May 17, 1886, I was instructed to take a census of this tribe, and as no funds were available to pay for the expenses connected therewith, I must use such employes as as could be spared. There being no employes who could be spared from their respective duties, no census has been taken. It is utterly impossible to take a census of this tribe without considerable expense, and I consider it monumental cheek on the part of Congress to expect a census to be taken without expense.

The general health of the tribe has been very good.

Upon leaving the service for all time to come, I desire to return sincere thanks for the courtesies received at the hands of Department officials generally.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. E. MONTEITH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY,
Darlington, Indian Territory, August 31, 1886.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions of the Department of July 1, 1886, I have the honor to submit the annual report pertaining to the agency for the past year:

I was assigned to duty here by order of the President, dated July 23, 1885; arrived here July 27 following, and relieved D. B. Dyer, who completed the transfer of the property August 15, 1885.

Leaving my company on the field on the southern border of Kansas, where it had been ordered with large bodies of troops under the expectation of engaging in hostilities with what was represented to be not less than 1,500 of as fierce and savage warriors as ever went out to battle, I entered upon the duties with serious concern as to the result. The Lieutenant-General of the Army was on the ground, and to him I reported for such instructions as would enable me to deal with the problem understandingly. From my able predecessor I received every possible assistance, and for his frank and courteous manner with which he sought to acquaint me with all the details of the situation I shall ever feel grateful.

Nine-tenths of the reservation had been leased to cattlemen, who had vast areas—about 3,500,000 acres—inclosed with hundreds of miles of wire fence to hold their large herds, paying to the Indians a tribute of the munificent (?) sum of 2 cents an acre.

The Indians, under the quieting influence of the presence in the reservation of large bodies of troops, had just been counted by Agent Dyer, and their number, by actual count, fell off from about 6,000 to less than 4,000. So widespread had been the report of impending war that the governor of an adjacent State urged the necessity of military forts along the border to keep the Indians out, alleging that the reduction in rations by reason of reduced numbers would cause them to deplete. Others, interested perhaps, who could see great good in the Indians being paid \$90,000 a year in hard money for doing nothing, predicted untold suffering, disaster, and outbreaks when the lease-money would be stopped.

Right here I want to say that it is not my purpose to discuss the "Indian policy"—whatever that may be—but any steps that cause the Indians to sit down, do nothing, and receive not only subsistence and clothing as a gratuity, but large sums of money also, to enable them to indulge in fits of extravagant fancy, such a course is a curse to the Indian and an absolute clog to his progress, confirms him in laziness, and enables him to satisfy all his wants without the stimulus to any effort to earn a dollar, the result being a speedy transition of a race to the most abject vagrancy.

Under the President's proclamation of July 23, 1885, the cattle and cattlemen were ordered off the reservation. With one or two exceptions this order was obeyed by cattlemen with all the dispatch that could be expected, and in absolute good faith, notwithstanding the heavy losses incurred by the enforced removal. But few, not more than one or two, succeeded in getting out within the forty days' limit, for the simple reason that with others it was not within the range of possibilities to comply with the strict letter of the order. The removal was effected with the least possible friction, and without a single case of disorder between the whites and Indians, with the possible exception of the reported stampeding at cantonment of the 1,300 head of cattle belonging to Hunter & Evans.

The beef rations was reduced one-fourth, and coffee, sugar, bacon, &c., added to the flour and beef; this, too, at a saving to the Department. The lease-money was of course discontinued, and not one of the predictions of disorder and trouble has been realized, nor has Kansas been invaded by these Indians, except with freight-wagons to haul their supplies. Not one Indian has expressed a desire for the renewal of the leases; on the contrary, all have given pronounced expressions of satisfaction that the leases were annulled and the cattle and cattlemen removed. Not one of them had applied for lease-money, notwithstanding the lying reports disseminated through the press last fall that these Indians were howling for lease-money, and were on the verge of an outbreak. The Indians are no longer fretted by the monopolizing of nearly all their reservation by outsiders, for which the Indians secured about one-third the value. Nearly half the Indians now contemplate with satisfaction their fields of corn, their farms inclosed with wire fence put up by their own labor, the Department furnishing the wire.

With these preliminary statements I now proceed to a classified retrospect of the year's work among the Indians, under the following heads:

EMPLOYÉS.

An efficient and experienced force of employés is a *sine qua non* to the successful work of an agent in the advancement of Indians. With one or two exceptions I found such a force here industriously at work. Believing that none of the positions could be properly regarded as *offices*, to be filled with reference to the employé's politics, not having been sent here on account of my political preferences, and not desiring to se-

cure places for personal friends or relatives, I decided to keep the force at hand and make the retention dependent upon individual merit rather than outside influence.

The number of employes during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, consisted of the following, including all changes made:

Regular, whites:		Regular, Indians:	
Physicians	3	Issue clerk	1
Carpenters	2	Apprentices	15
Miller and plow-maker	1	Assistant carpenters	3
Sawyer and engineer	1	Assistant blacksmiths	2
Farmer	1	Teamsters	3
Additional farmers	5	Assistant herders	4
Blacksmiths	2	Interpreters (Cheyenne)	2
Clerk	1	Interpreters (Arapaho)	1
Assistant clerk	1		
Assistant issue-clerk	1	Total	31
Forwarding agent (Caldwell)	1	Police:	
Assistant herders	2	Officers	2
Chief herder	1	Privates	28
Total	22	Total	30

Irregular, whites and colored, 25 in all, consisting of special herders, ox-drivers, copyists, stablemen, carpenters, stone-masons, butchers, &c.

Irregular, Indians, seven in all, consisting of tanners, carpenters, teamster, and laborers; making a grand total of 115 different persons, exclusive of school employes, who have been at work under the supervision of the agent.

The number in the different capacities among the "regulars" indicates the changes that have been made. One blacksmith was discharged for seeming inattention and lack of interest in his duties; one carpenter resigned on account of disability; one agency physician was removed by the Department's appointment of a successor. This successor, on account of his habits, was suspended by the agent within a few days after entering on duty, and his resignation was soon thereafter accepted by the Department and the present incumbent, Dr. J. W. Gray, a thoroughly competent physician and gentleman, succeeded to the duties. One additional farmer was removed to make place for one appointed by the Department. The appointee in this case, though a most excellent old gentleman, is, I regret to say, by reason of old age and permanent infirmity, not suited to discharge the duties of his position. I presume the Department was not aware of this when the appointment was made, though the facts have since been made known. This farmer has done no full duty since July 8, and the agency physician reports that he will never be able for active duty. I am now compelled to employ an Indian to perform the duties.

The foregoing are the only departmental changes that have gone into effect since my incumbency. I am glad to realize that it has not been deemed necessary to change the experienced, efficient, and reliable clerical force which has "in and out of hours" so ably, zealously, and loyally seconded every effort that has been made to meet of official requirements.

It may perhaps be pertinent to express my views in relation to the removal and appointment of agency employes, and I do so in no spirit of disrespect to the higher authorities. If an agent uses his position to bestow personal patronage upon his friends and relatives because they are such, then it is quite apparent that if corruption, fraud, and inefficiency—not wholly unknown in the past history of some agencies—creep in, the agent, to correct these evils, must rise to the Roman standard of patriotism and duty; and abuses "in the family" may escape even the all-seeing eye of the dreaded inspector. If, on the other hand, the Department, from a long way off, appoints the clerks, farmers, carpenters, herders, *et al.* without the recommendation of the agent, without a personal knowledge of the applicant's qualifications, without an acquaintance with the peculiar necessities of each agency, it is equally apparent that these new and untried employes will be a constant source of embarrassment to the agent, and, instead of accelerating the progress of the Indians, will be a certain hindrance to their advancement. The constant changes in one of the most difficult branches of the service, requiring, above all others, experience, tact, and earnest work, is one of the most potent reasons for the snail-like progress in the civilization of the Indians. If the Indian is ever to be civilized the work must be done *right on the reservation*, by the *right kind of workers*. All the conventions of well-meaning philanthropists, all the speech-making in legislative halls, all the traveling commissions that skim the surface and evolve theoretical solutions of the problem, will never do any practical good where the good is needed. No Indian was ever civilized "from afar off." Were it practicable, almost every new employe, mechanic,

or farmer should serve a year or more of apprenticeship under "old hands" before he or she is fitted to deal with the Indians understandingly. In two out of three of the appointments made at this agency the Department was evidently misled as to qualifications and fitness. I hazard the opinion that as a rule those persons who through political influence and the importunities of friends press hard for positions at Indian agencies are failures in civil life, and to get foisted into some good place where a living will be assured, which they found it difficult to obtain in private pursuits. There may be exceptions, but they are not common. Every employé so appointed comes with an implied warrant of influence to "back him up," and an agent cannot well effect his removal for inefficiency without a prolonged correspondence. The only professional man at an agency is the agency physician, and there is no earthly reason why an agent should nominate him in the first instance, because the agent cannot supervise his prescriptions nor diagnose his sick cases. But in regard to other employés the case is different. In my opinion an efficient, experienced, faithful, and reliable clerk, farmer, or mechanic should never be removed to make place for a new man.

The Indian employés are generally Arapahoës, with the exception of the police force, where there is an equal division. They are, as a rule, faithful, patient, and are well worth the meager salaries paid them. The best of them are the camp Indians who never saw the inside of a school-house as pupils. It is quite noticeable that many of the "educated boys" from the States do not take kindly to hard work. I say this in no disparagement of these schools, but somehow or other these boys upon returning have exalted ideas and want easy jobs with good pay, a marked advance certainly on the "white man's road." There are, however, some worthy exceptions to be highly commended.

CENSUS OF INDIANS, SCHOOL BUILDINGS, ETC.

Pursuant to the law of July 4, 1884, I made, on July 14, with the assistance of employés, a careful enrollment of the Indians on the reservation. The respective ages could not be arrived at with absolute exactness, but were taken according to the best judgment of the census takers and interpreters.

Tribes.	Total males.	Total females.	Grand total.	Number of males above 18 years.	Number of females above 18 years.	School children.			School buildings and attendance.	
						Males, 6 to 10 years.	Females, 6 to 10 years.	Total.	No. of buildings.	Attendance June 28, 1886.
Cheyennes.....	964	1,138	2,102	505	754	219	187	406	.....	.....
Arapahoës.....	508	609	1,107	281	387	109	135	244	.....	.....
Cheyenne Agency*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	118
Arapaho Agency*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	75
Cheyenne and Arapaho†.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	47
Cheyenne and Arapaho at Cantonment†.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	174
Total.....	1,472	1,737	3,209	786	1,141	328	322	650	4	312

* Government.

† Mennonite mission.

‡ Building worthless.

The foregoing does not include 225 school children (estimated) at school outside the reservation.

SCHOOL EMPLOYÉS.

Cheyenne School:	Per annum.
R. P. Collins, superintendent.....	\$1,000
Amelia K. Collins, teacher.....	600
Anna C. Hoag, teacher.....	600
T. W. Potter, teacher.....	600
O. A. Kennedy, industrial teacher.....	600
Minnie L. Taylor, matron.....	480
Fannie M. Dumont, assistant matron.....	360
Sarah E. Hannah, seamstress.....	360
E. M. Dumont, cook.....	420
Ida Mudeater, laundress.....	360
Harry Star, helper.....	72
Phillip Cook, helper.....	72
Total.....	5,524

Arapaho School:	Per annum.
J. W. Krehbiel, superintendent	\$1,000
H. O. Kruse, teacher	600
Hattie Leason, teacher	600
A. Seiler, industrial teacher	600
Mary E. Krehbiel, matron	480
Katie A. Kruse, assistant matron	360
C. L. Dettweiler, seamstress	360
A. S. Latschaar, cook	420
H. F. Keller, laundryman	360
Dick Thompson, helper	72
David Elmer, helper	72
Total	4,924
For both schools:	
Chester A. Arthur, tailor	\$180
Peter Stauffer, baker	420
Casper Edson, shoemaker	180
Total	780

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries Cheyenne School	\$5,524
Salaries Arapaho School	4,924
Salaries both schools	780
Total salaries	11,228

The Mennonite mission schools at cantonment and agency, under superintendency of Revs. S. S. Hanry and H. R. Voth, respectively, have a full force of teachers and employés, whose salaries are paid by the Mennonite Church.

On the 30th of June, 1885, the schools on the reservation closed with an aggregate attendance of 206 pupils, and at the close of this year, June 30, 1886, with an aggregate attendance of 312, being an increase of 106. In addition to above, 50 children have been during the year sent to schools in the States, making the whole number absent at such schools 225. In other words, over 60 per cent. of the children of school age have been attending school.

The large appropriations for school facilities—for feeding, clothing, and instruction of Indian children—shows that education is regarded as the great and important factor in civilizing the Indian. While all schools on the reservation and elsewhere have done much good, the fact must be adverted to that foreign education, away from the reservation, has not nor never will accomplish the same results as if an equal amount of money and similar facilities were placed right on the reservation among the people to be benefited. To say that education on the reservation is a failure is tantamount to an acknowledgment that the Indians can not be elevated where they belong. Why not apply the same rule to farming and every other industry which the Indian is encouraged to pursue? To take an individual Indian and overwhelm him with all that pertains to the highest stage of civilization, is a transformation so great that he imagines the exaltation comparatively easy of attainment. In a few years he returns to his people, and right here the second transformation, which is so great, engenders disgust and discontent. The Indian problem stares him squarely in the face; he stands isolated, and almost alone; he has neither farm nor house, neither money nor cattle; he may partially have learned a trade for which there is no demand, and with an imperfect education he finds himself homeless and penniless. Without visible means of support, he appeals to the agent for something to do that will suit his fancy, but as a rule for downright hard work he does not hunt. Instead of leavening the mass, he too often tends to their level, and to the minds of those who are on the spot he becomes a reproach to the generosity and hard work of a beneficent Government. Among my hardest-working Indians but few of these returning "educated boys" are found. They are behind the camp Indians in opening out farms, they do but little if any of the freighting, and to get wood cut at \$1.50 per cord for the schools and agency I rely mainly upon the industrious camp Indians. From these facts the inference is plain that *industry* is of more importance in civilizing the Indian than the study of books and sight-seeing. Civilization must be evolved by degrees by the aid of earnest, self-sacrificing workers right here among the Indians rather than transplanted as an exotic. The money that is used to transport, ornament, build, feed, and clothe elsewhere, might be spent to better advantage here, where results should and could be made permanent. The Indian school-boy would grow up with his farm; he would have his orchard, garden, house, corral, horses, and wagon. He could earn something as he goes along, and he

would realize that education in its true sense means work. It were far better for the Indian boy to earn a hundred dollars by his own industry than to acquire the knowledge necessary to count a thousand, the product of the industry of others.

Of the three hundred Indian farms on this reservation the industrious, though uneducated, Indian has the best, and the reservation school boys have shown much more zeal in assisting their parents and others in tilling the soil than have the "educated boys" from foreign schools. These may sound as harsh criticisms, but they are simply facts quite patent to every one here. I do not say that the educational policy is to a great extent self-destructive, but the periodical disintegration of schools and school-work on the reservation is certainly discouraging, and convinces me that either reservation schools should be abandoned and all the children sent away, or the work should be carried on with all zeal and help right here among the race, with the exception of a well-organized school in the States for the higher education of such pupils as may be specially selected upon competitive examination.

The school workers in reservation schools must possess either the highest degree of zeal and pride or the missionary spirit of devotion and self-denial, otherwise the schools may keep on from generation to generation without appreciable progress. Inclination to the work, not educational capacity, is of first importance. The teacher who contents himself or herself with the prosaic routine work of the school-rooms contributes but little to the solution of the great problem, and the teacher who dislikes and dreads contact with the Indian children outside the school-room is not a proper person to be employed in the great work. The marked contrast that once existed between certain schools here was almost wholly due to the lack of heart interest in the work. To remedy such evils the agent must often incur the displeasure of those who seek by outside pressure and influence to be retained in their positions.

THE RESERVATION.

The reservation lies between the 35th and 37th parallels of latitude and between the 98th and 100th degree of longitude, containing an area of 4,297,771 acres, about one-fourth of which I estimate arable land, or such that could be made so. The reservation is watered by the Cimarron, the North Canadian, South Canadian, Washita, and North Fork of Red River, the streams running in a southeasterly course. The best farming land is in the eastern part of the reservation, and along the river bottoms. The scarcity of timber is the main drawback in this quarter, but as one goes westward there is an abundance of timber for fuel and also for building purposes, except the higher grades of lumber. The timber consists of cottonwood and black jack, white-oak, hackberry, and cedar. Three-fourths of the reservation is well adapted to the grazing and rearing of all kinds of stock.

On the theory that "an Indian does not need what a white man wants," it has been claimed by many that the reservation should be reduced, lands allotted to the Indians in severalty, and the great bulk opened up to settlement. The result would be that in time the *balance* would be wanted, the inalienable feature of the law would be repealed, and the Indians entirely dispossessed and left to the charity bestowed upon helpless vagrancy. The power exists to do this, the *right* is quite another thing. The severalty feature must be evolved here by the progress of Indians. Some are prepared for it—the majority are not.

This is an executive order reservation, which to the Indians is a guarantee of the Great Father, in pursuance of law, that it belongs to them. It was so declared in exchange for a larger area, perhaps, set aside by the treaty of 1868. If the reservation belongs to the Indians, they should be made as secure in the title as the law gives to the vast holdings of land by railroad companies. If their *rights* are uncertain and indeterminate, the sooner the fact is made known and its result met the better. They should not be left to open out farms only to learn when too late that it was all a delusion and a snare, and that they had no title whatever to the soil they had tilled. Why not give these Cheyennes and Arapahoes a patent to this reservation? Then as they become advanced in civilization they can, of their own free will, dispose to the best advantage of what they do not want, the same as other people.

All this high-sounding talk about the hardy pioneer coming and mingling among them "with the Bible in one hand" and a patent to their land in the other, the latter backed by force, means in effect the absolute dispersion and ultimate extermination of the Indian. Pioneers and frontier settlers are not missionaries, and they are not fond of close contact with the Indian race. If proximity to the border has been detrimental to the Indians, how much more disastrous must be the effect to allow the restless and resistless energy of the white race to sweep over and occupy his land! What but this has been the history of the settlement of almost every Western State? And now that a seeming barrier to encroachment is placed around the Indian Territory by the most solemn obligation ever made by a Government, is it necessary to throw that down and subject the Indian to another breach of faith—absolute, irreparable ruin? The progress of the Indians of the "five civilized tribes"

is due to their ownership and control of their land. The same effect can be realized ultimately among the Cheyennes and Arapahoes by the adoption of the same means.

CIVILIZATION.

In much that pertains to civilization the advance has not been of a very conspicuous character. One year is too short a time in which to note the progress of a barbarous race. Comparing, however, the present year with the condition of these Indians ten or fifteen years ago, the progress is marked and distinct. Should the next decade show as favorable results, these Indians can then be truthfully reputed as semi-civilized. Many adhere tenaciously to their old customs—plurality of wives, universal Indian custom of marriage, medicine-making, holding of property in common, with many other ancient practices and superstitions. Some of these objectionable features have been partially undermined and every influence and pressure brought to bear to effect reforms, which must be necessarily slow of accomplishment. As an Indian expressed it, "I can take the white man's medicine a little at a time, but I cannot swallow it all at once." A number of these Indians have been represented as the most barbarous outlaws and utterly opposed to all efforts to improve their condition, as desired by the Department. I have not found them so in any considerable numbers. There are cases that might be regarded as incorrigible and intractable, but they are quite as exceptional as among the same number of whites. To expect these Indians, who but a few years ago were classed as the "wildest," transformed "in the twinkling of an eye" into full-fledged civilized beings, is the greatest absurdity, and to say that the mass can only be changed by humbling them as slaves and breaking every vestige of manhood is to say that *physical* force is the groundwork of all progress. Force and punishment may deter them from crime, but they are questionable means to civilize and Christianize a barbarous race. Kindness, firmness, and justice reach the bulk of mankind, be they white or Indians. The *lex talionis* is for the evil-doers—the criminals.

One of the most satisfactory reformatations made this year was in inducing by "moral suasion" both the Arapahoes and Cheyennes to stop the practice of their soldiers forcing any Indians to attend the annual medicine; and being left to their own free will many Indians did not attend, but remained with their crops, while many others went through idle curiosity. Both medicines were of short duration, and this interference with their industry was reduced to the minimum. These Indians have not had a single dance within the streets of the agency, nor have they even asked to visit other agencies for that purpose. The schools were filled up without compulsion, and many of the "old-timers" are the most earnest and ardent supporters of education and industry. Even the bands of Stone Calf and Little Robe, which have so often been characterized as outlaws, had representatives in school, quite a number of them hauled freight, and a few opened out farms, and the majority are anxious to follow their example. These bands are more firmly attached to their old ways and customs, are more disposed to roam and hunt, and are more spirited in their opposition to what they deem the encroachments of white men, but taking them as a mass they can, with assistance, good management and judicious restraint and punishment of the evil-doers, be brought into harmony with the general progress.

Industry, schools, and missionary work are the factors of civilization. The last named has been under the charge of Revs. S. S. Haury and H. R. Voth, of the Mennonite Church. They and their employes are zealous workers, have done much good, more in fact of a *practical* character than I have ever before seen on an Indian reservation. I do not believe it possible to correct and change the religion of those who have for many years been grounded and confirmed in the Indian religious faith. They worship the Great Spirit, pray to him in sickness, and thank him for the few blessings they enjoy. Much of their faith is the same as ours, but it will be generations before they can understand the efficacy of infant baptism, or comprehend the Trinity, the miracles, the inspiration of the Scriptures, and other mysteries connected with the Christian religion. To many of their minds these things are as incomprehensible as their religious observances are to us.

There is no such thing as profanity among the Indians, and their "medicine" prohibits absolutely the use of intoxicating liquor. I have not seen three drunken Indians since I have been on the reservation. These vicious practices and indulgences come to some of them as they learn English and get well along on the "white man's road." On the frontier they are brought in contact with many of the white race, who corrupt and debauch their women and spread disease and disaster among the race.

The distinction between the Cheyennes and Arapahoes should be here noted. The Cheyennes are more vigorous, independent, and self-reliant than the Arapahoes. They are more tenacious of Indian rights and customs, and are more apt to ask for reasons, and discuss the merits of proposed changes. Where they move in the right direction, they do so with vim and energy. They are more healthy and more cleanly in their habits,

and their women are more chaste. The Arapahoes are slow, patient, faithful, and repose almost absolute confidence in promises made. They rarely discuss a proposition and seldom evince opposition to the wishes of the agent or others in authority. Quiet and submissive, they can be moulded and handled with ease. There is almost as much difference in temperament and disposition between the Arapahoes and Cheyennes as between the phlegmatic German and the mercurial Frenchman. The Cheyennes as a race will survive the Arapahoes. The latter are fast disappearing, as shown by the last census. In ten or fifteen years, at the present rate of decrease, but a handful will be left. The causes are, contact with the vicious element of the white race, filth, and lack of sanitary precautions, and the further fact that *no adequate facilities have been provided for the care and cure of the sick and diseased.* The Cheyennes are barely holding their own in population, and it remains to be seen whether the partial influence of civilization, good and bad, will subject them to the same sad fate.

So far as reservation rights, annuities, and gratuities go, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes share alike without distinction.

FARMING AND OTHER GENERAL WORK AMONG INDIANS.

Were I to treat of this subject as it deserves, this report would be lengthened out to a hundred pages or more. For the zeal, energy, and alacrity with which Indians took to farming, I lay no claim to personal credit, but the great success is mainly due to the faithful and untiring work of such farmers as J. H. Seger, Lee Sleeper, E. M. Crotzer, J. Merchberger, the generous assistance of Rev. S. S. Haury, of Cantonment, and to the liberal aid in every respect afforded by the Department. It is but due to say that this great work was begun on an extensive and successful scale by my predecessor, D. B. Dyer. The ready and active response of the Indians to farm talk surpassed my most sanguine expectations; and could the "Indian haters," who vow that the Indians can't work, have witnessed the fence building, plowing, planting, sowing, and all manner of farm labor done by scores and hundreds of Indians in the reservation, they would hide their heads in shame as self-confirmed liars.

The Indians were encouraged to scatter out over their reservations and colonize on the best tracts of lands, open out farms, and all possible assistance would be given. They did so, and as a result there are—

Locality.	Number of Indian farms.	Acres cultivated.
Near agency	70	675
On North Canadian River	51	560
At or near Cantonment	81	260
On Washita River (sod)	26	75
On South Canadian River	19	100
On Salt Creek	8	50
King Fisher	10	60
Estimated, Upper Washita	10	50
Estimated, Deer Creek	3	18
Oklahoma	4	20
Total Indian farms	280	1,808

To this should be added three gardens of 40 acres each, fenced and cultivated by Indian scouts at Forts Reno, Elliott, and Supply; also four farms, cultivated by half-bloods, of 450 acres, making a total of 287 farms, of 2,838 acres, cultivated by persons of Indian blood. There are 700 acres cultivated by intermarried whites, and 200 acres by the schools, which make a grand total of 3,330 acres under actual cultivation, lacking only about 400 acres of being double the quantity cultivated last year.

The Indians plowed all their old ground and broke a considerable quantity of new ground, 811 acres being broken by aid of the Department. The patience and perseverance of many of these Indians in plowing with their skeleton-like ponies well merited all the assistance that was given them. Over 75 per cent. of the Indian farms were well cultivated, and no white man or half-blood can surpass some of these full-blood Indians in the quality and quantity of corn per acre. *The work has been done by Indians, not by white men and renters.* Notwithstanding the discouraging drought, many will have hundreds of bushels of corn to sell, and all enough to encourage them to renewed efforts next year. This farming has done more to break up chieftainship and individualize the Indians than all other measures combined.

Scores of Indian families have planted and tended their gardens, wells have been dug, corrals built, and 100 miles of wire fence constructed by their labor this year to inclose their farms and pastures. I estimate that they have put up over four hundred tons of hay for winter use. Some of them, under the energetic leadership of J. H. Seger,

learned how to drive oxen, cut and haul saw-logs, and do many other kinds of work, field and domestic, regarded as impossible for Indians. They cut all the wood for the agency and schools, and a number have applied for permission to cut for the military contractor. The foregoing is but an outline of what Indians have done in farming and other work, and I quit this agreeable subject with the remark that in taking off the *old* and putting on the *new* the Indian needs increased assistance and encouragement.

If those hard-working philanthropists who are so fond of quoting the command, "If no man work, neither shall he eat," would only insist with equal vigor, "If a man *does* work he *must* eat," there would not be the constant dread to the Indian that as soon as he begins to merge from idleness and barbarism the assistance is to be withdrawn, and 'twere better for him to make no effort to become civilized. The discrimination should be on the side of industry and obedience, and not have the appearance of tribute to idleness and lawlessness. The aid need not be the same in kind, but the good, the industrious, the progressive Indian deserves and requires the larger share of the gratuities bestowed.

TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES.

Last year the Indians transported from Caldwell to agency (110 miles) about 60 per cent. of their supplies, 1,116,000 pounds, earning \$11,660. Within the last three weeks 60 Indian wagons have hauled about 180,000 pounds, and 50 Indian wagons are now on the road. They cannot well handle the bulky freight, but I believe they will transport 75 per cent. of their supplies and goods this year. Thus far this year they have not lost or damaged a pound of freight.

HOUSE BUILDING.

Two large frame houses, six rooms each, have been built for Arapaho chiefs, Powder Face and Left Hand, and 14 Indian families are living in houses at Cantonment. Three small frame houses, with canvas roofs, have been built near agency. Two log houses have been completed at Seger Colony and a dozen begun. One large log house has been completed by Sitting Bull, Arapaho, and 15 begun by Indians along the North Canadian River. The cost to the Government has thus far been trifling, the Indians doing all they can. One hundred Indian houses could be constructed if adequate assistance were furnished, which thus far has not been obtained. The Indians, or many of them, are in the mood for house-building; they will do all in their power. Why not help them now? In two years, with reasonable help, two-thirds of these Indians will discard their tepees and be settled in houses of their own.

MISSION WORK.

It would seem, in a Christian land, where millions are spent in the building of fine churches for the worship of those who have souls to save, that this work would be carried on with zeal, energy, and liberality by the many workers who profess to devote their lives to the conversion of mankind; but there is scarcely a heathen land so utterly neglected in this respect as are these Indians. The only work of this kind done here is by the Mennonite Church. More earnest, self-sacrificing and practical workers cannot be found in the cause of Christianity and civilization. Attention is invited to the appended reports of the Revs. Haury and Voth. I must note that David Pendleton, full-blood Cheyenne, is a deacon of the Episcopal Church. He does good and faithful work to the utmost of his ability. This church has no other representative on this reservation so engaged.

MILITARY CO-OPERATION.

While many maintain that a considerable military force should be stationed here to overcome the Indian, and hold in check any tendency to lawlessness—and there is some truth in the claim—the principal object to be attained is to *protect these Indians* against the encroachment of white thieves and trespassers, who are, all things considered, worse than the meanest Indian. The military are, after all that has been said, among the *truest* of friends of the Indian. The Indian respects the power that can punish him for evil doing, but he looks to this power above all others to protect him in the few rights he has left. What would be the effect if the police power were abolished in any town or community having the same number of population as now on this reservation? Such community would soon have to protect itself by vigilance committees. In very many duties I have relied upon the strong arm of the military. I have had the most cordial and hearty co-operation. I have not delayed until misdemeanors had grown into grave disorders, but on the contrary any incipient tending

to wrong has been nipped in the bud. In the investigation of cases of importance the commanding officer at Fort Reno has been invited to be present, and thus know fully just what the situation was that might possibly invoke the aid of troops, either for or against Indians. The co-operation has been perfect, and there has not been the slightest interference in any of my duties as agent. The result has been, and is now, complete accord and perfect harmony, without which not much progress could have been made. To General J. F. Potter, as true a friend as these Indians ever had, to Col. E. V. Sumner, commanding Fort Reno, who has extended to me at all times with energy and dispatch such valuable assistance, and the commanding officers of Forts Supply and Elliott, I shall ever feel grateful for what they have done in protecting these Indians; in recovering their stock; expelling trespassers, and in repressing disorders from whatever source. To quiet the nerves of those who deprecate the military rule of Indians, I will go on record as *personally* opposed to the detaching of an Army officer to perform the duties of Indian agent. I do not know of but one Army officer in the last 15 years who ever applied for the position of Indian agent, and he was thankful that he was not detailed. Under existing conditions, to discard the military from the position to protect the Indian in his rights, and to punish him for his crimes, I enter a most emphatic *negative*.

MISDEMEANORS, DISORDERS, CRIMES, ARRESTS, AND PUNISHMENTS.

That this region is outside the practical enforcement of the law has been so repeatedly represented that nothing more need be said on that subject than to state that where there should be the highest example of law, criminal and civil, to permeate and elevate this people, the Indian Territory is a black spot on the map of the United States—an asylum for absconding debtors, thieves, gamblers, outlaws, murderers; in fact, the scum of the worst element found on the frontier. A debt can not be collected by any known process, and notwithstanding the law passed by Congress over a year ago making all, both white and Indian, amenable to punishment for crime, the facilities for enforcing this law are confined to the appointment of one United States deputy marshal. My appeal of six months for the appointment of a United States commissioner still "hangs fire." If there were half the crime and disorder among these Indians as among the same number of whites in any border State, something would have to be done.

Some complaints have been made by cattlemen in the Cherokee Strip that some Indians from Cantonment and vicinity have depredated on their cattle. Some of these complaints are doubtless well founded, while others were found to be exaggerated. I do not think that fifty head of cattle have been killed, and the depredators are evidently few in number. None of the complainants have been able to identify the perpetrators, and but few seem disposed to appear at the agency and make good their accusations.

I am satisfied that a number of the agency stock cattle were killed by the Indians last winter, owing perhaps to their alleged meat hunger brought on by the shrinkage of beef, and the cutting down the beef to half issue, occasioned by the substitution of bacon on the recommendation of my predecessor.

Last year about forty lodges of Cheyennes camped on the cattle trail crossing the reservation about midway, to beg and demand the accustomed tribute of beef from passing herds. The complaints came pouring in from the cattlemen, and the Department acted on my prior request to have troops stationed at the trail crossing of the Washita River and at Cantonment. I requested the cattlemen to appear at the agency to identify and testify against the accused parties who promptly reported to my office, but they did not come. With the aid of the police, scouts, and troops, this disorder was speedily stopped. The cattlemen of years ago submitted to this tribute to insure safe transit and free grazing for their herds, and there is correspondence on file in this office showing that cattlemen offered to pay money to satisfy the roving Indians for the privilege. Who is to establish trails across this country—the cattlemen or the Department?

Last fall at time of removal of cattle, Hunter and Ewans complained that Indians had stampeded a large herd at Cantonment. The Indians were arrested and brought here by the military, and the matter investigated. There being no positive evidence inculcating them, and relying upon the statement of facts made by Captain Crandal, Twenty-fourth Infantry, who was present at Cantonment, the case was dismissed.

Last May the Indian police and scouts arrested six Arapahoes for killing three head of cattle belonging to Mumford Johnson, a civilized Chickasaw Indian. They were kept in confinement five days and paid \$60 in cash for reparation. Two Cheyennes were arrested and confined for petty larceny. One "head man" and one leading "dog soldier" were arrested and confined for insubordination and insolence. These are the only cases of importance against these Indians. There have been no hunting nor horse-stealing parties off the reservation this year.

I come now to the cases against the *civilized* race. Last fall and winter and last spring these Indians have had stolen from them beyond recovery not less than 150 head of ponies. In July, 1885, Little Robe's son was murdered near Fort Supply by white men. About one month ago an Indian woman was outraged and murdered by a colored soldier near Fort Reno. White men have sought to introduce beer and whisky among these people, but they have not been good customers. One case was prosecuted, the evidence seemed clear here, but the case was dismissed at Wichita. Thirteen head of agency beef and stock cattle were found in the unlawful possession of one J. M. Butler, military beef contractor, and herder, Samuel Mathews, being driven off the reservation and into the Cherokee Strip. The parties were arrested and are now out under bond. In the face of these facts I ask the lovers of justice and right on which side is the burden of wrong-doing, the Indians or the white race? Not the latter certainly as a *race*, but that element that is a scourge to all decent communities. These drunken, gambling, thieving, dishonorable men are the ones that precipitate Indian wars and rob the Indians of their lands and rights.

AGENCY BEEF AND STOCK CATTLE.

The receiving of nearly 1,600 head of beef cattle to hold for issues through the winter and spring was a decided relief to the contractor, a tremendous burden to the agent, and gross injustice to the Indian. In the face of sweeping fires, followed by driving storms, the herders by hard work and constant vigilance pulled through with a loss of only 84 head.

The holding of an agency stock herd is one of the most extravagant measures that ever entered the brain of any one connected with Government affairs. It is in keeping with the exploded theory of "agency farms," where every bushel of corn costs three times the market price. The Government might as well go into the business of raising horses and mules as to attempt to raise beef for Indians. Government cattle are common property, and the consciences of many white men in this country calls for no strained elasticity to burn a brand or steal a calf. The loss during last winter was fully 25 per cent. The stock herded by direction of the Department, I am glad to say, has been issued to the deserving Indians, and to those who next spring can show that they still have them on hand properly cared for I would recommend a further purchase and issue to put stock-raising by Indians on a sure and profitable basis.

INDIAN POLICE AND SCOUTS.

The police force has proven reliable and efficient. The various members perform their duties with almost the same regularity of detail as soldiers. They are generally respected by the tribe, and their authority has not been questioned. They receive small pay in comparison with Indian scouts in the military service, while the police perform quite as much service.

The enlistment of Indian scouts, 120 in number, by the military authorities was a wise step. They render good service because disciplined, and instead of being termed "dog soldiers" for the tribes they are soldiers of the Government. They are stationed at Forts Reno, Supply, and Elliott, forty at each.

COURTS FOR INDIAN OFFENSES.

This court has never been in operation here, and being here temporarily, I preferred to hold the reins in my own hands, to hear and settle cases myself until I could determine that the organization of such a court would be practicable and efficacious. It would have taken more time for me to instruct the court and bother with the decisions than to hear and determine in the first instance. Does the general regulation or law to preserve peace and order vest the agent or such a court with unlimited power as to fines and punishment? Does not the law of Congress, passed over a year ago, contemplate legal rather than arbitrary punishment by such a court? If this Indian court can fine, would it not follow that it can seize and sell property to make good the fine? Should the agent in arresting an Indian for plurality of wives, medicine making, and the like meet with resistance, and to accomplish the arrest have to kill the accused party, is there any law that would leave him free from prosecution? There are laws that fully cover an agent in repressing all disorders, but unlimited punishment for offenses made so by regulations might involve an agent in serious complications.

INTERMARRIED WHITES.

There are not now over twenty such in this reservation. The wise regulations of the Department requiring all white men to legally marry their Indian wives has borne good fruit. With but few exceptions all have complied and others have promised to so do. Failure in this respect, except for legal impediment, should cause the removal of the white man from the reservation.

AGENTS' DUTIES.

During my incumbency there has been neither rest nor recreation. From 7 a. m. to 10 and 11 p. m., including Sundays, the duties and work have accumulated; the office work, far beyond the utmost capacity of the competent and efficient clerical force, has drawn heavily on much of the time that should have been spent outside; the many details pertaining to the traders' establishments have to be attended to, the rounding up and expulsion of unauthorized whites take time—in fact hundreds of petty annoyances are enough, in my opinion, to make an Indian agent's position the most undesirable office under the Government. I have disbursed \$62,075.72 in one year, supervised the schools and the transportation of supplies from Caldwell, issued two years' annuities to 900 families, made purchases remote from agency, and traveled over the reservation to nearly all points where Indians were farming. Three hundred and eighty-five letters have been received from the Department and 1,000 from other sources. My letter-book shows a record of 3,716 pages of written matter on official business—all this in one year. I mention these matters in no spirit of ostentation, but simply to show the demands upon an agent at an agency like this.

CONCLUSION.

With this report I am about to terminate my duties here. Called to perform them without personal desire, I have endeavored to meet the requirements with whatever of ability and energy I possessed. I have tried to be faithful to the trust imposed upon me; have done the best I could for these Indians, and have endeavored to comply with the orders of the Department. If I have done anything towards the solution of the great problem I am gratified, and I lay down the burden with the consciousness of having tried hard to discharge the duties.

Thanking the Department for its liberal support, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. LEE.

Captain Ninth Infantry, Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY,
Darlington, Indian Territory, September 1, 1886.

DEAR SIR: You have requested me to submit to you an annual report of my work, and experience and observations in the work among the Indians. I most gladly comply with your request and herewith submit to you a brief statement.

In looking over the past year's work, I notice a marked change for the better in the condition of these Indians, and that they have taken great strides towards civilization. I claim that these assertions are not simply "empty phrases," but that they can be substantiated by facts, a few of which you will find pointed out in the following lines:

The school of which I have charge is a boarding school. It accommodates 50 children, and was well filled during the year, the average attendance being 47 or 48 almost the whole year. Most of the children seem to enjoy going to school. Whilst we had a great many "runaways" a few years ago, this year we had but very few cases. We allow the children to speak their language only in their plays, and in their sleeping rooms. The enforcement of this rule was not without difficulty in the beginning, but it has been so far overcome that very little trouble was experienced this year. We find that the children learn the English language much quicker if they are compelled to use it in their daily conversations as well as in their recitations. I have many Indian children who read well, spell correctly, and write fluently, but are unwilling, because of embarrassment, to answer when being addressed or questioned. In our school all the common branches of the English language are taught.

For religious instruction we use Foster's Gospel Story, which is an excellent little text-book for that purpose. We have also a class in Bible reading, and the promptness with which the children raise their hands and answer when being catechized, and the questions that they occasionally put, are proofs of the fact that the children are interested in, and begin to understand the sacred story of the Gospel. On Saturday evenings I have prayer meeting with the larger children, where the children themselves offer free prayers in the English language. Most of the children are between 12 and 15 years of age.

In our Sunday school I have a class for the camp Indians who come in from the surrounding camps every Sunday. I speak to them through an interpreter—a young man who has returned from Carlisle.

Realizing, however, that *religious* instruction, though it is the most important of all training the Indian may get, and *school* education, however good and necessary, will never *alone* solve the Indian problem, we lay great stress on teaching the children to "work with their own hands." The girls learn housekeeping, learn to sew, mend, knit, &c. The boys learn to farm, garden, take care of stock, &c. We have about 100 acres of land connected with the school, and raised nearly 1,000 bushels of corn last year, all of which was cultivated and husked by our boys, under the supervision of our industrial teacher, and we had only one boy over fifteen years of age. The boys help to feed the cows, carry water, and its a pleasure to see them handle the two-man cross-cut saw, split wood, hoe, &c.

It is often said that the Indians dislike or are ashamed to work. That is true, but I unhesitatingly assert that the Indian can be taught to *like* the work if the one who teaches him works *with* him. It is one thing to *oversee* an Indian at work, and another thing to *lead* him into the work. Almost anyone can do the first, very few will do the latter. I think just as much pains should be taken to secure competent *industrial* teachers as in the selection of efficient *school* teachers. An industrial teacher can do more harm than an incapable school teacher. Have very little doubt that a final solution of the "Indian problem" would be hastened very much if the Government would furnish the Indian agents competent, faithful industrial teachers, with the same liberality with which it has supplied the Indians with school facilities.

Driving this spring through parts of the reservation where I had not been for some time, I was surprised to notice the great progress the Indians had made during the past year. Where I had been used to see only prairie with here and there an Indian camp, the inhabitants of which were spending their days in idleness and sin and vices of all kind, I found fences, farms, wells, and working Indians, I could not help but infer that you had been fortunate in procuring for these Indians a good industrial teacher. Much, very much, is gained if the Indian *settles down* and builds houses, for which purpose the Government should appropriate more money. If the Indians begin to abandon their nomadic life once, and make for themselves houses, as they are doing on the little farms and colonies where you have been so successful in locating so many, the final object for which we are so earnestly laboring will be sooner obtained. We earnestly wish that you could have remained to carry out the work so successfully begun, and so full of grand promises for the future.

"Antelope," whom you have placed in our special care, although he is lame, is doing well. He planted his corn, his vegetables, and melons, dug a well, helped to build his house, and is now hauling his hay and building a shed for his cows. Money, I think, could not buy his farm. He does what I tell him, and says he is determined to walk the "white man's road." He had two ponies and one mule, but one pony died and the other was stolen from him. To buy another animal he is too poor, and I have been letting him use one of our ponies. I sometimes think how much practical good could be done if a little of that money so lavishly appropriated for Indian schools in the States were put into the hands of the agents.

A great drawback to these Indians has been their "medicine making." It caused them to neglect their fields, and created much disturbance in the schools. I considered it a great step toward the better when you succeeded in inducing them to postpone their medicine until their crops did not require their constant care. But, still more, the decline of this superstitious custom, as evidenced by the attendance of only from twelve to twenty young men, whereas heretofore the attendance has been from seventy-five to one hundred; and by the further fact that "Little Raven," the greatest "medicine" chief of the Arapahoes, without whom no "medicine" dance could be had until now, left the recent "medicine making," came to the agency to transact some business, and remained over all night and slept as unconcernedly as if no "medicine" was in progress, and who but a few years ago no business with the white man could have deterred him from doing his supposed duty at the "medicine lodge." It is beyond doubt that the influence of the schools, the continued private instructions and urgent appeals of the various workers among these people, the word of God, which though, perhaps, as yet sporadically, begins to strike root in the heart of some, begins to undermine the old condition of things, and, like the leaven in the meal, by its changing, regenerating process, to bring about something new.

I have several times visited the larger Indian camps, called the people together, and preached to them, through an interpreter, God's word. They come willingly, and invite me to come again. Their superstitious funeral ceremonies are being observed less every year. When we had the last funeral in our school, none was observed by the Indians; they did not even cut their hair, which is a sign of mourning. The men begin to take the work from the shoulders of the women. During the snow storms of last winter it was not an unfrequent occurrence that the men came and got the water, which we had not seen them do before. When they are sick they begin to seek more the aid, comfort, and assistance of their white friends—in short, a new day begins to dawn on this people. It may not be a long day for the Arapahoes, among whom the "Angel of Death" has had such a harvest—one-thirteenth of the

whole tribe. But may they begin to see yet that they too are God's "offspring," and destined to be jewels in His kingdom. May they seek and find rest in Him alone, who can give peace and rest to the weary. Jesus of Nazareth, who is the founder of, centrum, and preserver of that religion which during the past centuries has been triumphant over so many countries—may it here, too, come to pass that "at evening tide it shall be light."

Thanking you for all the kindness shown and help rendered us,

I am, very respectfully, yours,

H. R. VOTH,
Missionary.

Capt. J. M. LEE, *Ninth Infantry, Acting Agent.*

CANTONMENT, INDIAN TERRITORY, *September 3, 1886.*

DEAR SIR: It is with grateful pleasure I comply with your request to make a brief report of the missionary work done by the Mennonite Church among the Indians under your charge.

I need not repeat that as Christian missionaries, the first and highest end we have in view is to impart the truth of the Christian religion to these benighted people, both by word and example. To this end we have, as heretofore, at both stations (Darlington and Cantonment), held regular meetings for camp Indians, and Sabbath schools for our school children Sabbath after Sabbath during the whole year. The attendance was good and regular. To impart the knowledge of the Christian religion is also the most important factor in the school-room daily. To the influence of the Gospel, brought to bear upon these people, must we mainly look for those converting agencies which, under the blessing of the God of love, are destined to change the heathen Indians and evolve them into civilized and Christian men and women.

The instruction of the common branches in the English language has by no means been neglected. I do not believe that by burdening the narrow minds of their children with higher branches in education the present generation of our Indians will derive much benefit. Let them be taught how to read, to write, to speak the English language, and practically to understand the first principles in arithmetic, and there will be accomplished a great deal more in helping to solve the Indian problem than by overloading the minds of these children with higher branches.

In civilizing these Indians it is of great importance that the rising generation learn to work. Where shall these children learn this, if not in the school. We thus devote in our mission schools more time to industrial training than to study in the school-room. The boys learn to do any kind of work which may be required on a farm; and the girls are taught to cook, to make bread, and to keep house, to cut and to sew their own clothes, to knit, and to mend, to wash, to iron, and to make butter. We have met with gratifying success in these our efforts, and the influence this has upon the parents of those children is good and marked.

The attendance of our schools was regular, and a steady increase in the number of scholars is recorded, whilst but a few cases of runaways have occurred. The school at Darlington closed with an attendance of 47, and this with 74 children.

At the Mennonite college at Halstead, Kans., we have 23 Indian children with the object in view to educate teachers from among their own number, who will have much greater advantages in trying to elevate their people than any white teacher might have.

In my plan of locating and colonizing these Indians I have been greatly encouraged during the past year. There are now 19 families living in houses. With the exception of but a few they all endeavor to live up to the regulations of the colony, as to respect the matrimonial bond; to keep holy the Sabbath day; to try to work and care for their families; not to have any of their dances, nor to permit any gambling in their houses or about their premises. I know these people are not Christianized, nor are they civilized, but this is an important step forward in the right direction with them.

In connection with this I would respectfully call attention to the fact that, whilst white men are prohibited to gamble with Indians, Indian traders are allowed to sell them playing-cards. It would be well if any and all sale of playing-cards to Indians as well as gambling of Indians with each other could be forbidden. It is but a few days since Little Raven, the head chief of the Arapahoes, came to me complaining that his young men would not heed his advice not to gamble with Cheyennes in a neighboring camp, and he remarked, very truly, that gambling went hand in hand with drinking whisky, asking me to do all in my power to have it stopped.

The health of the children in school and of the Indians in camp has not been as good as in the previous year in this vicinity. Nearly all die with consumption, principally caused by syphilitic disease. These diseases the Indians have undoubtedly, in their

first instances, contracted from the whites. * Little Raven claims that when he was a young man syphilis was to them an unknown disease, and that white men brought it among them. Unless there are strenuous efforts made to check this terrible pest and to prevent its exciting causes, physical degradation and entire extermination of these people will follow very rapidly. This poor, benighted race deserves the sympathy of every friend of humanity, and our great Government ought to do all in its power to repay, and assist all who make efforts to repay, in part at least, some of the numerous wrongs inflicted upon the living Indian and his ancestors, children of the original owners of our fair land.

There have been employed at both missions fifteen teachers and other workers of both sexes. The expenditures, which were made by the church, are about \$5,821.17. What was realized from our mission farms, from cattle, hogs, and chickens, and which was consumed by the schools, amounts to more than \$3,000.

It is with heartfelt regret that I learn your request to be relieved has been granted by the Department so soon. I am pleased sincerely to acknowledge that your policy and just and honest dealings with these Indians has wrought a remarkably rapid change in them for the better.

Thanking you for your hearty support of our mission work in the interest of these Indians, I am, very truly, yours,

S. S. HAURY,
Superintendent Mennonite Mission.

Capt. J. M. LEE,
Agent Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Indian Territory.

KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY,
Anadarko, Ind. T., August 26, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report, together with statistics, as required in your circular letter dated July 1, 1886.

Since assuming charge of this agency, September 1, 1885, I have visited all portions of this reserve, and have seen nearly all the heads of families in their own homes upon both reservations, therefore we will be able to report accurately what has come under my immediate personal observation.

The Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservations contain 2,968,893 acres of land, and the whole number of Indians occupying this territory is 3,088. The Wichita Reservation contains 743,710 acres, and upon this body of land are 994 people, consisting of the tribes allied with the Wichitas, none of whom are fed by the Government but the latter, some 187 in number, therefore the census may not be altogether correct, but within a very few of it.

THE COMANCHES.

The Comanches number 707 males, 885 females, a total of 1,592, and from being the most cunning, bloodthirsty, and warlike of all the plains Indians, have become the most tractable, and are making greater strides toward civilization than any tribe of blanket Indians within my knowledge. Their greatest superiority over the other Indians under my charge is that they are obedient, truthful, and honest, and the unquestionable chastity of their women. There has been but one case of stealing among this tribe, brought to my notice, and the offender was promptly arrested by the Indians themselves, tried, convicted, and fined in my presence, two cows for the one stolen. This people feel and know their superiority to the Kiowas and Apaches, with whom they are allied, and treat them upon all occasions with the utmost contempt, and will have no intercourse with them.

This antipathy extends to the children in the schools, where the few Comanche children I can induce to attend the school keep separate and in a group to themselves. The Comanches are far behind the other Indians in so far as sending their children to school. The principal men refuse to send their own children, alleging as a reason, that they will not allow their boys and girls, especially the latter, to associate with the Kiowa and Apache children, and only the orphans or those belonging to the poorer members of the tribe attend. Should they be allowed a separate school for their children alone, it could be maintained at an average of over 100.

Of this tribe only 27 families live in houses, the rest in tents. They have cultivated 48 farms this year, aggregating 840 acres. They own 3,800 head of horses, 3,087 head of cattle, 350 hogs, and 1,500 poultry. They have constructed 9 dwelling houses for themselves during the year, some of them very comfortable and substantial. They have also constructed 1,516 rods of fence. They naturally understand looking after cattle and horses as it is done in the Western country, and their herds are on the increase. This tribe have had no dances during the year.

THE KIWAS.

There are 556 males, 608 females, a total of 1,164, of which 350 are of scholastic age in this tribe, and the one redeeming trait that can be accredited to them is that they send more children to school in proportion to their number than any of the tribes under my care. About one-third of them have been and are making rapid progress toward civilization, but as a whole they, beg, lie, and steal, and their women are depraved.

A large portion of this tribe are under the control of one chief—Sun-Boy—whose influence has been very detrimental to their interests, and tending toward viciousness and insubordination, he, Sun Boy, going so far as to forbid and prohibit those who wished to work from taking and using the agricultural implements furnished by the Government, and by threats to cut their fences, burn their rails, and destroy crops many who would have opened farms and gone to work for themselves did not from fear of this chief. His reason for not wishing them to open farms was that it was a scheme upon the part of the Government to get them to raise corn and then cut off their rations—a good argument from an Indian standpoint. But a firm and decided stand, coupled with an intimation that he would be removed from the reservation for an indefinite time, had the effect of bringing him to terms, and he has since made no open opposition to the advancement of his people.

There are nine families of this tribe living in houses; the rest in tents. They have cultivated 450 acres of land this year, and have 535 acres under fence. They have constructed 1,153 rods of fence (wire and rail). Their crops will be very short on account of the drought. They own 2,550 horses, 525 head of cattle (250 of the latter recently issued to them by the Government), and about 1,000 domestic fowls.

APACHES.

This tribe numbers 332 (male and female equal), with 107 of scholastic age, and they have shown a greater disposition to go to work and open farms than any other tribe upon this reservation. They have split more rails, built more fence than any of the others notwithstanding they number less. They are credited with having built 1,535 rods of fence, splitting the rails themselves, but have only 135 acres in cultivation this year. By those who have lived among these Indians for a number of years, the manner in which they have gone to work is pronounced remarkable, as all but a very few of the able-bodied men among them have taken steps toward establishing farms, and but for the dry season would have made a fine showing. They do not keep their children at school at all well. They have 650 head of horses, 75 head of cattle, 10 hogs, and about 50 domestic fowls. Morally they are about the same as the Kiowas.

THE WICHITAS.

These people comprise the Wacoos, Towaconies, and Keechis, all of whom speak the same language, have the same habits and customs, and have intermarried until they have become one and the same people. They number, all told, about 480, and have 83 children within the scholastic age.

These Indians are farther advanced toward civilization than any others upon these reservations. They have a church building of their own, and with hardly an exception are fair farmers, and I have seldom seen better cultivated farms in any country, and they do not (like the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches) depend upon their squaws to do most of the work. Only nine of this tribe are without small farms, and these own more or less live stock. They have 745 acres in cultivation, 588 head of cattle, 381 horses, 400 hogs, and 1,000 domestic fowls. These people are obedient, and with the exception of the manner in which they treat their women, which is frequently cruel and unjust, they are well advanced upon the road to civilization.

And here I would respectfully recommend that the whole of these people be no longer fed by the Government than the end of this fiscal year, but whatever can be spared in lieu of rations, be put into female cattle for them, as with a small increase of live stock, they will be thoroughly independent.

CADDOS AND DELAWARES.

The number of these people is about 521 Caddoes and 41 Delawares, with 125 of scholastic age. They have 924 acres in cultivation, 1,216 head of cattle, 631 horses, 518 hogs, and a large number of domestic fowls.

These Indians are said to have retrograded within the past fifteen or twenty years, or at least have made no progress beyond self-support or independence. This may be true, but it is not altogether their fault. Years ago it was thought by some of my predecessors that it would be a good idea, in order to more readily civilize the wild

Indians fresh from the plains and war-path, to settle them among the Delawares and Caddoes, who at that time had farms and improvements all along the Washita Valley, that they might learn from the example of their more civilized brethren. The result was that the Kiowas and Apaches who were placed with the Caddoes and Delawares stole and ate their fat ponies and cattle to such an extent that they had to abandon their farms and move what was left of their live stock to the upper part of their reserve and commence new as far from their blanket brothers as possible.

The one great trouble with this people is they have no title to their lands further than an executive order placing them within the country they now occupy, and whenever this subject is debated in Congress these people become excited in anticipation of losing their lands, and I am convinced that if their titles were confirmed by law they would go to work with greater energy and will. However, they all want their fields enlarged, and by giving them seed-wheat this fall they will be in good condition for the future, should the season be favorable, though I have been unable to have the land broken that I expected on account of the drought.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

I have heretofore called the attention of the Department to the dilapidated condition of the Government buildings at this agency. There are none in anything like a decent state of repair with the exception of the agent's dwelling and the Wichita school building, both of which have been recently built. The Kiowa and Apache school building is sadly in need of repair, which will be absolutely necessary before winter in order to insure the comfort of the pupils and employes. The blacksmith and carpenter shops are simply in ruins, and will be untenable during the winter. They are sheds with rotten roofs, and an old wagon sheet is used to protect the bellows and forge during wet weather. These shops are situated nearly one mile from the agency, with a river between which cannot be crossed during high water, though there is a bridge, but, like the buildings, in ruins and unsafe to cross. With good shops conveniently located, both blacksmith and carpenter could do double the amount of work that they now accomplish, and it would be done under my immediate supervision, which, under present circumstances, is quite impossible. There should be constructed immediately quarters for employes, blacksmith and carpenter shops—all in the vicinity of the commissary office—grist and saw mills.

When I came to this agency the fences without exception were out of repair. We have fenced in 80 acres and put all old fence in serviceable condition. I have had erected a good, substantial saw and grist mill during the year, though the latter is not complete, and a suitable and conveniently arranged office is nearly finished.

The Wichita school building, though recently built, is a frail structure and a fraud upon the Government, and would be unsafe in any severe wind-storm, such as is liable to occur in this section at any time. It is also inadequate to the needs of the pupils, as it was built to accommodate but 70 scholars, whereas over 100 were obtained, with a little exertion, and made only passably comfortable by moving an old building to the school, and arranging sleeping quarters for some 20 boys that formerly slept in the halls and dining-room. With an enlargement of this building, as recommended in a former communication, an average attendance of 125 can easily be maintained.

EDUCATIONAL.

Since the first two months of my administration up to the end of the scholastic year there was an increase of attendance at the schools of about 50 per cent. I have lost no opportunity, when visiting among the Indians, to impress upon them the importance of education, though I have made that secondary to farming, in so far as the older ones are concerned, and since the return of the Carlisle students and others who have been at school in the East and can speak and write the English language fluently, make calculations with figures, "the same as the white man," there is a more general desire manifested among the chiefs men to send their children to school, and with facilities as recommended, I can put 400 children into the agency boarding schools during the whole scholastic year. The age of 16 is too high, in so far as the girls are concerned, as at that age most of them are married and have children of their own.

I would recommend that where the children are sent to eastern schools they should be selected from those of as tender age as possible, or before they have formed the habits and customs of camp life to such an extent that they can never be obliterated.

AGRICULTURE.

The Indians of every tribe on these two reservations have done more actual work in their fields, with their own hands, split more rails, constructed more fence, during

the year, than in the past four years all put together. I not only know this from observation, but from reliable white residents who have lived here for years.

There are 230 farms to look after, and a like number of Indian farmers to instruct, and these scattered over an area of country nearly 100 miles square, and I have had during the year but two men to do this work, both energetic fellows, and after trying it in person I find it would take sixty days to visit the farms on these reserves and spend thirty minutes with each man. But to instruct an Indian in plowing and planting, and especially one who never put on a set of harness and does not know which end of a plow to hitch his team (and few of the blanket Indians have any idea how to make a plow run shallow or deep), takes more than a casual visit and *good advice*, but an instructor must spend days with each one, get between the plow handles himself and show them how, in fact, the same as a boy of ten years of age would be given his first lesson in the field. There should be upon these reservations, for the next two years at the very least, six farmers to teach these Indian farmers how to work. It is not that a majority of them do not want to work, but that they have never had any one to show them how, and in fact have been totally neglected in this respect. I do not recognize the necessity of sending additional farmers at \$75 per month when industrious plow-boys, of good moral character, can be obtained for \$50 per month, who are perfectly competent to render the class of instruction they stand most in need of.

STOCK-RAISING.

The Indians upon the two reservations own 8,017 head of horses, 4,896 head of cattle, which is nearly an average of two horses and over one head of cattle to every man, woman, and child. This property is not owned or controlled by the chiefs and men exclusively, but a large proportion of the squaws have brands of their own, as well as quite a number of the children. Their rights are respected by the men and their property is as secure from interception as that of any of the others. This live stock, especially the cattle, are females, and this is one branch of industry with which the Indian is naturally familiar, and in which they can be taught very little by the whites. They take very good care of their herds and rarely wish to sell a female, and when hungry will never eat one of their own, but one of their neighbors. Taking the above amount of stock now in the possession of these Indians as a beginning, or the portion belonging to the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, then take the \$56,000 per annum now received from the stockmen for grazing on their lands, and invest the same in yearling female cattle, and in a few years their whole reserve would be covered with their own cattle and they would be the wealthiest Indians on the continent, if not people, in proportion to their numbers.

GAMBLING AND OTHER CRIMES.

Gambling is the besetting sin of these people, though decidedly on the decrease. When I arrived at the agency a large portion of the Indians were encamped in the vicinity, and it was a daily occurrence to see them crowded around the traders' stores, on the porches and in the doorways, so that ingress and egress was difficult, on account of the monte games. They also had booths and shades erected elsewhere for the same purpose, and the games ran day and night, men, women, and children, two and three hundred at a time, engaged. Some of the Indian police were among the most expert. This I put a stop to promptly, and by constant lecturing and threats have succeeded in stopping public gaming. They still play in secret, but I have seen none for the past six months, and the farmers who are constantly among them report but little camp gambling.

During last winter there was some stealing done by the Kiowas and Apaches, principally from the Caddoes and Comanches, and consisting of fat ponies and cattle, which were eaten. This was, however, during the latter part of the winter, when the issue cattle were so poor that they furnished no meat. Since the grass came and we have good beef there has been no complaint. In all cases where the thieves could be found I have made them make restitution upon the basis of two for one stolen.

The Indians are but little addicted to drunkenness. The few cases that have come under my observation were from whisky obtained from soldiers at Fort Sill. The Comanches and a few of the Kiowas secure the tops of a kind of cactus that comes from Mexico, which they eat, and it produces the same effect as opium, frequently putting them to sleep for twenty-four hours at a time. I shall forward to you some specimens, that the same may be analyzed, and as the habit of using it seems to be growing among them, and is evidently injurious, I would respectfully suggest that the same be made contraband. The Comanches call it *wo-co-wist*. The Apaches ho-as or ho-se.

Polygamy is growing into disfavor. The women are becoming more independent, and now come to the agent to make complaint of their wrongs. I make it a rule whenever there is a dispute over a woman to leave the decision or choice to her.

INDIAN POLICE.

The police force is gradually becoming more efficient. They have worked hard this summer in removing trespassing cattle (some 10,000 head), besides making a large number of arrests. They have followed and recovered 130 stolen horses from Texas and the Chickasaw country. I think the pay of these men should be double what it is at present, \$8 per month.

DEPREDATING UPON WHITES.

The Indians under my charge have committed no depredations upon white neighbors that have come to my knowledge.

DEPREDACTION OF WHITES UPON INDIANS.

Since my assuming charge of this agency the records of this office show over 200 head of horses and 30 head of cattle stolen from the Indians, of which one-half of the horses have been recovered, and from data left by my predecessor I find that within the last five years they have lost over 700 horses. Of cattle there is no record, but along the Chickasaw line a regular organized system of stealing and blotching brands has been in practice for years past, and cattle were driven off at the general round-ups annually. This year on all portions of the reservations I prohibited the moving of any cattle until thoroughly inspected and Indian cattle cut out.

My experience in punishing these thieves is not very encouraging. One lot of 4 pleaded guilty to theft of 17 head of Indian horses, and were sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000. At the expiration of the 30 days they took the paupers' oath and were released, and are probably stealing again for a living. I would respectfully suggest that the attention of Congress be brought to this subject, and provisions made for adequate punishment for this class of criminals from the Territory, or that the border States statutes provided in such cases may apply. This reservation is so situated, having the Pan Handle of Texas on the west, the country known as Greer County, "No man's land," on the southwest, and the Chickasaw Nation on the east, that it is accessible from three sides, and especially so from Greer County and the Chickasaw country, both of which are infested with a large number of the worst class of criminals in the West. There are now under indictment for depredations against Indians, and either in jail or under bond for appearance, 14 white men. During the month of June, 1886, Big Bow, a Kiowa chief, lost some 75 head of horses, stolen by white men. He followed them into the Texas Pan Handle, killed one of the thieves, caused the arrest of another, who is in jail, and recovered his horses. I took Big Bow to Wheeler County, where he was exonerated for killing the thief. There have also been 10 white men indicted for driving and holding cattle upon the reservation for grazing purposes, whose cases are now pending before the United States court in Texas.

DANCING.

There have been none of the annual dances this year. A few of the Pawnees came to visit the Wichitas and danced, but I have written their agent and shall not allow the Wichitas to return their visit as has been customary, nor are the Pawnees likely to return in the future.

MISSIONARY WORK.

I am sorry to state that there has been no missionary work done among these people since I came and for some time previous. I trust that this may attract the attention of some of the Christian denominations to our wants and needs in this respect, and that one or more missionaries be sent us.

MEDICAL.

The present agency physician, Dr. W. W. Graves, has every essential qualification for success in his line among the Indians and thoroughly ingratiates himself in their confidence. They take his medicine and follow instructions much better than heretofore, and I beg leave to call special attention to the recommendations in his report.

POPULATION.

You will observe from the following table that there has been a small increase among the Comanches and Apaches, while the Kiowas have either slightly decreased

or that the census for 1885 is not correct. I am inclined to the opinion that the latter is the case, as I am quite certain that they have not decreased.

Tribe.	1885-'86.	1886-'87.	Male.	Female.	Scholastic age.	
					Male.	Female.
Apache.....	319	332	166	166	62	45
Kiowa.....	1,169	1,164	556	608	192	158
Comanche.....	1,544	1,592	707	885	212	225
Wichita.....	189	187	96	91	} 45	} 38
Wacos.....	39	30	17	13		
Towocomas.....	162	133	60	73		
Keechis.....	74	82	49	33		
Delaware.....	71	41	18	23		
Caddoes.....	570	521	251	270	58	63
Total.....	4,147	4,082	1,920	2,162	500	529

SCHOOL FARMS.

The amount of land cultivated by the schools during the year is 135 acres, an increase of 85 acres over last year. Of this amount 60 acres were sowed in oats, which crop is a total failure; 15 acres in millet have shared the same fate; 45 acres in corn, which will make about one-third of a crop, or about 800 bushels. The seed-wheat arrived too late, and but 15 acres were sowed, which will average about four or five bushels to the acre. The cotton and millet never had rain enough to bring them out of the ground. We have saved about 80 tons of hay (prairie), and had to haul it from 7 to 13 miles. If the past season had been a reasonably fair one we would have raised sufficient feed for all our animals and vegetables enough for our schools.

I respectfully recommend that the present ration of flour be doubled, and the money value of the same be deducted from the amount of beef now furnished, for the reasons that the Indians are becoming fond of the flour, and especially the younger ones, and that the flour will go much further toward supplying their wants or necessities, and without additional expense to the Government.

In conclusion, I wish to express my gratitude and high appreciation to the Department for the promptness with which my many requests have been complied with during the year. I also desire to express my thanks to Majors Upham, Clous Johnson, and Purington, who have at different times commanded the military post of Fort Sill during the year, for the cheerful and efficient manner in which they have responded to my calls for assistance in the management of the Indians, arresting trespassers, and expelling cattle from the reservation.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. LEE HALL,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OSAGE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
September 1, 1886.

SIR: In compliance with office circular of July 1, 1886, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of this agency, located in the northern part of the Indian Territory, and occupied by the Osage and Kaw tribes of Indians. I have had charge of this agency for the past three months only, and cannot make as satisfactory a report as I could make with a more extended acquaintance with this people.

SCHOOLS.

There has been a much larger attendance at this school this year than at any former year. At the close of the school in June upon invitation the council and principal chiefs were present and spoke favorably and kindly of our present superintendent, Charles Fagan, and of the improvement the past year has wrought over previous ones. The principal chief, Black Dog, spoke in great praise of the successful management of the school, and spoke strongly in favor of the school system. The Indian council, too, has spoken in praise of the school, but it is very strongly in favor of two schools, one for boys and one for girls. As I took charge of this agency only one month before the schools both at Osage and Kaw were closed for the summer, I subjoin the reports of Mr. Fagan and Mr. Keenan, their respective superintendents.

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

The industrial teacher deserves much praise for the skill shown in the management of the Indian boys and for the amount of work accomplished. As fast as the school was filled up the large boys were transferred, leaving only the smaller ones to do the work. A garden of 7 acres was planted and successfully cultivated by them.

THE TRIBE.

There has been a great improvement among the Indians during the year, for which credit is due principal chief Black Dog, a full-blood Indian. Although he has never had the benefit of an education, and only within the past month could he sign his name, he has great natural ability, and I believe is honest in his endeavors to benefit his people. A large number of the full-blood Indians have commenced to raise corn, and a few have as much as 40 acres, but generally smaller amounts, under very good cultivation; 2,000 acres have been broken this summer by half-breeds and full-bloods.

The progress in building is very marked. Many new buildings are in process of erection, and others are being enlarged and rebuilt. This is mostly by the full-blood Indians. About \$13,000 have been expended by the Indians themselves for these purposes; besides, the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs has allowed them over \$2,000 to be used in cases where the Indians were not able to build, mostly in cases of poor widows.

STOCK-RAISING.

The Indians have advanced sufficiently to receive encouragement in stock raising. This is certainly a stock-raising country. Large numbers of the Indians have ponies and some few have cattle. A great drawback, but not so great as formerly, to cattle raising is the "Order of the Dove." Many have promised if they could be started again in cattle they would not allow them taken or used by the order. Governor Black Dog has done much towards inducing them to abandon those old customs and usages. While persistent discouragement will gradually diminish these practices, it will be difficult to entirely eradicate them so long as the older members of the tribe remain.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

The Osage Nation as a people are very fond of their children, and it is a great hardship for them to part with them to be educated in the States. They state specifically in all their councils that they wish schools established in this reservation sufficient for the separate education of all their children, and they express a great willingness to appropriate funds for this.

A special school was operated on Bird Creek, 25 miles south of here, and I have approved the continuation and improvement of the same; this, when completed, will accommodate 50 pupils.

CHURCH.

There is no church or parsonage here up to this date. I have sent to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs a letter from the president of the "Woman's Home Mission Society," of Delaware, Ohio, asking for sufficient land to build both a church and parsonage for the Osage Nation at this place. We have had the past year preaching in our school chapel by the Rev. W. T. Bowden. He has organized a Methodist Episcopal church, with a membership of 14, 7 whites and 7 Indians, and he has done much good, in my judgment.

SANITARY.

We have considerable sickness among the Indians, and I am happy to state that the old "medicine men" are fast losing their influence. Much credit is due to Dr. J. E. Dodson, agency physician at this place, for the success with which he has treated them. Many have employed him who never before thought of calling on the agency physician. His (Dr. Dodson's) report is herewith subjoined.

LEASES.

There are but few leases in this nation. There is a very large territory that could be leased with great profit to this people, and in my judgment they would thereby be benefited much. An Indian improves by having intelligent and industrious neighbors; he sees others have cattle, and the benefits and profits thereon; watches the methods and is improved thereby. An Indian is a very close observer.

At present you can travel for miles and not see a house or an animal of any kind. An excellent grade of grass grows luxuriantly, doomed to be consumed by the fall fires. We have here 1,570,196 acres of fine grazing land. It is estimated that to take all the land together, four acres is a fair estimate needed per head per annum for horses or cattle. From the best information I can get, there is not more than 14,000 head of cattle, horses, and mules in the Territory. It can be easily seen that a very large number of acres of grazing land is not utilized. There are about 550 farms opened in this nation. They have under fence for farming (aside from cattle leases) each from 10 to 100 acres. According to the Indian laws each farm is entitled to one-fourth mile on all sides of that inclosed for cultivation, which is 12,000 acres; the grass utilized in the nation for 14,000 head cattle, horses, and mules, say 5,600 acres; leaving over 1,000,000 acres of fine grass that should be leased, which would bring a net income of over \$300,000 per year.

FARMING.

The amount of corn and millet raised on the Government farm for this year will largely exceed any amount raised any previous year for several years past for the cost of labor. This briefly gives my observation. Whatever the advancement made, credit the results to my predecessor, Frederick Hoover, and employés under him.

I would respectfully recommend that another school-house be built at Osage Agency, which, with the one we have, would give ample accommodation for all the children on the reservation; that the wishes of the council and head chief relative to separating the sexes be respected, and that one of the schools be made a training school for boys, and that all of the necessary appliances and advantages for that purpose be given it. This, I think, will remove one of the most serious obstacles to education here. The reluctance of the full-blood Osages to having their children educated in the States is strong and almost universal with them. They complain bitterly of the unkind treatment their children receive at these schools; and whether their complaints are well founded or not, it is a very serious drawback to a successful system of education among them. Many of the parents submit to the punishment of forfeiting the child's annuity rather than send it away from the Territory to be educated at a training school. If facilities were given us here for completing the education of these children, where they could be constantly under the eyes of the parents, who could see that they were kindly treated, I think it would go very far towards removing the obstacles now in our way.

Very respectfully,

JAS. I. DAVID,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

KAW AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
September 1, 1886.

SIR: The Kaws number 203, of which 152 are full and 51 are mixed bloods. They are rapidly decreasing, and there seems little hope of rescuing them from their downward march.

Most of the full-blood adults are diseased and the traces of their common enemy is plainly noticed in the children. Their habits are against them, and from disease and disappointment they have lost their courage to some extent. They have, however, many of them raised good patches of corn and other vegetables and are taking good care of the mules that were issued to them. The head of every family has put up in stack from 5 to 10 tons of hay. I think they will be in a better condition to begin farming next year than they were last.

SCHOOL.

School has been kept open nine months, with a good attendance. Much progress has been made the past year in the manner of getting the children in school. All the children on the reservation of school age have been in attendance. We have had no trouble in learning the children to speak the English language. In fact, no Indian is spoken at our school. The scholars are daily taught the necessity and benefits of a correct life, and I hope that the examples of those that have them in charge and the instructions they receive may make a brighter future for them than their fathers have had. I would say further that the Indian children at this agency who have been at school during the year upon returning to their camps have never "donned" the

blanket, nor have they attached themselves to and Indian habiliments. During the vacation they were required to return to the school building and receive a change of clothing every week, and by so doing stopped that dreaded disease known as the "itch."

Respectfully,

J. C. KEENAN,
Superintendent.

JAMES I. DAVID,
United States Indian Agent.

PONCA, PAWNEE, OTOE, AND OAKLAND AGENCY,
INDIAN TERRITORY, September 10, 1886.

SIR: Pursuant to the instructions from your office dated July 1, 1886, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the affairs of this agency, the management of which I assumed September 1, 1885.

The agency is composed of four sub-agencies and four distinct tribes of Indians, the Poncas, Pawnees, Confederated tribe of Otoe and Missourias, and the Tonkawas. Not because of the existence of any marked difference in the nature and customs of these Indians will I report them separately, but the promotion of system in the report renders it somewhat necessary. Whatever may be said of one of these tribes generally will apply alike to them all.

PONCAS.

The Poncas, numbering 546, hold in common 101,894 acres of as pretty land as the West can boast, by purchase from the Cherokees. Allotments of 160 acres have at some time past been made to a considerable number of them, who have fenced small plats thereon from 2 to 20 acres. As a whole, however, the Poncas recognize no especial claim to their allotments, holding only that the land is the tribe's, in common. This matter of allotments to them of their lands in severalty is quite a favorite and hackneyed theory, and may be an unexceptionably good one, but the practical features connected with it are not unattended by difficulties of considerable moment: 1st, only a few want it thus; 2d, the balance will not permit these few to have it thus; and these conditions true, I think the third and other difficulties need not be enumerated.

When I first took charge of this agency these Indians promised me great things, and, with only the idea of Indians which I had gathered from sundry romancing historians, I believed them. I was young then; I was enthusiastic then; but now I know better; even now, at the close of only one brief year, I know better. In the early spring their clamor for horses with which to till the ground, enrich themselves, and make of themselves an independent and happy people, rang in my ears until I thought a denial of them or a relaxing of my efforts for one moment to get these horses for them at the earliest possible moment would not fall much short of crime. With an enthusiastic energy, therefore, born of my aforementioned historical knowledge, I pulled steadily to the point of gratifying them. You remember, no doubt, sir, our several advertisements for bids to supply these horses, our failure to procure a bid within reason—so perfect did we want the horses—and our ultimate resort to open-market purchase. Well, some month or more ago we succeeded in getting them a lot of 124 as good and serviceable young horses as \$90 per head could procure in this country. I issued them, first having branded them "I. D.," and numbered them from 1 to 124, the pick horse to the pick Indian, "and all was as merry as a marriage bell."

Not more than for three days thereafter was I permitted to enjoy the whisperings of my conscience, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant," when in they began to come, one by one, with the report of a horse being gone, strayed or stolen, or stabbed by a neighbor, or cut to pieces in a wire fence, or tangled and mangled with a lariat and stake-pin, and not much longer was it, in the midst of these distresses, before I had to summon the agency force and sally forth to disperse the whole tribe of them, which had met on the sunny side of a hill of mild declivity for the "fall races." I have hounded them to the best of my fast-failing wind, them and their treasures, with an eye single to the life—only the barren life—of their horses, until this morning I am apprised of the fact that some twenty of them last night, on their horses, stole out under the soft summer moon to their old home in Dakota.

From the manner in which they treat horses one would imagine this to be the first lot ever issued them; but the records of this office show this to be purely an imagination. If they will not fly the track, or, in the event they do, if I can have them brought back, I shall persist in attempting to make them care for their horses and other issues or to make their ownership quite doubtful.

The general condition and habits of these Indians are not at this time enviable; and I may be permitted to express a fear that they are retrograding sadly, as from a report of them in 1882 which I find in the Commissioner's Report of that year in this office I notice that they were very energetic and cleanly; that they were not infrequently found eating their meals in family circles around neatly spread tables; that comfortable homes were found on nearly every allotment; that the song of the husbandman was heard in the land, &c. I pledge you my most sacred word and honor that at this time all of them are lazy; that four-fifths of them are filthy; that they do not eat in family circles nor upon neatly spread tables, nor upon tables at all; that there are not exceeding a dozen of them who can shelter a horse, and no song save that of the dance is ever heard amongst them. May the good Lord have mercy upon these poor retrograding Indians, or upon the agent who reported them in 1882, whichever may most demand it, is my prayer. I hope and expect to improve their general condition and habits, but it will take more time to get them back to the glorious old 1882 than I can hope to be with them. They have from one to three wives; they eat dog and regard it a luxury; they choke ponies to death at the graves of their dead, and for weeks afterwards carry provisions to the dead Indian and leave them at the grave. When the death of a favorite child occurs, the father, or the mother, if the father is dead, will give away all possessions, even leaving the family utterly destitute of food and raiment.

We succeeded in persuading them to abstain from the annual sun dance this year. They had run pretty short of provisions, and the proffer you made them of a feast in lieu of the dance was too tempting to be rejected. Illustrating, however, the fixedness of their faith, there arose a quarrel between two of the men on the day of the feast, resulting in a blow which broke an arm. The forlorn recipient of this injury, whilst the arm was being set, looking over the crowd of us who were witnessing the operation, said in the most sorrow-stricken manner imaginable that the exchange of his sun-dance for the feast had caused it all. The Indian who had caused his suffering and all animosity in the case were forgotten in this overwhelming conclusion.

To substitute the ways of the white man for these ways of the Indian, which comprise to us a monstrous but to them a very sacred religion, cannot be accomplished, I apprehend, short of a prolonged, very painstaking, and very patient work.

The agency school, and, better still, the several institutions of training which the Government has organized besides, are to my mind the most prominent stars of promise in the Indian sky. These old men and women amongst them, with whom the chase of the buffalo and the war dance and song form pleasing memories, who regard the plow with scorn and the horse as only an instrument of sport, must be dead and interred beyond the resurrection of the sickly sentimentalist who would fain perpetuate their heroics for the imitation of their English-taught progeny—must be dead and utterly forgotten before a pride in civilized pursuits sufficient to redeem them from the love of savagery can be inculcated.

I have attempted in vain to persuade the Poncas to adopt the rules governing the court of Indian offenses. The head men amongst them say they will not take upon themselves the responsibility of setting punishments for offenders, with the consequent bringing upon themselves the bad will of such offenders, without compensation for so doing. A *pro bono publico* spirit must needs be a dream of the future in the case of the Poncas.

I have no crimes to report of these Indians. They have had several disagreements amongst themselves, chiefly amongst the women, some few of which ended in a hand-to-hand hair-pulling, but upon arraignment they have readily accepted my views of the several cases and acted upon them without appeal.

They had nothing but a few ponies to do their work this year. I have loaned the agency oxen and horses from one to the other of them continually, with the use of which and by virtue of hourly expending threats that no cash annuity nor issues of any character would be made to those who would not work, I think (the dry season considered) they have been induced to do very well, as may be seen by the accompanying report of their products upon the form you furnished for the purpose. These statistics were gathered by personal visitation to each Indian upon the reservation. Still I hope to do much better another year, as we will start off with more horses, more experience, and more to live on, if meanwhile we can be influenced to live on fewer beads, bells, and buttons, and therefore sell less of our corn.

Thirty-three of the Poncas have died, and there have been twenty-eight births amongst them this year. The exceeding cold of last winter ran the death-roll up considerably, and that dire affliction, scrofula, which obtains with them to a great extent, has brought it up to the number quoted. Warm houses and warm clothes, to which objects we hope to drive, will do much to improve their general sanitary condition.

The agency buildings are in good repair, except that they need painting and some plastering badly.

The employés have very efficiently aided me in everything projected, and have worked even in excess of all requirements.

There have been about 125,000 feet of lumber sawed for the Indians and 5,500 feet for agency purposes. Not more than two-thirds of the amount sawed for the Indians, however, could be used for them, owing to the very inferior quality of timber to be had.

School.

This institution, with an average attendance of about 75 pupils, has held a session of ten months this year, giving vacation July and August. In this time there has been an advance made with the children in habits of cleanliness, application, and general thrift to a very satisfactory degree. The itch and lice, with which we found them sorely afflicted, having been promptly expelled at an early day of the session, they have had time for other things, and have reasonably improved it. The employés have stood squarely up under the standard, and have met the problems they have had to encounter with a philosophy and patient energy always commensurate with the demand.

The missionary at this agency, Miss Howard, in her quiet unobtrusive way, has done much to alleviate suffering with these people and to promote the cause she is here to represent.

PAWNEES.

The Pawnees are located southeast of the Poncas 35 miles, and I think upon a more healthful though not nearly so pretty nor fertile a reservation, containing 283,020 acres. They number at this time 998 souls, being a decrease in their number of 47 since the report of my predecessor for 1885. This decrease does not result, I am sure, from any unhealthfulness in their location, but doubtless from an inherent consumptive taint, affecting, it seems, two-thirds of the tribe.

The Pawnees are the best-natured people I have in charge. Very unlike the Poncas they take pride in speaking all the English they have mastered whenever occasion presents. A small part of them are really progressive and seem appreciative of the efforts being made in their behalf.

In June a terrible hail-storm passed over their reservation, nearly annihilating their prospects for corn, which up to that time were quite promising. I fear as a consequence, if the winter is prolonged and severe, we will have to ask enough help at your hands to support us through another battle for bread.

The statistics herewith forwarded, forming a part of this report, will give as nearly as possible the exact result of their operations for this year.

The Pawnees, I believe, will be more more easily led into the taking their lands in severalty than any tribe in my charge.

They have not been induced yet to adopt the court of Indian offenses, for the same reason as that given in the case of the Poncas.

The agency buildings at Pawnee are in miserable repair, but when action shall have been taken, upon estimates which are now ready for submitting, we hope to soon get into more comfortable quarters for ourselves and safer quarters for our wares. The clerk's house and the school-house are the only tolerable houses at the agency.

I am very fearful the "Texas fever," or some fatal disease at least, is going to do sad havoc with the cattle at this point. Several have died and several others are presenting the drooping, flopped-eared first symptoms of the disease. I have ordered the herd scattered as much as possible and to be herded on new territory, with the hope of averting further fatality.

School.

The school has been conducted very efficiently for ten months of this year, having given holiday July and August. There are about 225 available school children in this tribe, but the building cannot accommodate more than 75 or 80 pupils. A commissary building, two stories, the upper story for dormitory purposes, should be built in connection with the school building at once. This will greatly promote convenience and safety; besides it will furnish much of the badly needed room. The building as it now is is necessarily made the storehouse for all the school property, and is very much crowded in consequence.

The yearly average attendance has been 65 pupils. The children of this tribe, as do those of the Otoes, speak the English language more commonly and with much less reluctance than those of the Ponca tribe. They have been taught agriculture, sewing, cooking, and general housework, and, as a rule, seem apt and willing.

The missionary, Mrs. Gaddis, has held Sabbath service regularly at the school throughout the year, in which not only the school children but a considerable percent of the tribe have been led to participate. The work of this estimable Christian woman should be and shall be, so far as my influence extends, aided and encouraged in every possible way.

OTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

The reservation upon which these Indians are located is situated 8 miles south of the Poncas, and contains 129,113 acres, or 202 square miles. About 90 per cent. of this area is available for farming purposes, and is well watered by two considerable creeks and their numerous small tributaries running through it. Good drinking-water can be secured almost anywhere on the reservation by sinking wells from 20 to 30 feet, which a few of the Indians have done.

A weekly issue of subsistence is made these Indians, a week's ration to each; and when I have mentioned this it is almost unnecessary to add that they are lazy, shiftless, and altogether useless to an agent whose motive is glory. They have been induced, by applying the same measures to them as we did to the Poncas, to plant and cultivate patches of corn, averaging about 5 acres each. The drought has cut their prospects very short.

I have within this year deposed their entire council of chiefs and substituted others in their stead, who were selected from a consideration only of their working qualities, and, consequently, superior advancement in ways of civilization. They had become intolerant in their pernicious teaching that they were vastly wealthy, and that they should be worked for instead of being made to work, and had attempted so energetically to thwart all my teaching and urging to the contrary, that I was forced to refuse to attempt doing any business with them whatever, and to supply the tribe with better and more sensible representatives. I can say without hesitancy that I am highly satisfied with the result of this action, and that the tribe generally join me in my satisfaction. It has brought to the gentlemen deposed a full sense of their true relation to the tribe, the Government, and to the agent. I think chiefs generally should be deposed, and their autocratic positions left vacant, but did not feel warranted in pursuing the doctrine in this case.

The habits, or customs, or religions of these Indians, or whatever term may characterize their actions, are but little better than those of the Poncas. They do not eat dogs, I believe, but they did choke ponies to death at the graves of their dead until we broke it up; and they did rob the relations of the dead until we broke that up; or if these things are not broken up, they very secretly commit them. When they find that an order or a command of the agent is going to be executed, whether they are willing or not, they are ready to yield their opposition and get into ranks.

The sanitary condition of these people is very good indeed. They seem perfectly free from hereditary taint or poisonous inoculation of any character.

The agency buildings consist of a school building, much too small; two dormitory buildings, one for the girls and one for the boys; four cottages for employes; clerk's office, doctor's office, and commissary building combined; carpenter and blacksmith shops combined; large barn, double corn-crib, and implement shed, all comparatively new, and in tolerable repair. Several of the buildings are needing paint and plastering, which must be attended to this fall.

About 20 acres of the agency farm were cultivated in corn this year, and up to the time the drought sat in so heavily upon us promised an excellent yield. About one-third of the promise can only be relied upon, as is true also of the Indian crops over the reservation. The Irish potatoes, which were planted and cultivated excellently by the school, were entirely consumed by the bugs; in short, Otoe is fully in line with the general complaint of bad crops, consequent upon a bad season.

School.

The school has had an average daily attendance of 44. The children have made rapid advancement in their studies under the superior guidance of Miss Carrie C. Shulte, whom I regard the best teacher and trainer of Indian children I have ever seen. They have performed cheerfully the manual labor assigned them in the several departments. Special pains have been taken to confine the children to the English language alone. They have been compelled to ignore the Otoe and to speak English, not only with teachers, but amongst themselves. They are bright and promising—the best subjects for education within my charge.

TONKAWAS.

The Tonkawas number 90, and are located on the Oakland Reservation, about 15 miles northwest of the Ponca Agency. They were originally from Texas, and have been associated with white people the greater part of their lives. Nearly all of them speak the English language, but they have never been known to touch the plow before this year. They were the laziest and most shiftless gang of vagabonds when they came into my hands I ever saw, but I have gotten a good year's work out of them, and they are now in better condition, they say, than ever before. I adopted a

plan of operations for them in the early spring, and have forced them, by threatened discontinuance of rations, &c., to follow it strictly. They have, with four old horses transferred to them from Ponca, cultivated 35 acres of corn in common, which will yield at least 40 bushels per acre; of this they will get all, except enough to feed the agency horses. They have cultivated (chiefly with hoes) individual crops, in addition to this field in common, of from 4 to 10 acres each, upon which, as may be seen by the accompanying report of their operations, they make a pretty good showing. They seem perfectly amenable to command, which warrants me in the prediction that I will within a year or so have them with enough to eat and wear of their own production.

I recommend that they be furnished with horses next spring, and feel confident, if they may have them, we can make a showing by next report which will do them eminent credit.

They have only 12 children of school age; 5 of them have been in attendance at the Chilocco Institution the past year; the other 6 I shall attempt to bring to Ponca school the ensuing term.

Thanking you for your prompt co-operation in all matters referred for your action, I am,

Very respectfully,

E. C. OSBORNE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

QUAPAW AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
August 30, 1886.

SIR: Complying with instructions contained in your circular of July 1 last, I have the honor to submit below the regularly required annual report of the condition, progress, &c., of the Indians at this agency, the same being for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, and being my first annual report.

TRIBES.

There are at this agency eight distinct tribes, differing materially in language, customs and character, and degree of civilization, but all, in consequence of having resided for many years immediately contiguous to the States of Missouri and Kansas, wearing citizen's dress and a majority speaking English. The tribes mentioned are the Quapaws, Miamis, confederated Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c., Ottawas, Shawnees, Modocs, Wyandottes, and Senecas.

Accompanying statistics show their respective numbers to be: Quapaws, 54; Miamis, 58; Peorias, 144; Ottawas, 118; Shawnees, 79; Modocs, 91; Wyandottes, 264; and Senecas, 241, an aggregate of 1,049, a slight decrease during the year.

CHARACTERISTICS AND ADVANCEMENT.

The Miami, Peoria, Ottawa, and Wyandotte Indians have for many years closely associated themselves with and intermarried amongst their white neighbors, and in consequence the Indian in his accepted sense has almost entirely disappeared from these tribes, leaving in his stead a race in which the white blood predominates, and a people having nothing in common with the Indian and everything in common with the white. The majority are intelligent and educated, and thoroughly understand and pursue agricultural and other civilized pursuits. They are retarded in their progress, however, by the manner of holding their lands and their non-citizenship under judicious local laws.

The Senecas and Shawnees come next in point of advancement in the order named. In these tribes there are many mixed bloods, but the Indian stands pre-eminent. The majority are engaged in agricultural pursuits, many of the more advanced cultivating farms which require the work of several hands. These tribes contain an element, however, which has made but little advancement either in education or agriculture, having ignored the advantages of both with surprising determination. They also cling with tenacity to old customs, still, in a small way, practicing dances and maintaining feasts peculiar to their old-time religious ideas.

The Quapaws and Modocs have but few mixed bloods, the former tribe having traditional laws forbidding mixed marriages. These tribes are the least advanced of any under my charge, the former from choice, the latter not having had equal opportunities. The Quapaws are very indolent, preferring a game of "moccassin" or a day's hunting or fishing to manual labor, and invariably consulting their preferences.

The Modocs, on the contrary, are industrious, and will work at anything that brings them money. They derive quite an income from the sale of the dead and fallen timber found upon their reservation, finding a ready market for it at Seneca, Mo.

RESERVATIONS.

The reservations embraced in this agency comprise all that tract of land bounded on the north by Kansas, on the east by Missouri, and on the south and west by the Cherokee Reservation, and contain in the aggregate 212,295 acres of very diversified land, well watered by numerous streams traversing valleys of great fertility. The more important streams are the Neosho and Grand Rivers, upon our western boundary Spring and Elk Rivers, and Lost, Sycamore, and Tar Creeks.

The greater portion of the Quapaw, Miami, Peoria, and Ottawa Reservations is arable prairie land of a good quality, the waste land consisting of ranges of low wooded flint hills following the larger streams, and fit only for grazing purposes, but together with the heavily wooded bottoms furnishing sufficient timber for all domestic purposes.

The Shawnee, Wyandotte, and Seneca Reservations consist principally of wooded flint hills, dotted here and there with small arable prairies, which, combined with the rich valley and bottom lands, aggregate more tillable land than is cultivated as yet.

The Modoc Reservation is the exception as to its value for agricultural purposes, containing but a little over 4,000 acres. About one-fourth of this is arable land with soil of a fair quality, but ill-watered and unproductive in any but favorable seasons.

AGRICULTURE.

The farms of a majority of the Miamis, Peorias, Ottawas, Wyandottes, Senecas, and Shawnees compare favorably with neighboring farms in the adjoining States. Many of these Indian farmers have more land under cultivation than they can till without the aid of renters or paid laborers, and here arises a difficulty that during the year just past was a source of constant annoyance to this office.

Indian labor could not be procured. The Indian youth were at school; and while it is undeniably true that in all these tribes there are able-bodied males who cultivate but a truck-patch, and steadily refuse any further acquaintance, with the art of agriculture for their own good, it is equally true that such Indians will not labor in the fields of others. By a ruling of the Department, widows, minor orphans, and aged or disabled Indians at this agency were permitted to lease their lands to reliable white renters for a period of not to exceed one year, the lease to be approved by the honorable Secretary of the Interior; but there was no provision whereby the Indian farmer mentioned could secure the cultivation of more of his land than he could personally till. In such cases temporary permits were issued as the immediate remedy, and proved sufficiently efficacious to allay the clamor for white renters.

The Quapaws, with a reservation of 56,685 acres, 75 per cent. of which is arable, in immediate contact with portions of the States of Kansas and Missouri, have every surrounding calculated to inspire them to progress, but I regret to say have accomplished practically nothing. In recent years they derived a meager subsistence from moneys paid them by parties holding grazing leases upon their reservation. These leases being now abrogated, they are casting about for some similar stroke of fortune to enable them to evade the alternative of going to work, and in this connection are very desirous of securing for pro rata payment the amount now in the hands of the United States Treasurer to their credit for cattle grazed and hay cut upon their reservation. If it could be so arranged that these moneys could be paid them in teams, agricultural implements, &c., and seeds, prior to seed time, to the amount necessary to supply their needs, I am of the opinion that it would benefit them, as I would then have a lever to use in inducing them to break and cultivate enough additional ground to aggregate sufficient for their support.

The Modocs have worked industriously, having cultivated, in various crops, 441 acres, and but for the unusually dry season, would have raised an abundance of produce. They do not appreciate the necessity for storing away sufficient quantities of corn, oats, and hay with which to winter their stock, and unless closely watched will dispose of the last pound of such stores in neighboring markets, leaving their stock to winter as best they can. With the exception of two or three small fields, the land cultivated by the Modocs is inclosed in one large field, and the subdivision of this field has engendered yearly feuds of more or less consequence, frequently ending in broken bones and bruised bodies. This season was no exception to the general rule; but as they now evince a willingness to separate this field into individual parcels by fencing, and to fence outside tracts for separate cultivation, I am satisfied such difficulties are at an end. During the season they were furnished fruit-trees and grape-vines, which they planted and have carefully tended.

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION.

During the year two boarding and two day schools were conducted at this agency, and the work at each was gratifying. At the two boarding schools pupils were clothed, fed, and instructed, and their progress was especially marked. The girls at these schools were instructed also in housework, cooking, sewing, &c., and the boys in general farm work. Morning and evening exercises and Sunday-school services were regularly held, and their results beneficial. Services at the Wyandotte Mission church, near the Seneca, &c., schools were well attended by the pupils of this school. The buildings at these schools are of frame, and for the most part old and dilapidated, and lack sleeping accommodations sufficient for the number of pupils who attended during the year just closed. The *personnel* of the corps of employes at these schools is of the best.

TRANSPORTATION.

The Modocs regularly haul all supplies from Seneca to this point, receiving therefor 10 cents per hundred pounds, and have earned in this way since November 1, 1885, \$82.50, which, owing to their limited knowledge of agriculture and the small quantity of rations issued to them, has supplied them with the necessaries of life when they would otherwise have been without.

SAW-MILL.

A good steam saw-mill stands idle here, with the Indians constantly insisting that it be operated. They fully understand and appreciate the value of comfortable houses, and many who are now living in log huts would haul logs, secure the lumber, and erect decent box-dwellings were the mill in operation. The Senecas have a saw-mill, owned by a member of that tribe, in operation upon their reservation, and during the year many have built dwellings, barns, &c.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

But very few crimes were committed within this agency during the year, and these were minor ones, by Indians, for which the offenders were promptly tried and punished by the court of Indian offenses. This court also heard and equitably determined several civil disputes between Indians.

INTOXICATION.

Being in easy access to Seneca, Mo., and Baxter Springs, Kans., these Indians have no difficulty in procuring all the intoxicating liquors they desire, and during the year many cases of intoxication came to my notice. But in one instance was I able to locate the guilty party, and he was promptly arrested, delivered to the United States authorities, and complaint made against him. He now languishes in the United States jail awaiting trial.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The agency office, ware-rooms, shops, and dwellings are sufficient, and in medium repair.

AGENCY AND SCHOOL FARMS.

The agency farm, of about 45 acres, is being cultivated by a renter, and the one-third of the products reserved to the Government will be stored in Government bins for use of agency stock.

At the two boarding schools an aggregate of about 60 acres has been cultivated by the industrial teachers, aided by the boys large enough to receive instruction in farming, the remaining portions of the school farms being cultivated by other parties upon the shares. The drought has, however, materially shortened the crops. The corn, oats, and hay so raised will go far towards subsisting the school stock the ensuing year, while the potatoes, turnips, onions, sorghum, beans, and fruit raised will prove a valuable source of supply in subsisting the children.

SANITARY.

The physician at this agency has treated during the year 802 Indians, and out of this number 34 have died. The Modocs are particularly afflicted, and their death rate commensurately great. Almost to a soul tainted with syphilitic and scrofulous diseases, this climate induces rapid consumption, which is fast diminishing this tribe.

POLICE.

The police force here consists of one officer and six privates. They are efficient, and their services are in constant demand, and could not be dispensed with. Three members of this force are judges of and constitute the court of Indian offenses.

MISSIONARIES.

The missionaries located here during the year were Rev. John M. Watson and Rev. Jeremiah Hubbard, who labored with an untiring zeal deserving commendation. Respectfully submitted.

J. V. SUMMERS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

 SAC AND FOX AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
August 16, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report concerning the affairs of this agency, which agency embraces five tribes, to wit: Sac and Foxes of Mississippi, Absentee Shawnees, Citizen Band Pottawatomies, Mexican Kickapoos, and Iowa.

SAC AND FOXES.

This tribe, 430 in number, occupy lands purchased by them of the Creeks, situated between the Cimarron on the north, North Canadian on the south, the Creek Nation on the east, and Mexican Kickapoo and Iowa reservations on the west, which lands have been surveyed, sectionized, and subdivided into 40-acre tracts. The country is high and rolling, about one-third being covered with timber, mainly post oak and black-jack, some walnut and pecan along the streams, and is a continuation of the cross-timbers of Texas; is well watered by clear running streams.

The soil is sandy, overlaid with sandstone; grows grass, which affords good summer pasturage. About 7 per cent. good arable land, the best of which is situated on the North Fork Canadian River, upon which last year a settlement was made. Owing to the fact that good sod-corn was there produced, this year quite a number have been induced to join them, though because of the drought this summer very little will be raised even there.

There have been constructed the past year 15 houses, 17,400 rails have been made, and quite a number of wells dug. In the early spring they manifested a lively interest in their farm work, and brought to the agency blacksmith more plows and other agricultural implements than ever before. Many of those heretofore farming the uplands have abandoned them and have opened up new farms in the bottoms. About 230 acres have been inclosed this year.

The produce raised is corn, millet, and vegetables. About 400 acres corn were planted this season.

Many are engaged in raising cattle, horses, and hogs. They own 3,990 head cattle, 670 horses, and 876 hogs. Very little hay or reed is provided for their stock during the winter; depend altogether upon the range for their cattle.

There are many evidences of advancement to be observed. Their laws adopted have been in practical operation for the past six months. Their courts have tried a number of offenders for minor offenses, and the decisions rendered have met with acquiescence and approval of the individual Indians. No crimes of a serious nature have been committed, and the laws are fairly well sustained and observed. Chief Che-Ko-Skuk, who at first was bitterly opposed to the adoption of laws, is now strongly in favor of them and aids materially in their support. His industry and energy deserve special mention. Though over seventy years of age, he has cultivated in a thorough manner this past summer over 20 acres corn, and in anticipation of a large crop, the failure of which was beyond his control, built two excellent corn-cribs for its storage.

KANSAS INDIANS.

There are now in Kansas about 100 Sac and Fox Indians, known as Mo-ko-ho-ko's band. On the 10th of May last a delegation from this agency visited them for the purpose of ascertaining their condition and persuading them to reunite with their relatives here. They found them in a wretched condition, located in a thickly settled portion of the State, and continually being driven from place to place by the persons

upon whose lands they encroach, permitted to use for fuel only drift-wood and dried branches off of the trees. During the spring a serious difficulty occurred between them and the citizens, in which a Sac and Fox woman was severely beaten. They are encouraged to remain by interested white persons, who tell them that they may secure their pro rata annuity funds paid to them there, and a petition to that effect was in circulation at the time of visit of the delegation from this agency. The women evinced a great desire to return to the reservation, but the so-called chiefs opposed the return from fear of losing their power. I would recommend their removal immediately, by force if necessary, as a preventive of a more serious trouble.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The Sac and Fox manual labor school building was constructed from funds of this tribe according to treaty, 1867, and, in compliance with provisions of said treaty, \$5,000 is annually set apart for the support of said school. The original capacity, viz, 30 scholars, was insufficient. During the past year the sum of \$2,272.42 was expended in constructing an addition to main building, wash-house, and in making needed repairs on old building and cistern, out of \$2,719 appropriated for that purpose. The buildings are now in good condition and the capacity increased thereby so as to accommodate 50 scholars.

The attendance for the past quarter averaged 26 boarding and 4½ day scholars. I believe that the average attendance the ensuing year will be about 45.

The school farm is worthless. There can be only a small portion of ground cultivated, enough to supply early vegetables when the season is favorable. Potatoes and other vegetables grown here will not keep during the winter season. The farm was abandoned some years ago, and the rails inclosing it used in repairing fence around pasture.

ABSENTEE SHAWNEES AND POTTAWATOMIES.

Both occupy the 30-mile square tract of land lying south of North Fork of Canadian, west of Seminole Nation, north of South Canadian, East Indian meridian, containing about 576,000 acres, about 40 per cent. covered with timber similar to that of the Sac and Fox Reservation, 50 per cent. high rolling prairie suitable for grazing purposes, the remaining 10 per cent. fair to good agricultural land.

In 1875 allotments of land in severalty were made to about 230 adults and 100 minors of the absentee Shawnees, 80 acres to adults and 20 acres to minors, for which no certificates were issued. This allotment-roll was sent my predecessor for correction, was corrected in October, 1885, and returned to the Department. Owing to the fact that no certificates have been issued, the Pottawatomies were led to believe that the allotments would not be approved by the Department, and, abandoning their allotments and improvements in the southern portion of the reservation, have made homes along the North Fork of the Canadian, in many cases upon what was undoubtedly previously allotted to the Shawnees, on the northern portion, where their school is located. To settle the difficulty, I would recommend that certificates be issued to both the Shawnees and Pottawatomies according to the old allotment-roll, which would place all the Pottawatomies together on the southern portion of the reserve and the Shawnees on the northern portion, where their school is located.

The Shawnees have almost universally adopted civilized habits and pursuits, have never drawn rations or annuities, are self-supporting, and live in comfortable log houses, and are the most thrifty of the Indians under my charge. Very few whites have married among them.

SHAWNEE MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL.

The Shawnee manual labor school is located at Shawneetown, near the North Fork of the Canadian. Its capacity is about 80. The attendance last quarter was 46, with an enrollment of 62. The attendance would have been larger had earlier in the season teachers been provided and desks supplied for the school-room. I am confident that the next year will show a largely increased attendance, as the Shawnees favor the education of their children and consent to their attendance more willingly than most Indians.

The school farm consists of about 320 acres, of which about 100 acres is inclosed; 35 acres in cultivation—20 acres corn, 12 acres millet and oats, 3 acres in garden—and about 65 acres in pasture, which, under ordinary seasons, produces sufficient corn for stock and vegetables for the children. This year, on account of the drought, very little of anything will be raised.

THE POTTAWATOMIES

are not so thrifty; are engaged in similar pursuits. About 75 per cent. are mixed bloods. The remainder are apparently whites, mainly French descent. All live in houses and speak English; fair number have cattle and farms, but many quite destitute, without means to open up farms and to cultivate the soil.

There is located in the southeastern portion of the Pottawatomie reservation, at Sacred Heart, a Catholic mission school, two stories high, 288 feet in length, with an L 90 feet, all 24 feet in width, porch on west side of main building and on both sides of L, with capacity of accommodating 60 male students. There is also at this place an academy for young ladies with capacity of accommodating 40 female students. The buildings and grounds are in good repair, have about 175 acres in cultivation, about 200 acres in pasture, and 15 acres in orchard and garden, on which they produce fruits and vegetables of all kinds. I submit herewith report of Rev. Father Thomas for your information.

MEXICAN KICKAPOOS.

The Mexican Kickapoos occupy a tract of land set apart for their use by Executive order, bounded on north by Iowa Reservation, on east by the Sac and Fox, on south by North Fork Canadian, on west by Indian meridian; contains about 190,000 acres, of which 25 per cent. is covered with timber, post oak and jack oak; 65 per cent. high rolling prairie, and about 10 per cent. good agricultural land, lying mostly on the North Fork Canadian and its tributaries, though a portion of the upland prairie would produce fair crops.

Their number about 326, one-half of whom have made commendable advancement; are blanket Indians, and live in tepees, with few exceptions. They have in cultivation this year 172 acres, all in corn except their gardens, and are the only Indians under my charge who draw rations, which consists of beef gross, flour, soap, sugar, coffee, and salt, and also the only Indians that absolutely refuse to send their children to school. Efforts have been made by my predecessor, religious societies, and myself without any perceivable success. They have adopted the white man's way as to work, but imagine, should they send their children to school, that the Great Spirit would abandon them, and then the world would come to end. Many are engaged in raising horses, some few have cattle and put up hay for winter use. Last year they sold about 1,250 bushels corn to traders and others, realizing from 75 cents to \$1 per bushel.

IOWAS.

The Iowas, numbering 84, live on lands set apart for them by Executive order, lying between the Cimarron on the north, Deep Fork Canadian on the south, Sac and Fox Reserve on the east, and Indian meridian on the west, containing about 200,000 acres; quality of soil and proportion of timber similar to the Sac and Fox Reservation. Ninety per cent. of the Iowas are blanket Indians, having only small patches of corn, potatoes, and other vegetables. They are inclined to roam around, visiting other tribes and hunting; therefore mainly live in tepees, though some have nice comfortable log houses, with good cribs and stables. Should the remainder of the tribe, now residing in Kansas and Nebraska, be moved to the reservation, blacksmith shop and school established, there is no doubt but that they would settle down to work and discontinue their promiscuous visits. They are favorably inclined towards educating their children, and send quite a number to schools in the States. They receive a cash annuity, annually amounting to about \$57 per capita, which is expended for the necessities of life.

OTOES.

There are on the Iowa Reserve about 125 Otoes, who have been living there for seven or eight years, who persistently refuse to join their brethren located about 50 miles north, believing that they will finally secure a reservation more suitable to their wants. They are great annoyance to the agent, as they constantly desire to have councils.

GOVERNMENT CATTLE.

I received to my predecessor for 398 head cattle, belonging to the Sac and Fox and Absentee Shawnee school herds and to the Mexican Kickapoos. Notwithstanding the loss during the past winter, which in some instances amounted to about 30 per cent., my property returns for quarter ending June 30, 1896, shows 427 on hand—a gain of about 7 per cent., not taking into consideration the numbers killed for beef at both schools.

HORSES AND FENCES.

Four horses and two mules should be condemned and sold and good ones purchased. Fences around the agency and at both schools are sadly in need of repair, not having been reset in years, excepting barbed wire fence at Agency and Sac and Fox school, just constructed.

WHISKY.

In small quantities has been sold on the reservation, mostly in the Pottawatomie country and in that portion of the Sac and Fox Reserve adjacent to the Creek Nation. Owing to the appointment of deputy marshals, and United States commissioners' court being established at the agency, the crime in serious proportions has not existed during the past six months.

SANITARY.

The health of the different tribes has been remarkably good the last four months. During the past severe winter several deaths from exposure occurred.

MISSIONARY WORK.

Relative to missionary work, I submit herewith reports of Revs. William Hurr, stationed at Sac and Fox Agency, and Charles Kirk, of Shawneetown, I. T.

The following table represents by tribes the number of Indians attached to the agency:

Tribe.	Males.	Females.	Children of school age.	
			Males.	Females.
Sac and Fox	214	216	50	65
Citizen Pottawatomie	152	154	65	71
Absentee Shawnee on reservation	175	187	80	65
Absentee Shawnee not on reservation (estimated)	200	213	53	60
Mexican Kickapoo (estimated)	160	166	35	35
Iowa	43	41	9	12
Total	944	977	292	308

In addition to the above there are about 340 Indians belonging to other tribes on the reservations under my charge.

Very respectfully,

MOSES NEAL,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SHAWNEETOWN, INDIAN TERRITORY, *September 13, 1886.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request I submit the following report of missionary work supported by the Society of Friends among the Indians under your care.

I found upon being placed in charge, now nearly one year ago, that already, as the fruits of six years of unremitting toil by my predecessor, there was an organized church with a membership of about fifty Indians of the Pottawatomie and Shawnee tribes, nearly all from the first mentioned, and for their accommodation a neat house of worship, with a seating capacity of one hundred, had just been erected on a few acres of land granted by the natives for that purpose, which, together with the dwellings and grounds occupied since the commencement of the work, located near the Government buildings for the Shawnee Indian boarding school, affords opportunities for nearer social relations with the employés, and by the courtesy of the superintendent, for religious work in evening collection, &c., with the children, and accommodation for Sabbath-school and church service for all.

Services, which are held twice on each Sabbath and one evening midweek, are well attended by the Pottawatomes. But few of the Shawnees can be induced to come in, a condition of things in large measure attributable to chronic differences growing out of the unsettled question of "allotment of lands." When the Government definitely defines the privileges of each tribe on this reservation, one great hindrance will be removed which at present prevents successful co-operation with your efforts in securing the desired degree of civilization for them.

The field, as heretofore, embraces, besides those already mentioned, the Mexican Kickapoos, among whom we are prosecuting an effort to open a school for their children. A lady teacher is being supported for that purpose, who is at present temporarily occupying the old school building. A resident missionary, with family, is appointed for that locality, and will enter upon service next month, when new buildings for home and school will be erected. We are hopeful, with the advantages thus secured, to induce some of the people of this tribe to surrender the bitter opposition to Christianity and schools heretofore maintained, and interest them in educating their children and in the religion of Christ.

Excepting in vacation through July and August, the children have regularly attended Sabbath-school, and, in almost every case where the English language is understood by them, have manifested a good degree of interest. The year has hardly sufficed for more than an introduction to and acquaintance with the most prominent features and needs of this work. The view has discovered many obstacles; the results are not by any means all that we had hoped for. We are not discouraged, but confidently believe that success will ultimately attend the effort to Christianize these tribes.

There is now a total membership of sixty-three.

Respectfully,

CHAS. W. KIRK.

Maj. MOSES NEAL,
United States Indian Agent, Sac and Fox Agency, Indian Territory.

SACRED HEART MISSION, INDIAN TERRITORY,
August 1, 1886.

SIR: The great work of civilization has been started ten years ago at Sacred Heart Mission, among the Pottawatomies, by the Benedictine Fathers. This mission is a central point, and made easy of access from all parts of the Territory. It is situated in the Pottawatomie Nation, in a very picturesque and healthy part of the country.

From our experience with the Indians, we are satisfied that the best means to promote and carry on the work of civilization among them is a good practical education. Last year we opened a day school for them at the mission, which did some good, but very few of the children could avail themselves of this privilege, owing to the scattered condition of their homes. Now, to overcome this obstacle, and bring all the children under the influence of Christian education, we propose to open an industrial school, where we can train them up from childhood, teach them the industrial arts, and put them on an equal footing with their white brother.

The spacious and well-arranged building affords ample accommodation for over 60 pupils. To the buildings, including a farm, with all its necessary implements, are adjoined several shops; a bakery, a blacksmith's, a carpenter's, a shoemaker's shop, and a dairy; there we can teach Indian children how to make themselves useful, and how to provide for their own needs when settled in life. The farm is well set up on very extensive grounds (nearly 200 acres), that they may learn farming in all its various branches.

A few yards distant from the main building is an academy for young ladies, affording exceptionally good advantages in the way of healthful location, thorough discipline, and instruction in every department of female education; it is under the direction of experienced ladies, whose chief care is to give to their pupils a truly practical education.

Up to this time, we have been pursuing our work alone, wishing to accomplish it, as much as possible, by our own unaided exertions. But, owing to the difficulties of the present time, our efforts and intentions, unaided, would fail to attain the desired end. Therefore we feel justified in soliciting respectfully the aid of the Government, and we would be very grateful for your courteous co-operation.

REV. FATHER THOMAS,
Superintendent.

MOSES NEAL,
*United States Indian Agent,
Sac and Fox Agency, Indian Territory.*

UNION INDIAN AGENCY,
Muscogee, Indian Territory, September 20, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit this, the annual report of the Union Agency, for the year ending August 31, 1886.

It has been impossible to get full statistics from the executive departments of the Five Nations, as they are not able to give it. The Cherokees had a census taken in 1880, the Chictaws in fall of 1885, which I have the honor to transmit.

The jurisdiction of this agency extends over the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles, commonly called the "Five Civilized Tribes," and its area extends from Kansas to Texas and from Arkansas to Missouri, 96th and 98th meridians west, including also the Cherokee Strip of 6,050,000 acres, which extends to the Panhandle of Texas on the west.

It will be seen that I report much that is already well known to the Indian Office. This is done on the presumption that the public which seeks information in regard to this agency will go naturally to your annual report, and that these reports are intended largely for public information. I write with this idea in view.

The Cherokee Nation is divided into ten political districts, to wit :

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| The Cherokee Strip, | Going Snake, |
| Cooweescoowee, | Flint, |
| Delaware, | Illinois, |
| Saline, | Sequoyah, |
| Tahlequah, | Canadian. |

The Creek Nation into six districts, to wit :

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 2 Okmulgee, | 3 Muscogee, |
| 6 Wewoka, | 5 Eufaula, |
| 4 Deep Fork, | 1 Coweta. |

The Choctaw Nation into three districts, which are subdivided into seven, four, and five counties, respectively, to wit :

Apuk shanubbee district :

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| Towson, | Boktucklo, |
| Cedar, | Eagle, |
| Wade, | Nashoba. |
| Red River, | |

Pushmataha district :

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| Kiamichi, | Atoka, |
| Blue, | Jack's Fork. |

Mosholatubbee district :

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| Sugar Loaf, | Gaines, |
| Skullyville, | Tobucksy. |
| Sans Bois, | |

The Chickasaws into four counties, to wit :

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| Panola, | Pontotoc, |
| Tishomingo. | Pickens. |

The geographical limits of these districts and counties are more fully set forth in maps transmitted herewith.

The population is not materially changed from last year, except the natural increase, and is as follows, to wit :

Cherokees, native, adopted whites, Delawares, Shawnees, and freedmen (about)	23,000
Choctaws, native, adopted whites, and freedmen (about)	18,000
Chickasaws, native, adopted whites, and freedmen (about)	6,000
Muscogees or Creeks, native, adopted whites, and freedmen (about)	14,000
Seminoles, native, adopted whites, and freedmen (about)	3,000
The whites lawfully in the country as licensed traders, railroad, Government, and coal-mine company employes, and their families	8,000
Farm laborers and other workingmen and families, under permit of Indian authorities (probably)	17,000
Emigrants, visitors, and pleasure seekers	1,500
There are of claimants to citizenship, denied by Indian people (probably)	5,000
Of willful intruders, holding cattle, farming land, gambling, loafing, &c. (probably)	5,000

The material and social condition of the people of this agency would probably greatly surprise those accustomed to think of the Indians as wild men. Entering the Cherokee Nation by the Missouri Pacific Railway, one first sees the town of Vinita, a town of a thousand people. It is surrounded by farms, on which comfortable cottages are to be seen. The town has broad streets, surveyed and permanently marked by rock shafts sunk at the center of prominent crossings. It has a number of respectable buildings devoted to business purposes, of stone, of brick, and of frame. The stores are well stocked with merchandise, and do an extensive business. They are conducted in all cases by citizens of the Cherokee Nation under license of the Cherokee council or legislature, paying a certain tax, one-quarter of 1 per cent., on the gross invoices. The town is known as Vinita to the general public, but is incorporated as the town of Downingville. Its charter was granted some fifteen years ago by the Cherokee council. It has a Cherokee mayor and town council, a Cherokee treasurer, clerk, and town marshal, &c., with regular municipal regulations. It levies and collects taxes on all property within corporate limits. The mayor holds court

and fines those violating city ordinances, or, in default, consigns the offender to the "calaboose." Inclosed I send you copy of the "compiled laws of the city of Downingville," as a part of this report. It explains more fully than any other description could the status of affairs in this Indian town.

One sees in the town four churches. The Worcester Academy, a large and well-conducted high school, built and controlled by the Congregational Church. It is probably able to accommodate 200 pupils, including day scholars. The town had also erected a large and commodious public school-house in which 150 children might be conveniently taught, but a few days since an incendiary burned it. The accused is lodged in the calaboose at this moment awaiting trial. I regret to say he is a United States citizen, and is in all human probability guilty. I am informed they offered \$500 reward for the capture and conviction of the incendiary.

There are a number of cottages in the town that would compare favorably with those of adjacent towns in Kansas. The grounds about the better buildings are shaded with trees, and flowers are cultivated in the yards. One of the citizens of this town is estimated to be worth over \$100,000. Look at a Missouri town of 1,000 inhabitants and you see Vinita. The people dress the same, read the same newspapers and periodicals, to wit: The Globe Democrat, the St. Louis Republican, Harper's Magazine, &c., and the Territory newspapers. They listen to the same teaching and preaching, and one of the churches happens to have an orchestra of stringed instruments. The people visit each other as they do in the adjacent States, follow the same fashions, do an equal amount of innocent and of mischievous gossiping, the boys talk base-ball and the school-girls chew gum. It will be necessary to leave Vinita to find a distinctive feature. The town is composed almost altogether of half-breeds and citizens adopted by marriage. Only a small number of full-bloods live there.

The full-blood population for the most part reside east of Grand River in the wooded country, and there you must go to find them. Passing over the country southeast, over undulating prairies with belts of woodland lying along the streams and crowning the hills, we pass farm after farm of considerable size, from 50 to 400 or 500 acres. In the houses live half-breed Cherokees, adopted citizens of the Cherokee Nation, and occasionally a full-blood. The houses vary in character; some are tasteful and commodious frame buildings; some are double log-houses, some box-houses. There are suitable stables, cribs, meat-houses, stock-pens, hay-ricks. The furniture of the houses is for the most part from the Mississippi Valley or the North; the crockery, &c., such as would be seen in the ordinary Western farm kitchen; the cooking the same, those gastronomic fiends, the frying-pan and the saleratus box, being in high honor. There are many orchards set out of apple and peach trees, and occasionally a vineyard. The water is obtained mostly from wells, although there are some springs. It is drawn generally by means of buckets joined by a rope passing over a suspended wheel. The fences are of plank, wire, or rail. The fence declared lawful must be 4 feet high, constructed of posts placed not exceeding 8 feet apart, and securely set 2 feet in the ground, and properly boarded with sawed plank or split railing in good repair. Worm fence must be 4½ feet high, securely staked and ridged and in good repair.

We cross Grand River and get among the full-blood people. They are living on the streams in the hilly country; only occasionally do they have a frame house, more usually the double log-cabin and log outhouses, stables, cribs, &c. Their fields are small—from 5 to 150 acres—in the valleys of the streams and protected by worm fences. He gets his water from a spring, and cooks usually on a cook-stove. (I am informed that before the war there were no stoves used by the Cherokees.) He has around him a number of cattle branded with his brand, and marked with his mark, a number of hogs which run on the range and supply his meat for the year. He raises potatoes, beans, and other vegetables, enough corn for his own meal and hominy, enough to feed his horses and fatten his hogs, which are for the most part fed on the mast of the woods adjacent, and to some extent supply his less provident neighbor in case he runs short, which he is very apt to do, if the season be not fair.

There are other full-bloods who have but a single log-house, with the rudest out-buildings and a very diminutive crib, who live in a very humble manner, being content with his daily food, and equally satisfied, when his own crib has been emptied, to borrow of his neighbor what he needs for his supply. The full-bloods are very liberal to each other and are quite willing to lend. This willingness to give and this willingness to receive presents a serious obstacle to the utilization of nature's great labor lesson, hunger. They get along reasonably well in an humble way, rather to the disappointment, perhaps, of their more ambitious brothers, who would like to see them make greater exertions to surround themselves with the same comforts of life they enjoy, even if, other motive being absent, they should be compelled by actual want to greater exertion and a more active and energetic life.

An actual census in a population of 20,000, six years ago showed but 5 persons who made their living by hunting and fishing, the others being farmers, horse and cattle raisers, mechanics, teachers, preachers, &c., pursuing the avocations which are usual

in adjacent States—except the saloon keeper. The community is strictly prohibitionist under both the Federal and Indian law. The whisky peddler who carries on his nefarious and secret traffic does not rank much above thief in the estimate of the better people. Nearly all Cherokee children when young are given by their parents or friends a colt or two or one or two calves, partly to please the child in the new sense of proprietorship, but partly, perhaps, with wise foresight as to his future accumulation. These young animals are watched over by the elders and by the child himself, as they grow and increase, and when the child arrives at his majority he finds himself with some property. The keeping costs nothing, having a free range, and the attention given to the animal instructs the child in one of the most valuable lessons of life. Nearly all full-blood families have wagons and plenty of horses or ponies to do their work, and on which to indulge their fondness for riding around to see their neighbors' employment, which in the States would be, perhaps, called loafing. The people are very social and hospitable.

The number of cattle in the Cherokee Nation is variously estimated from 100,000 to 200,000. It is probably about 160,000, the number to the family ranging from a few milch cows up to several thousand head. Quite a large number of herds vary from one to five hundred head. The material welfare of these people is the more striking when it is remembered that about 1838 they lost almost everything by the Government's forced removal, and in 1866 they were utterly impoverished from the effects of the war, their cattle and horses stolen or consumed, their homes burned and chattels destroyed. In the twenty years which have elapsed since, they have once more acquired a moderate competence and are getting to be wealthy. They are using white laborers by the thousand, and availing themselves of their landed rights. The fields on the prairie are getting numerous, larger, and are cultivated with improved machinery. The principal thing these people ask and desire is to be let alone, under the pledges of the Government to protect them in the enjoyment of their property and of their self-government.

The government of the Indian country in this agency is effected by the Federal law operating through the United States district court for the western district of Arkansas, the executive department through the Indian Bureau, and by the Indian laws. The district court has a certain criminal jurisdiction over cases arising between United States citizens only, and the crime is committed either against a United States citizen or by a United States citizen against an Indian citizen. There is no civil jurisdiction over either cases where United States citizens are the only parties, or where United States citizens and Indian citizens are the parties at issue, a jurisdiction seriously needed. In the presence of so many United States citizens civil disputes are numerous, and some are of great magnitude; for example, that recently referred by this office to you, of the Concho Cattle Company *et al. vs. Buchanan et al.*, involved \$180,000.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs regulates, as the President may prescribe, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and agreeable to such, the management of all Indian Affairs and of all matters arising out of Indian relations. The regulations affecting this agency are modified by the special treaties made with the five civilized tribes and by the fact of their owning their lands in fee. The Indian agent is the authority sent to carry out and enforce these regulations, intercourse laws, and treaties, in so far as the executive department of the government is concerned, and has 43 police for the maintenance of good order, &c.

The Indian governments are shaped on the plan of the State governments, with constitution based on that of the United States, and laws fitted to their condition and affected to some extent by their ancient customs. One illustrates all; and I give a brief sketch of the Cherokee government as most familiar to me.

Its constitution is based on that of Mississippi, suitable changes being made. The treaties with the United States are declared the supreme law of the land, and the intercourse laws in pursuance thereof paramount. Religious and political tolerance is secured, and the rights of person, property, and reputation protected. After declaring the boundaries of the Cherokee Nation, the title thereto in the nation as such, and the indefeasible right of the citizen to occupy and control what he wishes to cultivate, article 2, section 1, declares the power of the government shall be divided into three distinct departments, the legislative, the executive, and the judicial.

SEC. 2. No person or persons belonging to either of these departments shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to any of the others, except in the cases hereinafter expressly directed and permitted.

The principal chief of the Cherokee Nation is simply a governor, with the functions that usually attach to that office, with the pardoning power, the right to veto, &c. He may be impeached as the governor of a State may be impeached. The executive office of the Cherokee Nation is thoroughly well managed. The chief has four secretaries, who are constantly employed in keeping a record of its affairs and managing the great and increasing business of the Cherokee Nation. As creditable documents issue from this little office as from the average State. Every letter is briefed,

registered, and placed on the letter-record book, which has indexes of time, name and subject. Every letter sent out is duly copied in press-letter books. In this office are kept the archives of the nation, the various rolls made of the citizens of the Cherokee Nation, &c., and by him are drawn all warrants on the public treasury. The present incumbent, Dennis W. Bushyhead, is well educated, a man of the strictest integrity, of excellent executive ability, educated partly at Princeton, but far more by vigorous contact for over twenty years with the elements from all parts of the world thrown together on the gold fields of California in 1849. He is an American as well as a Cherokee, and indicates but little, as far as his personal appearance is concerned, of what race he sprang.

The Cherokees have a treasurer under a \$75,000 bond, but whose strongest bond is his honor, the ties with the people by blood, the associations of a life, and by the residence there of all his blood kin. The present treasurer has had this spring as much as \$350,000 cash in hand. He is the custodian and disbursing officer of the funds on lawful warrants and appropriations. He has a secretary salaried by the council.

The executive department has also an auditor who supervises the accounts of the nation in its internal management.

Each of the political districts (nine in number) has its sheriff, deputy sheriff; the latter, guards, clerk, deputy clerks are required to keep complete records of the various courts meeting in their several districts, all probate matters, transfers of property on the domain, all permits granted United States citizens by them, register brands of cattle owned by citizens and running on the public domain, and other matters requiring public record. Each district has also its prosecuting attorney, whose duty it is to conduct all examinations of persons charged with crime, and prosecute them, when indicted, in pursuance of law. He is duly sworn to do that "without fear or favor, partiality or malice, and to be faithful to the Cherokee Nation in all prosecutions to the best of his skill and abilities."

The chief has an executive council composed of three persons selected by the national council. Their duty is to advise and consult with him, when called on, as to the management of public affairs. The chief, in order to prevent as far as possible errors on the part of his somewhat inexperienced officers, has many printed forms, which he furnishes to them with printed instructions as to their several duties. This may be regarded as the best public school in the limits of the Cherokee Nation. I inclose, as a part of this report, some of these forms for your information. If any of these officers fail or refuse to do their duty, the chief is authorized, after due hearing, to suspend them until the next meeting of the national council, to whom he is required to report his action together with the defense of the accused officers. The council impeaches or reinstates, as the case may be.

The legislature, or "national council," of the Cherokee Nation is composed of a senate and house of representatives, the latter called the "council." It is controlled by the ordinary parliamentary rules that govern such bodies, although not carried out with the same degree of refinement found in a State legislature. Both languages are freely spoken in the senate and council, and they have interpreters for those who may not otherwise understand, but it will not be many years before the English language alone will be used, a majority speaking English and nearly all understanding it. Their complexion, however, is rather swarthy as a whole, three-fourths, probably, being full-blood, there being at present but one white man, I believe, in the national council.

The senators and representatives are elected by the people, every man over eighteen having a vote and voting *viva voce* . There are two clerks and two judges at each election precinct, one of each from the two rival parties, and they record the voter's choice in his presence. Their ballot-boxes cannot be stuffed, but much eloquence is expended at times to throw out a troublesome precinct from being counted in the national council on some legal quibble in the election law.

The Cherokees in their local self-government are the most ardent politicians on the face of the earth, without exception. Each party has a thorough and complete organization, each with its platform, its three district lodge captains, its district managers, its three head managers, its manipulators. Each gives barbecues, has speakers to talk for them, and they vilify the opposing party with as much vigor and in as ingenious a manner as could possibly be desired or hoped for in the most enlightened community. They resort to all the schemes known to mortal man to secure voters for their respective parties. They get the voter's bearing from every point of the compass; they know his church, his neighbors, his kin, his old party difficulties, his boon companions; they measure up his personal pride, his present need, his ambition, &c., and bring all this influence to bear. These things are educating the Cherokees, making them think. They now look to and demand the record, and as a people are well posted in the affairs of their nation.

The judicial department of the Cherokee Nation is composed of a district court for each of the nine political districts, with probate jurisdiction and original and exclusive jurisdiction over certain minor civil cases and misdemeanors, with right of appeal to circuit court, which meets semi-annually in each district. The circuit court

has original jurisdiction over civil cases exceeding \$100 in value and in felony cases. The right of appeal lies from the circuit court to the supreme court of the Cherokee Nation. In cases involving the death penalty one of the justices of the supreme court presides. The supreme court is composed of a chief justice and two associate justices. It is a court of appeals and with original jurisdiction in murder and treason cases. It provides rules and regulations, and its decisions govern the lower court. These courts may issue writs of attachment, garnishment, injunction, mandamus, &c., and entertain motions to abate, dismiss, or demur. There is a complete jury system and grand-jury system, and their code is very well adapted to afford remedy for any injury sustained in life, person, or property. Indictments conclude "against the peace and dignity of the Cherokee Nation." In section 2, article 3, of the constitution we find the following, to wit:

In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right of being heard; of demanding the nature of the accusation; of meeting the witnesses face to face; of having compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his or their favor; and on prosecutions, by indictment or information, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; nor shall the accused be compelled to give testimony against himself.

SEC. 12. The people shall be secure in persons, houses, papers, and possessions from unreasonable seizures and searches, and no warrant to search any place or to seize any person or things shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without good causes, supported by oath or affirmation.

The Cherokee constitution was adopted in 1828, more than half a century since, by the Eastern Cherokees, and readopted in the convention of 1839 by both Eastern and Western Cherokees, and its principles are firmly established.

The public buildings of the Cherokee Nation are suitable to meet all the wants of their government. The national capitol at Tahlequah is of brick, stone capped, two stories high, with cupola, shapely and convenient. It contains the executive office, executive consultation room, supreme court room, supreme court consultation room, auditor's office, office of the board of education, senate chamber, council chamber, treasurer's office, and three committee rooms.

The Choctaw capitol is much larger and handsomer than that of the Cherokees, and the Creek capitol, of stone, is probably a better and larger building. The Chickasaw capitol is of brick, two stories high, a cupola, and is a commodious building.

The printing office of the Cherokee Nation is at Tahlequah. It is two stories high, and of stone and brick, and amply large for its purposes. It is supplied with a cylinder press, and thoroughly equipped with English and Cherokee type printers, and has the only reliable Cherokee "devil" in this nation. In this office are printed in English and Cherokee the laws of the Cherokee Nation, the Cherokee Advocate, a non-partisan official organ of the nation, also reports of officers, public documents, blank forms required by the executive department for public business, &c.

The national prison, one block south of the Advocate office, is of sandstone, three stories, with first story half under ground. It is strong, convenient, and commodious for its purpose. In it are some twenty-five prisoners, who wear the regulation penitentiary suit. About twenty-four of the twenty-five owe their crimes to whisky smuggled into the country in spite of stringent laws against it. They work on the streets of Tahlequah, cut wood for the capitol, the male and female seminaries, the Blind and Indigent Asylum, and do other work. At present some of them are engaged under contract putting up a Cherokee telephone line chartered by the council. It is proposed to run it from Tahlequah to Fort Gibson, and then to this point.

The Blind and Indigent Asylum is about 4 miles south of Tahlequah. It is of brick, stone capped, four stories high, and is a handsome building. It has farm, &c., attached. It, like other institutions, is supported by appropriations of the national council. In this institution the blind, crippled, and insane are cared for.

In each of the nine districts is a court-house about 30 by 50 feet, of frame, two stories high, with a large court room, a grand jury room, a jury room, clerk's office, and sheriff's office. They cost \$1,000 each.

EDUCATION.

The education of the Cherokee people is being effected by the public high school, 100 public schools, private schools, &c., to wit:

The Cherokee male seminary, Tahlequah; the Cherokee Female Seminary, near Tahlequah; the Cherokee Orphan Asylum, Grand Saline.

Tahlequah district.—Tahlequah, Tahlequah (colored), Pleasant Valley, Sequoyah, Grant, Blue Springs, Eureka, Bald Hill, Catcher Town, Te-hee, Lowry's Prairie, Four-mile Branch (colored), Carey, Crittenden, &c.

Going Snake district.—Oak Grove, Rabbit Trap, Stony Point, Oak Ball, Oaks, Piny, Whitmore, Peavine, Long Prairie, Baptist Mission, Flint Creek, Starr's Chapel, Prairie Grove.

Flint district.—New Hope, Round Spring, Honey Hill, Cochran, Clear Spring, Dal-
onege, Magnolia, Elm Grove.

Covee-covee district.—Vinita, West Point, Catoosa, Big Creek (colored), Lightning Creek (colored), Bryan's Chapel, Lightning Creek, Three Rivers, Pryor's Creek

Claremore, Flat Rock (colored), Goose Neck (colored), Sequoyah, Belleview, Coodys Bluff, Rogers.

Delaware district.—Roger's Springs, Carr's Springs, Sagar, Hickory Grove, Ballard, Mitchell Spring, New Town, Virginia, Moore, Olympus, Honey Creek, Willow Spring, Island Ford (colored), Beck, White Water.

Canadian district.—Girty, Black Jack, Stooeping Elm, Prairie View, Derdenne, Woodall, Meridian, Texanna.

Saline district.—Locust Grove, Vann's Valley (colored), Cedar Bluff, Chu-wa-staw-ya, Arcadia, Cohcoewe, Wickcliff.

Sequoyah district.—Oakdale, Sweet Town, Gunter's Prairie, Shiloh, Te-hee, Greasy Valley, Timbuctoo (colored).

Illinois district.—Roach Young, Garfield, South Bethel, White Oak, Sand Town (colored), Fort Gibson, Fort Gibson (colored), Manard, Greenleaf, Sweet Spring, Vian.

The male and female seminaries are two large well-furnished buildings, each costing nearly \$100,000, and are of identical plans. The length of each is 185 feet by 109 feet. The older part is three stories high and the newer part is four stories high, including the spacious stone basement, which rises a half-story above the level of the earth. The basement is used for laundry, storage rooms, furnaces, and other purposes. Upon the second floor are the recitation rooms, the chapel or study hall, library, laboratory, text-book room, dining hall, kitchen, steward's room, parlor, visitors' rooms, store rooms and closets; upon the third and fourth floors are rooms for teachers, matrons, students, bath-rooms and storage rooms. There are some eighty odd rooms. There is room for about 150 in comfort. The enrollment for the male seminary just closed was 180, as many as 160 present at one time, the average attendance being 140. These high schools are furnished with suitable outhouses, and are supplied with furniture, school material, and everything necessary to institutions of this kind. They have good faculties of seven teachers and instructors, and six other officers, steward, domestic, superintendent, two matrons, medical superintendent, librarian.

The Cherokee Orphan Asylum is a similar institution in all material respects. It is for both sexes and averages about 150 children, everything being provided for them gratis. The Cherokee Nation is the mother of all her orphan children.

The common-school houses are scattered throughout the district in proportion to population, the neighborhoods furnishing the houses. These houses vary from a first-class frame building, thoroughly equipped with modern desks and facilities for heating, ventilation, and light, to the rude log-cabin with an open fire-place, mud chimney, and puncheon floors and seats.

The school system is founded on article 6, section 9, Cherokee constitution, to wit:

Morality and knowledge being necessary to good government, the preservation of liberty, and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged in this nation.

The system is well organized and under the control of three persons known as "the board of education." The board is authorized and directed to adopt rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the Cherokee Nation, for its own government and that of the seminaries, orphan asylum, and primary schools. Teachers are appointed upon competitive examinations, though in practice the appointments are biased to some extent by favoritism. The teachers in the common schools are paid \$35 per month for the average attendance of fifteen or less, and \$1 per month extra for each pupil till an average of thirty-five is reached, and the salary reaches \$50. This is the maximum. It is not thought wise for one teacher to teach more than this number. The best teachers are placed where the probable average is greatest, and they are thus stimulated to an increased average attendance. The teachers are required to make monthly reports to the board, giving the name of each pupil, the number of days he was present, his standing, showing on the face of the report the aggregate and average attendance, &c. Blank forms are furnished by the board of education complete, with instructions as to the manner of making out these reports, so that the board of education has a complete record of the entire system, with the name of every child, the age, sex, language, attendance, distance from school, &c. The Cherokee Nation furnishes all the school books and school material, *i. e.*, blackboard, crayons, slates, pencils, ink, penholders, copybooks, &c. The teacher is held responsible for this property, and each school-house is required to be equipped with a book-case and a lock for its protection.

Besides these public schools are the following:

	Capacity.
Worcester Academy, Vinita	150
Baptist mission, Tahlequah	75
Presbyterian mission, Tahlequah	60
Moravian mission, Oaks	
Presbyterian mission, Childer's Station	50
Episcopalian school, Prairie City	40
Presbyterian school, Locust Grove	50
And others of which I have no data.	

The Cherokee schools include about ten for Cherokee negroes. The aggregate attendance, 4,091; the average was 2,516.

Annual cost:

Male seminary (1885 and 1886)	\$16,696 25
Female seminary (1885 and 1886)	15,838 10
Orphan asylum	19,080 92
Common schools	36,082 65
Cost of private schools unknown to me.	

Schools of Creek Nation.

Supported by the Creek or Muscogee Nation:

	Students.	Cost.
1 Levering boarding school (mixed)	100	\$7,000
1 Wealaka boarding school (mixed)	100	7,000
1 Ashbury boarding school (male)	80	5,600
1 Nu Yaka boarding school (mixed)	80	5,600
1 Tallahassa boarding school, colored (mixed)	50	3,500
22 public common schools (mixed) each	25	8,800
6 public common schools, colored (mixed) each	25	2,400
Youths attending college in State	24	6,500
Total		46,400

Besides these are church and private schools:

	Capacity.
Presbyterian mission, Muscogee	20
Harold Institute (Methodist), Muscogee	100
Presbyterian school, Tulsa	50
Kane's school, colored, Agency Hill, Muscogee	35
Private schools at Muscogee, Eufaula, &c	

Schools in Choctaw Nation.

Supported and conducted by it:

	Capacity.
Wheelock Orphan School (boys and girls)	50
New Hope Seminary (girls)	100
Spencer Academy (boys)	100
Old Spencer	50
	Attendance.
41 Public schools, first district	750
35 Public schools, second district	716
70 Public schools, third district	1,200
4 High schools	300
Students sent to State colleges	24
Total	2,990

Appropriated for support of above, \$62,800. Improvements for accommodation of scholars are estimated to be worth \$200,000. There are other church and private schools of which I have no adequate data.

Schools of Chickasaw Nation.

The Chickasaw Nation has four large boarding schools:

Chickasaw Male Academy, Tishomingo (boys)	100
Orphan Home, Lebanon (boys and girls)	75
Wapanucka Academy (boys and girls)	60
Female Seminary (girls)	75
Fourteen common schools (average probably 20)	280

Some students are educated in the States. Of the church and private schools I have no adequate data.

Schools of Seminole Nation.

The Seminole Nation has two high schools, one at Wewoka and one at Sasakwa.

	Cost.
Wewoka mission, 75 pupils.....	\$3,700
Seminole Female Academy, 35 pupils.....	2,600

The Presbyterian board furnished \$1,700 for Wewoka, and the Methodist \$600 for Sasakwa Female Academy. The Seminoles have also four district schools, which are in a prosperous condition.

THE RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

of the five nations has not been neglected. The Methodist Episcopal Church has 59 ministers with regular circuits, and probably 75 native ministers who preach when occasion offers. They have enrolled 5,213 members, have 64 churches, 94 Sunday schools, and are educating 449 children in a half a dozen first-rate boarding schools.

The Baptist Church has 85 organized churches, 110 ministers in service, and a number of natives who preach when opportunities occur. It has about 5,125 members and a number of Sunday schools.

The Presbyterian Church in one presbytery has 24 ministers, 6 licentiates, 43 churches, and over 1,300 members. It has 12 mission schools, with about 800 pupils, and a number of Sunday schools. There is another smaller organization whose members are to me unknown.

The Catholic Church had one priest, Father D. J. Robot, to enter the Territory in 1875, who located at Atoka and established a school there. He has since built up, by the help of his friends, a great school with the Pottawatomies, "The Sacred Heart Mission," the Saint Mary's Academy for the girls and Sacred Heart Institute for the boys. He has put up churches at Atoka, McAlester, Savanna, and Lehigh, and a day school at McAlester for girls and boys under the direction of the Sisters of Mercy of Sacred Heart Mission. The location has been selected at McAlester for the establishment of a Catholic female seminary.

The Moravian Church has two societies, one church and one in course of erection, two white missionaries, one native (Cherokee-speaking), 54 communicants, and two Sunday schools.

The Congregational Church has a very superior academy (Worcester) at Vinita, as above named; one church there and probably others, but I have no data of their work.

The Mormons have done some proselyting here and carried off a few converts. They found too much discouragement to linger.

To summarize, there are about 400 teachers and about 200 ministers of the gospel regularly at work.

The Creeks and Seminoles have been much assisted and have needed and appreciated it. They have not the means of the other nations.

NEWSPAPERS.

The newspapers of the agency have an educational value not to be ignored. Some of them are very well conducted, and are very enterprising in gathering local news, &c.

Name.	Where published.	Denomination.	Frequency of publication.
Indian Journal.....	Muscogee.....	.....	Weekly.
Indian Independent.....	Atoka.....	.....	Do.
Indian Chieftain.....	Vinita.....	.....	Do.
Cherokee Advocate.....	Tahlequah.....	.....	Do.
Our Brother in Red.....	Muscogee.....	Methodist.....	Monthly.
Indian Missionary.....	South Canadian.....	Baptist.....	Do.
Indian Record.....	Muscogee.....	Presbyterian.....	Do.

The Journal and Independent are private enterprises, but the official organs also of the Creek and Choctaw Nations and publish their laws.

LAND TENURE.

The most striking feature in the governments of the Indian nations of this agency, when contrasted with that of their white neighbors, is that the title to their entire domain is in the nation as a practically unqualified fee, and the individual has only

the right to use and to occupy. He may sell or devise to other citizens his improvement and the right acquired by the improvement and the right of use and occupancy, of a certain tract, and in case he dies intestate it descends, according to Indian statute law, to his wife, children, or nearest relations. He has the right to use all he can; but he must *use it*, and on his abandonment another citizen can take possession. This insures to every Cherokee who is willing to work a certain home and a certain remuneration for his labor. They have availed themselves of this in proportion to their intelligence, ambition, and several abilities. There is a constitutional provision against unseemly speculation or monopoly of improvements on the public domain.

Although this tenure of lands may seem strange to those who have not seen its qualities tested, it is a proposition which, from a public standpoint, might well be argued as superior to the fee simple in the individual. This system precludes a possibility of unjust pauperism so often imposed on worthy labor by force of modern circumstances or ancient customs surviving in modern times. However this question may be argued by political economists, there is no doubt in my mind that this is the true safeguard for the Indian people until they have grown, under the educational influences now working, up to the capacity of full American citizenship, until they are able to cope with that most ingenious of all thieves, the insidious land swindler.

FORT GIBSON.

It would be of great service to this country in many ways if Fort Gibson could be converted into a Carlisle for the education of the wild Indians in the midst of civilized Indians, and not so far away from home. The Five Nations will probably ask this during the fall. The benefits to the wild Indian are self-evident in the education of the children, and the education of the parent in occasional visits and meeting civilized Indians. This would cause them to grow together and prevent to a large extent the chasm that otherwise would obtain between wild and savage father and educated son. Such a training school would be valuable in forming a model for those who have the expenditure of the large funds appropriated by the Five Nations, and lead to better results in its application.

CITIZENSHIP.

The citizens of the five nations are of many races, blended. Among Cherokee citizens we find full-blood Cherokees, Cherokees of half blood, of quarter, of eighth, sixteenth, &c., till the Cherokee blood disappears under flaxen hair and blue eyes. These are crossed on white stock, Creeks, Choctaws, Delawares, Shawnees, and other Indians. We find adopted Delawares, Shawnees, and Africans by treaty, Americans, Irish, Scotch, Swedes, Germans, &c., and other Indians by marriage. The larger part of the nation is of Cherokee stock, 7,000 or 8,000 full bloods; mixed bloods, 9,000 or 10,000. The others are adopted—about 550 Shawnees, 773 Delawares, 3,000 negroes, and about 2,000 others. The citizenship of the other nations is similarly mixed, but not of equal extent. The negroes, Shawnees, and Delawares claim all the rights of native Cherokees; the Cherokees concede all civil rights, suffrage, schools, &c., but deny all the vested rights on the ground that a proper construction of the treaty and the meaning of the contracting parties would not sustain such claim. The claimants stand on the language of the treaties and agreements, and insist it gives them all the rights. The matter will probably go, by act of this Congress, to the Court of Claims for adjudication.

The Choctaw negroes have been adopted under article 3, treaty of 1866, and registered. There are a few who complain that they, although entitled, were not registered. I have directed them to appeal to the Choctaw council, and then to the Department, according to plan agreed on in other cases. The other appealed cases to this office I shall endeavor to hear at the Choctaw council beginning first Monday in October. There are a considerable number of these cases, and probably a host of witnesses. I am instructed to take additional evidence, and forward reports on each one for action of the Indian Office. There is enough work involved to keep one man busy three months. They have been delayed two years because the agent never has been able to get time from the office to attend to them.

The position of the negroes in the Chickasaw Nation remains unchanged and unsatisfactory. They have the right of residence and to use such soil as they can cultivate with their own labor. The Chickasaws have not adopted them, as contemplated by article 3, treaty of 1866, nor has the United States removed them, as agreed on in that article. The Chickasaws are afraid to adopt them, lest their votes control their government. They are practically without schools and need help.

The negroes of the Creek and Seminole Nations have a fair share in conducting the government and its privileges.

The United States citizens who marry Creeks do not change their status, but must keep up their permits under Creek law as other United States citizens. United States

citizens who marry Cherokees acquire the rights of Cherokees, but remain subject to Federal court. When they marry Choctaws or Chickasaws they acquire all the rights of Choctaws or Chickasaws, and the Indian court has exclusive jurisdiction, and may hang. A *habeas corpus* to the Federal court would not liberate in such a case.

The claimants to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation have grown to be quite numerous under the operation of the "prima facie" rule. This class of people has been subject to no law, for the Indian courts would not recognize them, and they would present affidavits to the Federal that they were Indians, and show that they were so recognized by the Indian Bureau of the United States Government. The recent action of the Indian Office in Washington in having them expelled when committing crime is of some service, but not adequate, as in the case of Charles Ghee recently reported to you, who tried to kill his father and then at night burned his house, and nearly had consumed the family. To order him out and have him come back immediately, or drift elsewhere in this great agency out of the agent's sight, seems quite insufficient as a remedy or warning to others. To tell a man who commits arson or murder to go to Kansas and stay there is really no punishment at all, and, in the absence of some means of punishment, is apt to invite Judge Lynch to take the bench.

The decision of the Court of Claims, No. 13828, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians vs. The United States and the Cherokee Nation, declares that—

If the Indians east of the Mississippi River wish to enjoy the common benefits of the common property of the Nation * * * they must comply with its constitution and laws and become readmitted to citizenship as therein provided.

The Supreme Court of the United States confirmed this decision (No. 886, October term, 1885), on appeal, on March 1, 1886, saying :

If Indians in that State (North Carolina), or in any other State east of the Mississippi, wish to enjoy the benefits of the common property of the Cherokee Nation, in whatever form it may exist, they must, as held by the Court of Claims, comply with the constitution and laws of the Cherokee Nation, and be readmitted to citizenship as there provided.

On August 14, 1886, I received instruction to issue no more "*prima facie*" certificates as Union Indian agent. This order has gratified the Indian authorities exceedingly, for they had regarded with much apprehension the "*prima facie*" rule. No doubt the "*prima facie*" rule was used for fraudulent purposes in some cases *e. g.*, a negro brought me some affidavits, his own among theirs. He set up on his own oath that he had been utterly unable to get justice from the Cherokee court. I put him on oath and cross-examined him. He said he had never applied to council or the Cherokee courts for admission. When asked what he meant by swearing he had been unable to get justice when he now swore he had never applied, he said he did not know. He had paid a Mr. Finn, at Baxter Springs, \$25 to fix the papers up, and he thought it was all right. He had no case. The right of free rent, free grass, free timber, &c., has been a strong inducement to set up such claims, in view of the settlement of these claims being delayed for many years. It is now seven years since Oo-tsa-la-tah, or Charles Thompson, Cherokee chief, agreed to suspend action till these cases could be amicably settled. It is to be hoped the settlement will not be much longer delayed.

CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Owing to the large number of United States citizens in the Territory, there are a large number of civil cases constantly arising between themselves alone or with Indian citizens, some involving large sums. There is no judicial tribunal to settle such cases, and as they must necessarily increase in number and importance, some provision ought to be made. If the Federal court is clothed with power to try an Indian's right to live, I see no reason why it cannot try his rights to property when disputed by a United States citizen. At all events this stands as a serious chasm in the law and it is my duty to report it.

CRIMES

Are gradually decreasing under the very superior management of the United States district court for the western district of Arkansas, which has criminal jurisdiction over this agency, the active co-operation of the valuable and efficient Indian police force, and the improving management of the Indian courts. The Indian courts as a rule are not well conducted, but are growing more respectable under the strong educational forces at work. The crimes committed are not extraordinary in number when it is remembered that this country, by virtue of its sparse settlement and absence of State law, makes an excellent hiding place for refugees from justice.

About 90 per cent. of the crimes committed by Indians can be traced to whisky. The Indian sober is friendly, patient, kind; drunk, he seems to be animated with a wild desire to cut anybody's throat who intimates he is of less consequence than Napoleon Bonaparte. When a few such spirits meet there is apt to be a row. Whisky-peddling goes on in spite of all precautions, owing to the enormous profits.

Moonshine whisky costs 50 cents a gallon and is sold here at the regulation brush-price, \$2 a quart. Many men, otherwise respectable, will buy it and thus encourage the traffic.

UNITED STATES COURT AND COMMISSIONER.

There has been located at this point (Muscogee) a United States commissioner, Hon. John Q. Tufts, formerly Indian agent, who has been of much service in the administration of the criminal law. The chief defect in the administration of law at Fort Smith has been the great distances necessary for witnesses to travel who live in the remoter parts of this district. It is as much a punishment on the witness as it is on the accused, almost; for, owing to the pressure of business before the court, he has probably to make three or four trips, 150 miles each way, across the country, and thus go some 900 or 1,200 miles on horse back to tell what he knows about a horse-thief. This is very expensive, and people would rather let crimes go unreported than endure the loss incident to prosecution. It would be an immense saving in mileage for its thousands of witnesses, &c., and other costs to the United States Government if the court were moved to Muscogee or Fort Gibson. It certainly would secure a better administration of justice and relieve the Territory people of a heavy expense in attending this court.

THE MATERIAL GROWTH

of the Five Nations is marked. The area of farming lands has probably doubled in five years, and is increasing in geometric ratio. The Washita Valley, in the Chickasaw Nation, is almost a solid farm for 50 miles. It is cultivated by white labor largely, with Chickasaw landlords. (I saw one farm there said to contain 8,000 acres, another 4,000 acres, and many other very large and handsome places.) The prairie is being turned to use, and even some of the full-bloods are beginning to take advantage of its opportunities. The fields grubbed in the timber remain but little changed comparatively, though slowly growing. The progress is seen on the prairies. The cattle show but little increase in the last few years, owing to unusual severity of several winters and the depression in that business.

INTRUDERS.

The intruders are numerous and a class most difficult to manage. There are the intruding cowmen, farming intruders, coal and timber thieves, tramps, vagrants, refugees from justice, professional thieves, and whisky-peddlers.

INTRUDING COWMEN.

This spring I went to the Chickasaw Nation in person, assisted by the Indian police and the United States cavalry, to eject intruding cowmen. It had been reported there were 150,000 cattle in the Chickasaw Nation. I found such had been the case two years before, but there had been disastrous losses and failures and the big herds were broken and driven away. There were about 40,000 head of intruding cattle left. They had ample notice to move, and in about thirty days I got them in shape to move out, when your order to extend the time forty days more came. This order broke up all that I had done. I was compelled by my other duties to return home. The cowmen had time to adjust their affairs, and so they made bogus sales to various Indian citizens of their cattle. Some 25,000 head were manipulated in this way, and the cattle turned loose on the prairies and scattered like ants over an area 125 miles long and 100 miles across. The sales were made to evade the order. The Chickasaw law to prevent fraudulent sales to its citizens for the purpose of consuming Chickasaw grass is severe. It provides the sale, if made, must be complete; no lien or mortgage is to be retained, but the cattle must become absolutely and unconditionally the property of the Chickasaw. The trade must be in the presence of two native witnesses and recorded at length in the office of the clerk of the district. This form was actually complied with. The cattle were sold to impecunious Chickasaws, who gave their notes alone, unsecured in any manner, and where a lien on the cattle was a criminal violation of law and void. Many of these cattle are still there. Some of these trades were rescinded.

If there were a local law to impose a slight penalty for trespass, to impound and sell for payment, it would probably stop the systematic and evasive trespassing. The Creeks have such a law and do not seem to be annoyed. This aggression has also been marked on the Cherokee Strip and in the upper part of Cooweescoowee district, Cherokee Nation. It is my purpose to indict a number of these aggressors under section 2117, United States Revised Statutes. It is impossible for an agent to drive

them out and keep them out. Many I drove out came back at once. I met with an astonishing amount of fraud and deception in dealing with these men. Men of otherwise decent reputation, apparently without a thought of their personal honor, not only lied to me, but swore thereto.

The largest class of intruders is that of farmers and miscellaneous workmen, who fail to get local permits, and hence are reported as intruders. This failure to get these permits is due generally to a deliberate evasion to save the small fee, or a violation of the conditions of the permit causing its revocation, sometimes from a defiance of the rule and from ignorance of the requirements, &c. They are numerous, going into hundreds. Each case has to be heard lest injustice should be wrought, and if the party is an intruder he must be ejected.

It is very difficult to keep up with the *shifting class*. The gamblers, bummers, tramps, prostitutes, &c., are not long enough in one place to be reported, or if they are they simply move to another place and are lost sight of. When reported again, at the last hour of grace, they will move as before. It has been the custom here, under the duty of the agent "to maintain order," to put prostitutes, &c., who refuse to leave, in the "cooler" till they promise to leave and not return. This plan has been effectual.

The *timber and coal thieves* along the border say truly enough that there is no law to punish their trespass, as section 5388, which protects lands of the United States from depredation, does not protect land of Five Nations. The penalty of the statute named should be extended to Indian lands, so as to render effective the guarantees of the treaties.

THE CHEROKEE STRIP LEASE.

The Cherokee Strip, leased to a company incorporated under the laws of Kansas, and known as the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association, has been paying the Cherokee Nation \$100,000 a year. Of this fund \$300,000 was divided per capita among Cherokees by blood only during this summer. Much of this strip is under wire fence, and it is all divided off into ranches, regularly surveyed and mapped off. The lease will expire in two years, and there is already some talk of its being leased again.

OKLAHOMA.

When the act of March 3, 1885, was passed by Congress authorizing the President to open negotiations with the Creeks, Seminoles, and Cherokees for the purpose of opening to settlement, under the homestead laws, the unassigned portions of Oklahoma and the Cherokee Strip, an Indian international convention was called by Hon. D. W. Bushyhead. It met June 15, 1885, at Enfaula, with the following delegates present:

Choctaws.—Delegates: Ed. McCurtain, chief of Choctaws; A. Carney, Julius Folsom, Wesley Anderson, Meah-hut-tubbee, J. S. Standley.

Chickasaws.—Delegates: Geo. W. Harkins, B. W. Carter.

Cherokees.—Delegates: R. Bunch, W. P. Ross, L. B. Bell, Frog Sixkiller, S. H. Benge, Daniel Redbird, Adam Feelin, John Sevier.

Creeks.—Delegates: Ward Coachman, G. W. Grayson, Jno. R. Moore, Wm. McCombs, Coweta Micco, Efa Emarthlar.

Seminoles.—Delegates: John Jumper, James Factor, Thos. McGeisey.

The object of the convention, after organization, was shown by Mr. Bushyhead's letter, to wit:

TAHLEQUAH, June 12, 1885.

To Messrs. R. BUNCH, WM. P. ROSS, L. B. BELL, FROG SIXKILLER, S. H. BENGE, D. REDBIRD, ADAM FEELIN AND JOHN SEVIER:

GENTLEMEN: As already advised, you have been appointed to represent the Cherokee Nation at a conference to be held at Enfaula, Muscogee Nation, I. T., on the 15th instant, between the representatives of the Muscogee, Seminole, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Cherokee Nations concerning matters of importance pertaining to their general interests.

By the act of Congress approved March 3, 1885, commonly known as the "Indian appropriation bill," it was provided "that the President is hereby authorized to open negotiations with the Creeks, Seminoles, and Cherokees for the purpose of opening to settlement under the homestead laws the unassigned lands in said Indian Territory ceded by them respectively to the United States by the several treaties of August 11, 1866, March 21, 1866, and July 19, 1866." In view of this legislation the chief of the Seminoles invited a meeting of the parties in interest for the purpose of an interchange of views on the question thus presented, and as the result the conference to which you have been appointed has been called at Enfaula.

You will readily perceive that the proposal to open to settlement, under the homestead laws of the United States, the lands set apart by the Creeks and Cherokees for the settlement of friendly Indians presents questions of the gravest import, not only to the Seminoles, Creeks, and Cherokees, but to all Indians now settled within the limits of the Indian Territory, and which calls for their most serious consideration and harmonious action. They involve not only a cession of large tracts of valuable lands, to which, in the case of the Cherokee Nation, the title remains unimpaired, but a thorough, sweeping, and radical change in the political relations between the Indians and the Government of the United States.

To the consideration of this subject, and of all points of interest springing therefrom, you are expected to give your serious and mature consideration, and endeavor to agree upon some common ground of action upon which the members of the conference can stand united in sentiment and effort to meet the issues to be presented to them. What that ground shall be is left to your wisdom to determine; but I am convinced that the sentiment and conviction of the people will regard any movement looking to a cession of our lands for the purpose authorized by Congress, or the disturbance of the integrity of the Indian Territory, or the surrender of any rights of soil or self-government now enjoyed under the guarantees of their treaties with the United States, with disapproval and opposition.

I suggest, therefore, that your efforts in the conference be addressed directly to obtaining such action as may seem best calculated to preserve our rights of soil and self-government under our treaties, to strengthen the guarantees of our Indian brothers, to perpetuate the existence of the Indian Territory unimpaired under the laws and treaties of the United States, and to unite more intimately the relations now existing between the Indian people, so as to secure more united and harmonious councils in the advancement of their common interests and the more efficient enforcement of law.

I need hardly add that any measure adopted or policy agreed upon by the conference will require to be reported in full to this department for its approval and reference to the national council for final action.

Very respectfully,

D. W. BUSHYHEAD,
Principal Chief.

The next day, after consultation, the following resolutions, with one dissenting voice, were adopted, to wit:

Whereas by an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1885, the President of the United States is authorized to open negotiations with the Creeks, Seminoles, and Cherokees for the purpose of opening to settlement, under the homestead laws, the unassigned lands in the Indian Territory ceded by them, respectively, to the United States under the treaties of August 11, 1866, March 21, 1866, and July 19, 1866; and

Whereas said lands were specially set apart under the authority of the act of Congress of March 30, 1830, for settlement of Indians to be removed from the limits of the then existing States and Territories, and have been patented under said act of March 30, 1830, and the provisions of treaties entered into in conformity therewith by the said Creek and Cherokee Nations; and

Whereas the said Creek, Seminole, and Cherokee Nations have agreed, in the treaties before named, that portions of the country patented to them might be used for the settlement of friendly Indians, and for no other purpose; and

Whereas Congress has declared that no Indian should hereafter be settled on said lands without its consent thereto previously given, thus virtually annulling the agreement, and abandoning the right to make such settlement of friendly Indians; and

Whereas the opening of said lands to homestead settlement would be in conflict with the uniform policy of the Government in reference to the Indians of this Territory, and its solemn pledges that the lands of the Indian Territory shall not, in all time to come, be included within the limits of any State or Territory without their consent; and

Whereas the opening of said lands would necessarily involve the establishment of a Territory of the United States within the limits of the Indian Territory in violation of said treaties: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the representatives of the Creeks, Seminoles, Cherokees, Choctaws, and Chickasaws in convention assembled, That in their opinion the negotiations authorized by the act of Congress of March 3, 1885, are incompatible with the rights, interests, and future security of the people of the Indian Territory, and should not be entered into; and to secure the integrity of the Territory as Indian country, and the interest of the several tribes therein, we hereby pledge ourselves and our respective governments.

The following resolutions, prepared by the committee, were then unanimously adopted, to wit:

Be it resolved by the representatives of the Seminoles, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, and Cherokees in convention assembled, That, in order to strengthen the bonds of amity and fraternal feeling between them, to secure more harmonious action in the support of their common rights and the more efficient administration of law between themselves, we recommend to the national councils of our respective nations the enactments of law on the following subjects, to wit:

First. Providing for the causes and manner in which the arrest and rendition of fugitives from justice, escaping from one nation to another represented in this convention, may be demanded.

Second. Providing for equal remedies at law between the individual members of said nations in civil cases arising between citizens of different nations.

Third. Providing for the confederation of the nations and the tribes of the Indian Territory under one Indian government upon such terms as will not conflict with their several tribal rights and guarantees, and their relations to the Government of the United States under treaties now in force.

Be it further resolved, That the executive and legislative branches of the Governments of the said Creek, Seminole, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Nations are hereby requested to use their authority to have their respective delegations to Washington instructed to work in concert for securing the passage of the bills by Congress in reference to intruders and depredations upon timber upon Indian lands which were passed by the United States Senate during the session of the Forty-eighth Congress, and which were favorably reported by the House Committee on Indian Affairs.

Respectfully submitted.

JULIUS C. FOLSOM,
Chairman.

I am informed these resolutions were indorsed by each of the legislatures of the five nations. In the Creek council by only one majority on the Oklahoma proposition.

The meetings of the delegates were held several times afterwards with a view of determining on some plan of federation for the tribes. No conclusion has yet been reached.

A short time since Hon. J. M. Perryman, principal chief of the Creeks, called a convention at Eufaula with the Seminoles to discuss the matter of Oklahoma, with a

view of regaining title to the so-called Oklahoma land not settled by friendly Indians and have the Seminoles indorse such contract as might be made by the Creeks with attorneys for that purpose. Chief John F. Brown, of the Seminole Nation, sent as delegates Mr. Tom Little and Hul-but-to. The Creek delegates were Mr. G. W. Grayson, G. W. Stidham, and Roley McIntosh. Mr. McIntosh was here yesterday, and from him I learn the Creek delegates were favorably disposed to consider, at least, propositions in relation to Oklahoma, the idea being presented that its present status was indefinite and unsatisfactory, and negotiations should be entered into with a view of making its position determinate. The Seminoles being absolutely non-committal on the subject, and the Seminoles in common with the Creeks having certain reversionary interest therein, the convention adjourned without action.

INDIAN POLICE.

There are 43 members of the Indian police force in this agency, located at their own homes, in the neighborhoods most needing them. They know the adjacent country, all the people living near, and are invaluable in the cause of law and order. They cordially co-operate with the deputy United States marshals, the local authorities, and State officials, hunting refugees from justice, arresting many men who but for this local force with general authority to arrest would escape. They have been of great service. They do their work, not for the small salary, but in a public spirit, *pro bono publico*.

There is one serious defect in the law, *e. g.*: A few days ago some young Cherokees came into this town drinking. They wantonly shot a number of shots at the Indian police (see evidence and report in Hoyt case), shooting Samuel Stxkiller, captain of the United States Indian police, slightly in the arm. They were arrested for shooting at deputy marshals (sec. 5522 U. S. Revised Statutes), because two of the police present were deputies. The young men are quoted as saying they thought they were just shooting at the Indian police. It matters not whether they used the language or not, the fact remains they might shoot the police and only be subject to local law, which does not have the same restraining influence on an Indian drunk that the Federal law does. I have the honor to suggest, for the safety of this class of Government officers, that section 5522 should be so amended as to include Indian police, and make it penal to resist or shoot them when performing their proper duties. An officer of the United States, as such, should be protected in the performance of his duty.

It is my duty to again call attention to the fact that their salary is but \$8 a month, out of which they are expected to furnish their own horses, expenses, &c. An increase in their salary would be a wise economy in increased proficiency.

One of the Indian police, Lieut. Thomas R. Knight, in the discharge of his duty, killed Albert St. John, who was declared by the board of directors of the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association to be a notorious desperado and reputed cow thief. St. John came from a good family. His friends are wealthy, and they are very active in prosecuting Knight. It will cost Knight probably in expense and time about three years' salary as police. It seems to me, if he is found innocent, as I am confident he will be, and that he only did his duty, his expenses should be reimbursed by the Government.

RAILROADS.

I have endeavored to examine into and pass upon the claims made by Indian citizens for stock killed and property burned by the Frisco and Missouri Pacific Railroad. It is a very unsatisfactory method for the agent to examine and report, because if report is rendered against the railroad the petty cases are not worth the bringing of suit. These cases, when not settled by the parties, should be settled by arbitration, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, to which the railroads are subject (*vide* U. S. Revised Indian Treaties, pp. 228, lines 12856 *et seq.*; *idem*, p. 118, lines 5198 *et seq.*; *idem*, p. 89, lines 3909 *et seq.*). The roads, with their perfect organization, will have thus every opportunity to present their defense to every claim arising, and such a plan will work a speedy and honorable settlement. It is physically impossible for the agent to go out from the agency and hear the evidence in these cases and do what is required of him at the agency office.

If he requires the parties to bring their witnesses to the agency it is practically a denial of justice, for the cost is more than the claim. There are many other roads proposing to enter this agency, and the cases will increase. I respectfully urge that rules and regulations be made to cover these and future cases in an equitable manner. It will be of great service to the Indian people as an educational force to have these roads in the country, besides of advantage in a business sense.

In this connection I have the honor to suggest and recommend that they file their plats of right of way and stations through the several nations in the executive offices

of those nations, so that due notice may be given the people, and that they may not plead no notice in settling on the right of way or station grounds, as has been done with the Missouri Pacific and Frisco Railroads.

COAL MINERS.

Several fine mines of coal are being operated in the Choctaw Nation at McAlester, Savanna, and Lehigh, from which the Choctaw Nation is deriving a royalty of over \$20,000 per annum. There is good coal in all these nations, and their local revenues may be greatly increased by its proper development.

TELEPHONE LINE.

The Cherokee council last fall chartered a telephone line from Gibson to Tahlequah, which is in the hands of Cherokees. It will be extended to Muscogee, and will be very convenient.

DELAWARE ANNUITIES.

On a more intimate acquaintance with the Delaware people, I am unable to continue the recommendation that the principal be paid them. Paying the interest twice a year is responsible and very troublesome to the agent, but the Indians are really not sufficiently advanced as a people to be trusted with it. Most of them would soon squander it and be cheated out of it. There are some highly educated and elegant people among the Delawares, but the majority are as I have stated.

BLACK BOB SHAWNEES.

Since my last annual report I had presented to me for my official approval certain deeds made by members of the Black Bob Shawnee bands to a land buyer of Kansas. The price was fixed at \$3 an acre. It was really worth \$29 an acre with the improvements, or \$19 without them. There were reasons to believe the transaction fraudulent, and I so reported. Special Agent Eugene E. White made a careful investigation and reported these so-called purchases fraudulent. Some of them have not sold, and as I have not yet been instructed what to do, their matters stand in *statu quo*.

DEPREDAATION CLAIMS.

Several depredation claims for damages alleged to have been done many years ago have been sent me. I shall present them formally, and make due report. In view of the great time elapsed it is well nigh impossible for the Indians to get up any information in regard to these alleged damages, and certainly in cases of this kind they ought to have the right of cross-examination.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I have the honor briefly to recommend—

- (1) An increase in salary of Indian police.
- (2) Legislative protection be given to Indian police as given to United States marshals.
- (3) Establishment of United States court at Muscogee with civil jurisdiction in all cases not provided for under treaty and local law.
- (4) Establishment of an Indian training school at Fort Gibson for wild tribes.
- (5) Settlement of damage claims *vs.* railroads by arbitration under rules to be fixed by Secretary of Interior.
- (6) The continuance of semi-annual payments to the Delaware Indians.
- (7) That some special steps be taken to relieve the Chickasaw negroes from their undetermined and forlorn status by moving them on to a strip of Oklahoma, or such other means as shall be found adequate and consistent.
- (8) That this agency, in view of the requirements made on it and its great size, be allowed another clerk—a stenographer.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of the highest respect, your obedient servant,

ROBT L. OWEN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHIA AGENCY.

September 15, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my second annual report of the condition of the Indians in this agency, consisting of the different tribes and numbers shown by the following statement:

Prairie Band of Pottawatomies	470
Kickapoos	241
Iowas	143
Sac and Fox of Missouri	84
Chippewa and Christian, or Munsee	69
Total Indians present on their reserves	1,007

THE PRAIRIE BAND OF POTTAWATOMIES

are located on their reservation, situated in Jackson County, Kansas, containing 77,357 acres of land, well watered by two large creeks and several small streams fed by springs. Many of these Indians have large and well-cultivated farms that would be a credit to many white settlements. All their farms are well fenced with hog-tight fences built with rails, wire, and boards. Many of them have large herds of cattle. The exceedingly dry weather in July and August injured their corn crop, but with economy they will have enough for their work-horses. They have all put up plenty of excellent hay for their stock.

The Pottawatomies (Prairie Band) are a happy people. They have about \$640,000 held in trust and invested for them by the United States, the interest of which is paid to them in annuities for support of schools, support of blacksmith and wheelwright shops, purchase of lumber, agricultural implements, &c., as provided by treaty stipulations and acts of Congress. This band has an ample school fund and good educational facilities, yet the attendance the past year was not as large as it should have been. They have, without exception, expressed themselves as satisfied with the management of the school, and many who have heretofore opposed education are now sending their children, and the prospects at this time for a full school are encouraging; but the boarding-school building is an old one, and not large enough to accommodate only about half the children of school age. Intemperance among these Indians is now a rare occurrence.

THE KICKAPOOS

are located on their reservation in Brown County, Kansas, containing 19,137 acres of land, nearly all of which is excellent farming land. These Indians have many fine farms, and some good houses, and plenty of good stock, but the dry weather cut their crops short.

They have \$220,000 held in trust by the United States, the interest of which is paid in annuities for support of schools, support of blacksmith shop, and purchase of agricultural implements, &c. They have fair educational advantages, but, like their Pottawatomie cousins many of them have been opposed to education, but now begin to see the advantages of it, and are supporting and sending their children to school. Their boarding-school building is an old dilapidated affair. With a commodious, comfortable, and attractive building this school can be made a success.

THE IOWAS AND SACS AND FOXES OF MISSOURI

are located on adjoining reservations in Northeastern Kansas and Southeastern Nebraska, containing for the first-named tribe 16,000, and for the latter 8,000 acres of land. The greater portion of these reservations are fenced, either for farming or grazing purposes, and like the other tribes in this agency have quite a number of fine farms with good houses and outbuildings. These two tribes send their children to the same boarding school, for the support of which they have ample funds. Nearly all of these Indians believe in education, and are generally found supporting the school. They have a very fine school building located near the center of the Iowa Reservation.

Three blacksmith and one wheelwright shop are operated for the Indians heretofore named. The mechanics employed during the year are fine workmen, who make continual efforts to please the Indians by disposing of all the work brought to them.

THE CHIPPEWA AND CHRISTIAN, OR MUNSEE INDIANS,

are located in Franklin County, Kansas, on allotted lands, which they hold by certificate title. They have \$42,560 held in trust by the United States, the interest of which

is paid to them in annuities, but no funds for other purposes. In my opinion these Indians are prepared for the duties of citizenship.

The different tribes in the agency have made substantial progress in the civilized pursuits open to them, and all the best minds in the tribes are now emphatically in favor of education.

I take pleasure in acknowledging the official courtesy of those in charge of the Office of Indian Affairs, and have to express my appreciation of the kind treatment extended to me by all the Indians under my charge.

Herewith forwarded please find statistical information asked for in your letter of July 1.

Very respectfully,

I. W. PATRICK,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MACKINAC INDIAN AGENCY,
Flint, Michigan, September 1, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my first annual report for the Mackinac Agency, together with a census of the Indians and certain statistics with reference to Indians on the reservation. I assumed charge of the agency on December 4, 1885. As this report is intended to furnish information for the public generally, as well as to the Department and others connected with the Indian service, under the peculiar state of affairs existing in this agency I deem it advisable to enter somewhat into details as to the condition of affairs in the agency.

The Indians on this agency are affected by three particular treaties, which I name in the following order: First, a treaty entered into July 31, 1835, setting apart certain lands in Michigan for the Sault Ste. Marie, Grand and Little Traverse, Mackinac, Ottawa, and other bands of Chippewas; said treaty being recorded in volume XI, Revised Statutes, page 621. This treaty set apart lands located as follows: Commencing at a point near Muskegon River, on the east shore of Lake Michigan, and extending along the shore of said lake to the Straits of Mackinac; thence along the line of Sault Ste. Marie River, including a portion of Sailors' Encampment Island and a portion of Sugar Island; thence along the shore of Lake Superior to a point opposite Grand Island, including, also, a portion of Beaver Island in Lake Michigan, making in all 776,320 acres, besides the lands embraced in the islands above mentioned. It provides that—

The United States will give to each Ottawa and Chippewa Indian being the head of a family eighty acres of land, and to each single person over the age of twenty-one years forty acres of land, and to each family of orphan children under twenty-one years of age containing two or more persons eighty acres of land, and to each single orphan under twenty-one years of age forty acres of land, to be selected and located within the several tracts of land hereinbefore described.

The treaty contains the following clause:

All the land embraced within the tracts hereinbefore described that shall not have been appropriated or selected within five years shall remain the property of the United States; and the same shall thereafter, for the further term of five years, be subject to entry in the usual manner, and at the same rate per acre as other adjacent public lands are then held, by Indians only; and all lands so purchased by Indians shall be sold without restriction, and certificates and patents shall be issued for the same in the usual form as in ordinary cases; and all lands remaining unappropriated by or unsold to the Indians after the expiration of the last-mentioned term, may be sold or disposed of by the United States as in the case of all other public lands.

The disposition of the lands embraced in this treaty have been materially affected by the clause just cited and the acts of Congress of 1872 and 1875. But little of this land was allotted to Indians during the first five years after the treaty was entered into. Very many of the Indians have selected lands under the latter part of the clause above cited, and under the act of Congress of 1872. There are a large number of contested cases pending between whites and Indians growing out of selections made under the circumstances above referred to. The Indians so interested complain that in contested cases at the land office an unjust discrimination is made against them. The white man contesting appears with witnesses and attorneys in his behalf, while the Indian sits back and looks on without any witnesses or without any knowledge of what is necessary to prove his claim without an attorney, only to learn the result, which is, that he has no valid claim. A large number of the above cases have been suspended. If a rehearing of the cases were ordered justice to the Indians might be promoted. Certainly something ought to be done that the Indian may be protected in his rights.

SECOND TREATY.

The treaty entered into between the United States and the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior, which grants to the L'Anse and Vieux De Sert bands—

All the unsold lands in township 51 north, range 32 west; township 51 north, range 33 west; and the east half of township 50 north, range 33 west; the west half of township 50 north, range 32 west, and all of township 51 north, range 31 west, lying west of Huron Bay,

containing 58,249 acres. Since the treaty was made 2,720 acres of the same have been used for canal purposes and sold, leaving 55,529 acres to be allotted. Thirty thousand four hundred and eighty-nine acres of the same have been patented to Indians, leaving at this time 25,040 acres subject to allotment.

THIRD TREATY,

entered into October 18, 1864, between the United States and the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River bands, granting to these Indians all of the lands in the north half of township 14, and all of townships 15 and 16 north of range 3 west; the north half of township 14 and all of township 15 north of range 4 west; and townships 14 and 15 north of range 5 west; containing 138,240 acres of land. The whole amount of land sold and belonging to the State of Michigan in said tract was 39,480 acres, leaving 98,760 acres subject to allotment; 92,840 acres of the same having been patented to Indians, of which 86,200 acres were patented in fee simple, 6,640 acres were patents containing a clause that they shall not sell, lease, or in any manner alienate the same without the consent of the President of the United States or the Secretary of the Interior.

Of the amount patented in fee simple not over 2,000 acres are owned by the Indians. They have parted with the land and have not received in compensation the merest fraction of its value. A portion of these lands were valuable for their pine timber, and the balance of it was valuable for hard-wood timber and farming purposes. Of the amount granted by restricted patents but little has been sold. There yet remain 5,920 acres subject to allotments. The valuable timber on the remaining 5,920 acres has nearly all been cut and taken away. Ninety per cent. of the patents issued in fee simple were issued during the years 1871 and 1875. Nearly all the patents issued during the last few years have contained the restricted clause. These facts show the fallacy of ever issuing to an Indian an acre of land in fee simple. Had restrictive patents been issued for these lands, thereby prohibiting the sale of them, the Indians on this reservation would have been in far better condition, and to-day would have been working their lands.

BUILDINGS AT AGENCY.

There are in the agency the following buildings, owned by the Government:

On the Isabella Reservation a council-house and a blacksmith shop, very much dilapidated and of but little value, and have not been used for many years; also one school-house, known as the Longwood school-house. There are two other school-houses, one at Nepissing and one at Naubetung, which have been used for Government Indian schools for many years. The Government does not own these buildings nor the land upon which they stand.

At Middle Village one frame school-house and dwelling-house attached.

On Sugar Island one school-house and dwelling-house attached.

At L'Anse one frame school-house; and at Baraga, situated on the L'Anse and Vieux De Sert Reservation, I have just completed a new frame school-house at an expense of about \$800.

These constitute all the buildings actually owned by the Government. Other buildings owned by individuals or Indians are used for Government school purposes.

EMPLOYÉS.

In addition to the teachers, there is a physician located at L'Anse, whose salary is \$700 per annum; and a clerk at the agency office in Flint at a salary of \$720 per annum; and the service of an interpreter is engaged when necessary at \$3 per day.

INDIANS.

According to the last Government census there were about 9,000 Indians in Michigan, consisting of Chippewas, Ottawas and Chippewas, and Pottawatomes of Huron. It is impossible, without great expense, for me to obtain an exact census of the Indians in the State, owing to their scattered condition. I have, however, obtained a correct census of the Indians upon the L'Anse and Vieux De Sert and Isabella Res-

ervations, and of the Pottawatomies of Huron, located at Athens, Calhoun County, Michigan. The total number of these Indians is 1,323.

CITIZENSHIP.

The Indians of Michigan are all citizens, are voters and eligible to hold office. They are not known or recognized by tribal relations either by State laws or treaties; and in every respect, so far as the rights of citizenship are concerned, they stand on an equality with the whites. While no tribal relations exist, yet the Indians annually elect certain of their number, whom they call chiefs or headmen, whose duty it is to transact all business with the Government or the Indian agent, sign all papers and stipulations, which they consider as binding upon the band.

CIVILIZATION.

The majority of the Indians upon the reservations can read the English language and can converse in the same sufficient to transact the ordinary business of life. Very many of them are taking weekly newspapers and as a rule are familiar with the current events of the day. The younger portion of the Indians, those under 40 years of age, can write reasonably well and are familiar with the common rules of arithmetic. They are kind and courteous to strangers, and seldom, if ever, engage in broils and affrays. They are entirely peaceable and harmless. They all dress like the white people, and no semblance of the savage Indian can be seen in their manners or in their dress.

So far as their habits and morals are concerned, a great many of them are victims of intemperance. Whisky, the bane of the Indian, is their worst enemy. The United States court for the western district of Michigan held in a case that the law governing the sale of whisky to Indians did not apply to the Michigan Indians, inasmuch as they are entitled to hold land in severalty and were citizens in all other respects; that they were subject to the same law as the whites, and the whisky sellers all over the State well know the decision of the court; they therefore sell whisky to them at all times and under all circumstances the same as they sell to the whites. This decision has had a bad effect upon the Indians in the State.

Another evil which the Indians practice is that of adultery and bigamy. Many of them seem to have but little regard for the marital relation. The instances are very many where a husband and wife, after living together for many years and raising a large family of children, will separate and the husband go and live and cohabit with another woman and the wife with another man. Again, the instances are many where an Indian woman and Indian man will commence living together and raise up a family of children without ever having been married. From my own observation and from all the information I can get upon the subject, I believe these practices are very much on the decline.

SANITARY.

The Indians are usually healthy. They are somewhat afflicted with the ordinary diseases of which the white people generally are victims. There have but few deaths occurred during the past year. The number of births will fully equal the number of deaths.

SCHOOLS.

During the past fiscal year there have been ten schools in session in the State, located as follows, with the following average daily attendance and salary, the daily attendance, however, being based upon the first and second quarters of 1886.

School located at—	Average daily attendance.	Salary per annum.
Longwood, on Isabella Reservation	11	\$400
Neppissing, on Isabella Reservation	6	400
Naubetong, on Isabella Reservation	8	400
L'Anse, L'Anse and Vieux De Sert Reservation	17	400
Baraga	27	400
Munising	11	400
Iroquois Point	4	400
Sugar Island	11	400
Hannahville	12	400
Middle Village	13	400

In addition to the salary paid teachers, the Government furnishes all necessary school books and school apparatus. The last four schools mentioned are located on lands originally embraced in the treaty of 1855 with the Ottawas and Chippewas.

Upon an investigation, based upon an educational basis, I have decided that the schools at Neppising and Nanbetung were not profitable and did not warrant the expenditure necessary to maintain them, for the reason that within a half a mile of each school there are public schools in which all the children can be accommodated. The attendance having been so small in the Indian schools, not a sufficient interest was manifested by the Indians. I would recommend that a new school be established at Petoskey Mission, within a few miles of the village of Petoskey, where a large settlement of Indians reside, having a sufficient number of children of school age to warrant a good attendance. There are many other Indian settlements in the State where the establishing of schools, in my opinion, would be warranted. Too much cannot be done for the Indians in the way of schools, for it is true that the early education of the Indian is the greatest factor in his ultimate and complete civilization and usefulness. Of the above schools three have been taught by Indians.

PAYMENTS.

During the past year I have made payments as follows:

To the Pottawatomies of Huron, \$400, being \$5 per capita.

The L'Anse and Vieux De Sert band are entitled to \$1,000 per annum, to be invested in agricultural implements, for educational and other beneficial purposes. This money is due them as interest on a fund of \$20,000 originating from the sale of a portion of the lands in their reservation. For the past few years they have not consumed the \$1,000 dollars each year, so that during the past fiscal year there was an aggregate of \$3,100 due them, which they, in open council, determined should be appropriated as follows: \$1,000 for the erection of a school-house at Baraga; \$300 to to move and repair school-house at L'Anse; \$1,800 in oxen, cows, horses and wagons, seeds, and agricultural implements. Of this \$1,800, I furnished them to the amount of \$1,785.

In reference to their wealth and industry, the statistics will furnish much valuable and reliable information, the same having been gathered during the months of July and August, just past:

	Isabella Reservation.	L'Anse and Vieux De Sert.	Pottawato- mies of Huron.
Whole population	540	694	79
Full bloods	181	320	79
Mixed	359	374	(*)
Males	802	352	43
Females	238	341	36
Number who can read English	154	248	51
Number who cannot read English	386	346	28
Number twenty years of age and under who can read	53	175	36
Number over twenty years of age who can read	101	173	15
Population twenty years of age and over	273	373	27
Population under twenty years of age	207	321	52
Number acres of land improved	886	710	80
Land cultivated during year	786	710	89
Land broken during year	do	do	5
Land under fence	998	710	120
Fence made during year	548	350	80
Wheat raised during year (estimated)	2,560	(*)	275
Corn raised during year (estimated)	2,750	1,100	300
Oats raised during year (estimated)	3,520	265	240
Potatoes raised during year (estimated)	2,500	2,500	500
Turnips raised during year (estimated)	125	450	15
Other vegetables (estimated)	2,000	1,800	150
Hay out (estimated)	200	225	35
Wood out and sold	590	500	10
Butter made	1,200	6,000	100
Butter sold	350	1,000	(*)
Robes and furs sold	\$209	\$2,000	(*)
Horses owned	77	15	8
Cattle owned	46	201	14
Swine owned	99	2	24
Sheep owned	32	(*)	19
Domestic animals	800	1,850	(f)
School children between six and sixteen years of age	128	169	19
Baskets made and sold	\$301	\$205	(*)
Berries sold during year	\$440 65	\$1,500	(*)
Maple sugar made during year	3,220	(*)	(*)

*None.

†Unknown.

The Indians, as a rule, are industrious. In addition to working their land they earn large amounts of money working in mills, loading boats, and working in the mines and quarries; but little, if any, of their subsistence is obtained by hunting and fishing. Hunting and fishing is more a pastime and recreation for them.

PROSPERITY.

The prosperity of the Indians upon the Isabella Reservation has not been all that could be desired; indeed, it has not been what it might have been and what it would have been had their rights and their interests been protected and properly guarded by the Government. To illustrate: Take the Isabella Reservation, as above stated; the amount of land ceded to them under the treaty and subject to allotment was 98,760 acres. The amount patented to them in fee simple, which they had a right to dispose of, experience has shown was a gross and wanton outrage. These lands in Isabella County, a large portion of them at least, were valuable for their pine timber. The timber upon the lands has been cut and taken away from the lands, and neither the Indians nor the Government have ever received the smallest pittance therefor. The 6,640 acres which was given to them by restricted patents they are now possessed of; and the 886 acres of improved and tillable land, as shown in the above table, of statistics, is a portion of the land that was granted to them by restricted patents, and is nearly all within the land embraced by restricted patents. This fact alone shows that for the best interest of the Indians not an acre of land ought ever to have been given to them in fee simple.

A few years ago the Indians on the Isabella Reservation numbered in the neighborhood of 2,000; but because of the frauds, the intimidations, and the threats that have been brought to bear upon them by the whites in the vicinity, they have been compelled for their own safety and welfare to seek other places of abode. Thus, the Indians of this band are scattered all over Northern Michigan, mingled with other bands. Large numbers of them have gone West and many of them have gone to Canada. Had their interests been properly guarded, to-day they might be living upon the reservation with a large area of improved land, prosperous and happy.

Another cause preventing their prosperity is that certain land speculators claim title to very much of the lands that were never patented, also claim to have titles to the lands that have been patented by restricted patents. The Indians are aware of their claim of title, consequently cannot be induced to go upon the land and work and improve it, for the reason they believe at some time they would be ejected from the land and thereby lose their labor and the land. A large amount of land on the reservation, some of which are vacant lands and some of which have been patented by restricted patents, are covered by tax titles, thus intimidating and preventing the Indians from improving the land, although as a matter of fact and law these claims of title are not valid; but the effect upon the Indian is the same as though they were. In short, the Indians on the Isabella Reservation have been the victims of long and continuous frauds and outrages, without interruption and without measures of prevention being instituted, until they are entirely discouraged and disorganized and their identity nearly destroyed.

Several suits have lately been commenced in the United States court against various parties charged with trespasses, for the purpose of recovering for the Indians and the Government that to which they are justly entitled.

The Indians on the L'Anse and Vieux De Sert reservation are fairly prosperous. They do not own their lands in fee simple, consequently have not the right to dispose of them. Their numbers do not materially decrease. Their lands lying so far north they do not raise winter wheat, but raise spring crops, hay and stock, successfully. They are in every way self-supporting, are industrious and happy. The trespasses committed upon the lands of this reservation are nothing as compared with the Isabella Reservation. They take a deep interest in the schools and in the education of their children generally. Nearly all of them live in comfortable log or frame houses; huts and mud houses cannot be found. Their lands are well improved and well fenced and farmed with modern machinery. They earn large amounts of money working in mills and quarries. They have not been the victims of the lust and avarice of the white man to the extent that the Isabella Indians have.

There are about 15 sections of the land on this reservation that are valuable for deposits of slate-stone. It is in no way valuable for farming purposes. The Indians manifest a desire to have these lands sold, as they will bring a considerable amount of money, and the proceeds put out at interest and the interest invested for them in agricultural implements and other beneficial purposes. This I believe would be a most beneficial thing for the Indian, for without so doing the land will never be improved, and if improved would be no source of profit to them.

I desire to urge upon the Department that no more patents in fee-simple be issued to the Indians in Michigan. In case frauds and trespasses in reference to lands and timber have been perpetrated upon lands where patents have been issued in fee-

simple, redress can be had for the Indians only in the State courts, which substantially means no redress at all, for the reason that the Indian has not the money nor the ability to conduct a suit. It would be an unequal contest, although doubtless there are many cases where evidence could be found sufficient to reinvest the Indian with the lands if his case could be properly presented in the State courts; but cases where trespasses have been committed upon lands and timber that were granted by restricted patents, and upon vacant lands not yet patented, are matters that should be and can only be adjusted in the United States courts.

At the instance of the Government, during my brief period of holding the office I have been earnestly and willingly assisted by the Department of Indian Affairs in investigating and endeavoring to restore to the Indians and the Government the rights to which they are justly entitled, for which I desire to express great gratitude. I believe, if the duties of this office are faithfully performed, that in a measure the condition of the Indians may be materially elevated. Although a long time has elapsed since the beginning of the practicing of frauds upon the Indians, yet I believe that their rights can, in a small measure at least, by patient and unceasing perseverance, be restored. It is a long and laborious task. Notwithstanding this, during my continuance in office, I shall use my best endeavors to bring about the desired result.

MARK W. STEVENS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MINNESOTA,
August 28, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report, together with statistics of the various reservations under this agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886:

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Indians during the past year has been excellent, they having been visited by no epidemics of any description. Consumption is the only prevailing disease, caused in a great measure by wet feet from exposure in the "sugar bush" during the spring season.

Out of an Indian population of 4,497 (excluding White Oak Point and Mille Lac, which numbered in 1884 1,533 souls), there has been 208 births and 120 deaths.

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture is not carried on to any great extent, except on White Earth Reservation.

The statistics which are just completed, in which great care has been exercised, show a gratifying exhibit. The past year shows the following increase over and above last year:

Increase of land under cultivation.....	acres..	951½
Broken during the year.....	do.....	646
Fencing made.....	rods.....	6,852½
Wheat raised (estimated).....	bushels..	46,068
Increased production.....	do.....	9,468
Oats raised (estimated).....	do.....	41,685
Increase.....	do.....	11,265
Log-houses built during past year.....		64

Probably about three-fourths of the crop is raised by the mixed-blood Indians, many of whom have large farms and are prosperous farmers, and possess good facilities for harvesting, and caring for their crop. The full-blood Indians, however, have during the past year improved in this respect to a considerable extent.

Last year was disastrous to many from the visitations of hail and frost, leaving a large number without seed for their spring planting. The Indian Bureau authorized the purchase in open market, as the exigency required, upon being duly notified of the facts in the case, and 2,255 bushels seed-wheat were purchased and distributed among the most destitute.

During the spring seeding every employé who could be spared without detriment to the service was actively engaged to assist and encourage the Indians to prepare their ground and seed it. In this undertaking I received substantial assistance from the white missionaries, the Rev. J. A. Gilfillan and Rev. Father Aloysius. I impress

upon these Indians the necessity of saving a sufficiency of seed for the next year's seeding.

The past season has been an auspicious one for crops, and an abundant harvest is anticipated. No casualties have occurred to the crops thus far, except to a few, mostly mixed-blood Indians, residing on the southern portion of White Earth Reservation, who have lost largely on their acreage of wheat by hail. The corn crop now looks prosperous, but too early in the season to predict, on account of the liability to early frosts. This crop, as well as others, have not suffered so much this year as in other parts of the country from drouth, as a heavy clay subsoil underlies in this section.

EDUCATIONAL.

A greater portion of the time the schools have been filled to their utmost capacity. This has not been effected without considerable opposition on the part of Indian parents whose children have never before realized the benefits of schooling. Constant care and watchfulness have been exercised to prevent the parents from taking their children away from school clandestinely. Every conceivable argument and sophistry has been used to persuade the agent to consent to their removal home, which appeals, in most cases, I have felt it my duty to ignore.

The pupils have been well fed and clothed, and great care has been exercised as to their cleanly condition. Eight of the larger boys have spent a portion of their time each day in learning the carpenter's trade, and have shown proficiency in handling tools. The larger female pupils have been taught cooking, sewing, and doing general housework.

Large gardens, including the various kinds of vegetables necessary for use of schools, have been planted, the work being done by the boys under the superintendence of the principal teacher without the use of an industrial teacher. The nature and extent of the industrial work done in the school gardens, more notably the garden at White Earth boarding and day school, is worthy of more than a passing notice. The area planted covers about 7 acres, and is filled with every kind of vegetables necessary for subsistence of the pupils, besides root food for school cows. The crop is magnificent, and the methods used in planting and caring for crop would do credit to a practical gardener. The present prospect indicates a yield of 2,000 bushels of garden vegetables, due solely to the propitious season and the energy of the superintendent and principal teacher, S. M. Hume.

I desire again to call the attention of the honorable Commissioner to the fact that compulsory education seems to be the only way to solve the problem of advancing these Indians to a higher civilization, in connection with teaching them agriculture, which I consider quite as important a factor as education. It matters not whether their knowledge is gained at the reservation schools or elsewhere, so long as their higher mental faculties are disciplined.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

Repairs should be made on many of the agency buildings on each of the reservations under this agency. The school-house at Leech Lake especially should be repaired, as it is wholly unfit for occupation during the inclement winter months. This in part is true of most of the buildings on Leech Lake Reservation. If the Pillager Indians are to be removed to White Earth, which seems desirable, it would not be advisable, in my opinion, to expend a large amount in repairing buildings at Leech Lake.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The court of Indian offenses is composed of the captain and two sergeants of the Indian police force, who meet twice a month for the purpose of settling such cases as may come within their jurisdiction. While considerable opposition has manifested itself by some of the mixed-blood portion of the band, I am satisfied that considerable good has been accomplished by the establishment of this court. Many conflicting interests arise which have a tendency to discourage the judges, but their zeal and will-power has thus far arisen above the clamor, and asserted itself for good.

The position is a thankless one to fill, and the judges should be fairly remunerated for their services, as considerable time is occupied in the cause, to the detriment of their farm work. One of the judges resides 18 miles from the place of holding court, entailing the loss of considerable time, for which he receives no compensation. This principle seems wrong, and I would earnestly recommend that a fair compensation be allowed the judges, to remunerate them in part, at least, for their time and trouble as pioneers for future self-government.

MISSIONARY LABOR.

In my efforts to civilize these Indians, it would be an injustice not to bear favorable testimony to our worthy white missionaries, the Rev. J. A. Gilfillan, of the Episcopal church, and Rev. Father Aloysius, of the Catholic church, both of whom labor hard to inculcate in these Indians a spirit of forbearance and harmony, and the advantages to be derived by living a moral and religious life. They have also shown to these Indians substantial aid in furnishing them seed to sow and plant, without hope of remuneration, except the proud consciousness of having done a laudable act. The peace and quiet on this agency are due largely to the efforts of these worthy missionaries.

THE COMMISSION.

Under act of Congress dated May 15, 1866, a commission, composed of Judge John V. Wright, of Tennessee, Bishop Henry B. Whipple, of Minnesota, and Charles F. Larrabee, of the Indian Bureau, was appointed to treat with the various bands interested, looking to removal of all the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota to White Earth and Red Lake Reservations. At the present writing the commission have secured a treaty with the White Earth Indians who favor such a consolidation, as well as the Red Lake Indians, who desire to sell all their pine lands, except so much thereof as they may require for future use, included in certain boundaries. Both treaties I believe for the benefit of the Indians, if properly carried into effect.

The friends of the Chippewa Indians who realize the condition of the Indians residing at Mille Lac, White Oak Point, and Leech Lake Reservations can readily comprehend the advantages to be derived from their removal to the rich lands on White Earth Reservation, where all of the benefits of a farming and stock-raising country can be found. In the selection of the members composing the commission, all parties concerned are to be congratulated. Bishop Whipple, of the commission, has been a missionary among these Indians for many years, and enjoys the full confidence of these Indians, to whom he is devotedly attached.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The liquor traffic with the Indians located contiguous to white settlements, by unprincipled white men, deserves more than a passing notice. There is nothing which so tends to degrade and demoralize an Indian as the use of intoxicating drink. It is well known that an Indian will embrace every opportunity to secure it. The Indians located at Gull Lake, White Oak Point, and Mille Lac (all Mississippi Indians) have been particularly unfortunate in this respect. Col. John T. Wallace, of the Department of Justice, has rendered excellent service for the suppression of this vice. With all the safeguards and precautions taken, cases are daily arising requiring attention. During the last term of courts at Winona and Saint Paul 17 convictions were secured against liquor dealers, and several others bound over to the next term of court. I attended court in person in order to further the interests of the prosecution.

At White Earth the abuses are not so prevalent, as I have been able to give this matter my personal attention.

In conclusion, I have to extend to the Commissioner my sincere thanks for the courteous treatment shown me during the past year, and to the employes under me for their hearty co-operation in the performance of duty, without which I could not hope to attain that full fruition so desirable in the civilization and education of these Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. SHEEHAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONTANA TERRITORY,
August 20, 1886.

SIR: I find a circular or letter on file here, addressed to Agent R. A. Allen, directing that the annual report of this agency for the year ending June 30, 1886, be forwarded to the Department. The 1st day of July, 1886, I assumed charge of the Blackfeet Agency; hence no part of the year above named comes within my personal observation as to affairs here. Such information as I possess, being part of the records of this office for said year, is not sufficient upon which to base such accurate report as I could wish.

The Blackfeet Reservation comprises all the territory in Montana that lies north of the Maria's and Missouri Rivers, and contains about 33,000 square miles, a reservation as large as the State of Indiana. The climate, particularly of the west part of this reservation, is said to be mild and salubrious for this latitude, owing to its low altitude, proximity to the mountains and Pacific slope. This part of the reservation is well watered by mountain streams that form a part of the headwaters of the Missouri River.

The agency is situated on the south bank of Badger Creek, a beautiful mountain stream, the endless supply of which comes from the snowy crests of the main range of the Rocky Mountains, and flows with gentle fall over gravelly bed a distance of some 20 miles from the base of the mountains. This part of the reservation has been from time immemorial the home of the Piegan Indians, the range and breeding ground of the buffalo, and their attachment therefor is strong from association and tribal tradition.

The Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan Indians are of the same family; they speak the same language; have the same customs, and call themselves "Prairie People." The Blackfeet and Blood tribes as a body live in the Canadian Dominion. Some years ago the Piegan tribe divided, about one-half of their number going to Canada, where they now live, and are known as the North Piegans; those living in Montana as the South Piegans. There are at this agency a few each of the Blackfeet and Blood Indians; they are so married and intermarried as to make their tribal distinction a matter of difficulty, and as these Indians are upon the best terms with each other, many of their northern friends are always present at roll-call; hence the census heretofore obtained is not as accurate as it otherwise would be. As many as 500 of these visitors are estimated as frequently being on this reservation. Hence, during the winter months, when all are living in their houses, I would suggest as being the most suitable time to obtain the most accurate census.

Many of these Indians show a disposition to work, and a desire to merit approval. They realize that they cannot live by hunting, fishing, and trapping, and that they must change their habits and mode of life. They must be taught, helped, and cared for. They want to learn. Kindness, patience, and perseverance will eventually place them upon the same plane as the white man.

The valleys contain considerable rich, fertile soil, capable of producing fair crops of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, peas, cabbage, and other garden products of a hardy nature. About 20 acres of oats were sown last spring, that have since been harvested and thrashed, yielding in all about 120 bushels. The weather throughout the season was extremely dry, and this of itself accounts for the small yield. About 5 acres of potatoes were planted, but owing to some cause the crops will probably be light; also, 5 acres of barley were cut this season. Barley is probably the grain best adapted for this locality. The agency farm could be an experimental farm, and the question settled as to the most suitable products to grow.

There are quite a number of potato patches, from one-half to 2 acres, planted by the Indians, which will produce but a poor yield, largely owing to the fact that no assistance was afforded by employes in planting and cultivating the ground. Two or three additional farmers who would personally go to their houses, show them how to hold and guide the plow, help them to properly plant and cultivate the growing crops, would add greatly to their success as a farming people. By going from farm to farm, laying out fields, making fences, urging them to utilize the fertile coulees and valleys, and assisting them in their cultivation would soon work wonders with these people, and materially help to break up and destroy their tribal relation.

POLICE.

No police court was organized during the year. The force was unfortunate in having members who would get drunk, and from this cause their efficiency was very much impaired. The force as now organized is upon a better basis than before, and will prove of benefit to the service.

It is very unfortunate that the whites do not set a better example before these people. Birch Creek is the southern boundary of this reservation, and is 12 miles from the agency. The creek valley is settled with quite a number of Indian families, while just across the creek, and upon the very edge of this reservation, adjacent to these Indians, is a saloon where the traffic in intoxicating liquors is carried on. This ought not to be permitted, yet I am powerless to prevent it. Intoxicating liquors ought not to be sold within 10 miles of any Indian reservation. The Indian ought not to be subjected to these temptations; he needs protection as well as assistance.

SCHOOLS.

There has been a boarding school here during the past year, with an average attendance of about seventeen scholars. This is the only kind of school that promises

substantial benefit to its pupils. These Indians are warmly attached to their children, and want their condition to be improved.

The school accommodations are very poor, insufficient, and wholly inadequate for the purposes sought. I have submitted a plan for a boarding-school building that is very much needed and ought to be promptly erected.

The sanitary condition of these Indians is good. But little sickness seems to exist; the births outnumber the deaths, and the tribe is now growing numerically stronger.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The agency buildings, with little repair, can be long used for the purposes intended. Some improvements now being made will increase the storage capacity.

I inclose herewith annual statistics.

Very respectfully submitted.

M. D. BALDWIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CROW AGENCY, MONTANA TERRITORY, September 15, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report as agent for the Crow Indians at Crow Agency, Montana Territory. The agency was transferred to my charge by my predecessor, H. J. Armstrong, on the 5th day of December, 1885.

The Indians of this tribe number, according to the last census, about 3,226. The census was taken some years ago, and owing to the extreme difficulty since that time of obtaining an accurate report of the deaths, the Indians being scattered to such an extent, and the fact that they are very particular to report every birth, it is quite probable that some considerable discrepancy will be found between the number above mentioned and the exhibit made by the census I am at present engaged in taking. It will be impossible for me to complete the census in season to forward with this report, but at the earliest possible day the same will be forwarded.

The Crow Agency is located in the valley of the Little Big Horn, about 50 miles from Custer station, the nearest point on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and about 11 miles from Fort Custer, and is about 120 miles east of the former location on the Rosebud. The valleys in the vicinity of this agency offer far greater agricultural facilities, many times more arable land, and a greater depth of soil than could be obtained at the old location, and I consider the removal, which occurred in 1884, a wise measure.

As stated, the buildings were principally erected in 1884, under instructions from the Department, and consist of the following (all located at the agency):

Buildings.	Size.	Stories.	Rooms.
	<i>Feet.</i>		
Agent's house, with L	30 by 40	1	6
Quarters	18 by 20	1	1
Quarters	26 by 50	1	6
Quarters	26 by 50	1	6
Quarters, with L	13 by 33	1	2
Dormitory (school)	40 by 17	2	12
Warehouse, with cellar	26 by 100	1	.....
Warehouse	25 by 60	1	.....
Carpenter shop	18 by 20	1	.....
Blacksmith shop	18 by 20	1	.....
Stable	102 by 30	.....	.....
Slaughter-house	24 by 40	.....	.....
Hide-house .....	.....	.....	.....

All these buildings, with the exception of the stable, hide-house, and one set of quarters, 18 by 20 feet, which are log structures, are frame buildings, and, although very inconvenient, are fairly comfortable.

The agent's house has been erected during my administration, and is a very neat, commodious, and comfortable building, and the cost of same, \$2,500, is considered a very reasonable sum for such a structure.

In addition to the above-mentioned buildings, a contract has been let for the erection of a school-house and for a combined bake-house and laundry, at a cost of \$2,843

and \$448, respectively. Also, by authority of the Department, two sets of quarters, of four and six rooms, and one building for offices will ere the close of the present year be erected, at a total cost of \$3,000. When these buildings are completed the employes at this agency will be comfortably situated, which heretofore has been impossible—they have endured great discomforts—and the school children can be taught and the labor incidental to the boarding school can be performed without open defiance to every sanitary consideration.

Immediately after entering upon my duties as agent I held frequent and long interviews with the representative Indians of the tribe, and made every effort to impress upon them my earnest desire to promote their welfare and happiness, and explained to them fully my plans for accomplishing the same. I found the great majority of the Indians very tractable. They had evidently been much benefited by earnest and practical advice and action during my predecessor's administration. They expressed their desire to make all possible effort in their own behalf, and I felt greatly encouraged at the prospect of being able to do much good work for the people under my charge.

As early as possible, and while the ground was yet covered with snow, I dispatched the farmers to their respective districts to ascertain the most imperative necessities of the Indians which must be supplied ere the season for planting opened; to see that the ground was properly prepared, fences put in condition to protect growing crops, seeds and implements fairly apportioned, and every effort made to assure success during the season. The farmers were also instructed to locate on separate farms all Indians expressing a desire to cultivate land for themselves or who could be induced to such a step.

I expected to make about 250 new locations for families or individuals, but ere the planting was commenced the farmers reported that 509 separate farms were occupied by Indians, who were engaged in getting out logs for cabins, posts for fencing, and in making such other improvements as they were able in their crude way, and with the very limited assistance the farmers could offer to make.

The agricultural districts on this reservation at present are as follows: The valley of the Little Horn for a distance of probably 50 or more miles; of the Big Horn for more than 60 miles, including the valleys of small streams which flow into those above mentioned; a large settlement of about four hundred persons on Pryor Creek, 60 miles west of this agency, and a number of farms along the Yellowstone.

This area is very extensive, and I have divided it into seven subdistricts, each district under a farmer or other competent employé. This arrangement, the best I can make with my present force, places the farmers from 10 to 25 miles apart. Each farmer is given the exclusive control of the Indians in his district, and is held responsible, so far as is practicable, for the conduct of his Indians. All issues of seeds, implements, lumber, &c., are made only on orders from their farmer. He is expected to be during the hours of labor constantly with his Indians, and to instruct them carefully in all matters pertaining to their work, as building cabins, fences, stables, root-cellars, planting and harvesting crops, saving of seed, repairs of harness, implements, &c. The Indians are fully informed regarding the above, and know that they are expected to obey their district farmers, and that any act of disobedience or violence on their part will meet with proper punishment. It has been my aim to build comfortable houses for the farmers in each district, and shortly they will each have a warm and fairly commodious house. I consider that if the Government or private individuals desire to retain the services of competent employes at moderate salaries, it is imperative that such employes, when off duty, be made as comfortable as the circumstances will admit.

The table of statistics accompanying this report will present in a concise form the result of our work during the present season, so far as it is possible to present the same at this early day. Much of the data is from necessity simply estimated, yet I have been very careful to refrain from "rose-colored" statements. This country has been visited by a severe drought this season, and in consequence the exhibit of crops grown cannot be regarded as a criterion for the future. Under ordinarily favorable conditions the crops would yield many fold what we now expect to harvest.

The Indians have also been very unfortunate regarding the paucity of implements, of even such varieties as were obtainable. One hoe, shovel, or rake frequently had to serve for two, three, or even four families, but one wagon could be allowed to twenty or more families. The harrows could not be issued even in that proportion, and the harness was insufficient, one set serving from five to a dozen families. The best results (even considering the drought) could not be expected when there was such a scarcity of the most necessary implements. Immediately on ascertaining the probable demand for implements, I estimated for a large supply; but, although the estimate was allowed, the delay incidental to purchase in the East, and transportation to this point, prevented the arrival of the implements in time to be of any material benefit this season. I issued to the Indians every implement of every description, wagons, harness, harrows, &c., save what was necessary

to cultivate the agency and school farms and to perform the usual routine of agency business.

The large settlement of Indians on Pryor Creek, principally followers of the chief Plenty Love, has made under the circumstances very fair progress. They have comfortable cabins, many of them erected by white men who were paid by the Indians. These Indians have also purchased some implements, and I am informed contemplate the purchase of wagons and a mowing machine or two. I have had quite an amount of land broken for them this year, and trust that they will another season obtain better crops and have a greater area planted. I consider them as progressive as any Indians in the tribe.

So far as the efforts of the Crow Indians are considered, they have been most commendable. The majority of the Indians have labored very faithfully, and have won the confidence and commendation of the farmers in charge of their respective districts, and of all persons visiting their settlements; and I have no hesitancy in saying that, while I recognize some of their work as being very crude, and while in some few instances I have been not a little disappointed at their conduct, yet their work as a whole has exceeded my expectations; and although, as above stated, I felt very much encouraged at the commencement of my administration, yet I to-day, after several months' experience and careful observation, consider the prospect for success in the work before me far more encouraging than at first.

The Indians have for some years been engaged in freighting. I am informed that a few years ago many very worthy people in this Territory scouted at the idea of these Indians being induced to take their hunting ponies and convert them into draft animals; yet, since 1880 they have freighted to a considerable extent, and this year will haul probably all their own supplies and much for the trader. I find them as trustworthy as white freighters, and sometimes think that they take more pride in delivering their loads in good condition. Did they possess the wagons and horses, I could, if necessary, start out two hundred teams on very brief notice.

We have five apprentices, two carpenters, two blacksmiths, and one saddler. They are reported as doing fairly well; one in particular is making excellent progress. They are as faithful in attendance at the shops and stables as could be expected of wild boys taken from the free life of the camp and required to remain at work ten hours per day. I consider the apprentices of as much benefit to the service in their way as are the police, and think that the same compensation, \$8 per month, should be allowed them.

My aim is to advance the Indian as rapidly as possible—not allow him time to look back with more or less regret to other days—but to keep him ever interested in the new life; to provide him in the shortest practical time with all the implements necessary for successful effort in whatever work the agent may deem it proper to direct him; that is, with all the implements he can intelligently use, and to provide him with *sufficient instructors* to see that he always makes the very best effort he is capable of. We have not half enough farmers located with the Indians, and in consequence every Indian family must be neglected in some degree. They break implements, and are anxious to repair them, but no one is near (in most instances) to instruct them properly therein; the same rule obtains in regard to building and planting, &c. I consider it the poorest possible economy to draw an arbitrary limit to the employé force allowed at any agency. If an agent does not know when an employé force should be increased for the very best interests of the service, his resignation should be in order. If the exigencies of the service require extra assistance the law should recognize and allow such. I believe that for several years from every agent in charge of a large agency, with progressive Indians under his control, the cry has gone up year after year for more employés, particularly farmers. It is instruction the Indian requires—careful, patient, constant instruction. No one who is acquainted with Indian character can question this truth. What results can be expected from one farmer placed in charge of a district 25 miles in extent—as large as many Eastern counties? An agent is compelled to choose between the giving of ordinary instruction to a few Indians or the most meager instruction to the many. If the latter course is pursued the slight instruction given is wholly forgotten ere another season comes. No other course—or, in the latter instance, result—is in the domain of possibility.

I have issued this year 777 head of stock cattle to the Indians in severalty. This gives them a herd of 1,900 head. The cattle are all branded with the Government brand I. D., and in addition with the brand of their respective owners. These cattle are now held with the agency herd, the Indians assisting in herding same. Next year I shall turn them all over to their owners, and am convinced that they will be carefully tended, and that a greater increase will in this way be obtained than is ordinarily the case from a large herd. The stock so held will of course be under the supervision of the several district farmers. Heretofore I have not considered such a course practicable or advisable. A few Indians have, however, been allowed to take a milch cow, and they have given same as good care as I desired, and have been greatly pleased with the arrangement.

I trust that the Department may deem it expedient to purchase for several successive years a herd of stock cattle of not less than from 500 to 800 in number. Such action would be productive of the best results. The Indians must always look to their stock of various kinds for their "ready money," as the profits of agriculture beyond what is necessary for family consumption must, in this country, be very limited. If stock cattle can be furnished the Indians for three or four years from present date, it will then be unnecessary to continue the annual contracts for beef. The beef contract for this year amounts to over \$40,000.

Another measure which would be of great and permanent benefit to these Indians is the purchase of a few draft stallions. The Indians desire them greatly, and some few of the most progressive members of the tribe contemplate the purchase of a stallion to cross with the better class of their ponies, thereby producing horses far more valuable than the best ponies now owned by them, and yet costing not a penny more to raise.

Ordinary success in the cultivation of any crops, or the production of hay in this section, cannot be expected, and certainly not obtained, without a complete system of irrigation. One ditch was constructed last year under my predecessor. It is eight miles long, and cost about seven thousand dollars; 32 farms are now irrigated by same through a system of lateral ditches. Two other ditches were surveyed during the same year, one 8 miles and one 16 miles in length, the estimated cost of these two ditches being about \$50,000. Several other ditches will be necessary ere the land in the two valleys, the Little and the Big Horn, can be irrigated, and I presume that the total cost of all the ditches necessary for irrigating purposes, absolutely necessary for any reasonable degree of success in agriculture on part of the Crows will be not far from \$150,000, possibly more than that sum.

I have no hesitancy in stating my views very freely regarding the several last above-mentioned subjects, as it is much better to possess from the start a clear idea of what is required to advance the Crows in the shortest possible period to that much-desired goal, self-support, and the probable cost of such action. Then it can be decided whether the game is worth the powder.

A very liberal and at same time a judicious expenditure of money for these Indians during the next four years, and a force of employes of double the present number, intelligently managed, would, I may say, revolutionize the Crows, and as an economical measure, can be realized or appreciated by those only who are thoroughly familiar with Indian affairs, and have watched the slow, scarcely appreciable, progress of the vast majority of tribes during the last twenty years, under a system of policy of false, almost unpardonable economy, persisted in year after year in the face of most earnest protest from very many of the best officers ever in the field. It affords me more pleasure than I can well express to note a change of policy; to know that the power of action, not theory alone, is now offered to the officers in the field, and more, that of them action is demanded.

An objection may be raised to the carrying out of my plans or suggestions, on the ground that the "sinews of war" are lacking, and I acknowledge that at present writing such is the fact. The objection is well taken. I would say, however, that beyond the approaching session of Congress, there need be no lack of funds whatever, as on the 20th day of February, 1885, I believe, the Crow Indians signed a modification of the treaty or agreement for the western portion of their reserve (said agreement dated June 12, 1880), whereby they agree to receive the balance of the \$750,000 to be paid them under terms of said treaty of June 12 in the sum of \$90,000 per annum, instead of \$30,000, as provided in said treaty. This modification was sanctioned by the Department, and agreed to by the Crows, for the purpose only of enabling the Government to use the balance of the \$750,000 in such a manner as would best redound to the permanent benefit of this tribe, as building houses, construction of irrigating ditches, building bridges, purchase of wagons, harness, implements, and stock cattle, &c., and particularly in the employment of additional employes to instruct and direct them in their labors. The sum of \$90,000 per annum, until the balance due the Indians is paid, will, if properly used, enable the Government to do all that I have herein suggested. It is only necessary that the modification of the treaty be ratified. It ought to have been done during the last session. The failure to do so was a great injury to the Crows. I sincerely trust that action regarding this matter may be taken during the approaching session, to the end that the Indians may receive what they have long been promised and long expected. It is a very embarrassing matter for me to explain to the Crows the very earnest desire of the Government (their great father) to assist them in every way in the direction of self-support, and in the next breath to attempt an explanation of the delay on part of that same Government to ratify a measure, when such ratification would accomplish far more toward rendering these Indians self-supporting than any one act on part of the Government since the treaty of 1868. It will be a matter of profound regret to all persons having the best interest of these Indians at heart if the next session of Congress fails to ratify this measure.

The above important matter was also referred to in the report of my predecessor for last year.

The several requests I have found it necessary to make for assistance from the Department have usually met with such prompt response that I have been able to make many and important improvements which otherwise would have been quite impossible, among which I may mention the breaking of 1,000 acres of land in small tracts of from 3 to 5 acres each. I think that hereafter it will be unnecessary to let contracts for breaking; with sufficient instruction the Indians ought to break all the ground required for further agricultural work.

In this connection I would say that the Indians should be supplied with a good quality of implements, and in my opinion there can be a very great improvement in the quality of many implements purchased for the Indians, and that such improvement should be made. It is true that a higher price must be paid for good implements, but in the end it would be true economy.

We have located the Government saw-mill about 25 miles from the agency, in the midst of excellent and abundant timber. There will be no further difficulty in obtaining, at reasonable expense, all the lumber necessary for further improvements on this reservation.

I regret that I am unable to make the same statement in regard to the supply of fuel, which is fast becoming a very serious problem. Some indications of coal have been found at convenient distances from the agency, and, if thorough examination of the veins will justify such action, I shall endeavor to procure coal-stoves to replace the many wood-stoves now in use at this agency. The use of coal will be a saving to the Government in many respects.

We have met with a severe loss from fire this season. A large building, containing 18 rooms, used for dispensary, offices, hardware room, and quarters, was totally destroyed on August 22, and a large amount of valuable property stored in the loft of said building was also lost. The total loss is estimated at about \$7,000.

The progress of Indian education is at best slow, and in some instances unsatisfactory. The causes have been so fully stated by my predecessors that it is unnecessary for me to enter into exhaustive explanations. Our school has increased to double the number of scholars in attendance at the commencement of my administration, and within three or four scholars of the capacity of the school building. The scholars have suffered greatly from want of a school-room. They have been taught in a room insufficient to accommodate one-half of their number with any degree of comfort. The statistical table from the superintendent, herewith forwarded, will acquaint you with much of the important matters and work pertaining to the school at this agency.

It is probable that three additional schools, under the auspices of as many religious societies, will be opened on this reserve during the next few months. The Unitarians of Boston have contributed already several thousand dollars, and their buildings are now in process of construction at a point on the Big Horn about 8 miles from Custer Station. The Catholics have also ordered the material necessary for the construction of a suitable school building; and the Methodists contemplate similar efforts. They have, I believe, selected a site for their school. I expect very beneficial results from the efforts of these several societies, and it will afford me pleasure to assist them so far as may be consistent with my duties as a Government officer.

After much delay active measures are being taken to allot lands to the Indians in severalty. General John G. Walker and Col. James R. Howard, agents of the Department, have recently arrived at this agency, and are now engaged in the above work. Owing to the loss or destruction of the great majority of stakes and other marks indicating the survey made a few years since of these valleys, I anticipate that the labor of the gentlemen mentioned will be very difficult, and prolonged from necessity far beyond the time required for such work under ordinarily favorable circumstances. This is a very important work and to be of any value must be performed in a very thorough manner. This is recognized fully by the gentlemen having it in charge.

The agency physician reports the sanitary condition of the tribe very similar to last year. The number of patients treated by him is 2,513; births 63, and deaths 73. Owing to the destruction of all the medical supplies by the recent fire, the physician will, to a great extent, be unable to continue his professional duties until the new supply of drugs is received.

The question of a military reserve at Fort Custer is being agitated. I approve of establishing a reserve there, not only for the greater and easier protection of troops and property at that point, but to the end that the post commander may be enabled to afford greater assistance to the agent in the administration of affairs on this reserve. My views regarding this matter have already been forwarded to the Department. The present commander of the post, General Dudley, has been very prompt, and always willing to render me assistance whenever I have been compelled to request it, as has been frequently the case in regard to such crimes as horse stealing by Indians

and whites, confinement of prisoners, &c., and he has expressed his desire to co-operate with me when necessary in all official matters.

The Crows have during the past year suffered severely from raids by the Piegan and Sioux Indians for the purposes of horse stealing. It is remarkable that vigorous measures are not taken to prevent further depredations of this nature. If the individual criminals cannot be apprehended, the tribe should most assuredly be held responsible for the conduct of its criminal element. When this course is pursued, under direction of determined officers, the raids by various tribes for the stealing of horses will be brought to a very abrupt termination, and until this course is approved such raids will continue. Raids of this nature are a source of constant annoyance to agents, and of irritation to all Indians suffering from such depredations. With the Crows much trouble is occasioned. They desire to pursue the thieves, and retaliate in kind, which is very natural, and it is always difficult to prevent such a course of action, which, if allowed, would be but adding fuel to the flame. There is not the least necessity for a continuation of this evil—it can be stopped in sixty days by a determined and rational course of action.

The question of permits to graze stock on this reserve, of toll, and right of way, are of great importance, and in my opinion should receive early attention. As I have stated in several communications, I am in favor of either the segregation of a part of this reserve or the issuing of permits, limited, for the grazing of cattle. There is a vast tract of the Crow Reserve wholly useless to the Indians. They never visit the same for any purpose whatsoever. The sale of this portion, as was done in 1880 with the western extremity of the reserve, would place probably more than a million dollars at the disposal of the Government for the benefit of these Indians, who, as I have herein shown, require an expenditure of a large sum in various improvements ere they can become very prosperous. If it is not considered expedient to sell the section mentioned, the granting of permits to graze thereon will place probably many thousand dollars—I have no hesitancy in saying between \$20,000 and \$25,000 per annum—to the credit of this tribe, and they sorely need all the money obtainable. Each year that action in the above respect is delayed causes a loss to the Crows which by any private individual or corporation, would not be allowed to continue for a day. It is not my desire to participate in any proceedings looking either to segregation or the granting of permits. This I have already stated to the honorable Commissioner, and have requested that a Department officer be sent here to direct all matters pertaining to this measure. An agent cannot participate in such matters without the loss of very much of his influence over his Indians, and this, if possible, should be avoided.

The extent of this reserve renders it beyond the power of the agent to prevent cattle by thousands from crossing the boundaries of same and grazing thereon. The entire employé force at the agency would be wholly unequal to the task. The question then becomes very simple, and quite, in my opinion, beyond argument, viz: Is it desirable to secure by a fair charge per head for grazing cattle, under any and all restrictions the Department may deem it proper to impose, twenty or more thousand dollars per annum for the benefit of the Crows, and without the most remote possibility of any injury to the Indians or their property, or to permit the cattle to graze on the same ground without any compensation, or with such limited compensation as may be obtained from persons whose sense of honor revolts at the idea of being considered a trespasser, and who come to me personally, state their "inability to prevent their cattle grazing on very extensive ranges adjacent to this reserve from crossing the boundary," and then make a fair payment per head for all their stock grazing on the reserve? Several such cases now exist, and the Department has been well informed thereon. I trust that immediate steps may be taken to settle the above mentioned and very important questions.

The experience of the past year will, I trust, enable me to make greater progress another season.

During the last few years such important changes have occurred in the administration of affairs at an Indian agency, the duties of an agent have become so expanded, and without corresponding increase in the employé force, that it is only by constant, severe efforts, exceeding those required continuously under any other branch of Government, that much progress can attain. And in my opinion an agent should be allowed a very liberal exercise of authority. When he requires assistance, either in material or increase of employés, he requires it very badly. The exigencies are frequently great, and unless met at once may prove of extreme injury to the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY E. WILLIAMSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FLATHEAD AGENCY, MONTANA,
August 15, 1886.

SIR: In accordance with instructions, I herewith submit my tenth annual report from the Flathead Indian Agency, Montana Territory.

The confederated tribes of this reservation, consisting of the Flatheads, the Pen d'Oreilles, and the Kootenais, including the Bitter Root Indians of Charlos' band, who have removed here, the last census shows to be 1,662, and of Charlos' band of Flathead Indians remaining in the Bitter Root Valley 341, a total of over 2,000 Indians. Dividing the subsistence supplies estimated for among them for this fiscal year, the following result would appear:

Articles.	Estimated.	Allowance for one year for each Indian.
	Pounds.	Pounds.
Bacon	12,500	61
Beans	1,600	8
Coffee	3,500	18
Flour	25,000	125
Rice	1,300	7
Oatmeal	700	4
Sugar	9,500	48
Tea	700	4
Salt	1,400	7

Of course there are many Indians on the reserve who are self-supporting, and never apply for subsistence, and the stores are used only for the sick, indigent, crippled, and those who work for their own benefit or the benefit of their respective tribes. To this latter class the majority of the stores are distributed, and the law requiring all able-bodied male Indians to perform service on their reservations for themselves or their tribe to entitle them to subsistence (sec. 18, Stat., 176, and sec. 356, Regulations 1884) has been enforced at this agency. I quote above table for the careful study of those who claim that the Indians of this reservation are furnished with a large percentage of subsistence by the Government. The figures will show but slight assistance from the Government in subsistence, and next year's estimates will be greatly reduced.

In reply to a portion of a communication from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date of March 20, 1886, I made the following statement, which will do to repeat in my annual report: The very practical and excellent views set forth by you, I am proud to say, have been my guide since I took charge of this reservation, and the good results which followed are to be seen from the fact that last year 139 heads of families were engaged to a considerable extent in agricultural pursuits, occupying an acreage of over 13,000 acres of wheat and oats; they also raised a sufficiency for family use of the usual garden truck, such as potatoes, turnips, onions, peas, beans, carrots, parsnips, rutabagas, melons, cucumbers, and in some favored localities corn is also raised in moderate quantities.

Among other improvements, last year I induced 16 heads of families to purchase from the Geneva (New York) Nursery, at their expense and transportation to this agency, young fruit-trees, such as plum, apple, and cherry, which were planted out into orchards, and which shows the spirit that animates them to compare with, if not rival, the white farmers of the county of Missoula.

DWELLING-HOUSES.

Most of the Indians live in houses, and the well-fenced farms and the fields of grain which were being harvested at the time of the visit of Mr. Holman, of Indiana, with the Congressional committee of which he was chairman, elicited from that gentleman and his committee warm terms of praise for the evidence of civilization, thrift, and advancement which manifested itself as they were driven over the different farming localities of the reservation. Unlike the average inspector, those gentlemen had words of encouragement, and expressed appreciation for the patient and painstaking efforts which were being put forth at this reservation to educate the Indians up to civilizing pursuits and the good results which were manifested to them on every side.

FENCING.

A greatly increased number of farms have been fenced in during the past winter and spring, and as the weather was mild considerable plowing was done in the month

of February. In March the ground froze hard, but plowing was resumed early in April. A largely increased acreage has been cultivated this season. The Indians are beginning to realize the fact that their future depends upon their own efforts, and to this end every aid and encouragement shall be exerted at this agency. Farming implements are in great demand, and large as my issue of plows has been heretofore I had not enough last year to satisfy the demand.

The greater portion of the land lying along the valley of the Jocko, Mission Valley, Pen d'Oreille, Canvas Prairie, Little Bitter Root, and about Dayton Creek is well adapted to the growing of wheat and oats, and the general garden vegetation. Irrigation at this reservation is necessary, although not absolutely so in the bottom lands adjoining the rivers and larger creeks. About 400,000 acres of the reserve is tillable, and the balance, 900,000 acres, grazing land and timber.

IRRIGATION.

This season I completed and had in full operation an irrigation ditch which diverts the waters of the Jocko River from its main channel to a vast plateau of rich agricultural land which, when properly irrigated and cultivated, will furnish homes for hundreds of families. The irrigation ditches are about 6 miles in length and of the following dimensions: Two feet deep, 3 feet wide in the bottom, and 4 feet wide on top. The water, in order to be converted from the bed of the Jocko River, to reach the plateau intended to be irrigated, was raised some 200 feet, and the ditch had necessarily to be constructed, in order to raise it upon said plateau, through a rough and rocky cañon for a distance of about 2 miles, and required a great deal of fluming; some blasting was also necessary to its completion. The flume, like the ditch, is 3 feet in the bottom, of 2-inch planks; bottom sills 4 by 6; side pieces 4 by 4; cap pieces 2 by 6, all mortised and tenoned, and like the full continuation of the ditch, has a fall of one-quarter of an inch to the rod. About 80,000 feet of lumber were required for the completion of the ditch, all of which was manufactured at the agency saw-mill. The ditch is continued down the plateau along the foot-hills, and is spread out among the Indian fields by the use of a furrow run by a plow, which conveys the water over the small gardens and grain fields, which certainly would not mature but for this system of irrigation. By proper cultivation and irrigation grain can be and is made to yield from 30 to 50 bushels to the acre.

EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS.

The Indians generally are willing and anxious to earn wages, and the excavating of the ditch furnished them employment, and during its construction was a means of encouragement to labor, and also to keep them on the reservation and away from the white settlements and hunting grounds. Such expenditures result in general good to all, as it furnishes paid employment to those who seek labor, encourages and teaches habits of industry to all who would rise above the level of savagery and indolence, and who try by industry to imitate the modes and living of the white race. Along the plateau watered by the ditch I have been and am now engaged in settling the families of

CHARLOS' BAND

of Bitter Root Indians, who choose to abandon their lands in that valley and remove to this reservation. Seventeen houses have been constructed for the families so removed, 10 acres of land broken up for each family, and rails furnished for the fencing in of the same, and with exception of two fields, all are under fence and cultivation.

The members of Charlos' band who removed from the Bitter Root to this agency cannot be classed among the most industrious and civilized members of the tribe. In fact the colony is composed mostly of Indians who, with their families, followed the buffalo until this game became almost extinct, and continued to make a precarious living by hunting, fishing, and wandering among the settlements. It will therefore readily be perceived that no easy task is imposed upon the administration of affairs at this agency to bring these Indians suddenly into the ways of strict attention to the cultivation and harvesting of their fields, proper irrigation of the same, and to restrain them from wandering and the chase. But having made a beginning in a small way encouragement and assistance will induce them to enlarge their operations. I confidently believe that another year of proper management and encouragement will place those families on a basis of self-support and beyond the necessity of any subsistence from the Government.

KOOTENAI.

The band of Kootenai Indians who are included with the confederated tribes of this reservation are in great want, and need the fostering hand of assistance more

than any others on the reservation, and yet are the most neglected, owing to the fact of their being isolated from the agency by a distance of about 70 miles, and the impracticability of sparing the service from the small force of agency employes to assist their efforts.

This tribe or band have one large inclosure which they cultivate in common, a practice which should at once be broken up, and each head of a family be placed in possession of an inclosure for himself, and taught self-reliance, by the cultivation of the soil for the exclusive benefit of himself and family. Authority should be given to employ an additional farmer to reside at their settlement, a capable man, competent and willing to assist and teach this poor tribe in the cultivation of the soil, and to aid them in building houses and making separate and individual farms and houses. Until this is done the unfortunate Kootenai will continue to be a wretched, dirty, wandering vagrant. Eneas, the chief of this band, is a sensible, generous man, fully devoted to the welfare of his tribe, but without encouragement and the assistance of a resident farmer, devoted to his duties, the chief is almost helpless, and his efforts unaided will result in hopelessness and failure.

EDUCATION.

There are two industrial schools on this reservation at Saint Ignatius Mission, one for boys and the other for girls. The Government has never built a school-house on the reservation. All the educational facilities established in the agency have been under the auspices of the Catholic Church. I have understood that the first steps of the church to establish schools within the agency occurred in 1859 or 1860, but in earnest in the year 1864. Since 1879 there have been two boarding schools at Saint Ignatius Mission, one for boys and the other for girls. During the fiscal year 1884 the boys' school averaged in attendance 74, including certain Blackfeet pupils, and the girls' school averaged 82. The contract with the Government for that year was \$100 for each pupil up to the number of 50 for each school of the children of this agency, and 25 of the Blackfeet tribe for each school. At the present time and for the past year the contract is \$150 for each of 75 children in each school. These children remain in the school the year round. There is a partial vacation in the month of August, but it extends only to a suspension of certain studies.

In addition to the usual branches taught in school—reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, music, and geography—the pupils are taught housekeeping, such as washing, ironing, sewing, dairy work, cooking, and general household duties in the girls' school, and in the boys' school the pupils are taught blacksmithing, carpentering, working in saw and grist mills, running shingle-machines, farming work, gardening, teaming, and all general farming work, tailoring, shoe-making, saddlery and harness, painting, and all work incident to the institution. The art of printing is also taught in a neat little printing-office, where dictionaries of the Kalispel language, the Gospels, and innumerable pamphlets and circulars have been neatly printed.

The Indian schools of Saint Ignatius Mission, on the Flathead Reservation, are pointed to with pride by citizens of all denominations in Montana, and they should be encouraged and sustained by the Government as the best and only means that can be employed with any hope of success to educate the young Indian generation. In those conclusions my own observations are borne out by such men as the Rev. L. B. Palladino, S. J., who has spent almost a lifetime among the Indians, and who well says, "The Indian is a savage, and to civilize him means to make him cease to be what he is by elevating him from his savage condition to a state more in harmony with reason and man's nature. There is no doing a thing without a way, means, and process of doing it, and here way, means, and process are what I understand by education. On the other hand, grown-up people, be they red, black, or white, cannot be trained easily into new ways and new habits. There is the case of the aged, knotty tree. No ordinary force can give it or make it retain a shape contrary to its natural bond. It is unyielding, and will sooner snap under the strain. Hence, as the young Indian of to-day will be the grown-up Indian of to-morrow, if he be not trained when he can, when plastic and capable of being formed, most likely he will remain when old what he ceased to be when he was young, and thus the savage condition of the race must need be perpetuated."

RULES GOVERNING THE CODE OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

On the 12th of February, 1885, I had the honor of submitting to the Indian Office a code of laws drawn up and submitted by me to the Indians in general council, which were adopted by them and approved by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, and are now the rules or laws which govern the Indians of this reservation. On that date a police force was organized, and three judges were selected to administer the laws, who were chosen from the best men of the tribe. Culprits are sentenced to imprisonment, hard labor, and fines, and the administration of the rules governing Indian offenses are enforced with good judgment and dignity. Two new jails are

necessary to the enforcement of discipline, one of which should be constructed at Saint Ignatius Mission and the other at the agency. The judges of the court should also be paid for their services as well as the police, as upon their strict attention to duty rests all the good that the police can perform in keeping order on the reservation. As this is a non-ration agency no provision has as yet been made to furnish the police with subsistence, nor have they received clothing or equipments to present date. This state of affairs is very discouraging to the police force, but I am hopeful that provision has been made in accordance with requisitions to relieve those wants during the present fiscal year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER RONAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY,
August 18, 1886.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office, I have the honor to herewith submit my seventh annual report from the Fort Belknap or Gros Ventre Agency, Montana.

The reservation is occupied in common with other tribes of Indians, and is so large that but a small part of it is occupied by any part of them. The reservation is composed of mountains, high prairie, creek valleys, and the valley of Milk River runs through the whole length of the reservation, the general course being east and west. Along the creeks and in the Milk River Valley are fine arable lands, that with irrigation or a plentiful rainfall will produce all kinds of crops that are raised in so high latitudes in great abundance; but the country is subject to extreme droughts, which renders it very uncertain as to crops. In the eight years I have been here there has been, however, but one failure of crops, until this year. There has been no rain to speak of since the 10th of May, and still we are enjoying green corn, and there will probably be some potatoes for seed. Notwithstanding the extreme dryness of the season, the grasses are cured into the best of hay, and the cattle here are very fat, and for stock probably it were better if no rain fell this summer and fall, except that water is getting scarce. The small streams, away from their sources, are nearly all dry, and Milk River is so nearly dry that a person can step across it in many places.

The reservation is altogether too large, and measures should be taken to reduce it to moderate dimensions at just as early a day as possible. Thousands of dollars' worth of the grasses are going to waste every year that if opened to settlement would be available to stockmen and their herds. There are so few men who are interested on the reservation now, that fires ravage it from end to end, whereas if the country was covered with cattle the owners would be interested to keep down the fires. As it is, the country has this summer already been badly ravaged by fire.

I believe the time has come to put these Indians on to certain tracts of land, 160 acres to each, or more if necessary, and there keep them, allowing them to mix with the whites. In that way lies their more rapid advance in civilized ways. Of course in many ways the Indians will be wronged and cheated, but such a condition has got to be met sometime, and why not commence at once, instead of putting off the evil day?

In this connection it will be well to state that the Indians here appear to be pretty unanimous in desiring that the Government purchase a portion of their lands, and be assured that what is set apart for them is inalienably theirs, and that the amounts to be paid them for relinquishing the larger part of the country shall be so placed that their wants shall be supplied each and every year.

They are also anxious to have a railroad built through their country, so that their supplies will reach them in better season and presumably at a lesser cost, and that this improvement should be consummated at an early day. The only difficulty that will be met with in treating with them will be on the subject of boundaries. There are so many different minds among them that it will be a little difficult probably to harmonize them; but I have no doubt that these matters can all be satisfactorily arranged.

NUMBER OF INDIANS.

The number of Indians, as shown by late census, is as follows:

Males above 18 years of age.....	448
Females above 14 years of age.....	555
School children between the ages of 6 and 16 (whether attending school or not)	312
Males under 6 years.....	178
Females under 6 years.....	157
Total.....	1,650

From this there appears to be an increase in the number of Indians, which is to be wondered at, as their habits are not such as would appear to warrant an increase.

MORALS.

Of their morals perhaps the less said the better. The chastity of the female portion, judged by our standard, would not bear a very critical examination. My report of last year will show as readily as I can explain it the reasons, to wit: When I came here chastity was the rule, rather than the exception. A few years later game was practically extinct; then the bounty of the Government was needed, and should have been given with no stinted measure, but instead the Government gave just sufficient to keep the wolf from the door. They had not yet commenced to depend upon the earth for its bounties. White men were in their country; the soldier had come to stay; the Indian maiden's favor had a money value, and what wonder is it that, half clad and half starved, they bartered their honor, never very refined, for something to cover their limbs and for food for themselves and their kin.

And in this connection let me add that there being a licensed trader at Fort Assinaboine carries with it the right of the Indian to go there, ostensibly to trade, but in fact most often for baser purposes. The soldier on or near an Indian agency is not a success as a civilizing medium. If it is necessary to have two traders, they should both be at or near the agency. The Indians are very friendly with the whites, and they would be glad to have more of them amongst them; and, given the right kind of men, I see no bad results, other than those which are bound to come sooner or later.

POLICE.

The police are as effective as might reasonably be expected. Whenever needed they do not fail to respond; but in these days there is but little for them to do except to keep order in the various camps.

SCHOOL.

The school has been kept running during the year, except regular vacation.

Average attendance of scholars	44½
School-houses, rooms	2
School in operation	1
Teachers employed—	

H. G. Lincoln, at \$600 per annum.

Emma Stanley, matron and assistant teacher, at \$360 per annum.

The facilities for teaching are not what they should be; but, such as they are, they have been utilized. The advance has been quite steadily forward, and with more extended facilities would be more successful.

BUILDINGS.

My last yearly report indicated fairly the condition of the buildings; but the honorable Secretary of the Interior having given permission for the building of three dwelling-houses, the conditions then complained of will be obviated. The material is now on the ground, and the houses are in process of erection, and when completed will be an honor to the place.

INDIAN DANCES.

I forbid the sun dance, and none have been held this year, to which fact the Indians attribute the lack of rain. I make no objection to other dances, as they only follow the same path that their white brethren do, although a little less refined in their mode of dancing and in the cuisine.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTIONS.

A Catholic priest has taken up his abode here and is contemplating the erection of buildings and the establishment of a mission. The field is wide and the chance for doing good work is unlimited. I hope it will be a success, and have no doubt it will, as most of such institutions are.

INDIAN FARMING.

The Indians started out in farming pursuits with a great deal of energy this past spring. They plowed, sowed, and planted about 550 acres to wheat, oats, potatoes,

and corn, and other smaller vegetables, and had the weather been propitious they would have had plenty of all those cereals and vegetables; but unfortunately the season has been so dry that oats and wheat are a total failure, corn nearly so, but they will get some potatoes. I regret the failure exceedingly, as it discourages them somewhat, and lessens materially their supply of food. With such a season as last they would have had so much, especially potatoes, that they would hardly have known what to do with them, and all this as the work of their own hands. With our showing and overseeing they did all their plowing and planting. My employes sowed their grain, but they prepared the land and did the harrowing.

AGENCY GARDEN.

We crop some 10 acres, as much to be sure of seed the coming year as any other purpose. The crops on it are but little better than the Indians' crops.

STOCK.

The Government sent here two years ago 190 head of 2-year-old heifers and cows, also some bulls, and a hard-looking lot they were. To-day the herd numbers 299 head of all ages, and a finer or fatter band of cattle would be hard to find. I think some of the cows should be issued to the Indians.

INDIAN HOUSES.

Most of my Indians are living in houses. They are getting to be adepts in building log houses. They are great imitators. Not being satisfied with some of their first constructions, many of them have built again, and some of them have quite creditable structures.

CONCLUSION.

In looking the ground all over, I am free to say that these Indians have made rapid strides forward in the last twelve months, and but for the unfortunate loss of crops this season it would be still more apparent. There are many laggards and men of bad influence among them, but there is apparent among them a greater number of those who desire to help themselves and become self-sustaining, and there are more independent ones among them that are not influenced by adverse elements, and I think I see a greater improvement in the past twelve months than ever before, so that, with the right kind of training, firm and judicious, I have to believe that the day is coming when the survivors will become self-supporting and commendable citizens.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. L. LINCOLN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT PECK AGENCY, MONTANA TERRITORY,
August 21, 1886.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of affairs at this agency for the year ending August 31, 1886.

In compliance with your letter, and that of the honorable Secretary of the Interior of June 15, 1886, I took charge of this agency July 1, 1886, receiving to Agent H. R. West for the Government property in his charge.

On my arrival I found Inspector Armstrong here, where he had been for a month or more, looking into matters, which he epitomized in a communication to the honorable Secretary of the Interior as being "by far the most demoralized and worst managed I have ever seen."

I read in the index of your report of 1885, page 653, "Fort Peck Agency, Montana. Everything *couleur de rose* at." This remark was doubtless inspired by Agent Parker's report of August 15, 1885. I will not comment on Agent Parker's report, but dismiss this subject by saying that if all was "*couleur de rose*" at the Fort Peck Agency on August 15, 1885, anything but this condition of affairs existed on July 1, 1886. A worse managed and more demoralized agency in every department I cannot conceive of or imagine than I found here on my arrival, and it was very evident to me that this condition of affairs resulted from the accumulated mismanagement of matters here, for many years past. Four agents in four years is sufficient in itself to account for the disreputable condition of affairs found to exist here on July 1, 1886.

Doubtless the agents who were appointed to this agency during the past four years are fair types of many agents. They arrive at their agency utterly ignorant of what their duties and responsibilities are to be. Ignorant of all the surroundings, they find themselves and families away from civilization, without society, and encompassed by discomforts. Instead of a comfortable, furnished house, as they have been led to believe they may expect, they find a *shack*, in many instances, which barely suffices to shelter them from the weather. They become disgusted; too poor to return from from whence they came, they determine to make the best of a bad bargain; thrust their relatives and friends, to whom they have promised places, into every office under their control which pays, regardless of fitness, settle themselves down, and permit things to go to the ———. Whilst this is true, as a rule, there are honorable exceptions. I have found in my inspections high-toned, hard-working, conscientious agents, under whose management progress is being made.

The object of the Government is to civilize the Indian by educating the young and teaching old and young to work, eventually that as a people they may become self-supporting men. The question to be determined, bearing upon the future of these Indians, is this, and it is a vital one: Can the civilized white man support himself and obtain a living in this country by tilling the soil? I answer, emphatically, he cannot. What with drought, early frosts, grasshoppers, Colorado beetle, and a recent importation, a nameless bug more ravenous than all the rest, he would soon be forced to abandon this most inhospitable region. Is it right or reasonable to expect the ignorant savage to do what the civilized white man cannot do? It is possible, by irrigation, that patches of wheat, corn, and vegetables may be raised, but in order to supply his present and prospective wants he must, if kept here, become pastoral. He must be furnished with means, and be taught to raise and care for cattle, possibly sheep and goats. The Hon. Thomas H. Benton, nearly forty years ago, spoke and wrote of this country as the bucolic region of America. He was correct. And so now it is being utilized by the whites, and so must be by the Indians, if it is to be his future home. As it was a few years past the home for the buffalo, antelope, and mountain sheep, so in the future it must be the home of the ox, the sheep, and domestic goat.

During the past year 246 head of cattle have been issued to the Indians. This is a step in the right direction.

The condition of the Indians of this agency is not good. It is bad. Their habits are bad, immoral; their disposition sufficiently good, under proper and judicious management. I should say these Indians, save among the school children, have made no progress towards civilization in the past thirty years. I do not think the old or young men or women are as moral now as they were when I was associated with the Indians thirty-odd years ago.

The number of acres under cultivation during the past year on this reservation was about 720. Yield, absolutely nothing. Not a bushel of wheat, oats, corn, or potatoes was raised. Drought and insects the cause.

But little progress was made during the past year in education, due to bad management, or no management at all, and possibly to the charge of agents. Two schools were nominally in operation: one at Wolf Point, a day school; one here, an agency boarding school. In addition to the above there were two missionary schools: one here, with 9 pupils; one at Wolf Point. They amount to nothing.

The Yankton Sioux is far from being industrious. When his belly is full, or same when empty, he prefers to smoke and gamble rather than work. The Assinaboines at Wolf Point are different. They are far more industrious, easier to manage. Possibly they were starved into thrift and tractability two years ago last winter, when, 'tis said, they lost from 250 to 300 of their number by starvation. Under proper management the Assinaboines would soon be self-supporting, if placed on a reservation where a white man could earn a living by tilling the soil.

As I have previously recommended (see my letter of July 14, 1886), I now urge, in the interest of these Indians and that of economy, that the subagency at Wolf Point be broken up and the Assinaboines there be moved to the west side of Poplar, near this agency; that the Yankton Sioux here be sent where they belong—to their own people at Standing Rock; that the Belknap Agency be broken up and the Assinaboines there be transferred to this agency; and the Gros Ventres at Belknap be sent to Berthold, where they belong, or break up, if you prefer, this agency and the subagency at Wolf Point, sending the Assinaboines to Belknap and the Yankton Sioux to Standing Rock. It is detrimental to the Indian welfare and a senseless waste of money to keep up the Wolf Point Subagency and this and the Belknap Agency. These Indians for thousands of years have been nomads. It is hard for them to settle down, and they will not do so as long as the excuse and temptation is before them to visit their relatives at distant agencies. So, why not unite the same bands of Indians at one agency, saving the expense of one badly-managed subagency, which will always be badly managed so long as it is a subagency, and that of one full agency, this or that at Belknap?

I suggest, in the interest of good management at agencies, that a clause be added to the quarterly reports required to be made out by agents, that no relatives or connection of theirs holds office under them. So long as this pernicious practice exists and is authorized, enabling agents to give relatives or connections places of profit under them, just so long will there be found worthless and inefficient men and women in office at these agencies. Nor should agents be permitted, before leaving their homes, to promise every office they can by any possibility control to relatives and friends. They should be required, before removing incumbents, to satisfy themselves and be able to satisfy the Bureau of the inefficiency of the parties to be removed. This is a much-needed reform urged heretofore by me, and, I understand, by others.

Respectfully,

H. HETH,

Special United States Indian Agent, in charge.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TONGUE RIVER AGENCY,
Muddy, Montana, August 24, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report, with accompanying statistics. On the 1st of February of this year I assumed charge of the Northern Cheyennes of the Tongue River Reservation, in a season of extremely inclement weather, and found the Indians living, principally in tepees, on the Rosebud, from the mouth of Lame Deer Creek south about 14 miles and up the Muddy Creek 5 miles, and on Tongue River, from the mouth of Otter Creek to the mouth of Hanging Woman, a distance of 20 miles, and a short distance up both Otter Creek and Hanging Woman.

When spring opened the Indians were in possession of 26 plows and 8 harrows, and were supplied with a sufficiency of seeds, a portion of which was intended to be used experimentally to determine which suited the soil and climate and what would prove the most useful as a food supply. The Indians, stimulated and encouraged as much as possible, made a fair start, and put in a good many gardens and patches; but the results may be very briefly summarized. The rain, what little came, was not received at the right season; many seeds did not germinate, and such crops as did were nearly altogether destroyed by the driest summer known in this region for the past ten years. The potato-bug came up last and cleared off that crop, from which I had expected the most valuable returns. The onion, melon, and pumpkin crops have yielded the best, but that is small and of very little value, there being no market for them and affording less food than almost any other crops. The hay crop was very short, but several Indians showed a commendable industry and harvested about 20 tons, and are still hunting little patches of grass long enough to mow. Several have, under the direction of the farmer and assistant farmer, learned the use of the mowing machine, and with a good season will be able to harvest a good supply.

The reservation has been devastated from north to south and from east to west by prairie and timber fires, and the atmosphere is now laden with smoke, which hangs like a pall over the country. The agricultural products will make no appreciable addition to the food supply, and these Indians, having no poultry, no hogs, sheep, or cattle, and the game having been swept beyond their reach, are left entirely dependent on the charity of the Government for every particle of food that they consume.

I was authorized in May to erect a dwelling for the agent's use, there being none on the reservation, and have located it on Lame Deer Creek, a tributary of the Rosebud, about four miles from the mouth of the Lame Deer. The building is completed and I am having the houses, &c., formerly used for storing supplies and issuing from, removed to this place.

The work of removal is being done by Indians, as also the cutting and hauling of logs and posts for blacksmith shop and stable and fence. They work well and with alacrity. They have hauled supplies from Rosebud station, a distance of 65 miles, during the year, to the amount of 89,600 pounds, and have been paid for the same the sum of \$671.93, at the rate of 75 cents per 100 pounds. They make excellent freighters, taking good care of their loads and being trustworthy.

There is only one school for these Indians—Saint Labre's Mission, at the mouth of Otter Creek, on Tongue River. It is conducted by Roman Catholic ladies under contract. They have a good building, erected at a cost of \$7,000, and can accommodate 50 boarders and 20 day scholars. Their contract provides for 45, and they have about that average attendance. The children have the best of care and are making progress, especially in writing, for which art some of them exhibit considerable talent.

The Indians are supplied with Christian instruction by two most excellent Roman Catholic priests, the Rev. P. Prando and Rev. A. Vandervelden, both of whom devote their entire time to the Indians, and though the evidences of their work are not

such as could be wished, still I hope and believe that their patience and zeal will be rewarded, and that they are laying a good foundation for a church.

Those priests have dispensed from their own supplies most of the medicines which have been given the Indians. A small quantity has been sent me by the obliging surgeon at Fort Keogh, and also a small quantity by the physician at the Crow Agency. A few medicines of a simple character, and periodical visits by a competent medical man, are very much needed. The physician at the Crow Agency, distant 50 miles, is the nearest to this place.

A police force of one captain, one sergeant, and six privates was organized the 1st of June by order of the Department. Their assistance in preserving order is expected to be of great benefit.

These Indians are dirty, ignorant, obstinate, and hard to control, but generally the men are honest and the women virtuous, two characteristics which seem to me a good foundation for superstructure; but they are a *long* way from being civilized, and time and patience are elements which will necessarily enter into any successful plan for their civilization, in my opinion. Having been here only six months and under unfavorable circumstances, my opinions may not be of much value and may change in regard to a great many things connected with them. I think too much should not be expected of them until they have had a better chance than heretofore.

The dwelling for agent's use being complete, the blacksmith shop nearly so, logs for stable cut and hauled, the logs of two buildings at the old place hauled to this, and the fencing of agency grounds well under way, it is hoped that with a few more small expenditures the affairs of the agency may be managed to much better advantage, both to the Indians and the Government.

Very respectfully submitted.

R. L. UPSHAW,
Farmer, in charge.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY,
Nebraska, September 1, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report as agent at the Omaha and Winnebago Indian Agency.

LOCATION AND AREA.

The reservation is situated in the northeastern part of the State of Nebraska, and has for its eastern boundary the Missouri River. It contains 240,733 acres of good land, which is well adapted to agriculture or cattle raising. Numerous streams of pure water within near proximity to each other are found throughout the entire extent of the reservation, which makes it particularly adapted to the latter interest. The reservation is occupied by two tribes, the Omahas and the Winnebagoes, the former owning 131,809 acres, the latter 108,924 acres.

OMAHAS.

On taking charge of the agency, nearly one year ago, I found the Omahas restless over their political condition, present and prospective. They had been allotted lands in severalty under an act of Congress which makes them subject to the civil and criminal laws of the State of Nebraska. I found the tribe divided into two political factions, but neither faction was willing to accept the condition of allegiance to State government. I found that during the year previous all their employes had been discharged, and, with the exception of 1 dwelling-house, 1 stove, 6 chairs, 1 desk, 6 joints stove-pipe, and 1 stove-pipe elbow, all the Government property had been turned over to the Indians, who had accepted the belief to a considerable extent that they were competent to manage their own affairs. I was not long in discovering the fact that "agent for the Omahas" had but little meaning officially; that factional opinions and requests purporting to be the public sentiment of the tribe reached the Department through unofficial channels; in short, that the "Omaha problem," which had been publicly proclaimed as solved, was in fact only in the first steps of solution, with results calculated to create grave apprehensions in the minds of those interested in the welfare of the tribe, who were in a position to know the true condition of affairs among them.

In January I called the tribe together for the purpose of enumerating them for an annuity payment, and also to deliver to them the patents to their lands. Before proceeding with the distribution of the patents I read and explained to them the

act of Congress under which the patents were issued, with all the conditions which said act imposed upon them. They were unanimous in asserting that they never consented to a condition of State allegiance until twenty-five years after their lands were patented to them; that no such meaning as State allegiance until that time had ever been interpreted to them; and declined to receive their patents until I assured them I would write their feelings to the Department.

When spring opened, instead of turning their attention to plowing their fields and raising a good crop (with some worthy exceptions), they occupied much time in counciling and feasting, which resulted in a delegation going to Washington to consult the Great Father on the subject of receiving in one immediate payment the \$90,000 due them under treaty stipulations in nine annual payments; and also to arrange for a system of self-government for the tribe. During the absence of the delegation, which was in seed-time, and for days after their return, it was impossible to get the people to work. The delegation returned from Washington expecting half of the \$90,000 would soon be sent them. Congress failed to make the appropriation—why, the Indians will not understand; but the result is that they are discouraged and disheartened. The project for self-government also failed to receive the official support at Washington that its advocates expected for it, and as a large majority of the tribe are opposed to the system which has been formulated for them, they are to-day in the unsolved condition to which I have already alluded, with a strong public sentiment favoring a return to the former condition of employes and work-shops.

They have raised but little wheat this season, as spring found them without seed wheat or means with which to procure any. Their corn was planted late and has been poorly cultivated, and is therefore a light crop. The future for the Omahas is not encouraging. They are virtually without any government, having no interpreter and no police force, and I am strongly of the opinion that the Department will soon be obliged to settle their question of government for them by dictating and supplying for them a system, and that time will demonstrate that the Department and the public have been deceived in reference to the true condition of the Omahas, and that I have been held officially accountable for an unfavorable condition of affairs among them in the creation of which I had no part and was powerless to prevent.

Public Improvements.

Twenty bridges have been built on the Omaha Reservation during the year, 18 of which are pile bridges—the work done under the superintendency of Louis Neál, a member of the tribe. The bridges are strongly and substantially built, with good approaches thrown up, and will be of great service to the Indians in marketing their produce in the towns adjoining the reservation.

The Omaha Mission School.

is under the direction of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and under present arrangements girls only are admitted. The attendance during the year has been larger than for many years previous. The school is under excellent management, the women in charge being efficient, earnest, and industrious workers in the worthy cause of advancing an unfortunate race one step onward towards the comforts of civilized life, and upward toward the light of Christianity.

The Omaha Industrial Boarding School, like the Mission School, has been well attended during the year. While the Indians were slow in putting their children in school, and in several cases kept them from school until told with emphasis that their family shares of the cash annuity would be withheld if their children were not in school when the payment was made, not a single instance occurred in which they did not finally yield the point; and when once in school they were kept there, so that the school closed at vacation with a full attendance. A large school-garden has been cultivated and a good crop of vegetables raised. A "cave" or cellar to serve the double purpose of a storm refuge for school employes and scholars, and winter storeroom for vegetables, has been constructed for the school, which supplies a long-felt need, as heretofore vegetables could not be kept from freezing during the winter in the cellar, which is under the school building.

WINNEBAGOES.

The reservation occupied by the Winnebagoes was formerly a part of the Omaha Reservation, the Omahas selling and ceding a part of this tract to the United States by treaty of March 6, 1865, for \$50,000. The remainder, containing 12,347 acres, was conveyed by deed for the consideration of \$82,000. The two tribes, though neighbors, have but little social or business intercourse.

During the year has been settled differences between the two tribes involving claims amounting to thousands of dollars. The Omahas' claim against the Winneba-

goes for stolen horses. The Winnebagoes offset the Omahas' claim by charging the Omahas with maltreating the Winnebago women. The claims were thoroughly investigated by special United States Indian Agent Heth, and settlement recommended by offsetting one claim with the other, which recommendation was approved by the Indian office, and the two tribes officially notified that the subject was "forever closed," thereby disposing of a question which has been the cause of many councils and much disaffection in the two tribes for years.

Two Winnebagoes' names have been added to the United States pension-rolls during the year, one pensioner receiving upwards of \$4,600 back pension, and \$72 per month continuous pension. The \$4,600 was all drawn from the bank at one time, and has been productive of much trouble as well as some good to many members of the tribe. The old blind pensioner is fond of whisky, and while any of his money remained would manage through his friends to get liquor for himself and Indian friends.

The Winnebagoes have for many months been in an excited state of expectancy over the prospect of receiving 100 mares, and considerable time has been spent by them in making and amending the issue-roll of these horses, with the question still pending and receiving amendments. I believe these horses when received will prove a wise investment for the Indians, for many young men show a disposition to cultivate some land, but have no teams with which to work.

The Winnebagoes desire a reallocation of their lands in severalty. Their reasons for this desire are good and founded upon facts, as follows: A large percentage of the land already allotted is allotted under English names, and these names are unknown to the allottee or to the English-speaking members of the tribe. The Indian name of the allottee is not on record, which makes it impossible to establish the identity of the allottee, while many others whose identity can be established have been allotted lands which were not of their own selection. I believe a majority of the adult Indians sufficiently understand the importance of having land of their own to make wise selections, and would do so under practical common-sense directions.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Many comfortable log houses have been built during the year by individual Indians, and one neat frame house. Upwards of 7,000 rods of wire fence has been built by the Indians to inclose their cultivated fields. The wheat raised by the Indians is of excellent quality, but the average yield per acre small on account of protracted dry weather. A large quantity of hay has been put up in expectation of receiving the 100 mares under contract to be delivered for them.

EDUCATION.

The industrial boarding-school has been well attended. The change of agents, taking place the latter part of the month which opens the school after vacation, resulted in but few children being put in school at either Winnebago or Omaha Agency during said month, which was September. The month following a goodly number were put in school and during the remainder of the year a good average attendance has been maintained. Upwards of 60 Winnebago children and youth are attending schools outside the reservation, nearly all of whom were taken from the agency boarding-school. The custom of recruiting from the reservation schools for the schools outside the reservation works a disadvantage if not an injustice to those in charge of the agency schools, as it takes from these schools the best and brightest scholars. A good supply of vegetables have been raised in the school garden.

THE UNALLOTTED LANDS

are a source of perplexity to an agent and of dispute and contention to the Indians, as well as their white neighbors. Grazing land outside the reservation is yearly becoming more circumscribed. Each returning year the vacant reservation lands are in greater demand among the whites for grazing purposes, which fact proves the necessity for some wholesome legislation by Congress on this very important subject, whereby cattle shall be excluded from reservations entirely or allowed there under the protection of law.

IN CONCLUSION,

I will state that I have endeavored in the foregoing and in the statistics herewith inclosed to "show the actual state of affairs" at this agency, without reference to official or unofficial reports heretofore made to the Department or to the public, and if the showing is officially discreditable to my administration of its affairs, I shall have that satisfaction of mind which results from telling the truth.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

CHAS. H. POTTER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBRASKA, *August 25, 1886.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions I submit my first annual report for Consolidated Santee, Flandrean, Ponca, Nebraska and Dakota, Agencies.

Santee Agency is located on the west bank of the Missouri River, in townships 31, 32, and 33, ranges 4 and 5 west, in Knox County, Nebraska, occupying about two-thirds of the land of the six townships named, or 69,099.46 acres allotted to Indians, 492.60 acres retained for agency and Government industrial school, 480 acres for American Missionary Association, and 158.10 acres to Protestant Episcopal Mission, making a total of 70,230.16 acres allotted to and held by Indians and retained for agency school and missionary purposes. The allotments were selected by the Indians with the assistance of the agent. In most cases the best lands were secured, but not all adjoining each other. Sometimes a quarter or whole section would be left, which was taken by white people when a portion (44,770 acres) of the Santee Reservation was restored to the public domain by executive order of President Arthur, dated February 9, 1885. So that white people own land and are living adjoining the Indians. Sometimes a white man will have an Indian adjoining him on either side, and the same with an Indian, and again there are many places where the land is occupied by Indians solidly.

One hundred and thirty-two patents for 160 acres, more or less, have been issued to these Indians under sixth article of treaty concluded April 29, 1868, 123 of them having twenty-five years restrictive clause, as per "an act making appropriation for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1884, and for other purposes" So that the title to the same cannot be transferred for a period of twenty-five years, or the land held for any debt contracted by the Indians, and no contract or incumbrance or liability of said land for payment thereof shall be valid. This is a wise provision and the only safeguard these Indians have to protect their lands and keep them from their more successful, sharper, and more avaricious white neighbors.

There has been a movement made by outside parties to induce the Indians at Santee Agency to seek a repeal of the twenty-five year restrictive clause in their patents issued to them. A few have listened and sought to have a patent that would be transferable when issued. They are told by these outside parties that if such patents were issued them they could sell out their lands here, and with the proceeds of the sale purchase lands at their old homes in Minnesota. At first a good many were led to believe that they could be benefited in this way. I discouraged the movement in every way I could, knowing that any repeal would be disastrous to the Indians, and be the means of white people getting their lands. This, I think, has been the only case of discontent, and is fast losing ground.

The treaty of 1868 also provides that all Indians who shall receive a patent under said treaty shall become citizens of the United States, entitled to all the privileges and immunities of such citizens, and shall at the same time retain all their rights to benefits accruing to Indians under said treaty.

Since the land has been allotted to the Indians under authority contained in executive order of President Arthur, dated February 9, 1885, applications for entry for homesteads under the sixth article of treaty of April 29, 1868, have been refused at the local land-office at Niobrara, Nebr. I referred one of the rejected applications to your office, with request for instructions in such cases. Under date of March 30, I was informed that the rejected application had been duly referred to the General Land Office with recommendations that the local land-office be instructed to receive these applications, but up to date I have heard nothing from them. This refusal of the local land-office to receive these applications works an injustice to these Indians, as an Indian who had fully complied with the law in residence and improvements, and was anxious to make entry, but could not, has since died without being permitted to make application for patent, when no valid cause existed. Had the application been received a patent could have been issued, which his heirs could have received, and to which they were entitled.

There are about thirty maiden and widowed Indians who have lived on allotments made under act approved March 3, 1863, from five to fifteen years, and made improvements thereon. Could further legislation be enacted, so that these deserving women could receive patents to the land they occupy, an act of justice would be done.

The population of Santee Agency is 871. This is a little increase over last year. When the Santees first came to this agency in 1867 they numbered 1,350, and gradually decreased for ten years, this decrease being caused principally by their going to Flandrean homestead settlements (and Minnesota), which was made up by Indians from Santee, about 320 going from here; 85 died in 1873 from small-pox. Since that time they have had no epidemic among them, have been tolerably healthy, and some returned from Flandrean and Minnesota; while the deaths have not exceeded the births. During the year there have been 30 births and 20 deaths.

Number of sick who have received medical treatment at Santee, 370; at Flandrean, 372; at Ponca, 178. I think they have improved much in caring for their sick. They are not the best nurses, but follow the instructions of the physicians and ministering friend better than they did a few years ago. (See report of agency physician, herewith.)

I see a gradual improvement in the condition and habits of these people. They live peaceably among themselves and with their white neighbors, seldom having any complaint except when some white person gets the advantage of them in a trade or bargain.

The court of Indian offenses is a great assistance to an agent, saves him a great deal of time that would be necessarily consumed in listening to complaints and adjusting difficulties that frequently happen, and are referred to the court for consideration and adjustment. The court consists of three members of the police force, who hear the cases that come before them and give impartial decisions that are accepted and respected by the Indians.

The cases that have come before the court the past year are about as follows:

Assault	1
Drunkenness	3
Whipping women	1
Killing hog	1
Setting fire to prairie	1
Unlawful living together	1

They have improved their homes considerably during the past year by planting both shade and fruit trees. I think about 500 apple-trees have been set out, besides a variety of strawberries, raspberries, grapes, and currants, all of which are growing and looking nicely. I estimate that there are 1,000 apple-trees growing on the agency. One Indian I visited during the month of June took me out to his garden and showed me, with evident pride, his strawberry patch. I think that 12 quarts of berries could have been picked from the vines at that time. Such improvements have a civilizing influence and tend to make them more attached to their homes.

All have some occupation, either as farmers, mechanics, ministers, or teachers. They make first-class mechanics, and are not all slow, as is generally said to be the case with Indians.

The agency grist-mill, engine, carpenter's shop, blacksmith's shop, and harness shop are all in charge of Indian employes, who do nearly all the skilled labor required on the agency, such as keeping in repair all the machinery that is used by this tribe, making flour, building and painting houses, &c. They do fair brick and stone laying, but have never accomplished much as plasterers yet, although one or two have had some instruction in this business. The fact that all the departments of labor on this agency are under the management of Indians is noted as an evidence of advancement.

They are careful in the use of machinery, such as mowers, reapers, thrashing machines, &c. These machines are kept in repair at the agency shops, and put in charge of Indians, each Indian cutting his own grain as much as possible. In this way they all learn to understand the use of farming machinery. The thrashing machines are put in charge of men who go with them the season.

Farming and work of all kinds progressed favorably during the year. Fall plowing was done, and small grain put in early and generally in good condition. Their crops in some cases were well tended, and as a whole, fairly, until the severe drought and extreme heat, commencing 20th June and lasting to the last of July, discouraged the less energetic of them and kept them from cultivating their corn crop as much as should have been done. The drought hurt the corn crop very much, and not more than two-thirds crop will be harvested. They cultivated in—

	Acres.
Corn	1,724
Wheat	950
Oats	678
Rye	5
Flax	120
Potatoes and other vegetables	225

There were 198 acres broken during the year. I estimate that the yield will be—

	Bushels.
Wheat	11,520
Corn	34,480
Oats	2,100
Rye	100
Potatoes	5,000
Turnips	400
Onions	750
Beans	910
Other vegetables	275

There are at Santee Agency—	
Males over the age of 18	226
Females over the age of 14	229
Children between 6 and 16	205
At the Flandreau Agency—	
Males over the age of 18	62
Females over the age of 14	83
Children between 6 and 16	73
At Ponca Agency—	
Males over the age of 18	50
Females over the age of 14	61
Children between 6 and 16	51
School-houses connected with agency	5
Schools in operation	6

	Pupils.			
	Santees.	Poncas.	Others.	Total.
Santee industrial school (Santee Agency)	74		8	82
Normal training school (Santee Agency)	59		113	172
Hope, Springfield, Dak	2		30	32
Flandreau day school (Flandreau Agency, Dakota)	47			47
Ponca day school (Ponca Agency, Dakota)		23		23
Ponca day school, upper town (Ponca Agency, Dakota)		11		11
Total	182	34	151	367

Santee Industrial School:	Salaries.
William R. Davison, superintendent and principal, teacher	\$800 00
Eva Bartholomew, assistant teacher	210 00
Alexander Young, industrial teacher	117 34
James Rockwood, industrial teacher	242 66
William D. Luther, industrial teacher	120 00
Mary Lindsay, matron	500 00
Nellie Lindsay, seamstress	360 00
Alice Ramsey, laundress	90 00
Alice Ramsey, cook	70 00
Virginia Felix (Indian), cook	90 00
Anna Thornton, assistant cook (Indian)	87 60
Ellen Pay-pay, laundress (Indian)	115 50
Mary Whipple, laundress (Indian)	54 50
Lucy Henry, laundress (Indian)	30 50
Wenona, laundress (Indian)	5 00

Normal Training School, Santee Agency, Nebraska:	
Alfred S. Riggs, principal	\$1,200 00
B. H. Weston, assistant principal	800 00
Mrs. M. E. Woods, teacher, normal	350 00
Miss Harriet B. Ilsley, music teacher	350 00
Miss Helen B. Haines, teacher in drawing	350 00
Miss Julia A. Pratt, teacher, primary	350 00
Miss Emma M. Whitney, kindergarten	88 60
Miss Jennie Cox (native)	80 00
Mr. Eli Abraham (native)	250 00
Mr. James Garvie (native)	340 00
Mr. Mark Kheine, assistant (native)	18 00
Mr. J. H. Steer, blacksmith	900 00
Mr. Ira P. Wold, shoemaker	800 00
Mr. Reuben Cash, carpenter	600 00
Miss Susan Webb, matron Dakota Home	238 66
Miss Lizzie Voorhees, matron Boys' Cottage	350 00
Miss Jean Kennedy, matron Young Men's Hall	350 00
Miss Fanny Ellis, matron Young Men's Hall	40 00
Miss H. A. Brown, matron Bird's Nest	350 00
Miss Nellie Calhoun, assistant matron, general assistant	350 00
Miss Ellen Kitlo (native) matron (teacher)	100 00
Miss M. W. Green, matron (teacher)	111 34
Miss S. A. Paddock, matron (teacher)	350 00
Mr. James Reid Mc Kercher, superintendent of farming	500 00

Flandreau Day School, Flandreau, Dak :	
Hosea Locke, teacher	\$700 00
Ponca Day School:	
John C. Smith.....	600 00
Ponca Upper Town School:	
Albert Frazier.....	75 00
Hope School, Springfield, Dak. :	
Miss Fannie E. Howes.....	\$600 00
Miss Maude Knight.....	320 00
Miss Minnie E. Musser.....	320 00
Miss Louisa Wessking.....	320 00

The Government Industrial School located at and adjoining the agency buildings on the east has had a good attendance during the school year of ten months. This school has accommodations for 45 boarding and 5 day scholars, although a larger number than that attended the school, the average for 10 months being 51.41, crowding in the school at one time as high as 85 scholars and averaging during the month of January, 70½. This is the highest average that this school has ever made, and is much more than can be healthfully and comfortably cared for during the warm weather. I would not recommend enlarging the capacity of this school except providing more dormitory room for the children and making better provision for employes boarding themselves.

The advancement made in the school-room, and in manual labor, has been very satisfactory indeed. It cannot be said of these children that they are lazy. Every order from their teacher is quickly, and, in most instances, cheerfully obeyed.

During the second quarter, ending June 30, at which time the school closed for vacation, 20 were in chart class; 27 (2 classes) read in first reader, 21 read in second reader, 17 in third reader, and 15 chart arithmetic; 15 (B class, arithmetic) advanced to multiplication; 13 (A class, arithmetic) advanced to work in fractions; 6 in geography (primary); 15 (A class), geography; 5, grammar.

A Sunday school is held each Sunday, at which all the scholars stand up, one at a time, and repeat in English a text from the Bible, and are taught a lesson from the Sunday School Union Class-book.

Nothing but English is taught in the school, and the children are not allowed to talk in their own language after they enter the school. A rule has been adopted that if any pupil talks in their language that the one addressed must inform that he had been spoken to in the Indian tongue. They seldom fail to do this, and then some slight punishment is inflicted on the offending party and the one informing is commended. In this way, and by always using the English language to them, they learn to speak it very quickly.

SCHOOL FARMS.

Twenty-five acres are cultivated as a farm by the boys under the instruction of the industrial teacher, the boys harrowing, plowing, and doing all kinds of farm work. They cultivate—

Corn, acres	18
Potatoes, acres	2½
Sorghum, acres	1
Other vegetables, acres	¾

The crop is estimated at—

Corn, bushels	720
Potatoes, bushels	190
Turnips, bushels	40
Onions, bushels	45
Beans, bushels	5
Sorghum, gallons	100

Besides melons, cabbage, &c.

Three acres were added to the school farm in the spring; 70 acres were inclosed during the summer for a pasture for the school stock, and 2 acres for a hog pasture, which have been very useful, saving herding and enabling us to always know where the stock is.

The American Missionary Association has a large industrial boarding-school (Santee normal training) at this agency under the charge of Rev. A. L. Riggs, with accommodation sufficient for 150 boarding and 25 day scholars. The highest number who have attended the school one month or more during the year, 168; average attendance during the year, 123; total amount expended by this mission during the year for normal training school, \$19,382.34; for other missionary purposes, \$8,956.68; fur-

nished by Government in scholarships and rations, \$12,576.39; supplied by the association, \$15,762.63. Number of teachers employed: White, 20; Indian, 4.

This mission has just occupied a large new boarding hall, capable of seating 200 pupils at once, and is rapidly coming to the front as one of the best schools for the education of the Indians, and reflects great credit on the association, principal, and teachers in charge.

The industries taught in this school to the boys are blacksmithing, carpentering, including cabinet-making, lathe-turning, &c., and farming, including care of stock; to the girls, sewing, cooking, laundry and general housework. In fact, everything is taught in this school that a boy or girl should know to give him or her a general idea of all kinds of labor or business that he or she is likely to engage in for a living. It is certainly doing a great deal to make the pupils self-sustaining men and women. The display of articles manufactured in the shops, sewing rooms, cooking department, and by the drawing classes at the closing exhibition of the school in June was very creditable. Much of the work was done as well as is done by white mechanics doing business in towns among white settlements. The best feature in the work of these industrial schools is the general practical idea the pupil gets of all kinds of labor. They may not master a trade, but will receive ideas and practice that will enable them to repair their own tools and buildings when they engage in civilized pursuits, which it is believed they will do. My visits to this school have always given me great confidence in the future of the Indians.

This mission has also a day school at Ponca Agency on a part not convenient for children to attend the Government day school. This school has given instruction to children who would have had no schooling whatever had it not been maintained.

This mission has two churches at Santee and one at Flandreau. Number of members: Whites, 14; Indians, 180.

The Protestant Episcopal mission has three churches at this agency; one located $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east, another $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast, and the third 12 miles south, on Howe Creek, where there is a prosperous settlement of Indians. These churches are in charge of Rev. W. W. Fowler, who is assisted by native ministers. Services are held in these churches every Sunday by the pastor and native ministers alternately. They are well attended by peaceable and earnest worshippers. The missionary labors that have been performed among these people have done much to promote their present state of civilization and develop their better traits of character. The total membership of this mission is 470.

It has also a boarding-school (Hope) at Springfield, Dak., in charge of Miss F. E. Howes as principal. Capacity, 32; average attendance, 32 during the year. Both sexes are educated here in English only, and the pupils are not allowed to talk in their own language except one-half day each week. This school is doing good work. The building is neat, large, and commodious, built of stone, and nicely furnished with conveniences to train children in the refined ways of civilized life. (See report of Rev. W. W. Fowler, herewith.)

The Flandreau Indians are located in Moody County, Dakota, on the Big Sioux River, being scattered along the river for 10 or 12 miles, and occupy 5,042 acres. Flandreau, Dak., is about the center of the settlement at which is located the Government school and warehouse on an inclosed lot containing 1 acre of land. The land owned by the Indians was homesteaded by them under the general homestead law, and they received their patents, some without any restrictive clause, some so restricted that the land could not be legally transferred for five years, some ten, and a few twenty-five. The restrictions on all except the last class having expired, a good title can be given to the land. These lands are very much sought after by the white people, who try every device known to land speculators to get them from the Indians. The most successful device resorted to is to induce them to mortgage. The argument is held out to them that they can get money on their lands and still retain them. This sounds much better to the Indians than selling their lands outright, and he is deceived by being made to believe that he can pay off the mortgage and be clear of debt again; but it is doubled up by bonuses and interest until it is hard for him to get out. These mortgages date back several years. I succeeded in having several of them cleared off during the spring and summer, but the dry and hot weather this season out the crop short, so that they are not going to have as much grain to sell as they expected.

There are 234 Indians at Flandreau Agency. There has been a gradual decrease of the Indians at this agency, not caused by death, but by selling out their lands and going to other agencies and to Minnesota, some coming back to Santee. While Flandreau Agency has not held its own in numbers, it has demonstrated that the Indians can go out and locate themselves on land and make a living among their white brethren.

Ponca Agency is located on the north bank of Running Water River, near the junction of that stream with the Missouri. The agency buildings, consisting of warehouse, blacksmith's shop and carpenter's shop combined, two dwellings and school-

house, are located 6 miles from the mouth of that stream, and 4 miles from Niobrara, Nebr.

The Ponca Indians were removed to Indian Territory in 1877, and a portion of their tribe returned to their old reservation in Dakota with their chief, Standing Bear. Others have returned since, so that there are now 207 Poncas living at Ponca Agency, Dakota.

They cultivate 519 acres of land, which was less than was reported last year, but a careful measurement failed to show more than the amount named. All the land that was cultivated last year was cultivated this year. The crop is as follows:

	Acres.
Wheat.....	115
Corn.....	289
Potatoes.....	11½
Flax.....	28
Beans.....	24½

I estimate the yield to be—	Bushels.
Wheat.....	1,690
Corn.....	11,510
Potatoes.....	676
Beans.....	246½
Flaxseed.....	125

The drought and heat cut down the yield. They had a very promising crop the fore part of the season, and did very well in its cultivation until the dry weather set in. Fifty-one acres were broken during the year. They harvested and stacked their grain promptly, and have put up a nice lot of hay thus far for the coming winter.

The Poncas are taking hold of work and are getting along very well. Their talk to me has all been for tools and implements for their young men to till the soil with, instead of having their means spent for food. I built ten frame houses for them during the year; size 12 by 24.

They are the least advanced morally of any of the people under my charge. This is accounted for by the absence of schools and missionary work among them in past years. They have had some schools but not to the extent that the Santees and Flaudreans have had. The Government day school is doing some good work, but the Poncas are so scattered that not many of their 51 children of school-going age can attend a day school. I have thought that, in justice to these children, a small boarding school should be established there, so that they could be put in school and kept from the bad influences they have at home. They would patronize a boarding school with very little persuasion. The chiefs have spoken to me about such a school several times.

The white settlers along the south side of Running Water cross on the island and steal wood in large quantities. This I endeavored to stop, and reported to the district attorney several cases for prosecution with names of witnesses to testify. Six of them have been indicted, as I was informed by the prosecuting officer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES HILL,
United States Indian Agent.

HON. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NEVADA AGENCY, NEVADA,
September 15, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the workings for the year, and present condition of affairs at this agency, together with statistics and census of Indians on reservations.

AGENCY AND RESERVATIONS.

This agency consists of three reservations, viz, Moopa, Walker River, and Pyramid Lake Reserves, which were set aside from the public domain by Executive order for the benefit of the Piate and Pah Ute tribes of Indians.

Headquarters of agency is located at Pyramid Lake Reserve, which is in Washoe County, Nevada, and contains 322,000 acres, and includes Pyramid Lake, which is said to be 40 miles long and from 6 to 15 miles wide. This lake abounds with trout weighing from 2 to 16 pounds, and is a great source of revenue to the Indians during the fishing season, which lasts from October 20 to April 20. They usually sell their

fish to the trader here, but at times take them to towns along the line of railroad when the supply is too great for the trader to handle. It is estimated that the catch in the lake and Truckee River last year amounted to 90,000 pounds, which probably amounted to \$5,000 cash to the Indians. The reservation buildings are situated 3 miles south of the lake, within 1,000 yards of the river.

Walker River Reservation is in Esmeralda County, Nevada, and contains 318,815 acres, and, according to survey made by Eugene Monroe in 1865, includes the entire waters of Walker Lake. Yet some claim that a subsequent official survey made in 1880 restores a portion of the lake to the public domain, and white fishermen claim the right to fish in this portion of the lake to the detriment of the Indians—not by reducing the quantity, but by overstocking the market. The fish at this lake are not so easily caught by Indians as at Pyramid. Yet they are a larger species of trout, and will weigh from 4 to 28 pounds. But few were caught by Indians during the year.

Moopa Reserve is in Lincoln County, Nevada, and contains 1,000 acres, and is located on the Moopa River, generally called the Muddy. I have been informed that it is the intention of the Department to abandon this reserve, as there are but twenty-four Indians living there all told. These Indians are the Piutes, and owing to the reserve having been located in this isolated country, where it is almost inaccessible to transport supplies, the Indians living there have received no Government aid either through me or my predecessor.

INDIANS.

The Indians belonging to the Pah-Ute tribe, according to previous reports, are estimated at 3,600. My opinion is that there are at least 4,500 who claim to be Pah-Utes. Yet this is only my estimate, as there has been no provision made to take the census of the tribe. Only those residing permanently on the reservations have been taken. They amount, all told, to —, distributed as follows: At Pyramid Reserve, —; Walker River, 411; Moopa, 24. Piutes: The tribe of Piutes are estimated at 150, all told.

AGRICULTURE.

There has been raised and harvested at this agency wheat, barley, oats, corn, hay, melons, pumpkins, squash, cabbage, potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots, tomatoes, cucumbers, and numerous other assorted vegetables of excellent quality. Quantity shown by statistics.

EDUCATION.

The boarding school at this Pyramid Reserve, opened the first week in September 1885, with a daily average attendance of 25 pupils, and continued to increase steadily in numbers until the close of the fiscal year, having reached 70 in attendance the last week of the school session, and averaged a daily attendance of $52\frac{3}{4}$ for the 43 weeks of school. The pupils are very apt, and are learning very fast. Thirty or more write a good legible hand, and are pleased to be called to the black-board to show visitors what they can do. They are very fond of music, and some 10 of them play accompaniments on the organ at singing, which they are exceedingly fond of, and I encourage them in singing in every conceivable manner, believing that is the best way to make them familiar with our language. They are certainly as apt as white children in primary teachings. How they will succeed in the higher branches of education time alone will tell. Many of them read well, and understand the simple rules of arithmetic.

Unlike white children, it is seldom that they quarrel among themselves; never fight, and from school age up it is a rare thing to hear one cry. I have been asked by inspectors how I punished them, if I whipped them myself. Answer. No; I don't believe in whipping children. Then appoint a policeman to whip them, saying spare the rod and spoil the child. My experience will bear me out in rebutting that saying by replying, rule with rod and ruin disposition. I give myself credit for having better judgment than a child, and for the first offense, unless a serious one, a reprimand before the school is far better than a dozen whippings, because one can teach the whole school that the offender has done something that is wrong, and they all know it and will remember it, while it is humiliating to the offender and answers better than whipping. These children are very obedient, and I am pleased to be able to say that during the two years that I have had charge of them I have not had an occasion that would warrant me in whipping, slapping, or cuffing a single one of them, and I have not done so.

MISSIONARY.

We usually have divine service once a week, on which occasions the school-room is filled to its utmost capacity with school children and their parents, the Rev. J. M. Helsey, of the Baptist Church, who resides in Wadsworth, officiating. Mr. Helsey

takes a great interest in this people, and especially the school, and is prompt and punctual in fulfilling his announcements, rain or shine. I have frequently invited preachers of all denominations to visit us, yet none, excepting the Rev. J. W. Davis, of Boston, Bishop Whittaker, of Episcopal church at Reno, and the Rev. Mr. Jones, of Winnemucca, a friend of Mr. Helsey's, has done so. We are always pleased to have any and all that are laboring in the Christian cause.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

The Pah-Ute Indians of this agency are as a rule very industrious. Their industries consist principally of farming, ditching, cutting wood, and fishing. They also transported 217,223 pounds of supplies from Wadsworth to Walker River and Pyramid Reserves, receiving for the same \$1,032.15 in cash, and \$125.48 credit on wagons and harness, earning by freighting \$1,157.65.

They raise no stock worth mentioning, except horses at Pyramid Reserve, while at Walker Reserve they have about 100 head of cattle. This brand are the original and increase of 30 cows that were bought them with money received for the right of way of the Carson and Colorado Railroad, some five years ago. Ponies are worth from \$10 to \$20, while cows bring from \$40 to \$75, and Indians don't like to give three or four ponies for one cow; hence it is impossible to get them to exchange their horses for cattle.

The boarding-school boys, under the supervision of the industrial teacher and farmer, have raised an abundance of cucumbers, tomatoes, and corn, also an abundance of assorted vegetables, some 3,000 melons, 300 pumpkins, 200 squash, 200 cabbage, 2,000 pounds of beets and carrots, 15,000 pounds potatoes, 2,000 pounds turnips, 1,000 pounds onions. I appointed two of the school-boys as apprentices to the carpenter, and they are learning the trade very fast. The boarding-school girls, under the supervision of matron and seamstress, manufactured 13 aprons, 8 bolsters, 15 cases for bolsters, 67 cases for pillows, 94 dresses, 15 sheets, 9 shawls, 74 shirts, 19 boys' suits, 6 ticks for beds, 12 towels, 66 undergarments, 2 boys' waists, besides doing an immense amount of mending, cooking, cleaning house, &c.

CIVILIZATION.

The Pah-Utes on the reservation have made rapid strides toward civilization. They wear citizen dress and are fast adopting the role of the civilian in almost every respect that regulations and laws will admit of, yet I have found it impossible thus far to prevent them from howling over their sick. It appears to be a part of their religion, and I suppose is encouraged in every possible manner by singing doctors, through selfish and mercenary motives. However, since the Department has appointed a physician for this agency, in May last, there have been over 300 calls by the Pah-Ute Indians on and off the reserves for medical aid. This shows an improvement in that direction in their willingness to adopt the civilian's habits.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings at this agency are in good condition. The two school-houses, store-house, barn, and outhouses, having been whitewashed, the casings and boys' dormitory have received two coats of paint, and necessary repairs have been made where required.

STOCK.

Stallions, horses, and cattle are all in fine condition, and having harvested and stocked in barnyards 180,000 pounds of excellent assorted hay, wheat, and oats cut in milk, alfalfa, and blue joint, I will have an abundance to carry the stock through the winter and a considerable amount to issue to Indians starting new farms next spring that have no feed for their stock.

Hogs.—Having received authority to invest \$60 in the purchase of swine, I bought in the first quarter of 1886 ten shoats for \$40, and 1 fine Berkshire pig boar, from Orphans' Home in this State, for \$20, which will now weigh at least 300 pounds. The increase has not been as great as expected, as they were kept in close pens and the stock was young. I now have under fence a pen of about two acres, which I seeded last spring in alfalfa, wheat, and corn. This makes a splendid swine farm, and from this start I confidently expect to put up all the pork, bacon, and lard that will be required for the school after this year, reserving enough breeders to continue doing so. I have raised enough feed to carry the hogs through the winter, with the slops from school table and offal from stable.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This court has tried and passed the following cases during the year:

Three cases of assault; in two cases the defendants were acquitted; one conviction; sentence three days in prison and two weeks in harvest field for prosecutor, whose arm had been dislocated by defendant; sentence fully complied with.

One assault and battery with intent to do bodily harm, by running his horse over a woman twice; tried, convicted, and sentenced thirty days in guard-house; sentence carried out.

Two cases of willful destruction of property; one acquittal; one conviction.

A mother-in-law case—aggravated case; sentenced ten minutes in guard-house, with request of court to accompany prisoner on account of not humiliating her; sentence executed; court and prisoner placed in prison for the prescribed time.

One divorce case; divorced by mutual consent; and three civil cases, rights to property of deceased persons; amicably adjusted.

The court of Indian offenses as established at this agency has undoubtedly proved a success. It is a terror to evil-doers; has almost entirely suppressed the use of intoxicating beverages, as I have seen but 3 Indians drunk in the last year, 2 of whom are serving out a sentence at the present time of 30 days in the guard-house. It was through the workings of this court that the evidence was obtained that convicted Hamilton for selling Indians whisky, for which offense he served 6 months in State prison, and I have placed the case of the man who sold the whisky to Indians, now in prison, in the hands of the United States district attorney at Carson City, Nev., and expect a conviction, as the evidence is conclusive.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I desire to state that the Indians placed in my charge have been peaceable and well behaved, the school children studious and obedient, and it is my candid opinion that there is no class of people on earth, numbers considered, who are as well contented and happy as the Pah-Utes on Pyramid and Walker River Reservations. The employés have been industrious and vigilant and faithful, carrying out my instructions and orders on all occasions. Therefore, if the management of this agency has not been a success, *I, and I alone*, merit the obloquy and censure of mismanagement.

To you and the Department I wish to convey my sincere thanks for the prompt and courteous manner in which you have complied with my requests for funds, supplies, and assistance during the year.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

W. D. C. GIBSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY,
September 30, 1886.

SIR: In compliance with instructions of the 14th instant, received from the Department I have the honor to forward herewith my first annual report. Having but recently assumed charge of this Agency, my report will consequently be short and unimportant.

The first step of importance to which I desire to call the attention of the Department is the importance of re-establishing the industrial boarding-school, which I am informed existed, and was in a prosperous condition when my predecessor was placed in charge of the agency. Very soon thereafter he discontinued the boarding-school and opened a day-school. I regret to say, from my personal observation, and the information I have obtained, that since the industrial boarding-school has been abandoned the scholars have made but little progress.

The system of Indian farming pursued on this reservation is by no means encouraging, as the result of the present year's farming indicates. The crop of wheat that has just been thrashed will yield about 25 tons, eight of which will be required to sow the next crop. This failure I attribute in a great measure to the continuous cultivating and seeding the same land from year to year, and never giving the land any rest. I estimate the number of acres under cultivation this year to be about two hundred and fifty.

The destitute Putes, who were induced to settle on this reservation under promises made them that they would this fall be furnished by the Government with wagons and farming implements, I regret to say, have become greatly demoralized and dis-

contented since learning that Congress had failed to make the appropriation necessary for that purpose.

Polygamy is very prevalent on this reservation; it is one of their worst vices. I believe that future polygamous marriages can and should be suppressed.

Gambling is another vice to which they are greatly addicted. They gamble away their horses, blankets, and wearing apparel. I will endeavor to put a stop to it.

In conclusion will say, having but recently been placed in charge of this agency, I have to omit many things that properly come under the head of an annual report.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. SCOTT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MESCALERO AGENCY, NEW MEXICO,
August 12, 1886.

SIR: Complying with instructions contained in circular letter from your office, dated July 1, I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report as agent for the Mescalero and Jicarilla Apache Indians. I arrived at the agency November 18, 1885, and assumed charge on the 24th, relieving Agent Llewellyn, who was serving his fifth year.

LOCATION.

The Mescalero Agency is in Lincoln County, New Mexico, and is somewhat romantically located in the Tularosa Cañon, Sacramento Mountains. The cañon is narrow, but well watered. The mountains on each side rise to something like 1,500 feet above the agency, and about 7,500 feet above the sea level. They are rugged and covered with a pretty dense growth of piñon and cedar, interspersed with firs on the north sides.

THE INDIANS.

There are 417 Mescaleros and 785 Jicarillas belonging to this reservation. The former have occupied this section of country, according to their statements and tradition, for a long period of time. The Jicarillas were brought here by my predecessor from the northern part of New Mexico in 1883. In point of civilization there is hardly an appreciable difference in the two tribes. Both have the general characteristics of Apaches. Their training, however, has been different, for while the Mescaleros were accustomed, until a decade or so ago, to maraud after the manner of Geronimo, defying the military, stealing stock, and murdering settlers, the Jicarillas have been content to wander about the country, from camp to plaza, to and fro, bartering their annuities for Mexican whisky and gewgaws, begging a sheep from a herder here and stealing one there. The characteristics evolved by such training are yet plainly to be traced.

Their manner of living is that of their ancestors, with very little modification. They have lodges made of ducking furnished by the Government. A strong and persistent effort has been made during the year to induce them to build houses and live in them, but to very little purpose. They declare that they will die if they attempt to live in houses, and I rather think they are right, as their filthiness of habit is so great that if they did not constantly change their location it would breed fatal disease. As it is many of them do suffer from diseases resulting from filth.

None dress exclusively in civilized garb. The common style consists of a shirt and vest, with leggings, breech clout, and moccasins. A few wear hats. All have hats issued to them, but they soon disappear, and the Indians are bareheaded for the rest of the year. The squaws are invariably without head cover, except in extremely cold weather they use their shawls or blankets as such. In midsummer both sexes are fond of wearing wreaths of weeds or twigs.

AGRICULTURE.

Although the reservation contains nearly 500,000 acres of land, not 1 per cent. of it can be considered arable. The lateness and uncertainty of the rainy season are such that hardly anything can be produced without irrigation, and the streams are few and small, there being but two that amount to anything for agricultural purposes, and one of them has been about dry during the summer. Another obstacle to successful farming is found in the altitude. Frost and ice do not disappear until May and reappear in September. There is rarely a night during the summer when

one can sit with comfort in the open air. The ordinary kind of corn will not mature, so the Indians are compelled to plant a small and hardy Mexican variety, which grows rapidly and matures early, but makes a small yield. There are about 1,500 acres under a good wire fence, not more than 300 of which are in cultivation. Much more of it might be tilled if water could be had for irrigation. Nearly every rod of fence on the reservation was repaired or remade during the winter and spring. About 75 acres of new land were inclosed, but only about one-third of it was broken, owing to the fact that no teams strong enough to do the work could be obtained.

CROPS.

Crops consist mainly of corn. Some potatoes, wheat, and oats were planted. The corn yield is quite promising, and would be in the neighborhood of 300,000 pounds, but for the fact that a great deal of it will be eaten in the green state. The Indians have a great fondness for roasting-ears. The outlook for potatoes was very fine for a while, but has been considerably affected by bugs. The area sown in wheat and oats was small, but in the main they have turned out fairly well. There will also be quite a good crop of pumpkins.

As might be expected, these Indians, with very few exceptions, show very little inclination to work. It requires constant pressure to make them cultivate their small farms, and in some cases it has been necessary to withhold their rations in order to make them clean their crops. They fail to see the necessity for work. Their existence, like that of their ancestors, has always been of a precarious nature, and they find themselves able to subsist upon the allowance given them by the Government, and prefer to live in indolence. They do not show any disposition to look ahead or to practice thrift. Their manner of living precludes the idea of accumulation. There is very little prospect of making any material change in the disposition and habits of adult Indians. No one who has not had direct personal observation of the nature of Indians and been in prolonged contact with them can form any adequate idea of the magnitude of the work involved in their civilization.

It seems to be the prevailing opinion in some quarters that the red man is ready and anxious to be civilized. This is altogether fallacious. As a rule he is actively opposed to it. He is opposed to abandoning his nomadic habit of life. He would not exchange his canvas lodge for Windsor palace as a residence. He would be afraid that it would fall down on him, or that some one had died in it. He is bitterly opposed to having his children in school, and feels like he is placing both agent and Government under everlasting obligations if he allows his child to remain in school. He says civilization is no doubt good for the white man, but not for the Indian. His blood is different from the white man's, and they have nothing in common. He is about as grateful to the Government for his rations and clothing as the hog is supposed to be to the squirrel that drops the acorns.

SCHOOLS.

There have been two schools in operation during the year, a boarding-school at the agency, and a day-school at Three Rivers, 30 miles away, near the northern boundary of the reservation. The attendance has been kept up very steadily. The school buildings consist of a seven-room adobe house, very awkwardly constructed, used as a girls' dormitory, apartments for school employes, and cooking and eating rooms; a wooden building of two rooms, one 15 by 25, used as a school-room, the other about one-third as large, used for a store-room, and a wooden building of one room, about 15 by 25, very old and dilapidated, used as a boys' dormitory. It is occupied by 30 boys. The necessity for larger and better arranged school buildings is very urgent.

I found the attendance at the boarding school about half what it should be, and at once set about increasing it to the full capacity of the accommodation. This I found extremely difficult. When called upon for children, the chiefs, almost without exception, declared there were none suitable for school in their camps. Everything in the way of persuasion and argument having failed, it became necessary to visit the camps unexpectedly with a detachment of police, and seize such children as were proper and take them away to school, willing or unwilling. Some hurried their children off to the mountains or hid them away in camp, and the police had to chase and capture them like so many wild rabbits. This unusual proceeding created quite an outcry. The men were sullen and muttering, the women loud in their lamentations, and the children almost out of their wits with fright. It was some time before the older ones became reconciled, but the children soon grew attached to school life.

When first brought in they are a hard-looking set. Their long tangled hair is shorn close, and then they are stripped of their Indian garb, thoroughly washed, and clad in civilized clothing. The metamorphosis is wonderful, and the little savage seems quite proud of his appearance. For a few days he displays an abnormal appetite, and

though it is soon reduced, as a rule they are much heavier feeders than white children. They show an aptness in learning, and, considering all the circumstances, advance quite rapidly. Their chief difficulty is their ignorance of the English language. They acquire it slowly, and are very diffident about speaking it.

It is a very mistaken policy with Indians in the stage of advancement occupied by these to allow the children to return to camp once they have entered school. They go back at once to the savage mode of life, and a few weeks is sufficient to obliterate every vestige, so far as casual observation goes, of the teacher's long and patient labor. If they lived in constant contact with civilization, instead of in the isolated camp, it might be different; but it seems to be a fact that the civilization of the Indian, like that of the Negro and the other inferior races, can be kept up only by constant and immediate contact with Caucasians. The normal plane of their intellectuality is below that of the white race, and though education may bring it fairly up in individuals, yet when left to themselves, unstimulated by the forces of white civilization, they at once begin to gravitate back to that normal plane.

The boarding school has a 5-acre farm, or garden, rather, connected with it, and a fine crop has been produced, although the altitude is so great that vegetation does not begin to grow until late in June. There is now an ample supply of vegetables for the school, and will be enough for fall and winter use. The male pupils do the work of cultivation under the direction and with the assistance of the industrial teacher. They display as much industry and aptness in their work as white children do. They also feed and milk the school cows, which furnish all the milk and butter needed for the school's consumption. The girls are trained daily in all manner of household work.

A day school at Three Rivers, 45 miles by road from the agency, has been in operation during most of the year. It had an attendance of 12 pupils. The efficiency of day schools with wild Indians is necessarily very circumscribed, and they should be supplanted whenever practicable by boarding schools. It is very difficult to keep up an attendance, as the older Indians encourage the children to stay away; the camps are constantly being moved, and not infrequently get too far from the school for the children to attend, and the children living in their parents' dirty and vermin-haunted lodges cannot be kept decent. Teaching an Indian day school involves a vast deal of unsatisfactory labor and annoyance to very little good purpose.

In concluding the subject of schools a report of the agency physician, made at my suggestion, is incorporated.

REPORT OF AGENCY PHYSICIAN.

MESCALERO AGENCY, August 11, 1886.

SIR: In accordance with your suggestion, I herewith submit a report of some matters of medical and sanitary interest in connection with the medical service of this agency. The first and most important of all is the school and the school buildings. The original plan or arrangement of the school buildings here was execrable, and will be difficult to remedy. The adobe building, which is used at present as a kitchen, dining-room, superintendent's quarters, and dormitory for the girls, is badly arranged and poorly ventilated. Should it be necessary to continue to use it for its present purpose I would strongly recommend that new windows or openings for ventilation be made on both the east and west sides. The building which is now occupied as a dormitory by the boys needs prompt attention. It is old, decaying, and totally unfit for the use to which it is now put. Should it be necessary to continue its use as a dormitory I would recommend that the yard around it be enlarged and that the water-closet in the rear of it be removed to the opposite side of the acequia. The school-yard is much too small and cramped, when the abundance of available land near by is considered. Notwithstanding the faulty arrangement of the school buildings, the general health of the children has been excellent, as but two cases of serious illness have occurred in the school within the year just past, and there has been no death. All of the children belonging to the school have recently been successfully vaccinated.

A small hospital is needed here very badly; not an expensive structure, but a comfortable building with a few beds, to which employes, school-children, and in some cases Indians from the camps, could be taken and cared for when sick.

The swamp or tula, which embraces two-thirds of the valley of the Tularosa for miles above and a half mile below the agency, is a source of malarial disease, and should be thoroughly drained. This would greatly improve the healthfulness of the locality, and would reclaim a large tract of good farming land, which is now of very little value.

These Indians are progressing toward civilization; not so rapidly as could be desired, but fast enough for the future. They still practice *massage* in such acute diseases as pneumonia, diarrhea, and bronchitis. They still gorge themselves on issue-day and the day following, and fast in the latter part of the week. They still live in tents, although there are indications of some improvement in this direction. They still trade off their blankets and other clothing in warm weather, and suffer for want of them in the winter, but not to such an extent as formerly. There has been a marked improvement within the year in regard to the use of such articles of clothing as hats, boots, shoes, coats, and woolen shirts. I am glad to be able to report that there are fewer cases of scrofulous disease and eczematous sores now than there were a year ago. The improvement in this respect is marked and gratifying, and is due in great part to greater personal cleanliness, especially in regard to vermin.

The census revealed some unpleasant facts: Middle-aged men married to girls of tender years; former wives deserted, and now ones taken in their places, and, most shocking of all, were several cases where little girls, who had not yet reached the age of puberty, were found living in the married state with husbands far beyond them in years. But on the other hand, the census gives strong reasons for hope, in that it shows a large percentage of children of school age or younger. There is almost no hope for an Indian man who has attained the age of 18 uneducated, and very little for any girl who has reached the earliest years of womanhood in the camps. In fact, most of the girls are mothers at

15, sometimes even at 13. The man, under such circumstances, will never be apt to have aspirations beyond plenty to eat, plenty of ponies, plenty of wives, and plenty of blankets. The woman will become a miserable slave.

In the school lies almost the only hope for the future of this people, and very little permanent advancement can be made from their present state of degraded pauperism to independent Christian citizenship except through its agency. There are at least 175 healthy, proper subjects for education in the tribes, and only about 50 of these are in school. The strongest blow that could possibly be struck against the barbarism of these Indians would be to send the other 125 to school, and keep them there for years.

Respectfully submitted,

HOWARD THOMPSON,
Agency Physician.

Hon. F. J. COWART,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

A court of Indian offenses was duly organized last winter, composed of three of the most sensible and influential Indians on the reservation. The first case brought before this august tribunal was that of a brave, who was of a festive and amatory nature. He had introduced a kettle of tiswine, a disgusting fermented drink of their own make, into a soiree he was enjoying with some lady admirers. A state of feeling was brought on which resulted in the brandishing of knives, firing of pistols, pulling of hair, and a hideous vexing of the drowsy ear of night with hair-raising Apache war screams. When the noble red man was arraigned the next day all the charges were fully proven, and the grave chief-justice sentenced him to a week in the guard-house, adding that if the prisoner wasn't a particular friend of his he would have him shot. Another case was a brace of policemen, who came to the agency one night very happy and very boisterous, with a bottle of whisky in their possession. They were arrested and duly arraigned. The accustomed sentence of a week in the calaboose was imposed. The sight of the full bottle of liquor, which had been put in evidence, had greatly unsettled the judge, however, and hastening to adjourn court he took the chief of police aside and asked for the bottle as a present. When this was refused he offered to go to jail with the prisoners and stay the whole week if allowed to drink the liquor. This affords a fair idea of the importance, impartiality, and dignity of a court of Indian offenses.

POLICE.

I found a well-organized police force of twenty-nine men when I assumed charge. I have since reduced the force to twenty-two, and consider it sufficient. They are well drilled and well uniformed, but rather poorly mounted and armed. They are obedient to orders, but dislike to go upon an errand or make an arrest unless a white man is with them. Most of them are out at present with the military as scouts.

SCOUTS.

The commander of this military district has made repeated requisitions upon us during the year for scouts to assist in the campaign against Geronimo. To all of these the Mescaleros have responded cheerfully, until now more than half their men are in the field. The Jicarillas, however, evince very little martial spirit. Only five of their men could be prevailed upon to go.

GAMBLING.

These Indians have a strong love for games of chance. They play cards after the style of the native Mexicans, and have several games of their own invention, upon all of which they will stake any property they may have. All gamble—men, women, and children. At first the teacher of the boarding-school often surprised the boys after school hours engaged in playing Spanish monte. They would cut the buttons from their clothing for stakes. By burning all cards captured and using the rod pretty freely this was soon effectually suppressed.

MISSIONARY WORK.

There seems to be a fine field for missionary work among these Indians, though none has been done since I have been here except such as is involved in the conduct of the school. I have conferred with representatives of different denominations in reference to it, and hope some of them may soon take steps to give these people the benefit of gospel instruction.

CUSTOMS AND SUPERSTITIONS.

These Indians have most of the foolish customs and superstition common to barbarians. They practice polygamy to a considerable extent. They buy their wives. When girls arrive at the age of puberty, and often before, their parents place them upon the matrimonial market, and they go to the highest bidder, regardless of the number of wives he may already have. A pony or two is generally regarded as a fair equivalent for a girl. Hardly any women past middle life have husbands. When they reach that age they are cast adrift and their place supplied by those that are younger and more vigorous. Notwithstanding this, a lack of chastity is a rare exception with these people. Formerly the infidelity of wives, actual or supposed, was punished by cutting off their noses. Some old women mutilated in this manner are still to be seen.

They have such a horror of everything associated with the dead that they burn and destroy all their tents, blankets, clothing, pots, pans, hatchets, guns, &c., when one of a family dies. If the dead person owns a pony the body is strapped on it and carried to some unfrequented gorge in the mountains where it is covered with boughs, stones, and earth. Then the pony is shot by the grave, in order that it may accompany its dead master to "that equal sky." Immediately upon the death of an Indian the entire band begins to strike tents and move to another locality to escape the evil spirit that is supposed to haunt that particular spot.

They still have great faith in their medicine men, notwithstanding many of them are annually killed by the ignorance and barbarous practices of these individuals. One mode of treatment, for instance, is the vigorous kneading of the patient's stomach and bowels in acute diseases. They use both hands and knees in administering this heroic treatment, and the result is, especially in children, almost certain death.

Their belief in the arts of witchcraft is very thorough, and has come near causing serious trouble on two occasions this year. The first instance was on the occasion of the death of San Juan, principal chief of the Mescaleros. The medicine man who attended him told his people that his death was caused by two Lipan Indians who practiced witchcraft against him. Between these particular men and San Juan there was an alleged feud of long standing, so this unquestioned statement greatly enraged the Mescaleros, who demanded the lives of the Lipans. The latter hid their women and children in the mountains and prepared to fight. Matters were quite threatening for a short time, but the Mescaleros were restrained by being told that the thing should be thoroughly investigated, and if the Lipans had done anything wrong they should be punished. The medicine man was brought up and given a rigid examination in the presence of his people. He was not expecting such a course and his evidence was so absurd and conflicting that its inconsistency was demonstrated so that the Indians, through all their superstitious blindness, could not help but see it. I reprimanded him as a fraud and mischief-maker, and told him that if I ever heard of his charging any one with witchcraft again I should have him put in irons. This seemed to have a salutary effect, as nothing further has been heard of these charges.

The other case had a similar origin, but the parties lived at a distance from the agency, and came to blows before interference could be made. One was severely stabbed another shot with an arrow. This was settled by one faction moving to a distant part of the reservation. I make it a rule to ridicule and reprimand their foolish beliefs, and hope that they will not make them the source of any more mischief.

CONCLUSION.

While nothing flattering can be said of the progress of these Indians, their general tendency is a gradual advancement. It is idle to expect any marked change to be made in the habits and disposition of adults. They may be kept on the reservation and made to cultivate their little crops and look after their stock. This is about the best that can be done. The hope for effective work lies with the children. The Government should turn its chief attention to them. School facilities should be enlarged, the children divorced effectually from camp life, and with a plain English education instructed well in farm or mechanical labor. In this way the next generation will see them fairly civilized and ready for citizenship.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FLETCHER J. COWART,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NAVAJO AGENCY, NEW MEXICO,
September 1, 1886.

Sir: In the annual march of human progress another milestone is reached since the last annual report of the affairs of this agency was made. In the course of the civilizing influences brought to bear upon the Navajo Indians from year to year, it is

safe to say that the pressure and spirit of the age is slowly but surely forcing this semi-savage people into the line and current of a better life. The Navajo is by nature inclined to habits of industry and an independent desire to acquire property and to maintain himself. But for a full exercise of these inherent qualities he needs the assistance of the strong hand of the Government to give him development and strength. With such aid properly applied his improved future condition is assured.

These Indians, like their white neighbors on the borders of the reservation, give more attention to stock raising than to cultivating the land. This is largely owing to the fact that the character of the country is vastly more adapted to grazing purposes than to raising crops, by tilling the soil. Yet a desire to cultivate a greater area to enable them to raise more grain to supply their actual wants is growing upon them, and which would doubtless be done but for the scarcity of water and irrigating ditches. There is not to exceed 25,000 acres of good tillable land within the reserve, large as it is; the rest is fit only for grazing purposes, and is better for sheep than any other kind of stock, by reason of the shortness of the grass during the greater part of the year.

From a carefully prepared table of statistics gathered this summer while taking the annual census, the total amount of live-stock owned by the Indians, in and out of their reservation, and with their farm products, was ascertained to be as follows:

Stock sold.	Number.	Average value.
Sheep.....	800,000	\$2
Goats.....	300,000	2
Horses and ponies.....	250,000	25
Mules.....	3,000	30
Burros.....	500	15
Cattle.....	1,050	20

During the year they sold about 1,050,000 pounds of wool, at an average of 6 cents per pound; 240,000 sheep-pelts, averaging 10 cents each; 80,000 goat-pelts, at an average of 15 cents. They killed for their necessary subsistence about 230,000 sheep and goats.

The sheep are mostly of an inferior grade—fully one-fourth of the number black and appear to be deteriorating in blood and value, one and a half pounds of wool to the sheep being a fair average at a shearing. The sheep and goats mingle and run together in the herds. They estimate their wealth more by the numbers of their herds and flocks than by the intrinsic value that more improved grades would bring them.

Their grain products for the year from land cultivated by themselves was 9,000 acres of corn at an average yield of 10 bushels to the acre; 800 acres of wheat averaging 10 bushels per acre; twelve hundred acres of pumpkins and squash, 1,600 acres of melons, and 600 acres of beans; a few potatoes, and that only from 500 pounds of seed issued to them last spring. They are very fond of potatoes, and seed should be furnished them in larger quantities to enable them to raise enough for winter supply.

Heretofore very little or no hay has been cut by the Indians. But the foundation is now being laid to furnish all the hay for the agency stock next year at a reasonable price, giving them the money instead of sending it abroad for such forage; the same as to any surplus of corn they may have to sell.

While it is said there are only about 25,000 acres of good tillable land within the reservation, it is meant such lands as could be watered by a proper system of irrigation, aided by the construction of reservoirs and ditches, adjacent to natural springs and streams. The \$7,500 appropriated by Congress for this purpose will serve to open up much of this land to cultivation. There are other lands located in beautiful valleys, 20 to 30 miles in length and 5 to 10 miles or more in width, where nothing but the sage-brush and cactus grow, but no water near it, which might be brought under cultivation by a system of artesian wells.

The wagons and farm implements issued last March have, as a general rule, been appreciated by the Indians and applied to good use. But the corn-cultivators given them are practically worthless to them in their method of farming; of these I have taken up again on the property account nearly one hundred which they refused to take away. Furnishing farm machinery that is of no practical utility to the Indians can be avoided by a close observance by the agent as to their actual wants.

Most of the wagons issued them are too light for this dry climate and soon break down. Out of the twenty-six issued in the spring sixteen were brought to the agency shops for repairs, mostly with the wheels broken entirely down, making the work hard upon the blacksmith, who, besides that of his own trade, performs the duties of wheelwright and agency carpenter.

The lumber and hardware materials furnished by the Department in June, to aid and assist such worthy Indians who expressed a desire to build better and more comfortable houses for themselves, provides one of the most encouraging steps looking to the advancement of this people. Of the 22 stone houses thus to be built 12 have been completed and the others under course of construction, the work being done by the Indians, with the exception of such assistance as the agency employes are able to give aside from their regular duties. The erection of these houses has caused many others to ask for materials to enable them to construct buildings of like character, and to abandon their hogans of sticks and mud. This is a good sign, which should be taken advantage of, and sufficient appropriations made to carry such improvements forward, to the end of changing the migratory character of the Navajo to that of a local and permanent habitation. The 22 houses mentioned are built of stone, one story, and containing two to three rooms. The actual cost to the Government was \$930.40.

I desire here to say that in point of great economy all the lumber and shingles required at this agency should be sawed in the pine forests within the reservation, which could be done by a portable saw-mill at a cost not to exceed \$5 a thousand, while lumber otherwise purchased and brought in costs from \$35 to \$60 per thousand.

With the exception of the commission of a few minor offenses, mostly petty thefts, the past year was marked by general peace and quiet within the boundaries of the reserve. But as between Indians and white persons along the borders frequent troubles have occurred, mostly growing out of disputes concerning stock and water; and in two instances, where white men were grossly to blame, threatened serious retaliation was only averted by the prompt interference of the agent. One was the killing of an Indian by a cowboy named Cooper, without cause, at Tanners' Springs, just outside of the south line of the reservation, in November last. This case was settled and quitted by my predecessor, but the guilty party was permitted to escape trial or punishment for the crime. The other was the shooting and the killing of an Indian at the town of Gallup, on the railroad, by a cowboy named Davis, on the 22d of July last. The Indians assembled in force, threatening to destroy the town. Upon the request of the citizens, by telegraph, I went to the scene of the threatened trouble, and by the aid of troops sent from Fort Wingate the matter was peaceably and satisfactorily adjusted by the payment of civil damages to the family of the dead Indian, but saving the right to prosecute the murderer under the laws. Davis, upon a preliminary examination, was acquitted. So bitter is the feeling of cattlemen and cowboys having herds and ranches near the reservation towards the Indians that such troubles and crimes are likely to occur at any time. And it is always the Indian who gets hurt. It is difficult to convict a white man for an offense committed against an Indian in the localities I have mentioned.

The threatened troubles between the Indians and white settlers over disputed rights of possession to certain lands along the San Juan River last spring, by the aid of an assistant sent to quiet the Indians, and the subsequent restoration of the disputed lands to the reservation by executive order of the President was also peaceably adjusted.

The last annual census, taken in July last, shows the entire population as follows;

Males over eighteen	3,322
Females over fourteen	6,344
School children between six and sixteen	6,439
Total number of males and females as numerically enrolled	17,358
Increase since last census	164

The agency industrial boarding school is in a prosperous condition. The principal and employes are wide awake to a sense of their several duties. The pupils in attendance number 45, an increase of 20 since last report. The prospect is flattering to increasing the number to 75 or 80 by the close of the current fiscal year. As a universal rule these Indians have a great aversion to sending their children to school, and it is only by means of strategy and incessant efforts by way of persuasion by the agent and teachers that a child is secured at all.

More attention will be given to instruction in the industrial branch of education this year than last; carpenter-work, blacksmithing, and gardening will be taught the boys by a competent instructor, and needle-work, cooking, and housekeeping the girls.

Since taking charge of the agency, the 1st of April last, fully one-half of the tribe has visited the agent to become acquainted with him and to meet in council to speak of their wants. A very friendly feeling appears to prevail toward the agent and the Government. They are a people who, to a very great extent, maintain and support themselves in their limited way under many disadvantages. The generous and liberal hand of fifty-five millions of a free and enlightened people is only needed to raise them to a higher plane of usefulness.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. PATTERSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NAVAJO AGENCY, NEW MEXICO,
September 1, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report concerning the Moquis Indians under this agency. The census of this tribe, taken June 30 last, shows the population to be:

Number of males over eighteen years of age.....	704
Number of females over fourteen years of age.....	703
Number of school children between the ages of six and sixteen.....	512
Total males and females.....	1,919

The Moquis are a singular people. For three hundred years they have lived on high mountain tops, from 500 to 700 feet above the bottom lands of the surrounding country, in seven villages, their houses built of stone, often one upon the other, to the height of three stories, reached by means of ladders. They carry all water, fuel, and subsistence on their heads and by burros up the steep sides of the mountain.

Their farm lands lie in the valleys beneath, of which they cultivated last year 1,000 acres, raising 1,000 bushels of wheat, 5,000 bushels of corn, 200 bushels of onions, 50 bushels of other vegetables, besides a large quantity of melons. They have peach orchards, but little or no crop this year. Owing to the dryness of the season their corn crop is also short.

The twenty wagons and other farming-tools issued them are being put to good use, and more are wanted. A desire on the part of some to cultivate more land and build houses near their farms is growing upon them.

The most important and notable events in connection with the future improvement of this people were developed at a large gathering or council of the chiefs and head men, held by the agent in the fore part of August. At this council they expressed a strong desire that a school be established at their villages for their benefit, and promised in positive terms to send sixty to seventy of their children, as soon as opened. Whether they will stand to their promise in this I am unable to say, but after seeing and speaking with a large number of the heads of families in five of the villages, I am favorably inclined to the belief that they are sincere in what they say respecting the support of the school.

The other item mentioned was the expressed desire of eight Indians with their families to move down from their mountain tops into the valleys, provided they could have assistance from the Government by way of lumber, doors, and windows to enable them to build other houses there, and being too poor to do this without such aid. A movement of this kind once commenced would no doubt be gradually followed by others, until perhaps their entire population would eventually abandon their old dwellings altogether. This and the matter of establishment of a school should receive prompt and earnest attention of the Government.

Nothing has occurred during the year to break the usual peace and good order of the tribe, save the loosening of a horse now and then, taken by some Navajoes; but in every case of this kind the property has been returned to the owner.

Respectfully submitted.

S. S. PATTERSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PUEBLO INDIAN AGENCY,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 27, 1886.

SIR: In compliance with circular letter of July 1, 1886, I have the honor to submit my second annual report.

During the past year I have visited all the pueblos under the control of this agency except Zuñi. I found the majority of the Indians in the different pueblos engaged in agricultural pursuits, and taking good care of their stock, which are their principal means of support.

The pueblos situated on the valley of the Rio Grande have this year suffered a great deal on account of the overflow of the river, but more so the pueblos of Santo Domingo and Isleta. In the former the river carried away both of their ancient churches built over two hundred years ago when they were conquered by the Spaniards, and also about one-third of the houses of the pueblo proper, and in the latter the Rio Grande overflowed the wheat and corn fields, and the vineyards, causing serious damages to the former and partly destroying forever the latter. The overflow of the river in Isleta was also caused in part by the construction of the railroad grade and bridge over the river near Isleta of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad. The attention of the railroad company has been called to this fact by the Indians and by

myself and no attention has been paid to us, and the Indians broke the grade in one place to let the water out which was accumulating over the fields above the grade.

The crops this year in the pueblos situated in the valley of the Rio Grande are better than last year and in the other pueblos it is also good, except in Zufi, where there will be hardly any crops raised owing to the drought and scarcity of water for irrigating their fields.

The loss of sheep and cattle has not been so great with the Pueblo Indians as it has been with the white people in this Territory during this last winter, because the Indians not having as large herds as their neighbors can attend to them more properly in their own lands and pastures. This last winter being very severe the increase in their stock was by no means what they expected, so that comparing their losses with this year's increase they have about the same amount of stock as last year.

The Pueblo Indians are very economical and hard workers. Each head of a family has a farm which is not very well cultivated. In most cases several of them have wagons and harness which they have bought by trading ponies and wool for them. They are quiet, honest, law-abiding people, and take good care of their farming implements, and are making slow but steady progress in education and civilization. A large number of them understand and speak the Spanish language, and only the young, now being educated in the industrial schools, understand and speak English.

While they are subject to the Territorial laws it is a rare thing to see an Indian arraigned in the courts. During this last year a Zufi Indian killed an Indian woman of the same pueblo, believing her to be a witch, and that she had caused the death of his children. He was arrested and tried in Albuquerque by the district court and set at liberty for want of sufficient evidence on the part of the prosecution.

I am happy to state that less liquor has been sold to Indians this year than last year, because the United States courts have strictly enforced the laws prohibiting the selling of liquors to Indians.

All the pueblos of New Mexico except Zufi have United States patents for their lands, but in most of the pueblos the whites have settled in the grants for many years past, and there is an endless litigation in the courts between the Indians and the whites in regard to lands now occupied by whites which are included in the limits of the grants. I would recommend that the necessary steps should be taken by the Department, to protect the rights of the Indians against intruders. The pueblos of Picuris and Pojuaque are not in possession of one-fifth of their grants as patented to them.

The industrial school at Albuquerque had an average attendance of 107 pupils during this last year, and at this training school the boys have exhibited great interest in the industries taught them. The girls also take interest in the household duties, such as sewing, cooking, &c.

The industrial school for girls at Bernalillo is most fortunate in having the most excellent sisters of Loretto as teachers. They are perfectly devoted to their work. All the girls in this school are happy and contented in their work and studies. The industries taught are sewing, cooking, chamber work, embroidery, &c. The industrial school for boys in Bernalillo has only been in session three months and is also doing well.

The industrial school in Santa Fé, conducted by Prof. H. O. Ladd did very well during the five months that the Pueblos attended it, but the children were withdrawn by their parents in April on account of a religious difficulty.

There are two day schools conducted by the Government in the pueblos of San Felipe and Acoma. The school-houses were moderately furnished and had a good attendance, and the children made a fair progress in reading, writing, &c.

There are four day schools under the control of the Presbyterian home missions in the pueblos of Isleta, Laguna, Zufi, and Jemez. The school-houses are good and well furnished, and had a fair attendance except in Isleta.

There are four day schools conducted by the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions in the pueblos of Taos, San Juan, Santo Domingo, and Isleta. They had a good average attendance and are moderately furnished, the school-rooms being loaned by the Indians.

In the pueblo of Cochiti the Indians employed and paid one of the Indians that was educated with the Christian Brothers in Santa Fé as teacher. This school lasted three months with an attendance of thirty boys.

In the pueblo of Teauque a teacher was paid in part by Indians and in part by contributions of Catholics, which lasted five months, with an attendance of seventeen boys and girls.

Allow me to return my thanks to the Department for the kindness shown me in the discharge of my official duties.

Very respectfully,

DOLORES ROMERO,
United States Indian Agent for Pueblo Indians.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK AGENCY, *Gowanda, N. Y., August 30, 1886.*

SIR: In compliance with circular letter of July 1, 1886, I have the honor to submit my third annual report.

Since my last report I have visited all the reservations under my charge, with the exception of the Saint Regis. The different tribes in this agency are making slow but sure advancement in civilization, are making good progress in agricultural pursuits, and are rapidly improving their breeds of horses, cattle, and swine, and quite a number of the young men, especially among the Senecas, are learning the different mechanical pursuits.

The Tuscaroras residing near Niagara Falls, under the instruction and example of their head chief, John Mount Pleasant, are becoming good farmers, their roads are kept in fine condition, fences good, and there is a general thrifty appearance about their buildings. Several of them harvested from 200 to 500 bushels of wheat in the year 1885.

The Onondagas hold closer to their pagan customs, and are not as good farmers as the other tribes.

During the epidemic of small-pox at Montreal, in the summer and fall of 1885, the Saint Regis Indians being only about seventy miles distant became alarmed, and asked to be vaccinated, at the expense of the Government. By permission of the Secretary of the Interior I engaged Dr. McConnel of Hogansburg, who vaccinated the tribe at an expense of \$100.

The pastors on the different reservations report an increasing interest in religious exercises and a fair attendance at Sabbath worship and sabbath-schools. The missionary, Rev. Mr. Tripp, represents for the past six months an increasing interest in Christian worship, especially among the pagans on the Cattaraugus Reservation.

Owing to a change of superintendents of the Indian schools on the Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservations, the schools closed the summer term a month earlier than usual, and I failed to get reports from all of them. I shall endeavor to get a full report of all the schools the coming term.

The Thomas Orphan Asylum, on Cattaraugus Reservation, sustains its high character for instruction, and has made an arrangement with the Seneca Council for 50 acres more land, which will enable the superintendent to give the boys under his charge a better knowledge of actual agricultural work.

I have, since my last report, attended three terms of the United States court, which were held at Auburn, Albany, and Rochester, for the prosecution of both Indians and whites for selling whisky to Indians. Twelve persons were convicted, some fined, and others sent to different prisons; still there seems to be no abatement of the traffic. I think if these cases could be tried before United States commissioners, near where the offenses are committed, there would be much less expense, and the offenders more likely to be punished, as it sometimes is the case when the United States courts are in session the witnesses, especially the Indians, are not to be found. I would again recommend that hard cider be placed on the United States statutes as an intoxicant, not to be sold to Indians.

The financial affairs of the Senecas on the Allegany and Cattaraugus Reservations still continue in a bankrupt condition, and I see no prospect of any change for the better unless there is an amendment to the act of Congress of February 19, 1875, authorizing the collecting of rents on the Allegany Reservation by the agent or a special agent appointed for that purpose. The leading men of the Senecas will send a petition to Congress at the ensuing session, asking for such a change. The Senecas are receiving a nominal sum of about \$10,000 for rents on said Allegany Reservation, but the nation does not receive \$5,000. If they receive, a fair and honest rent they should receive from \$20,000 to \$30,000 per year. I am informed by prominent men among the Senecas that there are parties in Salamanca renting lands who have not paid any rent for several years. The said rents are due February 19 of each year, and the election of officers among the Senecas occurs in May. The collector having less than three months to collect the rents, and his accounts being kept in a loose manner, a large portion of the funds are not accounted for.

The Indians in this agency, especially the Senecas on the Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservations, have been very much excited over the bill presented in Congress at the last session, known as the "Sessions bill," to divide the lands in severalty. In their present situation they are strongly opposed to any division of their lands. They fear they will lose the title to their lands by such division. Could the pre-emption right of the Ogden Land Company be extinguished, so the Indians can be satisfied in regard to their title, they would consent to divide their lands in severalty.

Very respectfully,

W. PEACOCK,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

EASTERN CHEROKEE AGENCY,
Charleston, Swain County, N. C., July 26, 1886.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Eastern Cherokee Agency, which is located at Charleston, Swain County, N. C.

On the 10th day of March, last, I assumed the duties of this agency, and in so doing found affairs in a very frustrated condition, my predecessor having received a serious injury several months before while en route to Yellowhill with Special Agent White.

The Indians composing the Eastern band of Cherokees are those that did not go West by treaty of 1835, and have since that date acquired large bodies of land, 50,000 acres of which is situated in the counties of Swain and Jackson, and is known as the Qualla Boundary; also about 50,000 acres of land lying in the counties of Swain, Jackson, Cherokee, and Graham, and known as the outside lands. These lands were acquired in pursuance of the Barringer award, adjusting the rights between the Indians and W. H. Thomas.

These lands are now held in common by the Indians of this agency, who are engaged in the cultivation of corn, wheat, rye, oats, tobacco, potatoes, and almost all kinds of vegetables. The farming interest has greatly improved; the Indian is fast learning that he must make his living by his labor. It has been my pleasure as well as my bounden duty to encourage them in every industry, that they might soon become a self-supporting people.

But, referring to the subject of the lands, the Indians are in possession of over nineteen-twentieths of the land conveyed to them in pursuance of the Barringer award. Several trespassers have entered upon and gotten possession of some tracts that belong to these Indians and unlawfully and unjustly withhold the same, but it seems to me that their right and title can be established in the courts of the country, and such has been neglected longer than should have been done. After consulting with Col. H. C. Jones, United States district attorney for the western district of North Carolina, as to the best means of inaugurating proceedings against the aforesaid trespassers, I was advised by him to bring the actions in the State courts in the county in which the land is situated, as in many instances the claim of the Indian could be established by a possessory right. By order of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs I visited the counties of Jackson, Cherokee, and Graham to ascertain the exact state of affairs and by what right these trespassers held the land, some of whom seemed perfectly willing to surrender their possession if the title of the Indian was superior to theirs, while others seemed obstinate and determined to resist until compelled to surrender by the process of the law. As I have conferred with Colonel Jones, it is now my intention to inaugurate proceedings against all persons in possession of lands belonging to these Indians. It will take some time to clear the lands of the claims now existing, but with proper management such can be done. The attorneys, Messrs. Fisher and Ferguson, who were employed by the band, are men of legal talent and undoubted integrity. They are doing all they can to assert the right of this people that has been for many years shamefully abused.

There have been no new trespasses committed on the lands except the cutting of some walnut timber during the time of my predecessor, which was removed since I assumed the duties of this agency. The timber was properly taken as the law directs and held until the defendants gave bond for the value payable on condition of plaintiff's recovery. The suit now stands for trial at the next term of the superior court of Swain County. I think some few cases can be settled without resorting to the law.

The Abel Hyatt matter in regard to the Little John lands will be settled on fair terms as soon as the legal period of time elapses. All the deeds, grants, and title papers have been registered as prescribed by general assembly of North Carolina, acts of 1885, in order that the same can be used in evidence in supporting the claims of the Indians, which I hope soon to be able to establish.

I will next take up the educational work, which has been under the supervision of the Society of Friends for the last five years. There are five schools at this agency. The Cherokee training school, which is located at Cherokee, N. C., is in a flourishing condition. This school is carried on by the Government. The other four schools are run by the interest of the trust fund belonging to the eastern band of Cherokees, the Society of Friends having control of the entire educational work. It affords me much pleasure to say that the progress in these schools has been wonderful.

The Cherokee training school is carried on ten months in the year, and the four other schools seven months in the year. There are twenty boys and twenty girls in attendance of the Cherokee training school. This number ought to be increased to seventy or eighty, as the facilities are such that eighty could be accommodated. The Government in 1885 completed a large building at this place for educational purposes; this building is known as "the boys' home." There are also two other large buildings at this place used for educational purposes. I am confident that this is the place to educate the Indian. The superintendent of these schools, Professor Spray, is a man of unques-

tioned ability, a devoted Christian, and has had much experience in the educational work. The teachers have all been educated in the best institutions of the country, and are thoroughly competent to impart knowledge to these pupils. Every selfish interest is laid aside and nothing but the interest of the Indians enters the minds of the teachers. If the schools progress as they have in the past there is a glorious future, a bright and happy destiny for the Indians of the Eastern Cherokee Agency.

The intellect of the Indian is apparently bright, the students showing a wonderful power of acquisition; very small children have learned to speak, read, and write the English language. Some of the older students will soon be prepared to make good teachers. I hope this work may go on as it has in the past, and if so the time is not far distant when the Indians of this agency will be competent to assert their own rights and protect their own industries.

The missionary work has been the means of much good at this agency, the majority of the Indians being professors of religion. The Indians are all civilized and perfectly harmless; they are all a kind-hearted people and will submit to a wrong rather than resist it. There are no crimes committed by the Indians, not even the smallest misdemeanors; all seem to appreciate that high degree of civil conduct which makes them great as a people and worthy of the highest respect in society; they have taken up the onward march of civilization and are nearing a bright future. There exists in this people the strongest ties of affection for each other; parents are devoted to their children and children obedient. Perfect kindness and friendship exist towards the white people. Surrounded as they are by the whites, they have adopted their customs and habits, making their living by honest industry and earnest toil.

The crops are not as good this year as common, but will average with their white neighbors. There are between forty and fifty old helpless Indians that are wholly unable to make a support, and the band, with their white friends, return thanks to the Department for the assistance given to those who are helpless and unable to do any labor.

The band is in very great need of a physician; no medical aid can be obtained in many cases, hence some suffer and die for want of medical treatment. I hope some provision can be made for such assistance.

As I have only been in the service of the Government at this agency for a little over four months, my report will necessarily be short. The agent is favored with the hearty co-operation of all the Indians, which makes his work quite pleasant. There is much work to be done at this agency, and as long as I am the agent I will endeavor to discharge my bounden duty both to the Government and the Indian. I return my thanks to the Department for the kindness shown me in the discharge of my duty.

I am your obedient servant,

ROBERT L. LEATHERWOOD,

United States Indian Agent, Eastern Cherokee Agency.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GRANDE RONDE AGENCY, August 13, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, in accordance with instructions, my first annual report, commencing on the 1st of January, 1886. On assuming charge of this agency I found the buildings, *i. e.*, the granary, block-house, or prison, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, barns, agency kitchen, wood-shed, in a leaky and dilapidated condition; and I know that it is necessary to raise the two L's of the main school building one story higher for health and room. The Government and school fence there is not one rod of but what is a disgrace to the reservation. The Indians have good fences, and there are few of them but have better than the Government. In consequence of a misunderstanding between the Department and myself in my estimates for repairing the buildings I have not been enabled to get the authority to make those improvements that I could and would have done before this time. I will state that it was through no fault of the Department, but it was by clerical errors of my clerk, and myself not scrutinizing those estimates as I should have done. The only excuse I can offer is that I had confidence in my clerk's ability and my own inexperience in those matters; but hope soon to rectify those mistakes and make the improvements that are necessary.

THE COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES

has been, I believe, a great benefit to this reservation. The following report I received on the 30th of June, 1886, from the clerk, F. Quenel, of the court, and the three judges agreed to it. They had loaned the money out that they received for the years 1884 and 1885, to be paid in wheat and oats after harvest. The following number of bushels: of wheat, 20 bushels; of oats, 63 bushels; and \$3.50, to be paid in grain.

That is all the money that is left in the court of Indian offenses for the years 1884 and 1885. That is signed by the full court. A further report: "Since Mr. McClane came as agent he settled all the difficulties with the Indians, and no trial was held in the court-house except four, and the fines were paid in work. Signed, Frank Quenel, John Smith, and John Wacheno, judges." A further report of February 11, 1886: At the first date above, the 30th of June, all the police came together, and agreed that when a witness was summoned by a policeman that he shall have \$1 per service, and they also agreed to have a clerk and allow him \$2 a month. They appointed Frank Quenel their said clerk. They get their pay out of the fines imposed on the Indians." Signed, John Smith, John Wacheno, and Frank Quenel, judges. I have caused but one white man to be taken up for giving liquor to an Indian, and that was on the outside, in Judge Deady's court. These are the only cases that came up for the first and second quarters. I believe my police have been quite vigilant in performing their duties as policemen, in preventing drunkenness, fighting, and robbery, and the Indians appear to have great respect for the Indian court, and very readily acquiesce in their decisions.

INDIANS.

When I arrived at the agency I found the Indians very poor, some of them nearly in a starving condition. Come to inquire into the cause of their poverty, I found that where they had been accustomed to bring three or four thousand dollars from hopped-picking in the fall of the year, they only brought three or four hundred dollars. They had raised but a small crop of grain and very few potatoes in the fall of 1885, and had sold the most of that off to get something to live upon. I was under the necessity to call upon the Indian department for rations of beef and flour to keep them from starving, and they granted it. Not being acquainted with the situation or necessities of the Indians at that early date, I thought I would have but thirty or forty to feed, but soon found the number increased very fast, but managed to get along with it until spring. I was very anxious to keep my Indians on the reservation so that I could have them fix up their fences and make them good, and put in a spring crop of grain. To do so I had to call for more rations, which was granted.

I then asked for 600 bushels of seed-wheat. I believe they sowed every bushel of that wheat and all they could get besides. I then thought I would get them in the notion to raise a vegetable garden, which a very few of them ever tried to do. I asked the Department for garden seed; it was granted, and there are very few Indians on the reservation but what have a garden. For further particulars see the statistics.

There is one poor fellow, whom I knew when he was a boy that went to the Methodist school in 1843 and 1844 at Salem, showed me his leg. It has been sore for the last twenty years. He is industrious; has been trying to work all these years. He says you can stick a knife or pin into his body anywhere, and he cannot feel it. He has a wife whom I knew at the same time. His own children are all married off, but he has raised three orphan girls. Two of them are married; the other goes to school. He says, looking at me and at his leg, and then showing me his hand he cut yesterday with an ax trying to make a living, "What shall I do? I had better be dead. I have got nothing but my garden; I can live on that, but when that's gone, what shall I do?"

I have been going through this reservation to spend a part of the summer on the sea-coast for the last eighteen years. I have never seen their fences look so well as they are at this time; in fact, they have better fences than the Government as a general thing. They have got more grain on the ground, to say nothing about their gardens, than I have ever seen here before. They have had a very bad year for their spring crops on account of the dry weather in the early part of the spring, and it looked very discouraging, but later rains improved their crops somewhat, so that they have on an average a pretty fair crop. For particulars I refer you to the statistics accompanying this report.

The Indians on this reservation with few exceptions are industrious. With proper encouragement they will soon be enabled to sustain themselves and stay on the reservation. As it is, a great many have to go outside to work to make a living. Some of them meet with bad whites when they are out, who sell them whisky, and they spend a good deal of their earnings in that way. I am doing what I can to discourage this, and intend to send some of my police with them to prevent it. But being so closely confined to my office, I cannot attend to this as I would like to do, having to be my own clerk. It is a little too much for one man to do.

I learn that there is some gambling going on; that I have not been enabled to entirely stop, as yet. It is necessary for me to go around among them to do that, but have not the time.

INDIAN DOCTORS.

Before I came to this reservation I learned it was the custom for them to come here from other reservations and have their Indian dances in large houses on the side of the hills, and cover them nearly up with dirt. Two of them still remain on the reserva-

tion, where they held their pow-wows for weeks at a time, even going so far as to build a large boarding house for the purpose of prolonging their orgies. I soon gave orders that that could not be done while I was here, and it has not been done since.

Another habit among them when I arrived here was, when any one died that their friends would go and carry off anything they wanted, and leave their families in a destitute condition. They would then move out of the house and either burn or pull down their house. I gave strict orders to my police that when any one was sick and about to die that they should take charge of them and their property, and not to allow it to be done any longer. I do not know of a house being destroyed on that account since. I have known of but one case where the widow gave away her property. She, learning my sentiments, came to me, entered complaint against the parties to whom she gave her property, stating that she did not know what she was doing, thinking she did not want any more property. She wanted it back. I ordered the police to return it to her, which was done; all parties were satisfied.

When I came here there were very few of the Indians or half-breeds but what believed in the power of Indian doctors. Some of them even went so far as to believe they had the power of merely going through a little incantation of words and, blowing their breath towards you, even if you were twenty feet away, kill you instantly; or make you stand against a tree so you couldn't get away, and say to them, do you want to die now or to-morrow, and if they say to-morrow their life would be prolonged until that time. There is many believe this, and it is not confined to the Indians; the half-breeds are just as bad; they believe that they can kill a horse in the same way by tying him up to a fence; or standing him anywhere in close proximity. There was a number in my office one day, and among them some of those would-be doctors. One, a part Spanish and part Indian, a quite intelligent man, with considerable property, stated that his wife had the power of doing that thing. I told him I would give him \$100 if he would bring her and all the rest of the doctors that possessed that power to practice on me, and if they succeeded in killing me they should have the \$100 and not be prosecuted for the killing. "Oh, no, says he, we can't do that; we can't kill a white man, but can kill an Indian or a horse." I find a great many have weakened on that. One case I call to mind. A leading Indian had a very sick daughter. The doctor here could not save her. They got an Indian doctor. She undertook to draw all the bad blood out of her by sucking the part of the body that was most affected, and would draw it in her mouth and spit it out in a basin. He and his wife had occasion to go out early in the morning. They discovered the basin, and on examination they found that it was red paint she had in her mouth. He came to my office and reported, and said you must tell your police to keep them Indian doctors away from my place or I will shoot them.

THE BOARDING SCHOOL

at this agency has been during the year under the supervision of the same order of Sisters (Catholic) that had the supervision of the school last year, excepting there has been a change in the Sister Superior. She is the principal teacher, and I am very much pleased with her mode of teaching the children and of her general supervision of the school. The children under her instruction have progressed rapidly since I have been here, in every particular satisfactorily. The industrial assistant teacher is not marked with that progress in the school and farm as I would like. I believe him to be a competent teacher in the school, which is the larger boys' department. He hasn't that control of the scholars that I would like a teacher to have, but as it is a Catholic institution I don't know whether I could better myself or not. As for his farming and gardening, it is a new thing to him. We have to teach him as well as the boys. For that reason I would like to have the interpreter and horder take charge of that branch of it, as I have recommended to the Department. I am certain that we would have better farming, better gardening, and the older boys would be kept in good control. Without that I don't see how we can make a success of it. With that we can. The attendance for the last two quarters has been 60 scholars—26 females and 34 males. I think we can increase that to 70 or 80 scholars, and may be more.

In regard to the grain that was raised on the school farm and garden I will refer you to the statistics accompanying this report; and having very poor fences, and the ground being old sod-land and late plowing and dry weather in the early spring, and the hogs, later on, we have very little grain to show for our work. The school being in vacation, my employés have to do the harvesting. To farm it to any great extent the larger boys should be kept at the school instead of going home, or else have irregular employés to do that work; for this reason—my blacksmith and carpenter have enough to do in the shop at that time of the year.

The school-house belongs to the Government, but Father A. J. Croquet has expended about \$1,500 of his own money in it, for which I think he ought to be reimbursed by the Government. He would be satisfied with much less than that sum. There is but

one school, but we use two houses; one is called the carpenter's house; why it should be so, I cannot tell. The main building is 30 by 60 feet, 2 stories high, ceiling of each 13 feet high. The girls' sleeping-room, 29 by 30 feet; 26 girls and the principal teacher sleep in this room. The L attached to the main building, 30 feet by 24 feet, 10 feet high, 4 rooms; first, kitchen, second, pantry, third, dining-room for Father A. J. Croquet and assistant teacher, and the fourth the Sisters use for a dining-room for themselves. These rooms have five windows upstairs, the ceiling 3 feet 6 inches high. It is not fit to use. It should be raised one story, and finished for sleeping purposes. It is used for the small boys to sleep in, but is too cold in winter and too warm in summer. The other L is 46 feet by 24 feet; ceiling 13 feet high. This is the girls' and small boys' school-room, 8 windows. There is a loft above, without any ceiling, in fact, this building is but 13 feet high, and should be raised another story. They have out-houses, one granary, chicken-house, and wash-house of considerable dimensions, and wood-house for the same. The carpenter's house is used for the larger boys for school, and sleeping-room upstairs. The dimensions 20 feet by 40 feet. That is the size of the school-room, excepting 4 by 20 feet for hall; sleeping-room the same, excepting a room for the industrial teacher, 17 feet 8 inches by 13 feet, and hall 4 feet by 20 feet for the larger boys. The Mole building is 340 feet due east from the agency dwelling, and the boys' school-house is 108 feet east of the Mole, and the church building is 83 feet due north from the last-named building.

If I had more time I could make a better report, but this must suffice.

J. B. McCLANE,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON, *August 10, 1886.*

SIR: According to instructions, I have the honor herewith to transmit my first annual report of the affairs of Klamath Agency. I entered upon my duties as agent on the 1st day of October, 1885, at the close of the first quarter of the fiscal year.

NUMBER OF INDIANS.

From a careful census just completed I find the Klamaths and Modocs to number 806 and the Snakes 166, making a total of 972. The Klamaths and Modocs have so interblended by marriage that it has become impracticable to separate them on the census.

THE RESERVATION.

The reservation contains 1,024,000 acres. Its surface consists of mountains, hills, plains, and marshes, threaded with rivers and smaller streams. The mountains, hills, and much of the plains are covered with forests of pine, interspersed with fir and cedar, with the quaking asp and willow skirting the water courses. The streams abound with fish, mainly different varieties of the trout; also the sucker. When all other sources of subsistence fail, the Indians turn to this unfauling source, sure to find food to stay their hunger and that of their famishing children.

STOCK RAISING.

The low damp lands along the lakes, marshes, and streams are covered with a rich variety of grass and clover, affording an excellent quality of hay. The marshes grow a rank swamp-grass, making a coarse, inferior hay. On the low lands, plains, and hills abounds the celebrated Oregon "bunch grass," affording luxuriant pasturage, sufficient to support ten times the number of cattle owned by the agency and the Indians. This makes stock raising the surest and most lucrative industry that the Indians can pursue on the agency.

Most of the Indians have small herds of cattle and large bands of ponies. The increase in cattle has been greater this year than any previous year. I have been counseling the Indians to sell their ponies and purchase cattle, with some degree of success. They are rapidly improving their stock of horses by crossing their best ponies with good American stallions. The Indians own 1,485 head of cattle; increase this year, 312; 3,640 horses, 340 half-breeds, and 195 hogs.

Agency and school herd consists of an excellent band of highly improved cattle numbering 135. From this herd we butchered for use of our schools 24 head two and three years old, which made 14,400 pounds of beef net; this at 6 cents per pound saved to the Government \$864. Our dairy herd of cows numbers 27, and it will be increased till the boarding schools are amply supplied with milk and butter.

AGRICULTURE.

From the great altitude of the reservation, it being at the agency 4,300 feet above the level of the sea, and the consequent frostiness of the climate, hitherto little has been done in the way of agriculture. J. H. Rook, Indian agent, says in his annual report of 1878:

The frosts during the entire year and the dry summers render the production of crops so uncertain that it is given up as a failure.

Agent Nickerson, in his annual report of 1885, writes:

Owing to the high altitudes of these mountain valleys, the frequent occurrence of frosts during the summer months, and the dryness of the climate, the efforts of the Indians in raising grain and vegetables, except in a few favored localities, have been unsuccessful.

I have not been able to depress the mountains nor lower our altitude above the sea, yet I believe, from experiments made the present year in a number of localities, that agriculture can be made a comparative success on the Klamath Agency. For years the Indians had received no encouragement to till the soil, and the great scarcity of implements on the agency made it impossible to accomplish much this year in the way of agriculture.

The Indians sowed about 250 acres of grain, consisting of rye, oats, barley, and wheat. About one-half of the Indian families were induced to plant gardens; some have succeeded well and others poorly.

One hundred and twenty-five acres of grain were sown on the agency farms during the spring months, consisting of wheat, oats, and rye. One-half of the ground was cleared and broken for the first time. We also planted 10 acres in garden for use of boarding schools. The yield of vegetables, except potatoes, which have been cut short by frosts, will be large. On account of the unprecedented drought which has prevailed over all of Southeastern Oregon, our grain crop will be light; yet the yield will be sufficient to warrant more extensive efforts in the lines of agriculture the coming year.

EDUCATION.

There are two industrial schools on the reservation, one at the agency and the other at Yainax, 40 miles east, near the Modoc and Snake settlements. There were in attendance at these two school during the fiscal year 155 Indian children, 95 at the agency school and 60 at the Yainax school. The advancement of these children is necessarily slow, as only half the day is spent in the school-room and the other half in manual labor.

A large amount of industrial work was accomplished during the year by the Indian children, under the direction of the farmer, superintendent of the shops and mills, and the teachers. We aim to give them a practical knowledge of those industries which will best fit them to gain a living when their school days are past, such as farming, gardening, care of stock, dairying. A number of the boys are placed in the shops to learn the more useful trades, such as the carpenter, blacksmith, and wheelwright trades, how to saw and dress lumber and make plain furniture. The girls are taught all that belongs to housekeeping; also the art of cutting, fitting, and making all kinds of garments for male and female wear. A large part of the clothing worn by the school children is made by the girls, under the direction of the seamstresses and female teachers. They are also taught to be neat and cleanly in person and habits.

And above all do we endeavor to lift up these Indian children out of the depths of impurity into which they have sunken, and weave into the very texture of their beings the pure principles of morality and virtue, without which all other accomplishments are of little worth.

Eleven of the Klamath children are in attendance at the Salem Indian school.

The Indian people are proud of the agency schools and rejoice in the advancement of their children.

MISSIONARY WORK.

While no missionary has been sustained on the agency by any religious denomination, yet a large amount of faithful Christian work has been done by the employés. Regular Sunday service has been held at four different points. These have been largely attended by the Indian people, and the order and decorum would do credit to any white community in the land. We also have a well-organized Sunday school at the agency and at Yainax, attended by all the school children. A service of song is held on Sabbath evening, in which the Indian children take great delight.

INDUSTRIES.

The Klamaths and Modocs are a hard-working, industrious people. They are engaged in stock-raising. They have cut and put in barns and stacks this year 2,000 tons

of hay, for winter supply for their horses and cattle. They do a limited amount of farming. On account of the uncertainty of crops, they engage with some reluctance in the work of agriculture. They do a large amount of freighting, mainly for the military and the agency. Their earnings this year will amount to \$5,000. This year they have cut and delivered the annual supply of wood and hay for the fort.

The women and old men spend the months of July and August in collecting the seed of the pond lily, which grows in great abundance on the marshes. This year they have collected 300 bushels of this seed. The Indians call it *wo-kus*. It makes a palatable and nourishing food. This has been a substantial source of subsistence, probably, for centuries past. They also catch, during the early spring and summer months, a large amount of fish, which they cure for future use. Trapping for beaver, otter, and mink is carried on during the winter months. This yields them a revenue of several hundred dollars annually.

Quite a number of the Indians obtain passes and go out to seek a living among the whites. They usually camp in the suburbs of our little towns. With few exceptions these Indians become thriftless vagabonds, engaging in the vilest practices, and when they return to the agency it is only to spread disease and death among their tribe. These renegade Indians are a curse to our Western civilization, and become the most serious barrier to the civilization of the red man.

CIVILIZATION.

The Klamath and Modoc Indians have made rapid progress on the road to a broad and I think permanent civilization. All save a few of the old people have adopted the dress, habits, and manner of living of the whites, are building them homes, and gathering around them the comforts of home. They have put away their idolatrous forms of worship and have nominally embraced the truths of Christianity. Probably 200 have been baptized and received into the Methodist Episcopal Church. The leavening power of the gospel has been a potent factor in the civilization of these people.

The Snake Indians have made little advancement in civilization. They own but few stock, live in wigwams, lead a nomadic life, and subsist mainly by hunting, fishing, and on roots and berries.

POLICE.

The police force of this agency consists of one white chief of police, one lieutenant, one sergeant, and six privates. They are the right arm of the agent, true to the Government, and prompt and efficient in the performance of their duties.

INDIAN COURT.

A large number of Indian offenses have come before this court during the past year, some of one, two, and even three years' standing. Three of our most intelligent Indians compose the court. They preside with dignity and enforce order and decorum in the court-room. They command the high respect of their people, and their decisions are usually accepted without complaint. We hold one session of court each month. I look upon the organization of the Indian court as a wise provision of Government, going far to teach them the principles of self-government.

SANITARY.

The following report from Dr. C. K. Smith is truthful, and explains itself:

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON, August 1, 1886.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following brief statement of the sanitary condition of the Indians connected with this agency. There has been an improvement in the sanitary condition of these Indians during the last year. There were no prevailing epidemic diseases, the deaths almost entirely resulting from consumption or were among the very old people.

The Indians are gradually getting a more intelligent idea of the use of medicines, and are learning how to properly care for their sick. As they advance in this direction the duties of the physician correspondingly increase. It is a wise provision on the part of the Government in furnishing them with a physician and the necessary medicines; otherwise they would go back to their native medicine men, with all their revolting practices.

A very essential addition to the schools, and one that would be for the benefit of the service, is a suitable hospital for the care of the sick school children, for it is impossible to properly care for them in a crowded, noisy boarding-house.

The medical supplies should contain a reasonable amount of wine and whisky, for certain cases where nothing else will answer. To prevent it being improperly used it might be placed directly under the agent's charge.

During the year there were twenty-nine births and seventeen deaths.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH EMERY,
United States Indian Agent.

CALVIN K. SMITH,
Agency Physician.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is of the utmost importance that the boundary lines of this reservation be officially determined, and monuments and permanent land-marks be placed along the lines of survey. For the want of this, in the month of July, we came near having a serious collision between the Snake Indians and the whites. Nothing but prompt action prevented bloodshed. The place of dispute was the Sican Valley, and the cause the building of barbed-wire fence by the whites on land claimed by the Indians.

In order to induce the Indians to engage more extensively in farming, I find it necessary that each adult male Indian be given a tract of land, he agreeing to fence and cultivate it. Hence I have run off during the spring and summer fifty farms, containing from 30 to 120 acres. This work will be continued until every Indian that is willing to till the soil is put in possession of a plot of ground suited to agriculture.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH EMERY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY, *August 12, 1886.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report for the year 1886. While this is a duty, I also feel that it is a pleasure.

Could you be here with me a short time and visit with me some of these Indian homes you would be both surprised and pleased with what you would see. Where want and nakedness once held sway you would find peace and contentment, food and raiment, those who are able to work, with few exceptions, having plenty to eat, drink, and wear—as well-behaved community as you would wish to see; in fact, less hoodlumism than in any community of its size that it has been my lot to become acquainted with. I can truly say that these Indians are on the high road to civilization.

POLICE WORK AND COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

I have found the court of Indian offenses a great, very great, help in my work among this people. Having so many tribes, or remnants thereof, to deal with, I have had sometimes to make little changes in the judges, on account of tribal relations, so as to secure impartial action on their part; but as a whole I find everything going on smoothly with them. I feel that too much praise cannot be given them for the fearless and faithful performance of their duties—prompt in making arrests, faithful in reporting misdemeanors, and fearless in meting out justice. Only one sentence have I modified, and only one have I added to. Two appeals have been taken from their decisions to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and they were very promptly approved. These sentences were carried out to the very letter, and that fact has had the best of effect among the whole community.

My police have made over 100 arrests during the year. The court have had about 75 cases, and have settled many cases amicably without a trial. I find some little antipathy among some of the Indians against the police, but whenever there is a vacancy there are plenty of applicants for the position.

SCHOOL WORK.

We have a boarding school, with an average attendance of 63, the largest monthly attendance being 67. The school work has been made the prominent thing with us this year. We have most of the time had five hours' books, and the rest of the time, say one-sixth, had the large boys but three hours' books and the rest of the day at the different kinds of work that was going on. This was in the busiest part of the year. The smaller children were kept at books for the full five hours. I have required that all that were able to work should do something, according to their ability—the little boys to bring in wood and do little chores, such as they could without hurting them. While I required work from all, I have been careful not to overtax any one, and only demand according to ability to perform, deeming small duties performed better than idleness. There has been all the attention paid to the trades that we could possibly with our facilities. We have taught from the widest range of industries that it was possible to reach. My boys have gone to the woods and cut cedar, hauled it 8 miles, and are learning to make shingles. They have the best garden this year they ever have had since there was a school here.

My school employes have tried to do all they could for the advancement of their pupils. The principal teacher and assistant that were with me for two years were

too severe at the last and caused me some trouble; but they resigned, and at present we have no teachers for books, but we hope to have them in place ere long.

The girls are detailed every Saturday night for the different places for the coming week—four for the kitchen, four for the laundry, four or six for the seamstress-room, two for dining-room work, four for chamber work, and the rest are put to knitting, mending, &c., according to capacity. At the end of the week they are changed around, so that all have a chance to learn the different kinds of work.

I have had some trouble with large boys and large girls getting together, but it does not happen often; but we have to constantly be on the watch, as they cannot be trusted as we trust our own young people.

As a whole I can say that we must certainly have made progress this year. There is a much better feeling now between these pupils and myself and between them and their teachers than formerly. I often sit down and reason with them, gather them about me and talk to them, showing them what and how they ought to do, telling them of the outside world.

I have had six boys and three girls at the Chemawa training school this year. One girl has graduated and has come home a fine young lady. One boy came home with sore eyes, but will return as soon as he is well enough to use his eyes.

We are making preparations to increase the number of pupils this coming year. While we have been careful to teach them books, we have not neglected to train them industrially. The greatest thing we have to overcome with these pupils is the great tendency to improvidence and waste, the neglect of all matters unless they are watched. They will leave the tools out and lose them; they will break and destroy; and this comes very much from the teaching of their parents. The idea is that Government furnishes, and when this is gone we will get more from the Government. I am trying by every means in my power to overcome this, as well in the old as the young. I let no opportunity pass to impress on their minds that one of these fine days the Government will cut off these supplies, and then they will have to provide for themselves.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

This people as a whole are a working people. The most of these tribes are industrious. They nearly all have a piece of land and raise some garden and more or less grain. Most of the grain raised is oats. Nearly all raise a field of oats, with potatoes, carrots, turnips, parsnips, cabbage, &c. In addition to this they work for the farmers about the country in harvest, picking hops, chopping wood, and the various kinds of work to be had. They make first rate saw-mill men, good men in the woods, cutting and hauling logs. It is said by many hop-raisers that the Siletz Indians are the best hop-pickers there are in the land, even better than the white people. I believe that this people have raised from their farms and stock, and their work all over the country, nearly \$10,000. I have to approximate this, as there is no way to get the exact amount.

MISSIONARY WORK.

To-day there is a better feeling among the Indians than I have ever known; not as many that profess to be Christians, but a more enlightened understanding of what Christianity is and what its effects are. The light seems to be breaking in upon them from various sources. Our teacher has preached to us and to the Indians the last year. John Adams, our interpreter, is a Christian man, a man that I have the utmost confidence in, intelligent and good. He has often preached to us in "Chenook"; his sermons are listened to with the most marked attention. In addition to this the Rev. Father Croquet, from Grande Ronde, visits us once a year and spends about a week. He seems to be a good man and I encourage him all I can in his work. As there is no money appropriated by Congress for a resident minister, we cannot have one. Rev. David Enos, a United Brethren minister, has preached to us some, coming 8 miles to do so.

AGRICULTURE.

This is the mainstay of this reserve. There is a good soil in these bottoms along the river. There will be raised about 20,000 bushels of oats by the Indians, and on the school farm about 1,000 bushels. Of wheat there will be raised about 500 bushels. These figures are estimated, as at this time we have not commenced to thrash our grain; nevertheless, I know that there is better farming this year than last. There are more good fences. There is not much increase in acreage, but the yield will be better, giving as an average 35 or 40 bushels per acre. Our estimate last year fell short, but I think it will not this year. We are now busy all up and down the valley cutting and binding the grain, preparing to thrash. Potatoes will yield well on parts of the reserve. A good many of the old Indians have not raised much garden, on account of their inability to procure seed.

There is a notable increase in stock all over the reserve, as the Indians begin to see that there is money in stock. To any one familiar with matters here it is very evident that these Indians are making progress in farming.

CIVILIZATION.

That we are making rapid strides in this direction there is no doubt. There is stronger love for good, for education, for religion, for advancement in all directions; a stronger love for home. The welfare of the children is sought far more than ever before.

REDUCING THE AREA OF THE RESERVATION.

During the year past there has been an effort made to cut off the northern part of the reserve. A memorial was passed by the Oregon legislature asking Congress to cut off a portion of the reserve and to sell it to the highest bidder. This matter was referred to me for an investigation and report, adding such recommendations as I thought just and right. I reported adversely to the project, and am happy to be able to stop the matter, as it was manifestly unjust.

The Indians in that quarter, until I came among them, had not done much; but by dint of ordering, coaxing, and helping them I have succeeded in getting them to go to work, and they are now building homes. They have put up 7 new houses within the last year; they have fenced in about 300 acres of land within the last year. They are gathering up cattle and horses, swine, &c. They are waking up to the fact that they can better their condition, and are doing it. I take pride in the fact that there is an improvement among them. There is one tribe there, the Tilamooks, that are hard to get waked up. The people from that quarter trap and fish considerable. They bring many of their furs here and sell them for cash and provisions. I issue to them as their needs demand. All their building material comes from here; hardware, clothing, &c. They look to me for direction and help in all their troubles. I make two trips a year to them, looking after their various interests, and hardly a week passes but that some of them are here at the agency for something.

Looking back on the year gone we have not much to regret, but feel encouraged. We have tried to make the most of our means and do all we could with what a generous Government has given us. This people are in better heart and better condition than a year ago, and our motto is "Onward!"

The trader here being a lady exerts a better influence than would many men in her position. She is treated with civility and courtesy beyond what many white people treat persons in her position. The Indians do not even smoke in the store. There is great room for hope, strong hope, that this people will make something of themselves.

Thanking you for generous treatment in all matters pertaining to our duties among this people,

I am, sir, very respectfully,

F. M. WADSWORTH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UMATILLA AGENCY, OREGON, *August 10, 1886.*

SIR: In compliance with circular from your office of July 1, 1886, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of affairs at this agency to date.

In accordance with my instructions from your office of December 18, 1885, I assumed the duties of Indian agent of this reservation on the 15th of January, 1886, receipting to my predecessor for all funds and public property in his possession and belonging to the Indian Department.

I found matters and things at the agency in a very fair condition, considering the very limited means at the disposal of the agent, except the agency buildings, all of which, except the agent's house and kitchen and blacksmith shop and prison, were in a most dilapidated condition and most certainly a disgrace to the service. They are for the most part composed of logs, put up twenty-five or thirty years ago, and are now in a rotten condition. In addition, however, to the agent's residence, &c., the barn and stable buildings are good; but new buildings for shops and employes' residences, and particularly a new storehouse and office, should be put up at once, as most of the more valuable and light goods which are received here have to be stored in the upper part of the agent's residence. I perceive by the records that the condition of these buildings has been often reported, so that I will only reiterate their recommendations on this subject.

The Indians of this reservation—which consist of the Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, numbering full bloods 723, mixed bloods 171, making a total of 894

(school children between the ages of six and sixteen years, 196)—I find to be very intelligent as a general rule, and many of them wealthy, both in stock and money, as well as good farms, houses, barns, &c.; and many more have their lumber and materials for building, all ready to build houses for themselves, and which they have all paid for, and the only expense to the Government is the pay of one of the employées who sawed their lumber for them last fall. So soon as I can I will give them, like my predecessor, every possible aid that I possibly can, with the very limited number of employées allowed me, in putting up their houses.

A large number of these Indians (if not all) are, in my opinion, as civilized as ever they will be, and are perfectly well able to care and take care of themselves, and most of them are very good farmers for Indians, and have broken up and started many new farms, even in the short time I have been here.

They have put up about 10,000 rods of fence this season in addition to their farms, and are usually engaged in cutting rails and other useful work when they are not engaged on their farms, and, with the exception of some few old people, widows, and orphan children, all seem to be workers, and are doing very well. This is proved from the fact of their being self-supporting for many years, the Government giving them only a limited supply of certain agricultural implements and other useful and necessary tools, &c., to work with, which are given to the most in need of them and deserving also. This is, however, enough, and is a good stimulant for them to work and become able to purchase their own tools, machines, plows, &c., like many of their wealthier people, who own those things, and who had no better opportunity a few years ago of getting those things and many others than they themselves had and have to-day.

The satisfactory condition of these people is no doubt owing to their long and intimate acquaintance with the surrounding whites who are on all sides of them, and up to the very edge of the reservation, if not beyond it, as well as the fine work that has been done by the mixed bloods allowed here within the past three or four years, without any assistance whatever from any source (beyond the getting of the necessary timber on the reservation), but simply from their own energy and labor. These mixed-bloods have done that much good to the full-bloods, if no more, but that is something, as they all have sense enough to know that the time is rapidly approaching when the Government will no longer assist or look after them, except in a general way, but that they must look out for themselves, like their white neighbors.

As this reservation must eventually be thrown open for settlement—that is, that part not required by Indians—the very just and equitable provisions of what is known as the "Slater bill," approved March 3, 1885, is the very thing, in my opinion, to bring about this desirable consummation. Should there be another commission in this matter appointed direct from Washington, to confer with these Indians, and in whom they will have perfect confidence, (which they had not in the last one; why I am unable to say) they may yet be brought to approve of the bill. The best time to hold such a council here would be in the latter part of October, as their annual hunting will then be over, and they can all be easily called together; and from what I have heard I believe that many of their most prominent men are in favor of taking their land in severalty, and many more will be when the advantages of the bill are clearly explained to them by some one especially from Washington in whom they have perfect confidence.

The season, especially June and July, has been very hot and dry, the latter unprecedentedly so. Up to May nothing could be finer or more promising than the crops in this vicinity, but, from the lack of rain, a great deal of wheat, barley, and oats had to be cut for hay in order to save the grain. Consequently the yield of grain will not be as much as it would otherwise have been. However, the crop is very fair for the season, and is much better than expected, viz:

Articles.	Quantity raised.	Proportion raised by mixed-bloods.
Wheat	bushels.. 135,000	75,000 bushels.
Corn	do..... 6,000	One-third.
Oats	do..... 4,000	Do.
Barley	do..... 12,000	Do.
Potatoes	do..... 6,000	Do.
Turnips	do..... 2,500	Do.
Onions	do..... 500	Do.
Beans	do..... 1,600	Do.
Other vegetables	do..... 1,500	Do.
Melons	do..... 7,000	
Pumpkins	do..... 2,000	
Hay cut and cured	tons..... 1,200	
Lumber sawed (houses for Indians)	feet..... 120,000	
Wood cut	cords... 8,000	

The Indians have sold, during last spring, 400 horses and ponies, at an average rate of \$15 each. They sell a good many of their ponies every year, but the natural increase keeps the number on hand about equal to the sales made.

There are now 39 houses (frame) occupied by them, and there are materials now on their grounds for about 12 more, which will be put up this fall.

Timber suitable for building purposes is getting scarce in the vicinity of our present saw-mill, and this season's log-cutting will about use up the supply, rendering a removal of the saw-mill necessary. This matter has been reported to the Department several times, lastly May 20, 1886, and the necessity of a small steam-engine to run the mill has been shown. There are plenty of places on the reserve where fine timber can be had for many years, and the cost of an engine which could be easily moved from place to place would not be much more, if any, than the removal of our present water-power to some suitable point, and I again take this opportunity to respectfully recommend that a small steam-engine be furnished. A suitable one can be had in this vicinity for about \$1,500, complete.

The permission granted for some of my Indians (disabled) to hire labor which they are unable to do themselves has been very satisfactory. All agreements of this nature are made in my presence, and when the agreed labor is performed settlement for the work is also made in my presence, and the party hired at once leaves the reserve, and the arrangement on both sides is satisfactory and no trouble of any kind results therefrom.

The grist-mill is now in good condition, and grinding will commence as soon as the grain is received. The Umatilla River is lower at this time than ever known before. Several creeks and springs have run dry that heretofore always had water, and there is now hardly water enough near the grist-mill to run it properly to any extent.

I have recommended to the Indians that sowing grain in the fall of the year is, on an average, far safer and better than spring sowing, and many of them will adopt the plan this season.

These Indians are all quiet, and as a general rule well behaved and orderly. The "court of Indian offenses," established in 1833, has been a great help to the agent in matters which otherwise would occupy his attention. The local cases which come before the court are properly adjusted, and I have not as yet felt called upon to disapprove of any of the proceedings.

The want of a hospital building for the care of the sick is much felt here. Scrofulous complaints, so prevalent among all Indians even here, as much civilized as they are, owing to a great extent to their manner of living and their frequent changes in preparation of their food, tend in a great measure to develop these taints in the blood, and there is no doubt in my mind but what many of their lives might be saved (especially amongst the young) if the proper care and attention was given, which is not given at their Indian homes. This matter will form the subject of another communication at an early day.

There have been no crimes of a serious nature among these people that I have heard of during the past year. Some few cases of drunkenness and other petty offenses, all of which have been promptly punished by our police court when proven.

The tribal relations of these people seem to be on the wane, but yet on important occasions they pay a good deal of attention to the chiefs and head men, and usually follow their advice. As for "medicine men," there is no one that I am aware of who pretends to act in that capacity; or any of my Indians who believe in them. Sun dances, war dances, or any such nonsense, are unknown here, and although a good many yet wear the blanket, as a general rule, when they are going away or to town, they usually contrive to dress in the costume of civilization. They are very sensitive, and do not like to be laughed at by their white neighbors, and, except in the immediate vicinity of the agency, citizen's clothing is generally adopted both by the men and women.

There is, however, among these people a good deal of room for improvement, but among the elders this is about hopeless; but they have sufficient intelligence to act very good in all their dealings with each other, as well as their white neighbors, and they well understand the nature of right and wrong, and the penalties attached to the latter. The young people who attend school give good promise, and the noble policy of the Government in helping these people is beyond all praise, and, so far as I see before me, for the time I have been here, the Department will have no reason to regret its kindness and liberality.

The project of instructing certain Indian boys in the matter of farming, &c., and taking up land for them for that purpose, entertained by the Rev. L. L. Conrardy, Catholic missionary priest on the reserve, and approved by the Department, is strongly opposed by the Indians, as will be seen by the proceedings of an Indian council held here on the 4th of August, and forwarded to the office on the 5th. The principal point of objection seems to be a jealous feeling that any person, except the agent, under orders from Washington, should interfere in any way with them or their land, and they do not

want the father to expend his own money (as he proposes), as they state that they are well able to care for their children. But from after events I am inclined to think that the true reason of their opposition is that they are under the impression that this is a scheme got up to deprive them of their land, and especially when it is proposed to survey these particular tracts to be taken up for the boys. Of course I did all in my power to disabuse them of such ideas, explained the kind intentions of the Department in the matter, and that the honorable Commissioner had not the slightest intention or idea of depriving them of their land or rights; that these boys were entitled as much as they themselves to a certain amount of land, and take it up without any permission whatever from them, so long as they propose to work for themselves. But although they pretended (or at least said so) to believe me, yet I think they are dubious about the business. At all events (with one exception) they are opposed to the matter as it stands.

Notwithstanding all our efforts to prevent it, whisky finds its way occasionally to some of our Indians—not very many, I am pleased to notice. There were 25 whites sent to Portland, Oreg., for trial before the United States district court for this offense; but the greater number of these rascals plead before the United States judge "guilty," and say they were entirely ignorant of the law in the case, and the kind-hearted judge, as a general thing, lets them off with a fine of from \$10 to \$25 or in some special case \$50. This is altogether wrong. In no case in this vicinity is any one ignorant that they are violating the law when they sell liquor to an Indian. This is well illustrated from the fact that if there was not something wrong why could not an Indian go himself and get liquor? He could not do so, and the citizen that gets or gives liquor to an Indian well knows that he is doing wrong. As my predecessors here, as well as all other Indian agents, have recommended that the full extent of the law should be given in at least a few cases for this most nefarious offense, in my opinion there is no other way to stop it. When a man knows that he is liable for this offense to \$300 fine and two years in the penitentiary, if this penalty was inflicted, in at least some few cases, there would be less cause to speak on this subject. This idea of fining from \$5 to \$25 for this offense, when it costs the Government nearly \$100 for every person taken to Portland from Pendleton, is a mere farce. When a fine is imposed it should certainly be enough at least to cover all expenses; but of course the honorable United States district judge is the only authority on this business.

The boarding-school farm (about 40 acres) is well fenced in with barbed wire. Everything was in good condition when I received them (January 15 last). The school had then 70 scholars. On the 26th of January (as I have reported on several subsequent occasions) a most terrific storm of wind and rain occurred from the south side—more like a cyclone than anything that ever occurred here. It struck the main building squarely, toppling it over about 2 feet north. This same storm blew away a strong wood-shed 150 yards, smashing it in pieces, and also badly damaged the school-house, barn, and other small outhouses. Such another gale of wind would most undoubtedly have destroyed the school-house. With all the assistance I could command I had some powerful props put up, which put the building in a comparatively safe condition. By direction of the honorable Commissioner, plans and specifications for the repair of the building, as well as an addition thereto, were forwarded March 17 last, since which time I have not heard of any action. At the time of the storm about 30 children left the school, and under the circumstances at the time I could not blame them. Many of them came back after they understood the building was fixed safe, but yet other parents kept their children away, being afraid to let them remain in the building. I would respectfully invite the attention of the honorable Commissioner to this matter, and that I be authorized to place the school buildings in proper condition, in which case, no doubt, I can have 75 scholars (the maximum) at the school.

The school (except for the above casualty) is in fine condition, the conduct and general well-being of the pupils good, and the exercises that took place on the 26th of June last, at which a large number of our most prominent citizens (ladies and gentlemen) were present, took all by surprise, and every person was much gratified at the proficiency displayed by the pupils, as well as the neatness of their appearance and the perfect order and discipline maintained. So far as this boarding school is concerned, the munificent favors of the Department are well and nobly bestowed, and the noble policy of the Government in the treatment of these people well proved to be correct, as well as most just and humane.

I hope to receive orders soon to make the necessary repairs at the school, in order that I can have logs cut and lumber sawed both for this purpose, as well as what is required for the general service at the agency, and in consequence of the scarcity of suitable timber at the present site of our saw-mill, the sooner this matter is attended to, the better.

The police force, consisting of one captain and six privates, is indispensable and a great help to the agent, especially in looking after trespassers and timber, depredators, &c., as well as quelling all local disorders, and promptly bringing before the agent

and police court all offenders. In addition to their small pay they should receive rations, and most certainly they well deserve it. Their duties are constant, and frequently severe, yet there is no shirking—always ready—and they obey my orders with strictness and impartiality, whether against the whites or Indians. Surrounded as we are on all sides by the whites—so many small towns alongside the reservation, such as Pendleton, Adams, Centreville, Weston, and Milton, every foot of land up to the very borders, and, as I believe, in many cases within the limits of the reserve—watchfulness is required to prevent depredations, and it keeps the police and myself pretty busy to watch these things, as well as to attend to all other important matters which are constantly occurring in a reservation like this.

On the whole, I am pleased with the progress making with these people, and from the preparations making by them now, next season will show (if nothing extraordinary occurs) a large improvement over even this year. So far as intelligence and being able to do business of all kinds with their white neighbors is concerned, I believe these people (with the exception of the Cherokees and five civilized tribes), with few exceptions, will compare favorably with any Indians under the care of the Government. They have their little superstitions, but they are not of a harmful nature, and I believe they are trying to do what is right and proper.

To the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the officers of the Indian Bureau generally I tender my thanks for official courtesies and kindness extended to me during my term of office, as well as prompt action on all estimates made by me. I have endeavored to the best of my ability to perform the duties of my office so far, and will most certainly try and do so in the future.

Statistics herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. COFFEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON, *August 18, 1886.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to submit the following as my report for the year ending June 30, 1886, being my first report as Indian agent at this agency.

POPULATION.

The annual census as required by law was taken as accurately as was possible for the summer time. The winter time is the best, as far as getting an accurate census, as then the Indians are all, or nearly all, at their homes, while in the summer they are more or less scattered, gone to fisheries, assisting stockmen, &c. The census roll herewith transmitted shows 399 males, 460 females, total 859 Indians and mixed bloods, of which latter there are but 10. By tribes they are as follows:

Tribes.	Males.	Females.
Wascoes.....	123	125
Warm Springs.....	180	238
Teninoes.....	34	42
John Days.....	24	26
Pintes.....	38	28

The census as required by law shows:

Males above 18 years of age.....	246
Females above 14 years of age.....	335
Males from 6 to 16 years of age.....	107
Females from 6 to 16 years of age.....	86

Making 193 school children between the ages of 6 and 16, whether attending school or not. This includes all girls up to 16 years of age, so that the 335 females over 14 years of age represent only those over 16 years, except a few married women under or near the latter age. There were also 39 males and 39 females of children under 6 years of age; also 7 young men 17 years of age. The law seems to be defective in that it does not include the males over 16 and under 18.

Out of the whole number of Indians 130 can read English, 25 have learned to read during the year, 35 can use English enough for ordinary conversation, though nearly

all understand the English more or less, but seldom try to speak it. I think at least 700 of them wear citizens' dress wholly and 159 in part. The Indian of song and romance is fast dying out, and in a few more years the Indians with blankets, war paint, and feathers will here be no more seen.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The general health has been very good, and less deaths occurred than in some previous years, as I find from previous reports. There were 1,495 cases treated by the physician; also 15 births and 14 deaths. There were likely more births, but not reported; deaths are more apt to be reported than births.

The transition period from savage life to civilization seems to be the most trying one of all for the Indians. In their savage state they seldom camp long in one place, so that when their camps become more or less filthy they could and did move from it, while living in houses they have to remain in one place and are slow to learn that cleanliness is a prime necessity. Another obstacle to health and advancement seems to be their firm faith in their "medicine men," inbred and inwrought into their very being from earliest childhood, that "will not down," and keep them from seeking the help and taking the advice of a physician, especially if he does not take extra pains to minister to their needs and inspire confidence by neat success. The great hope for the Indian lies in that part of the rising generation now being educated and instructed in Christian principles.

DWELLING HOUSES OF INDIANS.

Of these there are at least 125, nearly all frame buildings, from the small house to the more pretentious dwelling. None are very fine, but some are very well constructed and neat in appearance. During the year but ten were erected, all by Indian labor. Many have lumber sawed out and on the ground, but have waited hoping for help to build, more skillful than their own would be.

LAND IN SEVERALTY.

No lands have as yet been allotted in severalty. Some steps were taken a year ago or more, but no definite action has been had to allot lands. Before it can be done lines must be resurveyed and corners re-established as well as new surveys made, and for this I am waiting.

PURSUIITS OF INDIANS.

Fully 200 full-blood male Indians undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits; 150 families are engaged in cultivating farms or small patches of ground; 140,527 pounds of freight were transported by Indians' teams, earning \$1,584.32. Four-fifths of their subsistence comes from civilized pursuits, one-fifth from roots, fish, &c.

FARMS AND LANDS CULTIVATED.

I estimate 30,000 acres of tillable land, a very small proportion of the whole reservation, as most of the land is rocky, hilly, and mountainous. There are no large bodies of tillable land. A few valleys and here and there patches of upland comprise what is tillable. Of land actually cultivated I estimate 2,500 acres; broken during the year, 495 acres; under fence, 5,500 acres; rods of fencing made during the year, 2,000.

Notwithstanding the increased acreage the crops are not up to average. In fact, many fields are quite a failure, owing to the severe drought. Some of the largest grain producers have cut most of their fields for hay, so as to provide plenty of feed for their stock during the winter time, and also realizing that there is more profit in converting their agricultural products into beef, pork, &c., than in marketing the grain. Many of the Indians have yet to learn how to farm properly. I am thankful that I have been allowed an additional farmer whose duty it will be to go from farm to farm and show the Indians how to prepare their ground, sow their seed, and reap their harvest, &c.

CROPS, HAY, ETC.

I estimated 5,000 bushels of wheat raised, 200 bushels of corn, 500 bushels of oats, 50 of barley and rye, 1,000 bushels of potatoes; number of melons, 2,500; pumpkins, 2,000; tons of hay cut, 1,500. These are their principal products; other vegetables than those named were raised, but in small quantities. In a good season there would have been at least double the quantity raised, especially of wheat. With gardens a dry season does not make so much difference, as irrigation is resorted to more or less. An-

other thing that has cut short the wheat product is smut in the wheat. I had not the blue vitriol on hand to issue to the Indians, and but few looked out to provide it in time to use upon their seed-wheat. I hope my estimate for these articles for the present year will be filled—it is absolutely necessary in preparing seed-wheat, and sometimes seed-oats.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS, ETC.

Amount of lumber sawed, 200,000 feet; cords of wood cut, 200; butter made, 150 pounds; value of robes, furs, deer, skins, &c., \$4,000. Of the lumber sawed, about 75,000 feet was for Department use.

STOCK OWNED BY INDIANS.

I estimate 5,500 horses, 5 mules, 1,100 head of cattle, 60 swine, 1,800 sheep, 700 domestic fowls. One Indian has now 1,700 sheep, of which 500 were by natural increase since last year, and 100 he purchased last spring. One other Indian has about 100 head. These two men are the only Indians owning sheep. They have been advised by previous agents and by me to get rid of so many ponies and get sheep. This reservation is better adapted to sheep husbandry than to any other kinds of stock.

CRIMES COMMITTED.

The year has been quite free from outbreaking crimes. But one real tragedy occurred, that the killing of an Indian medicine-man in June last. I have elsewhere spoken of their firm belief in their medicine-men. This doctor had been called in to make medicine over a sick child whom it was said he had "shot" with his medicine, and he alone could cure. The father of the child was led to believe the doctor was not trying to cure and the child was going to die, hence the doctor was made away with during the night by some parties, as his body was found next morning with his throat cut from ear to ear. Nearly four days were spent in investigating the matter, and while strong suspicion rested upon at least three men, there was no positive evidence as to who committed the crime. During the investigation a number of witnesses were examined, and their firm belief in the power of their "medicine-men" was brought out very prominently. Not one but testified that they believed their doctors had the power of life and death, and could kill or cure at their will. They testified that if an Indian should swear that he did not believe the doctors had this power they would not believe him. One Indian named Car-polis, a policeman, and one of the captors of Captain Jack in the Modoc war, when asked if he would make an arrest, if ordered to do it, knowing that he would have to die through the power of the doctors, said he would do his duty. He believed the doctor had the power to kill him, but he would do his duty all the same. This can be considered true courage. He has the name of being courageous.

From the foregoing it will be seen that it is quite impossible to ever eradicate the superstitious ideas they have regarding their medicine men, especially from the older Indians.

BOARDING SCHOOLS.

There are two boarding schools upon this reservation; one at Sinemasho, 20 miles north of this agency, and one at the agency. There is one school-house at Sinemasho and two at this agency, though one is old and used now as a sitting room for boys, &c.

Number of children attending the Sinemasho school was: Males, 27; females, 14; total, 41. School was taught 10½ months. Average attendance during that time was 30½, largest average was 40, during February.

Salaries paid teachers and employés	\$2,800 00
All other expenses.....	1,708 08

Total.....	4,508 08
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Superintendent and principal teacher, Mr. W. H. Brunk, salary.....	800 00
Industrial teacher, Mr. E. D. Sloan, salary.....	800 00
Matron, Mrs. Emily E. Sloan, salary.....	480 00
Seamstress, Mrs. Louise Brunk, salary.....	480 00
Cook and laundress, Miss Lillie L. Pitt, salary.....	320 00

The above were the employés at the close of the year. At the commencement of the year the teacher was Mr. J. W. Culver; industrial teacher, Mr. J. H. Howell; matron, Mrs. Susan McKay; seamstress, Mrs. Tidusia Howell. Four different persons acted as industrial teachers. Mr. Howell was succeeded by Mr. Frank Wheeler, and he by Mr. C. H. Walker, and he by Mr. E. D. Sloan.

At the agency boarding school the number of scholars attending were 54; males, 32; females, 22. School was taught 10½ months. Average attendance during that

time, 45½. Largest average was 49½, in January. Salaries paid teachers and employes, \$2,000; all other expenses, \$2,537.70; total, 84,537.70, all furnished by the Government.

Superintendent and principal teacher, Mr. D. J. Holmes, salary	\$800
Matron, Mrs. E. A. Downer, salary	480
Seamstress, Mrs. E. N. Elder, salary	480
Cook and laundress, Miss Mary F. Wheeler, salary	320

The above were the employes at the close of the year. At the beginning of the year the teacher was Mr. Charles E. Whitmore, resigned March 31; matron, Miss Anna Delvol; seamstress, Mrs. Rhoda E. Gesner. The cook and laundress did not commence service until October 1.

A new school building was erected last year, commenced by Agent Gesner, and finished after I took charge. It is 20 by 32, the lower part used as a school room, the upper as boys' dormitory. Much more room is needed and will be provided as fast as possible. Lumber and other material was provided for a new building at Sinemasho 24 by 60, two stories high.

At Sinemasho the school cultivates 14 acres, though most of this to hay. At the agency about 16 acres is cultivated, though most of this was put into grain for hay by the agency farmer. Enough was planted to garden product to have furnished the schools all the vegetables they would have needed, but the unusually dry, hot season has cut them short, and they will be nearly a failure in most articles. At the agency irrigation was attempted, but so many Indian families used the water to irrigate their fields and gardens on land above the agency garden and field that there was not a sufficient supply to keep up proper irrigation. Another season water will be taken, if possible, from the agency creek. Tenino Creek, on which the fields are situated, is but a small stream. At Sinemasho no irrigation is possible, where the principal garden is now situated. However, the altitude is much greater, and there is more snow and rain falls; hence crops and gardens do well there. I expect to have a much larger attendance the coming school year commencing August 30, and I hope to show a much better record in every material respect.

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL WORKS.

The religious work has been under the supervision of the United Presbyterian Church of North America, Rev. R. W. McBride, A. M., in charge. This gentlemen has handed me the following statistics:

Amount of contributions, \$1,772,50; expended as follows:

Salary of missionary	\$1,000 00
For building purposes	150 00
For helpers, interpreters, and mission supplies	377 88
Total	1,527 88

All the amounts contributed were from the United Presbyterian Church. An outline of the missionary work will be found in the report kindly furnished me by the missionary in charge, which I herewith transmit, and desire should be published as a part of or an addition to my report.

The matter of horse-racing spoken of in his report was mainly carried on among the Warm Springs. They were frequently spoken to about it, but it has been their custom for many years to run horses, especially Sabbath afternoons, after religious services. The Indians seem to have received the idea from the practice of some of the members of a certain religious sect with whom they were more or less associated in the earlier years of missionary work upon this coast that the Sabbath ended at the conclusion of the religious services, and the balance of the day was to be given to amusements. I have hoped to induce them to give up horse-racing, &c., and especially upon the Sabbath, but some have declared they would not attend church if they were not permitted to race horses afterwards. It may be necessary to do more than to urge them to give up their horse-racing. Still it is much better to try to lead in any moral work than to drive, and I hope for improvement in the future.

I realize more and more that the Bible and Christian teaching is the great power and the only power that can ever change the Indian to be what he should and can be, a free man and a citizen. To be a free man he must be led out of his superstitious beliefs. Education alone cannot do this; but Christianity can, and I appreciate the help of a Christian missionary in the highest degree and give the work my hearty support.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The three judges constituting the court were the captain and two non-commissioned officers of the police force. It was found necessary to hold a number of special sessions aside from the regular two sessions a month. As a rule their decisions were well rendered and satisfactory to their people. Still, it is hard to get the Indians out of the idea that there must be a head chief and councilmen, and it makes it much more difficult to secure that respect and confidence for the judges which they should have. I have a good force of policemen and expect to enforce every rule governing the court of Indian offenses. Preventing the practicing of the Indian medicine men is going to be the hardest rule to enforce of them all, for the policemen are as firm believers in their power as are any of the Indians, and may not always voluntarily inform upon them, and I am satisfied that they will secretly call them in when they or any of their relatives or friends are very sick. In common sickness they are willing to depend upon the agency physician.

CONCLUSION.

I took charge of this agency the 1st of last October, relieving my predecessor, Alonzo Gesner, esq. I found most of the property in good condition, and that considerable had been done towards improving the appearance of the agency. I am willing to accord to my immediate predecessor all the praise that is his due. He evidently displayed a good deal of energy in providing material for new buildings and improving the condition of the Indians in many ways. There are things, however, that I could criticise. I have no wish nor do I think it wise to attempt to build up a reputation by trying to tear down the reputation of some one else. There are things mentioned in last year's annual report that had better been left unsaid. Many things are intensely one-sided and do not do justice to some parties mentioned, as I find from the testimony from disinterested persons.

Of my own management I shall say but little. The statistics show the results of my nine months' service up to June 30. Were improvements to be the only criterion of an agent's administration I might claim more praise than my late predecessor. When I took charge there was not a new building at the agency fully completed. A new barn was nearly so, and a new school building under way. These have been completed, a new commissary building erected, and a substantial jail built. The blacksmith shop was torn down, rebuilt, and whitewashed; the old boarding-school building renovated and painted inside and out. All this was made the more possible from plans inaugurated before I took charge, and I "render honor to whom honor is due." I have reasons to believe that both my predecessors, covering the service since 1866, did all in their power, each in his way, to elevate the Indians and improve their condition. Capt. John Smith, so long in service, seems to have bent all his energies in trying to civilize through Christian teaching. We who have succeeded him may not know how much his years of toil, privation, and sorrow have made our success all the more possible.

I believe in using every possible honorable means to carry on the work. Christian teaching and example should stand at the head, then education and instruction in the arts and sciences as far as practicable. If there is any one thing that I have tried to impress upon the Indians more than another it has been that they must depend upon their own exertions for self-support; that they must sooner or later depend upon the soil for their principal subsistence. The most part seems to realize the truth of what is told them, but some still seem to cling to the hope that they can always be, as in the years of the past, wild Indians, with nothing to do but hunt, fish, and indulge in Indian pastime. The onward march of the "inevitable" will, however, sooner or later dispel this idea, or else overwhelm in destruction those who hug the delusive fancy to their hearts. The soil was made to be tilled, and if the Indian will not do it he must give place to those who will; only let him have a fair trial and be given all the help possible. Also the rights of property must be taught them, and the widow and fatherless not be robbed when the head of the family is taken away. This I have made a strong point also. In all things I have had good success, but hope for much better in the future. I have no sympathy with the idea, so prevalent, that the only good Indian is a dead one. Of course there are traits of character that are distinctively Indian, but human nature is the same, as far as my observation goes, and if they are treated as men should be they will act as men should act. Every dollar appropriated and judiciously expended will come back in blessing upon the liberal hands that gave it, whether of Government or private funds. Let us not be weary in well doing, for in due season we shall reap if we faint not.

Respectfully submitted.

JASON WHEELER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY, UTAH, *September 20, 1886.*

SIR: As special agent temporarily in charge, I have the honor to submit the following annual report upon the condition of Indian affairs at the Uintah and Ouray Agency (consolidated) during the fiscal year just closed.

LOCATION.

The Ouray Agency (recently reduced to a sub-agency) is situated immediately on the west bank of Green River, 200 yards above the mouth of Du Chesne River, 1 mile above the mouth of White River, and 95 miles north of Price, Utah, the nearest railway or telegraph station. It is the seat of the Uncompahgre Reserve, which embraces 1,933,440 acres, and lies wholly in Uintah County, Utah Territory.

The Uintah Valley Agency is situated on Uintah River, about 30 miles northwest of Ouray, 90 north of Price, and 170 east of Salt Lake City. It is the seat of the Uintah Reserve, which lies immediately west of the Uncompahgre Reserve, and partly in Uintah County and partly in Wahsatch, embracing, as it is understood, all the country drained by Du Chesne and Uintah Rivers.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The Uncompahgre Reserve is a desert. Of the 1,933,440 acres embraced therein not one can be relied on to produce a crop without irrigation, and not more than 3 per cent. of the whole is susceptible of being made productive by process of irrigation. Along the margin of Du Chesne and Uintah Rivers there is enough reclaimable land to give every family on the reserve a good farm. But without irrigation it is an arid waste. In my judgment an abundant supply of water can be carried within convenient reach of all this land at a cost of \$3,000 or less.

The Uintah Reserve embraces the Uintah Valley, which is said to be the richest and most delightful valley in Utah except the valley of the Great Salt Lake. But here, as on the Uncompahgre Reserve, the rainfall is light and uncertain, and all crops have to be made by irrigation. But the water supply is so abundant, and the topography of the country so perfectly adapted to the purpose, that all the best part of the valley can be irrigated at comparative light expense.

CONSOLIDATION.

By act of Congress the two agencies were consolidated July 1, 1886, Ouray being reduced to a sub-agency, with a clerk in charge, and Uintah being designated as the seat of the consolidated agency.

INDIANS.

The Indians belonging to the Ouray Agency are the Tabequache or Uncompahgre band of Utes, about 1,067 in number. Those belonging to the Uintah Agency are the Uintah and White River bands of Utes (about 481 of the former and 575 of the latter), 1,056 in all.

CONDITION.

There are no Indians within the range of my knowledge lower down in the scale of civilization than the Utes. They have acquired some of the vices of civilization, though but little of its enlightenment, and but few, if any, of its virtues. Scarcely half a score of Uintahs and White Rivers, and not one of the Uncompahgres, will send their children to school. They seem to regard every suggestion of advancement as a menace to their treaty stipulations, and every effort at civilization as an innovation upon their vested rights. The most advanced members of the tribe barely know enough of the arts of industry to drive a team, or plant, cultivate, and harvest a crop in the crudest possible way. Blankets, leggins, moccasins, gee-strings, paint, and feathers constitute the fashionable or prevailing Ute costume, and the brush wickip or the cloth or skin tepee is the almost universal Ute habitation. There are perhaps less than twenty-five wooden houses in the tribe, and less than that number of Indians who are ever seen entirely in citizens' dress.

As a tribe the Utes are a high-spirited people in certain ways. They are brave, fond of the chase, and admirers of a good horse and a showy dress. But at the same time they are impatient of the restraints of government, distrustful of whites, opposed to any sort of improvement, and by nature nomadic and savage in their habits and instincts. They are also a thrifty and independent people in their way. They are very fond of horses, and of these they have large numbers, many of which are far superior to the common Indian ponies. It is estimated that the Uintahs, White Rivers, and Uncompahgres own in the aggregate at least 12,000 horses and ponies.

They also own several valuable herds of cattle, and the Uncompahgres own a few large flocks of goats. In fact, in live stock the Utes may be said to be well off. The Uintahs and White Rivers have also thirty or forty wagons, with which they do considerable freighting for the agency and the agency traders. Thirty new wagons will be issued to them in the course of the next two months, and then they will be able to put fifty or sixty good four-horse teams on the road. Some of them also make some pretensions toward farming. One band of the Uncompahgres, located on Du Chesne River, between the agency and Fort Du Chesne, will raise this year 25,000 pounds of oats and a considerable amount of potatoes and melons, while the Uintahs and White Rivers will raise perhaps twice as much of all the products named as the Uncompahgres, and several hundred bushels of wheat besides.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

Although not marked by any sort of advancement or improvement in the Utes, this has been an eventful year at these agencies. Five great crimes, besides minor acts of lawlessness, have been committed by the Indians. The commission of these crimes, and the inability of the agent to punish the perpetrators thereof, led to the establishment of a military post on the Uncompahgre Reserve on the 19th of August, which almost precipitated a general and determined outbreak at both agencies.

The first of these crimes was the killing and robbing of a white trapper named Enoch Rhodes, on Strawberry River, last December, by a White River named Sowerump. Sowerump fled from the reserve immediately after committing the crime and has never been apprehended. He is still supposed to be off the reserve.

The next was by the Uncompahgres, at Ouray, at the time of their annuity payment in April last. Two hundred and seventy-nine Indians whose names appeared on the census rolls failed to present themselves for payment, and Mr. Carson, the agent then in charge, was intimidated and compelled to pay, as he believed, to save his life, their share of the money, amounting in the aggregate to \$3,600, to the Utes present, who had already received their per capita.

Soon after this occurrence an Uncompahgre named Arowod shot and killed Shavanau, an Uncompahgre chief and "medicine man," whom Arowod accused of making bad medicine for his two sons who had died a short time before. After shooting Shavanau, Arowod started to ride away, but did not get out of gunshot range before his body was pierced by at least a hundred Winchester and revolver balls fired at him by Shavanau's friends who happened to be near at hand at the time. A rope was then put around Arowod's feet and he was dragged to the bank of Du Chesne River by his own pony. The pony was shot, and the lifeless bodies of pony and owner, securely tied together, were thrown into the deep and rapid river by the savage chief's savage avengers. Both men were killed within gunshot range of the agency office, but the agent was powerless alike to prevent the tragedy or punish the offenders.

Following these crimes was the murder of Pap Rice by Wash (both Uncompahgres), on Blue Mountain, Colorado, some time in July. Wash is a headman and "medicine man," and, I may add, a bad man, and had attended Pap Rice's two sons, both of whom died. Meeting Wash some time afterward, Rice said to him, "You have killed both of my sons and you might as well kill me." Construing that remark to be a threat of his own life, Wash leveled his gun at the old man and fired, killing him instantly. When called to account for the deed, the best justification that Wash or his friends could offer for it was that Rice, being rather an old man, had only a few years to live anyhow, and that, therefore, no very great wrong had been done.

THE MILITARY—FORT DU CHESNE—THREATENED OUTBREAK.

On the 19th of August a force of four companies of infantry and two of cavalry, under command of Col. F. W. Benteen, marched into the Uncompahgre Reserve and went into camp at a place near the junction of Uintah and Du Chesne Rivers, about half way between the two agencies, which they called Fort Du Chesne. Fort Du Chesne is to be a permanent post, and the presence of the troops has so far, in my judgment, had a beneficial effect upon the Indians. At first they made up their minds to resist the invasion of their reserves by the Army, and for several days a general and determined outbreak seemed likely to occur at any moment. But the crisis was finally passed without any acts of violence, and at present the Indians appear to be reconciled to the presence of troops in the country.

SUGGESTIONS.

If permitted to suggest the needs of these Indians, I would say that first of all they need a strong, vigorous, fearless, and honest agent; and, next, fewer annuity goods and supplies, and at least two additional or assistant farmers for Ouray Agency and

three for Uintah—not to do the work for the Indians, but to teach them how to do it themselves, to help them to select good places for their fields, to show them how to fence the same, and to break their land, and plant, irrigate, cultivate, and harvest their crops. Then, fewer blankets and more fence-wire and agricultural implements, less tepee cloth and more lumber, the issue of the agency herds of cattle to them in severalty, some sort of compulsion in the matter of sending their children to school, and the allotment of lands to them in severalty as soon and as generally as the same can be done.

The work of civilizing the Utes will be slow under any condition of things. It will take more than one generation, under the most favorable circumstances and with the best means that can possibly be devised, to elevate them to a satisfactory standard of civilization. But with reasonable facilities at his command, and an adequate force of industrial teachers, as above suggested, I believe any competent agent could make them produce from the first year all of everything they need for their support except beef; and by issuing the agency cattle to them in severalty, and giving them proper encouragement and attention, they could be made in a few years to produce their own meat supply. I believe the accomplishment of all this by a competent agent, with the means at his command, would be not only possible but easy enough; and, if so, it would be far better for the Government, and better still for the Indians, than the policy now pursued towards them.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

EUGENE E. WHITE,

Special Agent at Large, in Charge of Uintah and Ouray Agency.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OURAY AGENCY, UTAH TERRITORY, *August 14, 1886.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886:

The Tabeguache band of Ute Indians, for whose welfare this agency exists, occupy a reservation of 1,933,440 acres in Uintah County, Utah, consisting for the most part of barren, sterile land, though capable of being made fertile and productive by irrigation.

The year has been marked by events of more or less importance, and, mindful of the dictum of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs that "rose-colored" statements are not wanted, I am compelled to say it has not been a successful one, so far as any noticeable progress has been made by these Indians towards civilization and independence.

HABITS AND CONDITION OF INDIANS.

These Indians are what is known as "blanket" Indians; as a rule are lazy, shiftless, vicious, and densely ignorant; content to live the barbarous life of their ancestors; perpetually loafing around, when not on their wandering hunting trips, like so many Micawbers, ever waiting for something to turn up; without energy, ambition, or any thought of their future. They have no respect for the white man or his ways, and but little for the Government, for the latter has never forced their respect, and has let them have their own way so long that they have come to believe they will always be allowed to remain in their present barbarous state undisturbed.

Polygamy and gambling are their prevailing vices, the former borrowed from the tenets of the Mormon Church, not because it has any religious significance, but that it agrees with their inclinations. This vice has not been broken or checked, simply because the means or power is not at hand to do so. Thus it is that while various misdemeanors and three murders occurred during the year it, was found impossible to bring the offenders to justice.

There is here no police force or court of Indian offenses, or any of the adjuncts towards the securing of law and order. The nearest military is nearly 200 miles away, beyond reach or call, and in winter time, when the mountain roads are blocked by snow and ice, might be a thousand miles for all the protection afforded. The Indian is the master of the situation, and he knows it. He won't work, because he isn't forced to it and it is beneath his dignity. Besides, that far away, mystical, beneficent "Washington" kindly furnishes him with food, clothing, and pocket-money (which is quite natural and just, and will always continue, he thinks). Then why should he work? He don't. He placidly sits on the banks of the White and Green Rivers, kicks his feet in the muddy waters, longing and dreaming, perhaps, for the coming of the Indian millennium—the downfall of the whites, his country regained, the delights of the chase and trail, as in days of yore.

AGRICULTURE.

These Indians are hunters by inheritance and instinct, roamers and wanderers, without any fixed habitation or abode, and as argument and persuasion are the only means at hand to induce them to alter this primitive mode of life, to exchange their rifles and pistols for agricultural implements, and settle down to earn a subsistence out of mother earth, the prospect is not good for their becoming successful farmers in the near future.

There are now forty-two families engaged in cultivating farms, and the present season, owing mainly to the indefatigable efforts of the agency farmer, who labored faithfully with them during the spring months, they worked to better purpose than ever before, and the result is a gratifying increase in the produce raised. Thus it can be said that these forty-two families, located on the Du Chesne River, in the vicinity of the agency, representing about 200 Indians—men, women, and children—out of a population of about 900 souls, have made some advance towards laboring in civilized pursuits, though their morals, habits, and general tone have not improved; while the great majority of the tribe, the roamers and the wanderers, have remained at a standstill, if not retrograded, inasmuch as their roaming habits have rather increased than otherwise.

However, it must be said the inducements to take to farming are not very inviting. A great deal of the soil is alkaline and sandy, and it is doubtful at present if all the tribe can find enough arable land in the reservation to subsist upon. Irrigation is the remedy, and money should not be spared to effect it. More agricultural implements should be issued, especially plows and grubbing-hoes, and two additional farmers employed six months in the year.

SCHOOLS.

There is no school here. In the spring of 1885 a small building was erected, a teacher engaged, and a day school started. It proved a dire failure, and was closed after a stormy career of two months.

As it is now the accepted theory that the only way to solve the Indian problem is to first educate the Indian, and the imperative necessity for educational facilities here must be so apparent to you, it is useless to expatiate thereon. Buildings for a boarding and industrial school should be erected at once, and a system of compulsory education inaugurated. That the Indians will decline to allow their children to attend school, and will bitterly oppose such a scheme in every shape, way, and form, is certain; but their wishes in this respect should not be consulted. The power should be here to force them to give up their barbarous practices, superstitions, and narrow prejudices, and walk in the paths, laid out for them. It is food for thought to note the number of handsome, bright-eyed children here, typical little savages, arrayed in blankets, leggins, and gee-strings, their faces hideously painted, growing up in all the barbarism of their parents. A few years more and they will be men and women, perhaps beyond redemption, for, under the most favorable circumstances, but little can be hoped from them after grown and matured, wedded and steeped in the vices of their fathers. It is rather the little children that must be taken in hand and cared for and nurtured, for from them must be realized the dream, if ever realized, of the philanthropist and of all good people, of that day to come when the Indian, a refined, cultured, educated being, will assume the title of an American citizen, with all the rights, privileges, and aspirations of that favored individual.

INDIANS LIVING IN COLORADO.

The fact of many Indians living in Garfield and Routt Counties, Colorado, beyond the reservation lines, and of the decided opposition of the white settlers in that section to their presence, has been brought to the notice of the Indian Office at various times. This section is being gradually occupied by a go-ahead, energetic class of settlers, who do not believe an Indian has any business outside his reservation, whilst the Indian, on the other hand, believes he has the right to roam wherever his fancy may lead him. Thus when the two meet, the ubiquitous white man sends forth his ever-rentless cry, "Move on! move on!" whilst the unfortunate aborigine, being of superior numbers and not disinclined for a little war of words, sullenly says, "I won't," and then hies him back to the agency with a blood-curdling tale of the white man's rapacity, and what may be expected soon if the aforesaid white man does not himself move on.

In May last advices were received that a special agent had been ordered to investigate the matter, and report what was best to be done for the welfare of the Indians. It is to be sincerely hoped the investigation will bring forth good results, though nothing has transpired in the mean time to warrant such a hope. This matter is now one of the important issues of that section of country, and, as was stated in a letter to the Indian Office dated April 17, last, it is one demanding immediate and

decided action. Either one of two things will have to be done—the Indians will have to move back within the reservation or their right to remain where they are must be established so clearly and plainly that no one will be able to deny it.

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

During the year ten frame houses, 16 by 24, were constructed, at a cost of \$1,940.60 (built under contract), and were issued to a like number of deserving Indians, farmers on the Du Chesne River. At this time eight of the houses are occupied by their owners, and the other two will be by next winter. As soon as practicable they will be furnished with shingle roofs, in the place of the present unsatisfactory boarded and battened ones, and will then be secure and comfortable dwellings. A good slaughter house and two sub-corralles were also constructed during the year, by irregular labor, at a cost of \$731.10.

SANITARY.

During the year there were 170 cases treated by the agency physician. The number of births reported was 34; number of deaths, 19. I do not believe these figures are absolutely correct, as the Indians are but little inclined to give information in such cases. This agency is located in latitude 40°, longitude 110°, at an altitude of 4,200 feet. The air is clear and pure nearly every day in the year, and very conducive to health and longevity. The most serious complaints in winter are pneumonia, caused by poor shelter and stupid disregard of the laws of health, and inflammation of the eyes, caused by filthy habits and smoke in their wickeups. All diseases in the summer months are of a light form. They are nearly all free from venereal disease, except in a constitutional form.

After a residence of four years among the Indians the agency physician is unable to see any appreciable progress towards the abandonment of their medicine men. There are from twenty to thirty of them, all men of influence, and including the most dangerous desperadoes in the tribe.

MISSIONARY WORK.

I have yet to see an Indian who professes or has any religious belief, or any idea of the Creator and the great truths of Christianity. The missionaries and religious societies of the East have sadly neglected these Utes, or do not know of this very fertile field for their labors. However, in the early spring the American Unitarian Association of Boston, Mass., sent out the Rev. Mr. Bond, a Unitarian minister, and wife, to look over the field and see what could be done. The gentleman had been the agent for the Indians ten years back, when their reservation was in Colorado, was well acquainted with their leading men, and naturally thought he could do a great deal of good among them. However, he soon concluded that they were so intolerably stupid and sullen, and so little inclined to give him even a respectful hearing, that he took his departure after a stay of three weeks, without accomplishing anything.

GOVERNMENT.

One great need of the tribe is a system of law and order, something as yet unknown among them. They generally understand, and so it really is, that there is no law to punish them for offenses against one another, and this exemption from punishment for their misdeeds has a very demoralizing influence.

Strong and energetic measures should be adopted in future dealings with the tribe. They should be made first to understand their own insignificance and the power of the Government. The five years they have been located on this reservation have not improved their general condition, and the starting point in their career towards civilization and independence has yet to be reached. I believe in the future their wants and wishes, likes and dislikes, should receive but little consideration, for all their inclinations will be found in direct opposition to civilizing influences. Rather should it be determined what they need most, what is best for them; then go ahead and do that, regardless of the obstacles that may be met with.

The inclosed statistics are compiled from the best information at hand. If not perfectly correct, they are so nearly so as to answer the purposes for which they are desired.

Respectfully submitted.

WM A MCKEWEN,
Clerk in Charge.

Mr. EUGENE E. WHITE,
Special Agent in Charge Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah.

COLVILLE INDIAN AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, *August 12, 1886.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of affairs at this agency. On the 1st day of last September I assumed charge of this agency, relieving S. D. Waters, my predecessor, and have since then, with the exception of six weeks' vacation, given all my time and attention to the welfare of the Indians under my charge.

This agency comprises the Colville Reservation, the nearest point of which is 40 miles from the agency; the Cœur d'Aléne, 80 miles; and the Spokane, 30 miles from the agency; besides which I have some 300 Indians who are living off the reserves, and the Calispels, now living in the Calispel Valley, some 25 miles by trail from the agency. The different tribes of Indians which are under my care are as follows: Colvilles, Upper and Lower Spokanes, Cœur d'Alénes, Lakes, Okanagans, Methows, Nespelims, San Puells, Nez Percés, Moses, and Calispels.

CONDITION.

The Cœur d'Alénes, living upon the Cœur d'Aléne Reservation, consist of some 450 Indians, all of whom are self-supporting, most of them being owners of the finest farms in Idaho Territory. They have large bands of cattle and horses, and live in houses made of dressed lumber, painted both in and out; they are very industrious, and are willing to make any improvements I may suggest. One of the Cœur d'Alénes is now engaged in running a stage from the boat-landing on the lake to Farmington, a distance of 25 miles, and at this he is making a good living. There has been much talk of late by the whites of having their reserve thrown open for settlement, which has troubled Saltice, their chief, very much. He, however, felt somewhat satisfied when I assured him that if such steps were taken by the Government, he and his people would receive their land in severalty before the whites were permitted to enter. Although he would raise no objections to the opening of the reservation, provided the Government so desired it, yet he would rather have it remain as it is as long as he lives.

The Lower band of Spokanes (Whistleposum's) are living upon the Spokane Reserve, which is a piece of land some 20 miles long and 8 wide. It consists of good grazing land, but poor farming land, owing to the early frosts, which have nearly every year destroyed part, if not all, of their crops, which made it necessary for me last winter to purchase supplies to keep them from starving. So far this year their crops are good, and if an early frost does not set in I look to their being able to support themselves this coming winter.

The Colvilles, Lakes, and Okanagans are living upon the Colville Reserve, and are nearly all engaged in farming. The Lakes seem to be the most industrious, they having very fine farms, and, with the exception of a few farming implements allowed them by the Government, are self-supporting. The above three tribes, of which Tonasket is chief, have been somewhat dissatisfied of late with him, owing to his being continually drunk; but upon my last visit to Tonasket, the end of July, he promised to give up drinking whisky and attend to his people. He complains of the way the Government has treated him regarding the money obtained by my predecessors for cattle grazing upon the Colville Reserve, which was deposited by them in the Treasury; and as Congress has made no provision for getting the money back again, it still remains there. This Tonasket does not understand, nor can he be made to understand, for he says, "When I was in Washington they [meaning ex-Secretary Teller] told me that I could collect and keep for the benefit of my people all money for grazing cattle upon the reserve"; and he has not only been prevented from collecting it, but has not even seen it.

The Nespelims and San Puells are living upon the Colville Reserve, and are self-supporting. They claim the country they are living on as their own, and do not recognize the Government at all. They will not accept anything from it, nor will they be guided by its laws; all they seem to want is to be let alone.

The Calispels are still living in the Calispel Valley, and still refuse to permit whites to settle there. There have been all sorts of rumors as to the killing of white prospectors by the Indians in the Calispel Mountains, but I do not place much truth in the reports. A company of cavalry have been stationed in that country since early spring, but have found no need of active service. At any rate something should be done to either place the Indians upon a reserve or compel them to take up their lands in severalty, for sooner or later serious trouble must arise, as the whites are determined to settle in the Calispel Valley, and the Indians are as determined not to permit them. They live principally by hunting and fishing, none of them having farms to any extent.

Moses and his people, numbering some 200, have during the past year fenced in over 400 acres of land and cultivated fully one-half. They are living on the Nespelims, which is a beautiful valley situated in the southern part of the Colville Reserve. They are industrious, and will in time, if the care and attention are shown them as

have been by the farmer in charge during the past year, grow to be a prosperous and self-supporting tribe.

Of Chief Joseph and his people, Nez Percés, who were placed upon the Colville Reserve in June, 1885, having been removed from the Indian Territory, little of encouragement can be said. Upon my assuming charge here I visited Fort Spokane, where these Indians were located, and found that the military were subsisting them. The amount of supplies I had on hand for these Indians was not sufficient to issue them one-fourth rations to the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886. After considerable writing and telegraphing to the Department as to the condition of these Indians, I received authority to issue half rations, and submit estimate for the necessary supplies to last to the end of the fiscal year, when some two months later I was permitted to contract for supplies and to issue to these Indians full rations. It was about this time that Joseph, with 120 of his people, expressed a desire to move to the Nespelim, where Moses was living, and to take up farms. To help and encourage them in this I obtained authority to issue them monthly instead of weekly rations, and in the month of December they moved to the Nespelim. But when they got there they found the land they wanted was claimed by other Indians, and instead of taking the advice of the farmer living there to take up other land, they allowed the winter and spring to pass without doing anything except to draw their rations and to gamble with the clothing and blankets I issued to them last fall. At the beginning of last month I visited the Nespelim (this being the first opportunity I had had), and spent two days in locating Joseph and his people upon land. On the last day, it taking me till 10 o'clock at night before I got through, I selected for them a very fine valley, situated about 4 miles from the Nespelim mills and school-house, and Joseph expressed much pleasure at the location. They are now busy fencing in the land, and although it will be necessary for the Government to subsist them during this year, I believe and have every hope that they will be self-supporting after they harvest next summer. They are greatly in need of wagons and cows, and I have already submitted an estimate for the purchase of some, which I hope will be allowed them.

The Upper Spokanes of Louis' band are still loafing around the different towns, principally Spokane Falls. They refuse to go upon any reservation, saying they first want the Government to settle with them for the land the whites took from them, and will, when such a settlement is made, go where the Government may see fit to place them, and then start in farming. They pass their time in gambling and drinking whisky and are a curse to themselves and to every one else with whom they come in contact. I see by the papers, during the last week, that a commission has been appointed for the purpose of treating with these, the Calispels, and other Indians, and I earnestly hope that this commission will see the necessity of visiting this agency first.

CRIME AND WHISKY.

Probably more crime has been committed during the past year among the Indians than heretofore, and I attribute it to the fact that the whites are largely settling in this country, and are coming more in contact day by day with the Indians.

The first crime reported was that of the killing of Moses's son-in-law by another Indian, while they were in camp for the night. This murder was committed upon the Colville Reserve, and was the result of a drunken quarrel. The murderer escaped, and although every effort has been made by the Indians to find and capture him, he is still at large.

Last spring two Indians were murdered by a white man who had been selling them whisky near Foster Creek, opposite the Colville Reserve; this was a cold-blooded murder. These Indians had just received whisky from the white man, paying him much more than it was worth, and after having finished it, the effects of which had made them drunk, they demanded of him more, but having no money to pay for it he refused to give any more. After arguing with him, and promising to bring the money the next day, and he still refusing, they told him they would go to the fort and report him for selling them whisky. Without waiting for any further remarks he drew his revolver and shot two of them, killing them instantly, and firing several times at a third, who succeeded in making his escape unhurt. For want of sufficient evidence, and for fear that the plea of self-defense would acquit him he, was tried for selling whisky to Indians, instead of murder, and upon being found guilty was sent to the penitentiary for two years at hard labor.

The body of an Okanagan Indian was lately found in the Okanagan River, having been murdered by a white man with an axe; the Indian at the time of the killing being under the influence of whisky, which, from reports, he obtained from the murderer. This white man who did the killing has since died.

Some three months ago a policeman of Spokane Falls, by the name of Rusk, was shot and killed, while out prospecting, by two Indians; one was caught soon after the murder, and tried before the court, which was in session at that time, found

guilty in the second degree, and sent to the penitentiary for twenty years; the other has been captured during the past month, and is now in prison awaiting trial. Much excitement was caused among the citizens of Spokane Falls when it became known that Indians had committed this murder, and steps were taken to demand of the Department that all non-reservation Indians be immediately placed upon some reserve.

I attribute all these crimes to the enormous amount of whisky that the whites are daily selling to the Indians all over the country, on or off a reservation, it matters not to this lawless class of whites. It has been reported, and the reports seem true in every respect, that Indians have been known to buy as much as five gallons of this vile stuff at one time, and yet, with the exception of some three cases, all of which have been punished, it has been impossible to find the guilty parties. I have threatened the Indians with imprisonment, and have, on the other hand, offered to give them whatever I had to give, if they would tell me the party who sold them the whisky, but without success. They would in most cases say that they received it from another Indian, and upon asking who the Indian was they would say he belonged to some distant tribe and could not be found, but in reality such an Indian did not exist. I have written to your Department, requesting that I be permitted to employ a detective for six months to assist in breaking up this crime, and I sincerely hope the above authority will be granted me, for, unless some immediate steps are taken, what advancement these Indians have made in civilization under the care and attention of my predecessors for years will be entirely lost in a few months if they are permitted to buy whenever they feel like it this miserable stuff called whisky.

INDIAN HOMESTEADS.

I have entered during the past year in the United States land office at Spokane Falls seven homesteads for non-reservation Indians. The homesteads are situated near Chewelah, about sixty miles from Spokane Falls, and comprise some very fine farming land. The Indians have been busy fencing these farms and tilling the soil, and have put in a fair crop this year. There are several other Indians living upon farms off the reserve, but it is hard work to get them to go to the Falls and enter them in the land office. I cannot make them understand the necessity of it, for they seem to think that, that being their land, no one has a right to file upon it.

EDUCATION.

There are at this agency four contract schools, under contract with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions; two at Colville Mission, one boys' and one girls', and two at Cœur d'Aléne Mission, one boys' and one girls'. They are all industrial schools, the boys being cared for by the Fathers and the girls by the Sisters. My first visit upon assuming charge was to visit and inspect the schools; the first one I examined was the girls' at Colville, and found there every thing in order, as only the ever-attentive Sisters can arrange things. I found some 46 scholars, ranging from seven to eighteen years old, and, taking them as a whole, were fairly well educated. The dormitory was the picture of neatness, and upon leaving I formed the impression that everything was being done to advance the Indian children in civilization, and to make them comfortable and happy, and I have had no cause to change my opinion. In addition to their securing an English education, they are taught all branches of household work and dressmaking. Of the Cœur d'Aléne girls' school the same can be said of it, as these schools are run very much alike.

I am unable to use the same terms of praise to the boys' school at Colville and Cœur d'Aléne; they lack that neatness and attention which one can immediately notice upon entering the schools of the opposite sex. Although the boys are fairly well taught, they do not seem to advance as quickly in education or civilization as their sisters do, and I attribute it principally to the different modes of teaching and caring for the boys. One fault I have to find with the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, and that is the practice they have adopted of changing the principals of their schools too often. The boys and the teacher himself no sooner get acquainted with each other than a change is made, which has a tendency to set the schools back. Although there is much room for improvement in these schools, yet they are a great help to the Indians at the agency, and should be kept up by the Government until the Indians themselves are able to carry them on.

SANITARY.

The health of the Indians is fairly good, the principal complaints being scrofula and consumption, but, owing to the attention given by the different physicians, these are not so bad as heretofore. What is most needed at this agency is a hospital, so that the better care could be taken of the sick; probably 25 per cent. of the deaths

are caused by the sick Indians lying in their lodges or houses which are damp and draughty.

A few medicine men still exist among the Indians, although they do not place much faith in them any more.

TREATY WITH THE COLUMBIAS AND COLVILLES.

According to the terms of an agreement entered into between the Hon. Secretary of the Interior and Chief Moses and Chief Tonasket, July 7, 1883, the surveys on the Columbia Reservation were completed last winter by Special Agent Charles H. Dickson and the reserve restored to the public domain by Executive order May 1, 1886, after giving to Sar-Sarp-kin and other Indians, in accordance with the provisions of said agreement, thirty-seven allotments, each allotment consisting of from one-half to one mile square.

The mills and school-house, erected according to this agreement for Moses and his band at the Nespelim, on the Colville Reserve, were completed last spring, and do credit to the contractors. The saw-mill contains the latest improved machinery, including a planing-machine, which can be used for making flooring and rustic, and also a shingle-machine. The saw-mill, when full force of water is used, will cut out 8,000 feet of lumber per day. The grist-mill at the time of inspection, although every thing was new, made some very fine flour, and the Indians have to-day as good, if not better, mills than can be found in the country. Tonasket's mills, situated on Prairies Creek, owing to the scarcity of water, will not be completed until the 1st of October. They are built upon the same plan as Moses's, and when finished will also be very fine mills. They have saved the water, running it through ditches and flumes, which will give all the power required. The school-house now being erected is a very fine building, and will accommodate one hundred children; the only difficulty being to find the children to fill it.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The missionary work among these Indians is still carried on by the Jesuit Fathers, who have labored among them nearly fifty years past with a degree of success worthy of all praise. They are ever ready to travel miles to assist in the welfare of these Indians, never tiring of their labor, and much of the general good rendered to the public and to the Government by their influence over the Indians will never be known.

EMPLOYÉS.

Several changes of employés have been made by the Department and myself during the year. Those made by the Department being to give place to others, while in every case in which I appointed was to fill the place of one who had resigned. The present force of employés consists of a clerk, physician, and interpreter, and laborer at the agency; a farmer and physician at Cœur d'Aléne; one additional farmer, a physician and farmer for Tonasket's band, and a farmer for Moses's band. I have always found them efficient and willing, and in every case ready to do anything that would better the condition of the Indians.

INSPECTION.

Last May this agency was visited by Inspector E. D. Bannister, and, with the exception of a visit to the different schools, gave very little time or attention to further inspection, as all the inspection he did at the agency was to look for about fifteen minutes over the first quarter's papers, which I was about forwarding to the Department. I suggested that he take stock of the property I had on hand and compare it with my papers, but this he refused to do, and if other agencies receive no better inspection than this one did, the employment of Indian inspectors by the Government is simply a "figure-head" for the Department.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

I received in last May authority to purchase in open market material for new agency buildings, and if possible erect and complete some by the end of the fiscal year. The location selected by the Department is on the right bank of the Columbia River, on the Colville Reservation, about 3 miles southwest of Fort Spokane. The place I suppose referred to is occupied, and has been for some years, by an Indian, who has a large crop of wheat in this year. This place is the only one on the reserve within many miles of the fort where there is a spring large enough to supply sufficient water for agency use, and, being pushed by the Department to rush things and complete the buildings in as short a time as possible, I was forced to select a place on the

bank of the river, which is nothing but sand, and the same for miles around, yet the river was the only place where water could be obtained. Upon this river the military have a cable ferry, which over a year ago broke away, going over the rapids about a mile below, drowning several people. Last May it again broke away, the water being very high, this time causing no loss of life. After waiting till July, and making thorough repairs, they again tried to cross, but the boat no sooner struck the current than the rope broke and it again went over the rapids, there being on board several Indians, two of them being drowned. The building material is now lying, as it has been since last June, upon the banks of the river, with no possible chance of crossing it. All this was submitted to your Department by letter on the 12th of July, with a request to erect the buildings upon the Spokane Reservation, within two miles of the fort, where good spring water and fine farming land are available; but having as yet received no reply to it, things regarding these buildings remain as above stated.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I would state that, owing to the vast territory comprising this agency, fully one-third of my time has been used in traveling, and I could find plenty to do to keep me on the go for nearly two-thirds of my time. As soon as the commission which has been appointed to treat with the Spokane and Colispel Indians places them upon the Cœur d'Aléne Reservation, which they probably will do, the cares of the agency will then be too large to be properly managed by one agent, and I would here suggest that a new agency be established for the Cœur d'Aléne Reservation, which would even then give plenty of work for the two agents to attend to.

Knowing the restrictions placed upon the Indian Department by Congress, I do sincerely thank you for the kindness shown me by your Department in many ways during the past year, and thoroughly appreciate the way in which you have sympathized with the many hardships which seem to accompany an Indian agent's appointment.

The statistical report is herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN P. MOORE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NEAH BAY AGENCY, *August 17, 1886.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular letter of July 1, 1886, I have the honor to forward this my first annual report, and am pleased to be able to state that, with the exception of the uncertainty of the Quillehute Indians as to their continuing to have their homes where they now are, and have been since their earliest traditions, the Indians under my charge have been contented; that they are gradually but steadily improving in habits and pursuits of civilization.

The Indians on this reservation have from time immemorial made their living from the water, living as they do at Cape Flattery, with the Straits of Fuca on one side and the Pacific Ocean on the other. The reservation consists of 23,000 acres, but of this only some three or four hundred acres of tillable agricultural land can be found. There is, perhaps, 1,600 acres of tide marsh land, which affords grazing for what stock of cattle and horses they may have, but without a system of diking cannot be cultivated. Even were there plenty of land suitable for farming, the climate is such that neither wheat, corn, rye, oats, or barley, will mature. Hay and root vegetables do well, and a few of the Indians have made patches of ground fenced in, from which they obtain their products.

Had these Indians the best agricultural land it would not be cultivated by them, nor would I blame them, for the reason that they can do better, make more money by fish, seal, and oil, than they would by cultivating the soil. The past season was a very unfavorable one for sealing, owing to the windy, stormy weather; yet my calculation is that \$16,000 were taken in by the Indians of this agency from seal-skins alone. Large quantities of halibut have been caught and sold at Victoria and other towns up the sound, besides drying a great quantity for their own use during the winter. Several whales have been caught, with the prospect of more, from which they make oil. Dog-fish have been caught in large quantities, from which they make oil, and find a ready sale at the different mills and logging camps up the sound. The hop-picking season, which is now near at hand, gives a month's employment to men, women, and children, at good wages; after this they can all get work with the farmers, digging potatoes, taking potatoes in part payment for their labor, which furnishes them with a wintertime supply. I think that, per capita, these Indians make as much money as any tribe west of the Rocky Mountains.

The greatest difficulty I find among these tribes, as to their morals, is to get them to take the proper view of their marital relations; they seem to think they have a perfect right, when tired of one wife, to take another. I am inflicting severe punishment for this offense, and have hopes of effecting improvement. Other crimes or misdemeanors are not of frequent occurrence. I am somewhat troubled with a means of escaping punishment they have, of crossing the straits into British Columbia. I suppose, though, they think they have as good a right to do this as their more enlightened white brothers; yet I do not believe that under the late international treaty made between this Government and England for the return of certain classes of criminals refugees from this agency will be returned.

These Indians do not desire, nor would it be to their interest, to have the land divided in severalty. What little open land they have is sufficient for them to graze what few cattle and horses they have and give those who may wish a small plat for potatoes or other vegetables. If you deduct the expense of the schools, these Indians are but a slight tax upon the Government. They know how to, and do, make their own living. Let them hold the barren sandy beach and the few hundred acres of prairie land on the reservation and they can take care of themselves. Keep up the schools for some years longer, for they are doing good now and will do more in the future; not so much as an over-sanguine person might expect, yet enough to have a marked good effect upon the tribes. Most of the children, after having been to school for a few years, will exert a good influence over their parents, and in another decade, after many of the oldest Indians shall have passed away, this will be seen to a very much greater extent. I have girls and boys now at school whom I know give good advice to and have a salutary influence over their parents.

I have had the census taken as of June 30, 1886, and find 523 Makahs, divided into 251 males and 272 females; Quillehutes, 258, with males 126, females 132. I find 158 male Makahs above eighteen years of age, and 202 females above fourteen years, with 76 children between six and sixteen. Of the Quillehutes I find 69 males above eighteen years of age, and 84 females above fourteen years of age, with 63 children between six and sixteen.

Of the Makah children, 51 have attended the industrial boarding school at Neah Bay; of the Quillehutes children 53 have attended the day school at that place. The cost of maintaining the industrial school for the past year has been \$5,281.63, divided as follows: Salaries of school employes, \$2,996.16, and for food and clothing for the children, \$2,285.47. The increase in salaries for this year over the last was caused by our being allowed an industrial teacher at a salary of \$720. The cost of the school at Quillehute has been: For pay of teachers, \$829.67; all other expenses, \$175.76. The increase of salaries at this school was caused by the necessity of having an assistant teacher at \$360 per year. In the other expense of \$175.76 is included \$50 for rent of school building, and \$102.23 of it was clothing which the Department permitted to be issued the children, which has caused great pleasure, comfort, and improvement in appearance. The total cost of the industrial boarding school at Neah Bay and the day school at Quillehute has been \$6,287.06.

At both schools religious exercises are held at the opening. At the boarding school we have services twice on the Sabbath, and at each school do we have a Sabbath-school with good attendance. The matron at the boarding school has introduced the plan of having prayer in the girls' dormitory night and morning, in which the girls seem to take great interest.

Owing to the resignations for private reasons of some of the employes, and the discharge of others on account of inefficiency, it was not until June that I succeeded in obtaining my present complete corps of assistants.

I send by this mail the required statistical reports. Perhaps the greatest difference between them and those for the past two years will be found in the reported number of families engaged in agriculture, as the report for 1884 gives 100 families as so engaged, and that for 1885 gives 175, while I can find, by giving this appellation to any who may have so much as 50 square feet inclosed for a garden spot, only 66 families.

Very respectfully submitted.

W. L. POWELL,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

QUINALET AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

August 10, 1886.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in office circular of July 1, 1886, I respectfully submit my third annual report of affairs at this agency for the year ending June 30, 1886.

This reservation, as shown in my last annual report, has an area of 224,000 acres, is situated in Chehalis County, Washington Territory, latitude 47° 21', longitude 123° 15', and is bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean.

CENSUS.

This agency has ten tribes, or remnants of tribes, under its jurisdiction, of which number three only have their villages on the reserve, viz: Hohs, Queets, and Quinaielts, the remaining seven, the Chepalis, Oyhut, Humptulips, Hoquiam, Montesano, Satsop, and Georgetown tribes, have their villages more or less distant from the reservation, and are widely scattered. The following exhibit gives name and population of each as rendered in my census returns of June 30, 1886:

Name of tribe.	Males.	Females.	General total.	Males above 18 years.	Females above 14 years.	Children, school age, 6 to 16.
Hohs	30	31	61	20	23	14
Queets.....	41	44	85	27	33	13
Quinaielts	50	57	107	33	40	16
Chepalis	3	2	5	2	2	1
Oyhut	20	16	36	13	13	5
Humptulips	9	7	16	7	7	2
Hoquiam	8	8	16	7	7	1
Montesano.....	9	7	16	8	7	-----
Satsop	7	5	12	7	5	-----
Georgetown	36	33	69	25	26	14
Total	218	210	423	149	163	66

The Hohs are 25 miles north of the agency, the Georgetowns 50 miles south, and the Satsops 43 miles southeast of the agency, the country to the north being inaccessible save along the shore at extreme low water, or by canoe, and not even then without some danger in scaling the projecting headlands on the one hand, and from the breakers on the other.

CONDITION AND PURSUITS OF THE INDIANS, AND THEIR DISPOSITION TOWARDS THE WHITES.

The Hohs,

living 25 miles north of the agency, are more or less nomadic; between their village and the Quillehutes, north of them, trails exist, and they are as often to be found dwelling with the latter people as at home. In the Quillehute country are quite a number of white settlers, with whom they have more or less intercourse, and I have yet to hear of a single case of bad blood between these people and the whites. If at any time there has been trouble, I am satisfied the Hohs of this agency have taken no part in it. The difficulty of reaching this agency (there being no regular trails) renders visits from these people few and far between. At times throughout the year some of them put in an appearance for needed annuity supplies. They are decidedly a peace-loving people, and hospitable towards their white brother at all times. The white settlers in the Quillehute country are of a superior order, and this in a great measure tends to make the Hohs no undesirable neighbors. They subsist by sealing, fishing, hunting, and in cultivating small patches of land, or in laboring occasionally for the aforesaid whites of the Quillehute Valley.

The Queets,

10 miles south of the Hohs, are the most primitive of the tribes connected with this agency. They have had little or no intercourse with the whites, if we except the Government employes of the agency; an occasional visit from the agent, or an occasional visit by them to the agency, to have supplied any needed want, is all the white intercourse these people have had. At the present writing, however, their condition is much improved.

A day school has been erected in their village; a competent Indian teacher is living in their midst and salaried to instruct their children; and so great was their desire to have their little ones receive instruction, and in their own village, that, on being made aware the agent had solicited the Department in their behalf, they at once went to work in the forest and hewed out the lumber necessary for a commodious school-house, and solely by the tedious process of maul, wedge, and ax, and they only quitted their labors when their school-house was completed, the Government furnishing doors, windows, nails, locks, &c., and the necessary furniture the Indians could not manufacture, and school material. This school-house is no log-built affair,

but a creditable building, the boards used in the construction being as neatly surfaced as though coming from the mill. I may add, their school is well attended, and the scholars are progressing, considering the short space of time, very favorably.

These people, like the Hobs north of them, subsist by hunting, fishing, and in cultivating small patches of land. In fact, some of them have very fair-sized patches, which are looking well. They are a very simple, well-meaning people, very much attached to their little ones, and will hide with them in the mountains or suffer any privations rather than give them up to a distant school. I have found it a difficult matter to induce them to give up any of their little one to our boarding school at the agency, and I cannot other than commend the opening of the day school in their midst. A shy people, spite of all these years, trading their pelts with Indians of other tribes, they have until very recently, as I have stated, kept aloof from the whites. They are at last, however, brought to see that by carrying their skins to the white man they get a better price and obtain substantial comforts in return, instead of the canoes, beads, and other trifles too often palmed upon them by the Indian trader. Of the

Quinaielts

of the agency I can only state, as in my last report, they are under the immediate eye of the agent and his employés. In fact, the agency is in the midst of their village. They are well-disposed towards the Government and the whites generally; give little trouble to my police force or to myself, if I except their strong belief in the medicine-man; to all acts of persuasion or force, to every effort to lessen the evil, there is a dogged resistance. Nothing can apparently change them. All are firm believers. There is not an exception. If I could find any method that would be accessible to their deeply rooted superstitious natures, if I could secure one family to depend wholly upon the white physician, and not mar the good with the evil of their abominable incantations, I should be but too glad; it would at least be a big stride in the right direction. They are not a healthy people; they are full of bad humors. Very many are scarred on face, neck, and legs by old syphilitic sores. They are unclean eaters, and when away from the strict measures enforced at the agency are alike unclean in all their habits, and their sexual relations are quite the opposite of exemplary.

There are some families who do act in their houses as though white influence had been brought to bear upon them, whose houses and surroundings are clean, whose tables are spread with a cloth, and embellished with crockery, knives, forks, and spoons, and with bed chambers no one need hesitate to enter; to whom dirt appears as obnoxious as to the white man. And yet, let sickness enter any of these families, and if there be a difference, or that one is a bigger heathen than another, it is the man and woman with the white man's ways. Some have been inmates of the school, have been taught cleanliness and general usefulness, and against them there can be no complaint save that of heathenism, after all the instruction and good example, but which nothing can eradicate in this generation, I fear; it may perhaps in the next.

As regards improvements made in other ways, I can safely state that a great many of them are very industrious; far from civilized yet certainly, withal they have had had white instructors for a quarter of a century.

It is the great aim of the Government, and a wise provision, that the Indian shall be instructed to become self-supporting. The majority of these Indians would have no difficulty in becoming so. To induce them to cultivate land, which these Indians do not to any great extent, the country, in the first place, is not favorable to cultivation, save in places, and away from the rivers, from which their chief source of subsistence comes. Their rivers teem with fish, the ocean gives them valuable furs, and the forest meat and pelts. They do not hunt very extensively, yet game in the interior is abundant; and therefore, if they were so disposed, they might make a very handsome sum by hunting alone. But, it may be asked, if the reservations were broken up, or these people removed, what then? Then, I don't know. All I wish to urge upon the Department is the fact that so long as abundance can be obtained by little labor, and by labor congenial to the Indian, he will prefer it to heavy manual labor, uncongenial, and with uncertain results. I say uncertain results, because in this section of country crops fail at times, and of late years the issue uncertain; and it is no hard matter to discourage an Indian who takes up an industry he has no great liking for, and which no generation of his people ever undertook. Agriculture should be undertaken by the Indian, and every inducement thrown out to urge him to it. He may not be able to follow his present mode of life, his present method of subsisting for many years; hardly likely. The white man is fast covering the whole surface; but the difficulty in bringing this home to the Indians, favored by nature as these are, is very great.

Many of the young men of the Quinaielts labor a great portion of the year in mills and logging camps, residing at the agency during the winter only. Then, again, some of both sexes of the older members of the tribe leave the agency in the spring and

labor for the whites on farms, in fisheries, and in oyster gathering, &c. It will be seen, therefore, but few save the old, crippled, and sick are at home to cultivate for themselves, and these do cultivate quite extensively. The agent and the employés render every assistance in their power to induce the Indians of the agency to labor in the field, and in order to still further carry out the wishes of the Department in this respect, I have solicited the Department for an additional farmer during the present fiscal year to enable me to render more assistance to those of my charge living at a distance.

The Oyhut Indians

are, some of them, away from home a great part of the year in mills and logging camps, or are engaged as fishermen on the Columbia River by the whites. During the winter they turn their attention to sea-otter hunting, or in furnishing game to the distant markets. A few are owners of small craft, and are engaged as freighters along Gray's Harbor and the towns on the Chehalis River. The small remnant of the

Chepalis Indians

live by cultivating the soil, raising all they need for themselves. They likewise labor for the whites as opportunity offers.

The Humptulip and the Satsop Indians

live by tilling the soil and in raising stock; these people are, some of them, very well off.

The Montesano Indians

are located in or near the city of that name, and earn a fair living by manual labor.

The Hoquiams

are all engaged in the mills and logging camps; in fact, the greater number have logging camps of their own.

The Georgetown Indians

living in the midst of the whites, are for the most part employed in some occupation, though not always stationary, changing about from one kind of employment to another; at one time logging, at another, fishing on the Columbia River, or oyster gathering. Their habits may be said to be somewhat migratory, though always at labor of some sort for the whites. There are a few who live by farming on a small scale, and in fruit raising. The Government planted a school at Georgetown for the benefit of these people, and placed a teacher there to instruct them; but the school had to be closed, owing to slim attendance, and the plant transferred to the Queets village.

By the above showing it will be seen the majority of the Indians of this agency are thrifty; and that if thrown upon their own resources these would not be vagabonds upon the face of the earth. They are an acquisition to the whites, who readily engage them. That there are some who are shiftless is certain, but they are in the minority, and are of the older members of the tribes in general, to whom anything like advancement is repugnant. Of these are the medicine-men; and if only their vile influence over their people could be broken no further difficulty would be felt. There is an entire absence of feuds or depredations committed by these people upon the whites, and the petty grievances among themselves are easily settled.

CRIMES.

No crimes have been committed on this reservation during the year. Beyond trifling disputes as to ownership of land or other property, easily adjusted, nothing has occurred to disturb the quiet of the agency. Gambling, once so prevalent here, has entirely disappeared.

POLICE.

The Indian police force, 1 captain and 5 privates, have given me (save in one instance) entire satisfaction. The member referred to I discharged for disobedience and laziness.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The Government buildings at the agency are in a most dilapidated condition; in fact, the employes are living in buildings so old and rotten that they may be considered dangerous. The boarding-house girls' sleeping quarters and the quarters of the physician and cook (all under one roof) are neither wind nor water tight. Dwellings situated as these are, immediately upon the ocean beach, and exposed to all violent storms, should be substantial, or at least safe to reside in. During the recent heavy storms the physician, and the teamster and his family had to vacate their quarters and seek shelter in Indian houses, there being no Government buildings they could remove into. The attention of the Department has been frequently called to this fact, and something should be done, and early, to meet this want.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The unusual heavy storms and high tides of last winter, whereby the sea made inroads, and floated away or demolished some of the Indian houses at the agency, leveling the Government fences, and introducing huge drift logs into our midst, necessitated a large amount of new fencing; in fact, the greater part of the fences were old and built of spruce, a wood which soon rots. I determined therefore to make all line fences entirely new and substantial. At considerable labor I had my Indians go to a distance and split out cedar stakes, and by driving these a foot in the ground and at 4 inches apart, and nailing them with a ribbon at top, I have completed 172 rods of fence no storms can level nor breach, cattle break through.

I have also built a new lean-to stable at the Oyhut warehouse for the accommodation of the agency team, the old stable being intended for two horses only, and was moreover no longer tenable nor safe.

The great want felt at the agency is lumber. Not a foot of lumber of any kind has been received for any improvements for years, if I except a few planks picked up along the beach, and probably thrown or washed from the deck of some vessel or wreck. The difficulty in reaching this agency is so great that the item of lumber in my estimates has not been thought of.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

The only means of communication with this agency is by water to Gray's Harbor, thence by team along the beach, and at low tide. Some portions of the route are excellent; but a good deal of the way (30 miles) is through soft sand and shingle. A dangerous and high bluff has to be crossed at some 4 miles from the agency, the ascent and descent being at all times risky. Both sides or slopes of this mountain road, as it is called, are of loose gravel, which needs constant attention, owing to slides and fallen timber from above. The top of the bluff, some three-quarter mile across, is swampy, and for the most part kept corduroyed. Extreme high tides invariably fill in the roadway at the foot of the ascent on either side, and, owing to this, not a monthly return of irregular labor is submitted without showing some work performed on this troublesome piece of roadway.

The storms of last winter washed out in places along the beach and for considerable distances all sand, leaving nothing but a roadway of jagged rocks, and necessitating the unloading of the teams, and the carrying over of all freight. Even with these precautions, on two occasions the agency wagon was broken—at one time an axle, at another the reach.

Three rivers have also to be crossed by the wagons, which are a source of annoyance during the winter months.

DISTEMPER IN HORSES.

There has been, and is still, considerable sickness among the horses on the reservation. It was first observed with some of the Indian ponies, but too late to prevent three of the agency team horses taking the disease, evidently contagious. By careful nursing, however, the Government horses are fast recovering. At one time I feared the disease was glanders, and reported the circumstances by letter to the Department, a copious discharge of thick, greenish-yellow matter from the nostrils, a hacking cough, and with the least exertion the same action in breathing as with animals troubled with the heaves, being the symptoms.

SURVEYS.

The boundary marks of this agency, laid out several years ago by survey, are, from fire and other causes, completely lost; and as the whites are pressing hard upon us on the south, especially in the matter of timber claims, that portion at least (the southern boundary) should be resurveyed.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

As yet, no court of Indian offenses is in force at this agency. No Indian will serve as a judge in said court, and be connected with any case wherein the medicine-men figure, and it is in just such cases as their services are needed that they do figure. Nothing can shake them from the belief that their doctors can kill whomsoever they please by certain conjuring acts, and not unfrequently I have been appealed to by some terrorized dupe, that so and so tells him such a doctor is working bad tamana-mas to kill him, his wife, or his child; and as invariably I find there is nothing in it. To punish the originator of the report is all that can be done.

INSPECTION.

Inspector E. D. Bannister made a careful inspection of this agency in January last.

SANITARY.

It is a pitious sight to see many of the young children, from infants in arms up, suffering from loathsome syphilitic sores, for these people are all more or less diseased, and the worst feature is, that none of them will submit to lengthy treatment, required in such cases. The physicians have tried times out of number, but unless an immediate cure is effected in all ailments they become suspicious, and are apt to believe the medicines work more harm than good.

There has not been as much mortality during the past year as during the year previous, as the following will show :

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, the births were 7, deaths 36; during the past year, ending June 30, 1886, the births were 8, deaths 10.

IRREGULAR LABOR.

No cash payments are made for irregular labor, and none but Indians of the agency have been employed; all freighting by Indian teams, wood and fish supply for schools, road and bridge work, clearing of land, harvesting, interpreting, laundry work, &c., have been paid in supplies, footing up a total as follows:

Labor on account of schools	\$665 20
Labor on account of agency	748 43
Total	1,413 63

The above labor for schools also includes clearing, getting out of lumber, and building of school-house by the Queets Indians, referred to in my brief characterizing of the Queets; also building of new stable at the Oyhut and the getting out of the material.

CROPS.

The Government hay crop this year will exceed any crop for several years past, but the root and vegetable crop generally will be poor. With reference to the hay, I have labored to increase my hay grounds. The old meadows are worn out, and in order to obtain suitable land I have of necessity to go a distance of 4 miles from the agency. The same may be said with reference to the whole of the land at the agency; it is exhausted, and I cannot accumulate fertilizing matter in sufficient quantity to be of material service. This is one reason of my vegetable crop being a partial failure. Then, again, the vermin infesting the plants have been very troublesome this year, doing much damage, and the salt water, covering the land during the high tides of the winter, may also have helped. Certain it is that considerable of my potato and carrot crops have been destroyed by blight. All this is very discouraging, as no pains has been spared to insure good crops. The increase of stock demands it, and I may add, that the limited amount of patronage and of forage at command necessitates the greater portion of the stock being kept at a distance of 9 miles from the agency, else I could secure more manure wherewith to resuscitate the worn-out land. The haying season, so far, has been remarkably good, although crops are much later than on previous years.

CLEARING NEW LAND.

I have, as before stated, cleared a portion of land 4 miles up the Quinaialet River, and am desirous of clearing about 8 acres more, at a cost of probably \$200. I have already

had a road cut from the river to this new land, and am now busy hauling considerable of my hay crop along it to the river, whence it is conveyed by scow and canoes to the agency, the waterway being good. A temporary barn has likewise been erected on the spot to shelter the hay until it can be brought down the river.

STOCK.

The school herd consists of 1 bull, 10 cows, and 13 calves and yearlings. Seven of these calves have been the increase during the year. There is also an old work-ox I am endeavoring to fatten for beef.

EMPLOYÉS.

The white employés of the agency are a physician, teamster and farmer, teacher (boarding school), matron, and cook; of Indian employés, a teacher (day school), mail-carrier, and a laborer. During the year there have been three changes—that of physician, teamster and farmer, and mail-carrier, the first two by resignation, the latter by discharge.

SCHOOLS.

This agency has a boarding and a day school; the first situated at the agency, with 27 scholars; the latter at the Queets village, with 20 scholars. In both schools there has been some sickness during the year, with one death in the boarding school. The boarding school has an accommodation for 30 scholars, the day school 40 scholars.

The scholars of the boarding school are well behaved, obedient to their teachers, and attentive in their studies. At out-door instruction they perform all labor assigned to them with cheerfulness. Unfortunately there are but 5 large school boys capable of actual manual labor, but all, large and small, take an interest in field and garden work very gratifying to myself and those having them in charge. All the school crop has been put in by them and cultivated. There are also 5 large girls in the school, who, with the matron and cook at their head, make and repair all garments, do all ironing, cooking, bread and pastry making, cleaning, &c., the small girls assisting to the best of their ability.

The day school at the Queets' village has been organized just one year, and has made very praiseworthy progress. I am sorry the Indian teacher has concluded to resign his position, and that I am necessitated to submit the name of another, whom I shall have to take from the boarding scholars, providing the Department approves the recommendation. It is a fact worthy of mention that hitherto the Indians of this agency have been adverse to the schools; but the disposition shown by the Queets of the agency, as shown in this report, has a most healthy outlook, and it would seem there is a break in the dark cloud of ignorance and superstition. Another thing to be remarked is, that the people whom one would imagine would be the last—the most primitive—were the first to show a great desire for education. The Quinaiets have always been somewhat antagonistic to the schooling of their children, notwithstanding those children were fed, clothed, and well cared for.

It must be remembered, in conclusion, there are but 66 children of school-going age, wards of this agency, and that 47 of these do now attend the schools, and that the condition of some is such that they are no subjects for any school.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES WILLOUGHBY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NISQUALLY AND S'KOKOMISH AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
August 16, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my sixteenth annual report, giving an account of the progress made, and a description of the present condition of the Indians under my charge. Under the blessing of Heaven, prosperity and a good degree of thrift and advancement have attended the efforts made, and peace and quietness have prevailed throughout the agency.

Of the five reservations under my care three are supplied with good industrial boarding-schools, and have the benefit of the influence of a full corps of school employés. The other two reservations have no resident white employés, and no others except the judges of the courts of Indian offenses. The Indians on these two reservations, viz, the Nisqually and Squakson, have their land all allotted to them, and have received patents therefor. They conduct all their own affairs, under the superin-

tendance of the agent. Their courts of Indian offenses dispose of all of their own civil and criminal business except the difficult cases, which are reserved for the assistance of the agent in his occasional visits to them. They are quiet, orderly, and generally sober; live on, cultivate, and are gradually improving their farms, and are, considering the state of their health, reasonably industrious. They send their children of school age to the other schools belonging to the agency.

SCHOOLS.

On each of the other three reservations, viz, the Chehalis, Puyallup, and S'kokomish, is located a boarding-school, which differ only in size, but are all conducted under the same general rules and regulations. The usual attendance is about 80 at the Puyallup and 40 each at the Chehalis and S'kokomish schools. It has been the custom to have ten days' vacation at the close of each quarter, and an annual vacation of one month during September, making altogether two months of vacation and ten months of school during the year. These schools are each of them in charge of a head teacher, who has also an industrial teacher, a matron, and such other female assistants as are necessary. It is usual for the rising bell to be rung shortly after 5 a. m., breakfast at 6.30, school hours from 8 to 12, dinner at 12.15, work hours from 1 to 5, supper at 6, study hours from 7 to 8, then prayers, and retire shortly after. Singing is daily practiced in all the schools, and a good Sabbath-school is conducted, in which all the school employes take part and assist.

In each school five of the older scholars of either sex have been selected, who have received \$5 per month each as apprentices. These have been detailed to take the charge of a certain number of scholars or a certain kind of work. This encourages the older ones to do their best and stimulates the younger ones to become competent to fill their places. It also enables us to retain willingly in the schools the older scholars, whose assistance is of great benefit to the schools.

There is a good farm, well stocked, connected with each school, upon which is raised all the hay, grain, and vegetables needed by the schools. At S'kokomish is a large fruit-bearing orchard which annually produces hundreds of bushels of apples, &c. Young orchards have been set out on the other two reservations, which are coming on in good shape, and will bear in a few years. Neatness, order, system, and regularity are practiced and taught by all the employes, and a good moral as well as religious tone is given to all the instructions. Many of the boys have become quite efficient in general farm work, also in carpentering, painting, etc., and many of the girls excel in house and dairy work, also do remarkably well with the needle and the sewing-machine.

At Jamestown, near Dungeness, is a day school which has generally numbered about 20 scholars in attendance. These scholars compare favorably with their white neighbors in scholarship and general deportment. The breaking down of the police regulations in that vicinity (it being off from any reservation) has been severely felt, and has materially diminished its attendance and usefulness. A Sabbath-school has been kept up regularly in connection with this school during the year.

Thus from 175 to 200 children belonging to this agency have been provided with good school facilities, besides from 30 to 50 who have gone from here to the Indian training school at Salem, Oreg. At least four-fifths of the rising generation of this agency will, with their present opportunities, have a fair common-school education, and will, when grown, be better fitted for the full rights and duties of citizenship than the more intelligent half of the foreigners who come to our shores.

During the year a teachers' institute has been organized, composed of the teachers and employes of the several schools, which meets in rotation at the different reservations semi-annually, at which the most effective methods and means are discussed for the elevation of the young and the success of the school. It is proving very beneficial as well as enjoyable to those attending it.

PATENTS.

During the year patents have been issued to the Puyallup Indians for all the land on their reservation. This is very valuable and is yearly becoming more so. Most of the Indians fully appreciate its value, and are grateful for the boon. Strong opposition was made by the railroad and land companies interested to the granting of these patents, and great credit is due to the administration for its fearless and efficient protection of their rights. At their own expense these allotments have been resurveyed and remarked, and the patents have been recorded in the records of the counties in which the land is situated. The Chehalis and S'kokomish lands still remain unpatented, but I hope soon to see this all completed. With the Indians well settled on homes of their own, legally secured to them by patent from the United States Government, and their children well educated and trained to industrious habits, their successful future is assured.

IMPROVEMENTS.

There have been erected at the agency headquarters during the year a neat cottage for the residence of the clerk, also a good laundry, as well as a warehouse with a commodious cellar under it, for the use of the boarding-school. These buildings have all been built with Indian labor, under the superintendence of a white carpenter, at a total cost of \$1,769.75, and the workmanship on them is a credit to the race. No one looking at the buildings would see any indication that they were not built entirely by white carpenters. Most of the painting was also done by one of the apprentice school boys.

The agency employes are now well supplied with comfortable buildings, but the school is crowded. The old school buildings have been so much added on to and patched up that it would be well, I think, to gradually erect new ones. These could be utilized either as parts of the new ones or could be used as shops, &c., to good advantage.

THE INDIANS

living on the several reservations do very much as the poorer class of frontiersmen generally do. They have their homes on their allotments, and get such subsistence as they can from them. They also work out for their white neighbors, to earn enough to supplement their living and help to make themselves independent. They are gradually enlarging their clearings, and making their farms more productive and their homes more attractive. They are civilized in their manner of living, wear white people's clothes altogether, and use such household utensils and furniture and farming implements as white people do.

COURTS OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The institution of the courts of Indian offenses on the several reservations during the year is the culmination of the incipient training the Indians have had in the same direction for years, and results very well indeed. These courts, with the co-operation of the Indian police, preserve order, and regulate the intercourse of the Indians among each other, are efficient, and give good satisfaction.

RELIGIOUS.

Three missionaries, two white and one Indian, who are supported by their respective religious societies, have labored faithfully, and to a great degree successfully, in harmony with the school employes of this agency. Their labors have prevented much crime as well as conducing greatly towards improving the morals of the Indians among whom they labor.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is fair. I do not mean to say that they are as a general thing healthy; very far from it, as not one in ten is a purely healthy Indian. The blood of nearly all is vitiated. They are as a general thing all either scrofulous or consumptive. The touch of the white man has spread a blight over the race which only time or death will eradicate. But what I mean is that there have been no active diseases prevalent among them that have proved particularly fatal.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

One feature which has caused a great deal of trouble and anxiety during the past year has been the limiting of the jurisdiction of the agent to the Indians of the reservations on which they live, and only over *them* while they are actually on said reservations. At least one-third of the Indians belonging to this agency live off from any reservation. Then three-fourths of those whose homes are on the reservations cross the line and are off every week more or less during the year. The reservations are small, and the schools are situated so near the boundary line that if a scholar wishes to run away he can cross the line by going from a hundred yards to half a mile, and when once across the line the authority of the agent or any of his employes over him ceases. Indians may if they choose cross the line every day in the year, drink, gamble, fight, practice all their heathenish customs, and return at night to their homes, and the agent is powerless to prevent it. The Jamestown day school is off from any reservation, and the teacher has no legal right to enforce regular attendance, and it is impossible to keep up the discipline of the school. Numbers of complaints have been made to me by citizens of disturbances in various places, and I have been peti-

tioned to put the Indians on to the reservations to prevent serious trouble, but I have no power or authority to do so. Situated as this agency is the agent is reduced to the position of an adviser only, and is liable to become the object of opprobrium and scorn from the meanest and most unruly of the Indians under his charge. During the year past two Indians who were confined in the jails for offenses committed on the reservations have escaped, and although they are lurking about in the vicinity, because they keep across the line they are safe from arrest. This certainly should be remedied. If it is intended that an agent shall act in the relation of guardian and governor over the Indians assigned to his care, and he is held responsible for their good conduct, it is indispensable that he have control over them. It is to be hoped that some action will be immediately taken that will remedy this defect.

I take pleasure in acknowledging the general kind and courteous treatment that I have received from the officers of the Department, as well as the uniformly respectful and ready acquiescence in my directions by all of my employes. When there is so much that is trying in the service, if an agent has the hearty co-operation of those under him it is what he greatly appreciates and highly prizes.

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

EDWIN EELLS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TULALIP AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
August 18, 1886.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular letter dated July 1, 1886, I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report of the condition of the Indians as well as the relationships and affairs of the Indian service as connected with the agency under my charge for the past three years.

As stated in my former reports, the number of reservations under this agency still remains the same, and is composed of five: First, Swinomish Reservation, situated 25 miles north of Tulalip, and containing a population of 236 (last report 222) and an area of 7,195 square acres; second, Lummi Reservation, situated 75 miles north of Tulalip, with a population of 285 (last report 284) and an area of 12,312 square acres; third, Madison Reservation, situated 50 miles south of Tulalip, containing a population of 147 (last report 142) and an area of 7,284 square acres; fourth, Muckleshoot Reservation, lying 80 miles south of Tulalip, containing a population of 81 (last report 84) and an area of 3,337 square acres; fifth, Tulalip Agency, lying on Puget Sound, 35 miles from Seattle, containing a population of 474 (last report 467) and an area of 22,490 square acres.

I estimate the whole number of acres under cultivation at 1,312 (last report 1,000). Of this amount 312 acres have been broken during the past year. The Indian farming, on the whole this year, may be regarded as an entire success, though the season has been very dry, and consequently a short-crop year, as we term it. The statistics for the present year show a yield of 300 bushels wheat (last year 400); 14,925 bushels oats (last report 9,690); 14,600 bushels Irish potatoes (last year 9,500); 7,510 bushels turnips (last year 500); 312 bushels onions (last year 400); 372 bushels beans (last report 40); 1,310 bushels of other vegetables (last report 300). These Indians have also made 1,600 pounds good marketable butter (last year 1,200), and have made and stored away in barns 970 tons hay (last year 1,500). They own and provide for 1,110 head of cattle (last year 1,100); 100 hogs (last report 1,000); 1,331 head of sheep (last year 800); 384 horses (last report 590); and 275 domestic fowls (last report 3,000).

The timber on this reservation (Tulalip) is quite a source of immediate profit to the Indians, as they have cut and sold for cash during the year 2,500 cords fire-wood, which they sell readily to the steamers and others at \$2.25 per cord. Many of the more intelligent and stronger men on all these reservations find readily remunerative employment in large saw-mills and logging camps on the Sound, while others labor for white farmers living contiguous to the reservations.

SURVEY OF RESERVATIONS.

During the past year the allotments of land were made in compliance with letters of instructions dated July 11, 1884, and September 11, 1884, to the Indians of Madison Reservation, and patents for same asked for April 27, 1886, but no advices yet received.

On Muckleshoot Reservation also, allotments were made but no patents yet asked for, by reason of conflict of ownership by the Northern Pacific Railroad and not yet settled. No other changes in these matters since my last report.

IMPROVEMENTS.

There have been no substantial improvements in erecting buildings since my last report. I have to refer only to the manufacture of the pile-driver by the millwright for the purpose of repairing our wharf, which I regard as an economic measure for the interests of the Government.

SANITARY.

The health of the Indians on all the reservations is as good as heretofore. Our physician reports but little sickness other than such as he regards chronic affections. The native medicine-men have been ignored by the Indians, and their frequent calls on the agency M. D. attest their growing confidence in him.

EMPLOYÉS.

The number of employés remain the same, and their duties unchanged; and I have the pleasure to report them faithful and efficient in the discharge of those duties.

POLICE.

The police have been vigilant and made but few arrests, as our Indians are advancing in moral as in all other civilized relations of life.

I have to express my hearty approval of the adoption of the present "Rules governing the court of Indian offenses" and have asked for authority to put up a house to be known as the "court-house" for investigating offenses.

EDUCATION.

Our school here is in a flourishing condition. It is a contract school and allowed the charge of only 100 Indian pupils, and composed of both sexes, all in charge of 7 Sisters, with a male superintendent, and 1 male instructor for the boys; and I may add that the institution has made such impressions that many applications have been made for additional pupils and in excess of the maximum allowed by the contract.

In this, my last report, I must be pardoned for adding that in the three years of my official career as agent here I have endeavored faithfully to discharge the duties incumbent on me in promoting the interests of the public service as well as the general welfare and advancement of the Indians, and I flatter myself much has been attained by me in this wise; but failing health and advancing years induced my voluntary resignation of the position.

With high regard, I am, sir, very respectfully,

PATRICK BUCKLEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

YAKAMA AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
November 9, 1886.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of this agency for the present year. I assumed charge of this agency on April 17 last, and cannot therefore give a detailed report of operations for the entire year.

AREA OF RESERVATION.

This reservation is said to contain more than 800,000 acres. Whether it does or not, is a matter of question. There is but one portion of the reservation that is well defined, that portion of the northern and eastern line bounded by the Yakama and Ahtannum Rivers. The other boundaries are in dispute, giving rise to endless trouble to agent and Indians. As the country adjacent to this reservation is rapidly settling up this trouble will constantly increase, and very soon there will be constant clashing of interests between white settlers and Indians, engendering bitterness on both sides that could be avoided if the reservation lines were properly and distinctly marked.

ALLOTMENTS OF LANDS.

It has been but a few years since that the majority of the Indians of this agency were opposed to having any surveys of their lands made, and would remove the stakes, as one of the surveyors informed me, almost as fast as they were driven. But now it is safe to say that nine-tenths of these Indians would gladly welcome any steps looking to the allotments of their lands in severalty. It is unfortunate that for years Congress did not heed the almost unanimous wish of the Indians, their agents, the Department, and in fact all who have any knowledge of the Indian question, and not only give the Indians a title to their homes, but also extend over them the protection of the same laws that govern and protect the whites. If these two measures could be accomplished, I am firmly of the opinion that it would solve all the problem there is to the Indian question, remove the greatest barrier and cause for dissatisfaction, and pave the way for the absorption among the body of our citizens of a race, who would be proud of their responsibilities, and become a credit to the Government and country that had tardily remembered its obligations to them.

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The buildings of this agency are far better than any other agency that I have visited; in fact, according to statements of inspectors who have visited all agencies, the buildings and improvements here are considered among the best, if not the best. All that is required to put the buildings here in excellent condition and repair is to re-shingle some of the roofs. A new bake-oven has been built during the past year for the school. A new granary and tool-house is greatly needed here.

CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

The condition of these Indians is far above the average. The majority of them are industrious, thrifty, and reliable. The school of course is supported by the Government, but the Indians are almost entirely self-supporting. During the six months I have been in charge of this agency the actual value of gratuitous issues made—and these entirely to the sick, indigent poor and blind—has not amounted to \$100. All other issues have been paid for in labor.

ESTIMATES FOR GOODS AND SUPPLIES.

From the amount of annuity goods and supplies on hand and now arriving I am sorry to say that there has been in the past few years a carelessness in making estimates for goods that almost amounts to criminal waste. For instance, there is now on hand of old supplies at this agency 834 coats, 296 vests, 1,050 pants, and 241 overalls, enough to supply all ordinary needs for two or three years, and yet there is, in addition to the foregoing, a large quantity of clothing estimated for and now here among the new supplies.

EMPLOYÉS.

The employés here generally have been efficient in the discharge of their duties; but there is one matter in this connection that I respectfully but earnestly urge upon the attention of your office, and that is the great importance of having employés who are not only married men, but those who shall in every instance have their families with them.

POLICE.

The police force is efficient, though small, consisting of 1 captain and 8 members. They are active and vigilant in the discharge of their duties. The chief of police, Captain Tom Simpson, has commanded the force for over eight years. He is widely known for his courage and common sense. To him more than any other person is due the credit of preserving peace and good order upon this large reservation. His word among the Indians is law. He seldom if ever fails to accomplish what he undertakes, be the task ever so difficult.

The number of criminal offenses and misdemeanors have been much less than in a white community of like numbers, and by far the greater part of these have been of a domestic nature—adultery, wife-beating, &c.—such as under the old Indian customs were not regarded as criminal. Cases such as are common in white communities—thrift, assault and battery, manslaughter, &c.—are comparatively unknown among the Indians. Were the Indians not the most law-abiding people in the world it would have been impossible to preserve order under the anomalous system that has governed these people for so many years.

THE INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL.

The industrial boarding school here is in excellent condition, and bids fair to rival the Indian schools of much greater pretensions. The cost of maintaining the school during the first year was but little more than \$100 per scholar. We have now 115 scholars in actual daily attendance (58 boys, 57 girls), about 20 being new scholars, and more coming in daily.

The superintendent (F. J. Rinehard) is faithful and painstaking, and has labored earnestly for the welfare of the school. The appointment of Mrs. Lillie Kalama (a full-blood Indian woman of the Warm Springs tribe, and a graduate of the Salem Indian school) as teacher has proven of inestimable value, much of our success in inducing parents to send their children to school being due to the fact that we have one of their race as teacher—one whose exemplary deportment and kindly influence is well worthy of the highest walks of life. It is my confident belief that before many months this school will number 150 scholars, and rank with the best.

I earnestly recommend that the boys of the school be furnished with a neat uniform.

URGENT NEEDS.

The most urgent need of the agency and Indians at the present time is a saw-mill, the old one having burned about 18 months since. The Indians need lumber for houses, barns, fences, &c., and a great deal of lumber is required for agency use.

In conclusion, we should feel thankful for the present condition of Indian affairs. The incoming of the iron horse, and the disappearance of the buffalo—the Indian's base of supplies—has forever set at rest the question of Indian wars. We should now bend our energies in the direction of education of Indian youth and their training in civilized pursuits; in the seconding of such efforts our National Council seems so deeply interested. In carrying on this great work it is especially important that practicable, self-reliant men should be selected as agents, and not impracticable theorists. An ounce of practice, or good common sense, is worth more than tons of theories.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. H. DICKSON,
Special Indian Agent, in Charge.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GREEN BAY AGENCY, KESHENA, WIS.,
August 25, 1886.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I herewith submit my first annual report of the affairs at this agency for the past fiscal year. This agency is located on the Menomonee Reservation, in Shawano County, Wisconsin, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the city of Shawano, and $46\frac{1}{4}$ miles northwest of the city of Green Bay. This agency has jurisdiction over those reservations occupied, respectively, by the Menomonee, Stockbridge, and Oneida tribes.

MENOMONEES.

The Menomonee Reservation consists of ten townships, containing about 230,000 acres of land. The Menomonees number 1,326 persons, of which number about 1,000 are christianized. The balance are still pagans and retain many of their ancient rites and customs.

Soil.

The most of the reservation is covered with a dense forest of pine, hemlock, maple, basswood, elm, oak, and other timber indigenous to this latitude. The soil, with the exception of two townships which are sandy, is fertile and well watered by numerous branches of the Wolf and Oconto Rivers, both of which streams flow through the reservation. The soil is capable of producing, when properly cultivated, large crops of wheat, rye, oats, barley, corn, potatoes, and other crops grown in this latitude. In fact, the white settlers in Shawano County often raise crops of wheat that will average 30 bushels to the acre.

Farming.

Apparently but little effort has been made to induce this tribe to endeavor to obtain their living by cultivating the soil. The old and middle aged find more congenial employment in making maple sugar, picking berries, hunting, &c., than in farming.

The young men work for short periods in the lumber woods, or on the river, driving logs, and in consequence labor on their farms is spasmodic and barren of results. Their farms range from 1 to 5 acres in extent, and from their appearance when I took charge of the agency the acreage under cultivation had decreased instead of increasing during the past few years. To remedy this deplorable state of affairs has been my constant aim during the past season. I appointed a practical, intelligent farmer, who has constantly and faithfully superintended the Indians' farming operations, instructing them what and when to do and how to do it. I have also devoted all the time I could spare from other duties to this work, believing that the only way to make this tribe self-supporting is to induce them to till the soil. As a result of this constant supervision and encouragement the Indians appear to take an increased interest in the work. Five hundred dollars worth of seed was issued to them last spring. They have cleared 174 acres this season, and have now in crops 1,011 acres, which I am in hopes to largely increase another year. Unfortunately this vicinity this season has experienced the severest drouth known in years, and in consequence the crops will not be as good as had it been otherwise.

Logging.

For several winters previous to that of 1885-'86 the Government allowed the Indians to cut the dead and fallen pine timber, the Government loaning them funds to operate with. I would suggest that, instead of loaning them money to operate with, during the coming winter those Indians who are industrious, have teams, and who have raised crops, and who can obtain supplies on their own credit, be allowed to cut the dead and down timber, and they be charged a reasonable amount for stumpage, to go in the poor fund. Those that did log would give employment to others who could not obtain supplies, letting them sell their logs under the direction of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the agent, thus encouraging them to learn how to do business, besides holding out inducements to others to be industrious in their farming, so as to be able to have supplies with which to operate following winters.

School and missionary work.

The members of this tribe are constantly advancing in civilization, as is shown by the increased interest taken in the schools and churches. There are two boarding schools at the agency, both located on the Menomonee Reservation, one built and carried on by the Government, and will at present accommodate 85 scholars, but with the same corps of teachers and employes could well accommodate 150 by building an addition for a school-room, dining-room, and dormitory, which I would recommend be done. The average attendance during the year has been 80, composed of pupils of the three tribes of the agency.

The other school was built and is in charge of the Catholic order of Franciscans, who, since the former school and church buildings were destroyed by fire in February, 1884, have expended over \$16,000 in building school houses, workshops, and a church, the latter not being yet completed. These buildings are for the exclusive use of the Indians; and since this order took charge of the mission, six years ago, they have had a marked effect for the better on the morals and spiritual welfare of the tribe. Their school buildings will accommodate 150 scholars, of which number the Government supports 100. This school is in charge of three priests, five Brothers and seven Sisters of the order of St. Joseph.

The pupils of both schools are taught the common branches of education, farming, carpentering, shoemaking, blacksmithing, and other industrial branches. The girls are taught house-work, sewing, baking, and knitting, and many of both sexes take a keen interest in their work. A temperance society has been organized by the Fathers, and now numbers over 100 members, and is having a beneficial effect.

Hospital.

A hospital for the sick, orphans, and aged members of the tribe was opened January 25, 1886, in the old school-house, and contains ten beds for patients. It is under the charge of three Sisters of St. Joseph, who do all in their power to alleviate the suffering of those under their charge. Since the hospital was opened there have been 34 patients treated and 8 deaths. Much interest has been taken in the hospital by the charitable people, who have donated many articles of clothing and delicacies. The hospital fills a long-felt want, and has a good effect in showing the Indians the good effect of proper care and treatment of diseases by a regular physician and attendants, in contrast to their medicine charms, so prevalent.

Diseases.

The prevalent diseases, according to the report of the agency physician (and this will apply to the three tribes), are those usually found among the poorer class, excepting venereal diseases, which are rarely found in this tribe. Scrofula and consumption are very prevalent, and scrofulous ophthalmia has caused many cases of partial and total blindness.

Mills.

A new saw-mill, run by water power, has been built during the past year, which has a capacity of sawing 15,000 feet of lumber a day. Last winter the Indians cut for agency use 200,000 feet of logs and 100,000 feet for themselves, which are now being sawed. There is a shingle-machine, planer, and lath-mill attachment to the saw-mill, and I am in hopes to see a decided improvement in the comfort of the buildings hereafter erected by the Indians on this reservation. The grist-mill is in poor condition, and should be at once repaired, in order that the Indians can receive the benefits from the crops they raise, as without a mill to grind their flour there is but little incentive for them to try and raise grain.

Stock.

The Indians of this tribe own 44 cows, 516 ponies, and 23 oxen, and they have cut 240 tons of tame and wild hay. There are 31 tribal oxen, which are from fifteen to twenty years old, and are of no use for work. They should be killed this fall while fat and the meat issued to the poor of the tribe, and young oxen bought for the use of the Indian farmers.

Farm produce raised.

	Bushels.
Wheat.....	320
Oats.....	5,994
Corn.....	5,500
Beans.....	1,000
Potatoes.....	10,000
Turnips.....	2,000
Onions.....	1,000

STOCKBRIDGE AND MUNSEE.

The Stockbridge and Munsee Reservation contains a little over a half township of land, and joins the Menomonee Reservation on the west and south, about seven miles from the agency, on which resides what remains of the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians, numbering about 150 persons. Those Indians are all civilized, read and write the English language, and are fully capable of becoming citizens; in fact, under the constitution of the State of Wisconsin, are voters, and exercise that privilege at all general elections. They are engaged in farming, lumbering, and working for the white settlers of Shawano County. This tribe receives an annuity of about \$3,500 a year, derived principally from the interest on the amount received from the sale of their pine in 1872. The heads of families have been allotted lands in severalty, and some of the allotments are occupied. This tribe governs themselves, and requires but little attention from the agent.

Number of tons of hay cut, 15; pounds of butter, 200.

Bushels of farm produce raised.

Wheat.....	271
Oats.....	440
Corn.....	1,950
Potatoes.....	715
Barley and rye.....	55
Turnips.....	100
Onions.....	20
Beans.....	30

There is one day school on this reservation, supported by the tribe, but is very poorly attended.

ONEIDAS.

The Oneida Reservation is located in Brown County, Wisconsin, 46 miles from the agency, and contains 65,540 acres of land, 45,000 acres of which are susceptible of being cultivated. The tribe now number about 16,000 persons, and are well advanced in civilization. As a general thing they have good houses, and obtain their living by farming, cutting stove-butts, hoop-poles, cord-wood, &c., which they dispose of in neighboring towns. Many of them have large and well-tilled farms, and are as well off as the average farmer among their white neighbors. This tribe receives an annuity of \$1,000 from the Government.

Church and schools.

There are two churches on this reservation, under the control of the Episcopal and Methodist denominations, which are well attended, and are under the charge of missionaries who have the welfare of the tribe at heart.

There are six day schools in operation upon this reservation, but on account of the great extent of territory which they supply it is almost a physical impossibility for quite a large proportion of the children to attend them during the winter months. Again, live, wide-awake, energetic teachers will not teach on an Indian reservation for \$25 per month, and be compelled to board with Indian families. Such teachers find employment in communities more congenial to their tastes, and receive better remuneration for their services. As a consequence, agents have been compelled to select their teachers from poor material, chiefly Indians, whose ability to teach was of the lowest order. If we are responsible for the education of the children of this people, are we justified in putting away their time and opportunities with this burlesque of a school system. What they require, and what they should have, is a boarding school, large enough to accommodate teachers and children, and only in this way can your agent furnish teachers in the true sense of the word.

I inclose the reports of the physician and missionaries who labor among the Indians of this agency.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I would say that I have studiously endeavored to induce the Indians of these tribes to be self-supporting, and think that if my policy is rigorously enforced for a few years that eventually these Indians will become self-supporting.

Thanking the Department for the liberal manner in which they have strengthened my hands for the work I had to do,

Very respectfully,

THOS. JENNINGS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

KESHENA, Wis., July 20, 1886.

SIR: Complying with your request, I cheerfully submit the following report of the missionary work done among the Indians of this reservation by members of the (Franciscan) order:

It is now six years since the Right Rev. F. K. Krautbrauer, late Bishop of Green Bay, asked the Superior Provincial of the Franciscan Fathers of Saint Louis, Mo., to take this mission in charge. In consent, two fathers and one lay brother were sent, who arrived here on the 2d of September 1880, their number being increased soon after. Up to that time the Menomonees had their spiritual wants attended to by various missionaries that visited them occasionally and never staid long enough to acquire either a full knowledge of the language of this tribe, or effect any lasting good in matters of religion. The Menomonees, to the greater part of their number, had been Christianized by Catholic missionaries, but never learned their religion so thoroughly as to have their lives regulated according to its precepts; nor could this be, since they had none to stay with them permanently, giving them the instruction so much needed. The temporary visits of the former missionaries only served to keep alive the Christian belief in those that had been converted, and prevent their relapse into paganism. It is evident that then those Indians could not be expected to be good Christians, and it cannot be wondered at that they really were found by the Franciscan Fathers in such a degraded moral condition.

Immorality had full sway among them. Special incentives thereto are, above all, two vices, viz, dances and drunkenness. These are the principal sources of their crimes, though much baseness must be accredited to their ignorance and laziness.

The dances mentioned being very frequent, never passed off without adultery and all kinds of immoralities. The other great vice of these Indians is their passion of drinking. They are crazy for whisky, and, with the help of unscrupulous men, always find means to get it, despite the law of the United States. This has special reference to most of our young men, whom, it seems, nothing can cure. God knows for how many transgressions their drunkenness is accountable. To whisky it is due in a great measure that immorality has yet such a firm hold on these people, in spite of all that has been attempted for the better. Immorality was heretofore not considered any more by them a disgrace, and the frequent dances made it even more alluring.

Only when by continued instructions they began to understand a little more of the dignity of Christian life and their own destination, and learned better the duties religion imposed upon them, it was that they felt in somewhat the shame of their former life. Thanks to the help of our Lord a great change for the better has been brought about. Dances on the reservation become more seldom every year, and if there be any there are not so many partake as formerly, nor are the excesses so great and numerous as they used to be. In order to more successfully act against these two vices societies were started as soon as convenient. To limit drunkenness a temperance society was founded in August, 1881, opening with 15 members, which number doubled the next year, and ever since has increased to the present number of 95. This society has proved to be the most effective means to break up intoxication. It is at the same time a mutual aid society. The same year, in September, a woman's society was started for the embellishment of the interior of the church, principally, however, for the moral improvement of the members themselves, which so far has had a very good success. Another society of a similar character was formed in the spring of 1883 for young girls, numbering about 25 in membership. The number of women belonging to the society must at present be about 100. The least could be done with the young men in general, a few excepted that belong to the temperance society. It is to turn their minds to anything other than their own wicked desires. The members of the different societies have greatly improved in their conduct throughout and exercise no little influence upon others. Many bad habits give way to better sentiments. This of the Menomonees in general. I will now give a short account of what has been done for their children.

The spiritual welfare of these the Fathers had at their heart from the first. They found the little ones running about in utter ignorance of religion; no one was there to instruct them. As soon as the Fathers were able to manage in somewhat the Menomonee language they gathered the children at their own residence for instruction, having not yet a school of their own. This was not very easy; it caused great trouble and many annoyances to get the children there. Still they kept on patiently in this way until the opening of a day-school in August, 1883, when they had the children better at hand.

But this school could not be regularly attended, most of the children living too far off; and so the building of an industrial boarding school was begun at the same time, which when completed was given in charge of Sisters of St. Joseph. It opened November 25, 1883, and was kept up with 80 pupils till February 22, 1884, when the whole work was annihilated, school and all it contained being destroyed by fire within less than two hours, entailing also the loss of our old church with many church goods and furniture. This church had been a simple structure, 34 by 75 feet, consisting entirely of wood. The Indians started the building in 1853, one year after their settling on the reservation, but did not finish it until several years later. The disaster passed off, thanks to special protection of Divine Providence, without either loss or injury to human lives, despite the great number of inmates of the school, and though the fire broke out at night when all were asleep. The total loss amounted to about \$8,000. This misfortune was a terrible one on our mission, and it took very hard work indeed to recover from its effects. Extraordinary exertions had now to be made to raise funds for paying the debts contracted before and caused by the fire, and then to rebuild school and church. So far they were crowned with success.

The school-house was re-erected in 1884. It is larger than the first one, and consists of the main building, 95 by 23 feet, and two adjoining wings, one 21 by 35 feet and the other 21 by 40 feet, the whole two stories high. The main part is occupied by the girls, one wing by the little boys, and the other contains the kitchen and apartments of the Sisters.

The same year the Fathers built a new residence for themselves, 50 by 27 feet. The old mission house (18 by 20 feet and one-half story) was too small for the requirements of the then increased number of Fathers and Brothers. It was removed to another place, and the larger boys lodged in it; only for a time though, as for them, too, a separate new school-house was intended. This we built last fall, being a two-story building, 50 by 31 feet, with large basement. By our two school buildings we are now enabled to accommodate at least 150 boarding pupils. Besides the boys' school, last fall a bake-house was put up, combined with the old mission house, which now is used

as a carpenter and shoe shop. Then we had to build an addition to our own residence, not mentioning other constructions, as stable, wood-shed, wash-house, &c. We are now at work with the new church. Until this is finished our poor shanty, put up last summer for that purpose, must serve as a church.

The money for all these establishments, amounting to more than \$16,000 up to this day, has to be brought up by us through the help of charitable people. But our means have been insufficient all along to keep up with the work, and so there are now heavy debts which increase every day by the continued work of building. For this we would not have been able to succeed so well as we did with regard to our pupils had not the Government come to our aid by granting funds for the support of 100 children.

The attendance at our school during the last year has been very encouraging, being more regular than the year previous. The children have greatly improved in every respect. In learning as well as in manual labor they have made marked progress. As to the latter some exhibit quite an interest in their proper occupations. Industrial pursuits at our school are carpentering, shoemaking, baking, and farming. In the carpenter shop 5 boys were employed during the past year; 4 boys in the shoe-shop, 3 in the bakery, and all the rest worked with the farmer, doing also the sawing and splitting wood and other work necessary. The boys are all doing well, to the satisfaction of every one. As so much work is to be done around the building, farming and gardening could not receive all the attention required; everything being yet in the start things in many respects are not and cannot be had as they ought, but later will be. Having no tailor shop for the boys yet, all the sewing is done by the girls under the direction of one Sister. In this the girls have especially improved. Some of them are very ambitious to render their work perfect. How well they succeed can be seen by the suits and dresses of the pupils. Besides all their own wearing they have made new suits for nearly all the boys, together with most of the repairing. In a similar way satisfying is their progress in cooking, laundry, and other household work. Little girls of 6 and 7 years of age have learned to knit and darn. The conduct of our pupils, with the exception of a few, has been good, as was the condition of health. We had not one serious case of sickness the whole year.

Those presently engaged in this mission number 18 in all, viz, 3 priests, 5 lay Brothers (in charge of the large boys in school, shops, and farm), 7 Sisters (in charge of the girls and little boys), and 3 Sisters attending the hospital. Of the Fathers, one is rector of the Catholic church at Shawano; the others attend regularly the two mission stations on the reservation, Kinepowa and Little Oconto, and occasionally several other stations outside of the reserve. I am in charge of church and school here at Keshena.

The number of families belonging to the three above-named stations on the reserve are about 190 in all, and distributed as follows: Church at Keshena, 90; Kinepowa, 35; Little Oconto, 65. At the latter place a day school is kept at our expense, amounting to about \$200 per annum.

Of the 1,308 Menomonees, the number given in the last year's report of the late agent, nearly 1,000 profess the Catholic religion; the rest are pagans. Our church record, since September, 1880, gives the following figures: Baptisms, 319; deaths, 321; marriages, 45. Since January 1, 1886, there are: Baptisms, 39; deaths, 30; marriages, 5.

The greatest death-rate since 1880 was that of last year, numbering 79. It was greatly due to the epidemic of measles prevailing on the reservation. We had a hard stand then at our school, about 40 children being down with that disease, 5 of whom died. This number would have been greater, according to what the agency physician asserted, had the children been at home. He said that a good many lives of our children were saved by the careful attendance on the part of the Sisters, which the children certainly would not have received from their parents at home. Experience sufficiently proved this.

In conclusion, permit me to express my highest esteem for the good example you have from the first given these Indians by all your doing, thereby morally assisting us in our labors for the welfare of our mission.

Thanking you for all your kindness, I am, very respectfully,
 FATHER ODERIC DERENTHAL,
Missionary.

THOMAS JENNINGS,
United States Indian Agent, Green Bay Agency, Wis.

ONEIDA, July 12, 1886.

DEAR SIR: You asked me for a report of the affairs of this mission. It would be my delightful pleasure to do so if I could.

I was appointed to this interesting, yet difficult, mission the 13th of last December. Found the mission property in a sadly dilapidated condition; so I did not attempt to occupy the mission house, but boarded at Depere, and I came over here for the Sabbath work and as other occasions required, such as funerals, assisting the sick and

aged members of the church, &c. In March we commenced to repair the property. The house has been put in fair condition. An addition of 12 by 30 has been put on in place of an old, ill-looking wood-shed, blinds put up to all the windows, windows on new house painted inside and out, also papered; all costing about \$350. The barn has been taken down and a new one built with larger dimensions and much more commodious. It will cost some \$250. Our church is a wooden structure and sadly out of repair. We had hoped to be able to do something with it this season, but doubt if we get to it, badly as it needs attention. The church will seat some 200, perhaps more.

Our congregations are large and attentive. We have a membership of some over 200. Among them are many excellent Christian people. The people belonging to this mission, and who occupy this part of the reservation, engage in the cultivation of the soil and find it very profitable. We encourage farming. Crops are looking well in this part of the reservation, notwithstanding the dry weather.

I can see a great improvement in this part of the tribe since I left here some sixteen years ago. I had served them as missionary and teacher five years. On returning to this important position I am delighted to witness the improvement the people have made in dress, especially the women. Sixteen years ago they, with but few exceptions, wore the blanket, with short skirts. I am also glad to know that education is being sought after with greater zest than ever. The people in this section are more and more interested in this subject.

The schools on the reservation are more largely attended. Our school exhibition, June 30, was largely attended, and some thirty children took part in the exercises. Everybody seemed interested and delighted. Refreshments were served and enjoyed by all. Only for the color and language you would have failed to observe any perceptible difference between those and so many white people. Our school-house is very much out of repair and should have your attention at once. It was built sixteen years ago, has had no repairs put upon it since. It is large and commodious. * * * When once put in proper condition I will see that they are kept so while I am in charge of the mission.

Excuse my long letter.

Yours, truly,

J. HOWD,
Missionary and Teacher among the Oneida Indians.

HON. THOMAS JENNINGS,
United States Indian Agent.

GREEN BAY AGENCY,
Oneida, Wis., July 21, 1886.

DEAR SIR: Your kind favor of 5th instant has been received with thanks.

I am serving Hobart Indian Mission church here as missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The religious services of the church during the past year, *i. e.*, from July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1886, have been regularly maintained and well attended on the part of the Indians. There have been 61 baptisms, 26 confirmations, 5 marriages, 42 burials, and \$275 in offerings during the year. True piety is making steady progress among the people.

The members of the church have been earnestly working one day in a week, and sometimes more in fair weather, building a new stone church, which they now have well under way.

With the assistance of Mrs. Goodnough I teach a day school. It has been in session 204 days, with an average attendance of boys, 16½; of girls, 16; total 32½. Whole number of days' attendance of boys, 3,366; of girls, 3,284; total, 6,650. The children for the most part are kind and teachable. All the common English branches are taught. Nearly all of the children are bright, and they have made, with very few exceptions, noticeable improvement. The whole number of children in attendance during the year was 114—boys, 62; girls, 52.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. GOODNOUGH,
Missionary and Teacher.

THOMAS JENNINGS, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent.

LA POINTE AGENCY, ASHLAND, WIS.,
August 20, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of the condition of affairs at La Pointe Agency, Wisconsin. This agency comprises the following reservations:

Red Cliff Reservation, situated in Bayfield County, Wisconsin, covering 13,993 acres of land.

Bad River Reservation, situated in Ashland County, Wisconsin, covering 124,333 acres of land.

Lac Court Oreilles Reservation, situated in Sawyer County, Wisconsin, covering 66,136 acres of land.

Lac du Flambeau Reservation, situated in Lincoln County, Wisconsin, covering 69,824 acres of land.

Fond du Lac Reservation, situated in Carlton County, Minnesota, covering 100,121 acres of land.

Grand Portage Reservation, situated in Cook County, Minnesota, covering 51,840 acres of land.

Bois Forte (or Net Lake) Reservation, situated in Saint Louis and Itasca Counties, Minnesota, covering 107,509 acres of land.

CENSUS.

Below I give the census of the Indians under my charge, which I obtained after considerable persuasion and trouble, as the Indian is a very indifferent individual about any matter in which he cannot see a present and direct benefit to his stomach. I was unable to persuade the members of the the Lac du Flambeau band to list, they refusing to do so unless I would give them provisions or money, which, of course, I could not do. However, I consider the estimate given very nearly correct, as it is made upon a basis of membership, taken from the roll made at their annual payment last March.

I do not think the population of the Chippewas of Lake Superior is increasing any; in fact I think the tendency is the other way. The number of mixed-bloods is increasing every year, and Indians are leaving the reservations, owing to the limited facilities for making a living thereon, and mixing with the whites in the neighboring towns, taking their places and endeavoring to hold their own in the mad struggle for existence. That they will be able to preserve their identity as a people in this contest I do not for a moment credit, and in a few short years the Chippewa Indian will be a rare sight in this region, as he is now a common one.

Name of band.	Males above 18 years.	Females above 14 years.	Children between 6 and 16 years.	Persons not otherwise enumerated.	Total.
Bad River.....	182	154	118	74	508
Red Cliff.....	42	57	48	47	192
Lac Court Oreilles.....	346	344	295	185	1,170
Lac du Flambeau.....	137	131	138	62	468
Fond du Lac.....	112	140	132	71	455
Bois Forte.....	205	210	150	137	702
Grand Portage.....	96	102	57	46	301
Total.....	1,100	1,138	936	622	3,796

IMPROVEMENTS.

The improvements made by these Indians during the year have been quite a few, consisting principally of houses built and furnished. Seventy houses have been built and furnished by the Lac Court Oreilles Indians alone; 22 by Bad River Indians, and 12 by members of the Fond du Lac band. While none of these are expensive or large, they are, in the main, comfortable, and will improve the general health of their occupants. Few houses have been built on the other reservations, owing, in the main, to the poverty of their inhabitants, and their inability to produce barely more than enough to keep breath in their bodies. All of the Indians under my charge now fully recognize how important a factor in civilization a comfortable abode is, and every one who is able has discarded the wigwam for the log or frame house.

The interiors of the houses also show improvement, and an effort is made to produce a pleasing effect in the arrangement of the simple furniture, and some few ornaments or simple pictures adorn the walls of each. While these embellishments are generally of the plainest kind, they show that the Indian is not satisfied with bare walls and floors, but that his mind can be cultivated to crave something higher than savage sports and dances.

FARMING.

Some land has been cleared and broken on the reservations this year, but not any great amount. Farming cannot be carried on by the Indians of the La Pointe Agency

with the same success as by Western Indians, as (1) the land is so heavily timbered that it takes about one generation to get it cleared of all stumps and fit for the plow, and (2) the climate of this section is not as favorable as it is farther west. The springs are very late and heavy frosts come early in the fall. Corn does not ripen well and the cultivation of wheat has not been attempted by even the white farmers of this region. Hay and potatoes and other root crops do well and constitute the bulk of the agricultural product. It is also impossible to raise stock successfully, as they have to be stall fed for six months in the year, and costly barns are needed to protect them from the inclemency of the weather. The person who depends upon agriculture in this part of the country for a living may look forward to long years of hard labor with very little recompense.

LOGGING.

Logging operations were conducted during the season of 1885-'86 by Indians of the Lac Court Oreilles, Fond du Lac, and Red River Reservations, and with marked success. These Indians say they have realized and saved more money out of these operations than any heretofore. I believe fully 20 per cent. more has been realized the past winter than from any previous logging done on these reservations, and that the result has been obtained in consequence of some discipline, which I tried to enforce. Heretofore all lumbering operations have been conducted by those engaged in them under many serious embarrassments. Chief amongst these was the fact, that the Indian laborers would not carry out their agreements. They understood very well that the contractors for the logs were obliged to employ Indian labor exclusively. From every section those Indian laborers would go to the reservations, engage themselves to work for the contractors at a stipulated price for the logging season. Most of them would work for a few weeks, get their pay, and go away until their money was gone. They would also combine, and put up the wages to twice that for which white labor could be and was obtained in the same locality. In consequence of this state of affairs logging operations were in many cases suspended, great losses occurred, and the spendthrift Indian wasted his own earnings, in which was also consumed the price of the timber which the allottee should have had.

Seeing that the logging operations of last winter were likely to be affected from the same cause, I obtained from the Department such authority as I thought would overcome this serious source of loss and injury, and I used it, I believe, with good results. It is just as important to teach these Indians honesty and justice as to labor. Early in the logging season the same general course of these Indian laborers began to be put into operation, and I personally visited each of the reservations, and frequently afterwards, and I told as many of these Indians as I could see that they must live up to their agreements and remain at their work, and if they left they should not be permitted to return, and that I would see that white men got their places if I could not get honest and industrious Indians to fill them. I instructed the farmer to visit each camp promptly whenever trouble was likely to occur and to read my letter of instructions (which embodied what I have stated above). These laborers, seeing that there was a determined purpose to break up the course they had every winter pursued, and which they knew was wrong, remained at their work, and when the camps broke up in the spring many of them had considerable money coming to them. The contractors got along well with their work, and the allottees received the full amount which they expected to receive.

The custom that is practiced by all lumbermen in this vicinity is not to pay their men until after the camp breaks in the spring; but if a man has a family he can draw enough money to support them during the logging season. The camps are always supplied with such articles of clothing as are needed. The success of any logging operation depends upon the great mass of men, who are employed in the fall, remaining at their special work all the season through. The Indians should be required to pursue the same general plan which the white people do, as long experience has shown that certain things are necessary for a successful logging operation, and chief among them is that the laborers shall remain steadily and contentedly at their work. The great fault found with Indian labor is that it cannot be depended upon to remain the length of time they agree to. Many of them become expert loggers and very useful in mills and wherever logs and lumber are handled; but only a few can get places, because they are in the habit of leaving whenever they take a notion. If they can be made to realize the necessity of performing, cheerfully and faithfully, their agreements, it will be of immense value to them.

In making the settlement with the contractors, on the Lac Court Oreilles Reservation for last season's operations, I took \$12,326.81, belonging to some old men and women, who were not able to take care of it, and placed it in Sawyer County Bank, Hayward, Wis., and I placed \$1,595.04 in Seymour's Bank, Chippewa Falls, Wis., for their benefit. I allowed them sums ranging from \$5 to \$10 per week as long as their money lasts. The Government farmer must indorse all checks to make them negoti-

able, and I instructed the bankers when the deposits were made not to pay any more per week than the amount specified. This insures those old people a good living for three or four years, while if the money had been paid to them in bulk it would not have lasted them two months.

If I should suit my own convenience and pleasure I would not have any of these logging operations carried on, but if you shall continue the permission to do so I shall carry out your instructions to the best of my ability, and do all I can to promote the best interests of these Indians.

SCHOOLS.

The school work during the year has been quite successful, and the attendance has been fair. Parents are lending the teachers greater support, and evincing a heartier interest in school work than ever before. My teachers have all been earnest and efficient workers, and were well liked with one exception, that of Mr. L. E. Montferrand, teacher of the Grand Portage school, who was not reappointed by the Department upon the commencement of the present fiscal year. I do not think the Grand Portage Indians were honest in their charges against Mr. Montferrand, but were actuated by feelings of revenge because he would not let them waste and squander the provisions sent over last fall to relieve their sufferings. I greatly regret that he was not given a chance to refute the charges made against him, and clear his name and character of any and all stains, as he was an old and trusted employé, having been in the Indian service for the last six years, and residing on the Grand Portage Reservation during all that time.

I have had some correspondence with the Department relating to the establishment of an industrial school at this agency. I did not consider the plan feasible at that time, nor have I had occasion to change my mind since upon a careful review of the whole subject. The Catholic Church conducts such an establishment at Bayfield, Wis., capable of accommodating 120 day and 20 boarding scholars. Not at any time during the year has this school been crowded, for, on looking over the report rendered by the Rev. John Gafron, superintendent, we see that the average attendance for the boarding school during the year has been 12½, and the largest attendance for any one month 15. The board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian Church have discontinued their boarding school at Odanah, Wis., for want of pupils, which proves conclusively that another industrial school is not needed at this agency.

Below I give a statement of the schools connected with this agency, together with the average attendance, names of teachers, with salary per annum:

Name of school.	Reservation.	Attendance.	Name of teacher.	Salary paid per annum.
Mission Day.....	Red Cliff.....	20	Sister Bonaventura Colljung ..	-----
Catholic Mission.....	Bad River.....	20	Sister Thaddea ..	-----
Lac du Flambeau.....	Lac du Flambeau.....	8	Chara E. Allen.....	\$800 00
Lac Court Oreilles.....	Lac Court Oreilles.....	27	Catherine A. Mnrdock.....	600 00
Round Lake.....	do.....	13	{C. H. Dougherty.....	300 00
Pah-gua-uh-wong.....	do.....	22	{S. A. Dougherty.....	300 00
Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	17	Lonis Manyenny.....	600 00
Vermillion Lake.....	Vermillion Lake.....	23	Philomen Lafave.....	600 00
Grand Portage.....	Grand Portage.....	7½	{N. Nelson.....	800 00
			{Belle Nelson.....	250 00
			L. E. Montferrand.....	480 00
			M. Vincent Hunk.....	-----
			M. Eugenia Dillon.....	-----
Boarding and day....	Bayfield, Wis.....	{Day, 28	M. Winifried Cusick.....	-----
		{B'd'g, 12½		-----

DESTITUTE INDIANS.

Last December the Department authorized me to buy 100 barrels of flour and 50 barrels of pork to relieve the Grand Portage Indians, who were said to be in a starving condition. The supplies were sent to them, but instead of appreciating them, and making use of them to strengthen their other sources of sustenance, they, with few exceptions, quit work, loafed around their houses all winter, and fought like wolves over the distribution of the supplies, those on the ground demanding a larger share than those who were at a distance. The effect was demoralizing, and only in case of extreme necessity would I feel like asking for aid for them.

It would be a good thing if these Indians could be moved from their present abode and placed upon some reservation where they could have a better chance to make a living. Their reservation is a bleak, barren place, with no towns adjacent with which

they can carry on traffic. Their only means of support is by fishing and raising a few potatoes, and when these fail, as is often the case, they suffer extreme hardship.

MORALITY.

I cannot say that the morals of the Indians under my charge have improved any during the past year. We cannot expect more from Indians than from white people, although I must say that, from outside criticism, one would judge that if an Indian were not perfect in every respect it was the fault of his agent and not through any inherent lack of the Indian himself.

The greatest drawback to the improvement of the Indian morally is, his born appetite for strong drink, and his total inability to control it in the slightest degree whatsoever. I regard the civilization of this race as extremely doubtful, so long as we are compelled to hedge them in with all sorts of laws and restrictions to prevent them from squandering their property for liquor. I have had Indians fined and punished time and again, but it does not seem to do the least particle of good. There seems to be a total lack of control the minute they are within reach of whisky, and they will give the last thing they possess in the world for a drink of it. In all other respects they are a very tractable and peaceable people. If some way can be devised to make the Indian master of his appetite I see no difficulty in the way of making him a prosperous citizen; but so long as he remains the slave to it he now is, only failure and disappointment will result from our efforts to better his condition.

I inclose herewith my statistical statement.

Very respectfully,

J. T. GREGORY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SHOSHONE AGENCY, WYOMING,
August, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you my first annual report as agent of the Shoshone and Northern Arapaho Indians.

Taking charge, as I did, on the 8th of November, 1885, it required all my exertions to get things worked into order to meet the wants of the Indians during the winter. I found that all the flour due the Indians had not been drawn from the contractor, and as it was late in the season we could not get it here, which caused me to beg permission to buy the extra 25,000 pounds, which you generously granted, thereby saving my Indians extreme suffering if not starvation, the 52,000 pounds remaining until spring. I also found that a heavier issue had been made in the mild season, leaving me with a scanty supply for winter. Game has virtually been exterminated. The Indians, it is true, kill a few deer, antelope, and mountain sheep, but it is uncertain and cannot be relied on in any way as a support.

FARMING.

On a further investigation of my surroundings I found no fall plowing had been done, and as our seasons are very short, being pressed into the space of three months, we are forced to get our crops in as soon as the frost is out of the ground. I was compelled to put in the same land that my predecessors have been cultivating for several years, hence the oat crop could not be as good as I had hoped it would be.

The idea that the Indians have of agriculture and farming is of the rudest and simplest. Our season being so short, and irrigation a necessity, it requires not only a man of energy but a good deal of judgment to reap the benefits of a crop. The Shoshones have a wrongful idea of irrigation, one of their ditches being 5 miles long and quite a triumph of engineering skill, but they think when the crops are planted and watered they can rest in the shade until harvest time. It is difficult to teach them the use of working and thinning their plants, and it would require more assistants and teachers to instruct them than the Government can supply. I have had this year only two agency farmers, the additional farmers not having been sent to me. These two farmers have been out among the two tribes, one to the Shoshones and the other among the Arapaho.

Both tribes have made a great effort this year to improve their condition and that of their farms. They have hauled poles and posts with great difficulty from the mountains and fenced in their crops. But the Arapaho do not seem to have that natural idea of irrigation possessed by the other tribe, and their crops do not look so

well, but they have large fields of hay which bring them in quite good returns. A severe hailstorm injured the crops of both.

PRACTICAL TEACHING.

If you would allow me to suggest my ideas of carrying out a practical system of instruction, I would suggest the following: I have at the agency a large field, 300 acres, well fenced, easily irrigated, and most excellent land, known as the "Indian field." My idea is to break and prepare that land, or enough of it, in the fall; then in the spring employ at a fair compensation four men from each tribe; have them to do all the work, under either my personal supervision or that of the farmer's, and in three years we will be prepared to return to each tribe four well instructed farmers, capable of teaching their own people to farm. If the seed wheat and potatoes to plant this land in was furnished by the Government, I feel confident that I could raise bread and feed enough to solve the problem of plenty of rations at the least cost, and these Indians would cost very little more than additional farmers. This need in no way prevent a proper attention to their crops at home, as they can still each one plant his little patch. The best results might not be shown the first year, but after that I am convinced that the wisdom of the plan would be very evident.

DRUNKENNESS.

I found on assuming charge here that this has been one of the most pregnant causes of trouble among the Shoshones, they frequently returning from North Fork under the influence of liquor, creating not only a disturbance but being at times very dangerous, their old feud and enmity to the Arapahoes always breaking out when they had been drinking. So I directed my first efforts to getting rid of these miserable liquor traffickers, who for the chances of making money would trade on the lives and property of all the white citizens in the community, for a drunken Indian is in reality a crazy and irresponsible being. It was unsafe to be on the road, any conveyance being liable to be stopped. They frequently, I am told, shot into the houses of the agency.

The Department promptly responded to my call, and sent a detective, who was energetic and succeeded in arresting the two ringleaders, which, together with the establishment of a guard-house at the agency, has put an entire stop to drunkenness, and I have not seen a drunken Indian on my reservation since I took charge, which is an important step towards civilization and improvement, old Washakie, the Shoshone chief, telling me, with tears in his eyes, "that his heart felt good, now there was no drinking among his young men, and that he believed if I had come sooner his boy would not have been killed in a drunken row."

SHELTERS.

The want of shelter for tools and implements is sorely felt, and it is hoped that when the small amount I am authorized to expend arrives I may induce the Indians to haul the stuff sufficient to put up temporary ones, which will protect them in a measure from the injurious effects of the hot suns we have here.

HOUSES.

My statistics will show the number of houses built during the year by the Indians none of which have cost the Government anything. If I could give them the doors, windows, and stoves needed I am sure they would build a great many more. When it is considered with what difficulty lumber of the roughest kind is procured, it is astonishing that they should have built as many as they have. One log-cabin has been put up at the agency house at a very small cost, the logs being sawed for me at the post free of charge, and the work done by the agency carpenter, and some repairs put on the old warehouse. I have also inclosed the yard of the agency house with a neat picket fence, the posts and rails having been put up by my predecessor, and the palings being here for the purpose. Bridges have been made and repaired when necessary, the whole place being nicely whitewashed this spring by the agency force. I have urged the Indians to protect the property issued by the Government to them, and it is very encouraging to see the efforts they make in sheltering their wagons and tools by a brush shed, in many instances their wagon shed being larger and better than the tepee they live in themselves.

PUBLIC PROPERTY.

On assuming charge here I discovered a vast accumulation for years of property, a great deal of it useless, but misleading the Department as to the quantity on hand. I

caused it to be collected and arranged; then requested a board of survey; so have, by permission, gotten rid of a large amount of worthless stuff, which simply incumbered my returns. I would beg leave to suggest in future that the inspectors who visit me periodically, be instructed to examine and recommend to you what should be done with such useless property, in order that I may get rid of it and not collect it on hand in future, as storage room is very scarce here.

I discovered also a very loose and slack idea with regard to public property, but it has been my effort to eradicate all such ideas, and I have in every instance visited upon them the full extent of the law, having now one man in the hands of the United States marshal for stealing public property, which I succeeded in recapturing.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

I find to a considerable extent it impracticable to establish a court of offenses, but in lieu thereof I have adopted the following plan: Each tribe has elected a business council, consisting of six men, whom I consult in all questions of interest connected with the tribes. As an example of how it works, I had a case of horse-stealing, a Shoshone stealing the horses of an Arapaho and selling them to a white man. As soon as the facts were discovered I arrested the man and confined him in the guard-house; then called the Shoshone business council. They selected three of their number to meet three white employes, to examine the facts and report what in their judgment was the punishment to be awarded. The result was satisfactory, and to a considerable extent has put a stop to similar offenses.

CIVILIZATION.

I found my Indians in a low state of civilization, about one-third of them wearing white mens' clothes, the balance mostly in blankets, though a great many more wear hats and shoes this year than in any previous years.

The Arapaho show quite a disposition to work, whenever it is offered to them, they having furnished the extra supply of wood needed for the school, besides furnishing myself and many of the employes with the larger part of our firewood. Both tribes have hauled quite a large amount of hay to the post contractor, for which they get a very fair price. The hay this year, although short from a severe spring drought, is unusually fine in quality.

FREIGHTING.

The Indians have shown great eagerness this year to begin their yearly freighting, and as soon as their horses were in order to start I sent the first train, which was on the 17th July, they making the trip both ways, a distance of 300 miles, in seventeen days. This train consisted of 27 Arapaho wagons, which brought in over 50,000 pounds of freight. The next train left here on the 5th of August, with 52 Shoshone wagons, and will bring over 104,000 pounds, and are on their return trip now. They were very much encouraged by having freight to carry down, being kindly furnished, by our trader and other white men, with wool. The absence of funds to pay them on their arrival here made this peculiarly acceptable to them.

THE SANITARY CONDITION.

The sanitary condition of these Indians is fair, there being comparatively few deaths, and they mostly from pulmonary diseases. The need of a hospital, even of small dimensions, is very great, as in many cases we could alleviate if not entirely relieve suffering which otherwise proves fatal. The experience of these Indians in transferring their children from the agency to other schools has been peculiarly unfortunate, most of them having died either while at school or shortly after their return. Two are still at Carlisle, and I have sent four Arapaho boys to Santee Training School to learn the trades of shoemaker, blacksmith, carpenter, and saddler. They were fine specimens, and I hope the change of climate will not be so great as to prove fatal to them, but that they will return to be a substantial help to their people.

STOCK RAISING.

Except in the matter of horses it is not carried on to a very great extent, though some few have herds of cattle. It seems the Government several years ago gave these Indians some very fine cows and other cattle, but by some misunderstanding they supposed it to be an annuity issue, which they would receive every year, and either ate or otherwise disposed of them. The few who retained theirs have fine

herds, notably one Shoshone, who owns 200 beautiful cows. I think a few good stallions and bulls to each tribe will be of the greatest benefit in improving their herds.

GRAZING.

This reservation for many years has been heavily grazed by white men's cattle, but under present instructions they have been notified to remove them. Many have already done so, others are preparing to do so, and the disposition of all is to obey the order promptly; but a military detail accompanied by my police moved out on the 23d to remove stock from one quarter of the reservation from which the owners have failed to move and which are depredating on the Indians. These details will be continued as long as necessary.

The question of keeping them off is one of larger magnitude, as they, having been accustomed to graze here for years, will wander back, and it will require a very much larger force than I have at my command to entirely prevent it; but the commanding officer of the fort and myself will do our best to carry out the orders of the Department. In a reservation, 50 by 60 miles, with no natural barrier and only fordable streams and boundaries, it is impossible to entirely keep them off the borders.

POLICE.

There was virtually no police organization on my arrival, there being only five policemen appointed. I have not yet myself succeeded in getting it in good shape. I am now trying to do so; and when I find proper men for the positions will appoint them and see that they are drilled and made more effective.

SCHOOLS.

We have an agency boarding school, with quite a large adobe building, badly built, and one gable end bulging out now, and has to be propped. It is capable of accommodating seventy-five scholars, but I found the able and efficient superintendent struggling to keep it up against difficulties which would have defeated most men's endeavors, as he had to contend against inefficiency in some employes and dishonesty in others, and did not receive proper support in his work. Since my taking charge the school has been too great in numbers for the capacity of the building, and we have had to refuse scholars for want of sleeping room. Inefficiency and dishonesty have been eradicated, and the satisfactory condition of my school is the reward. There is nothing now to prevent the school increasing to the number of 125 or 130 scholars, except need of an addition to the school building and a new laundry room, for which estimates have been furnished your Department.

There is a mission school, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, reorganized since July 1, among the Arapahoes, about 30 miles from the agency. Additions have been made to the buildings and considerable energy displayed in firmly establishing themselves. I see no reason why they should not have from 20 to 30 scholars this present session, but as yet they have just made a start.

The superintendent of my agency school is an Episcopal minister who, besides school work, performs missionary work, in which he is assisted by an educated Arapaho Indian, a minister of the same church.

The industrial teacher, although having reported very late in the season, by his energetic exertions and knowledge has the prospect of a most bountiful supply of vegetables for the school, as against a most inadequate and, I think, criminal deficiency last year of everything. The yield will be so heavy that it is with great difficulty we can store it from the effects of frost. The potato crop is the best I ever saw in my twenty years' experience as a farmer.

The school carpenter has been steadily at work supplying the necessary conveniences of the school building, making the much needed plain furniture, the building of a barn now in the course of construction, repairing outhouses, and numerous small additions absolutely necessary to the comfort of the house.

I found the pumps and pipe which had been lying here useless for years. I immediately set to work and with all dispatch possible, in view of the near approach of severe freezing, put a pump in the agency house and one in the school laundry; words are almost inadequate to convey the idea of the real comfort and convenience it has been, as our little school boys had for a long time been walking 60 yards through the severest weather to bring all the water needed in that large establishment, besides the additional security in case of fire.

I think it a wise decision on the part of the Department to have granted the request of the Indians and myself to furnish beef and flour alone, cutting off sugar, coffee, &c., from the rations. With an ample supply of substantials these people could not suffer very much, and by a little extra exertion they can and will supply

themselves with these extra luxuries; but, as you are aware, the present allowance of beef and flour is little over half-rations, and to people who are utterly without resource, having the rudest ideas of agriculture, and all game virtually extinct, there must still be felt a want of sufficient food until more is furnished or they learn more about agriculture, or the plan of raising it on the Indian field is adopted.

I take pleasure in stating that my present employes give me their full support on all occasions. I have had to discharge some for carelessness and inefficiency, and have found one to be dishonest, stealing property from the school. They have been discharged and punished.

The relations existing between the military post and agency are most pleasant, and under the efficient management of the present commanding officer and his gentlemanly corps of officers I anticipate nothing in the future but a continuance of the same.

Thanking you and the honorable Secretary of the Interior for the confidence and support you have extended to me during my stay here, and requesting a continuance of the same in the future, with the fair start I have already made I feel confident I will materially advance these Indians and make them present a happier picture in my next report.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. M. JONES,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LINCOLN INSTITUTION, INDIAN DEPARTMENT,
NO. 324 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
Philadelphia, November 29, 1886.

During the twelve months from October 1, 1885, to September 30, 1886, there have been, in the girl's department of the Lincoln Institution, 112 girls on the roll. Of these, 4 have been returned home on account of sickness, 4 by parents' request, and 1 girl has died of consumption. In the boys' department there have been 116 boys during the year. Of these, 14 have been returned home on account of sickness, 4 by request of parents, and 1 boy has died. The superintendents report that the general health in both departments is excellent. The majority of the pupils sent home were over 20 years of age, and diseased when they arrived, although all had a physician's certificate from their homes, stating they were in good health.

Both girls and boys attend school half of each day, and all are engaged in manual labor the other half of the day. Those who go to school in the forenoon work in the afternoon, and *vice versa*. The Indian girls are instructed in the school of the institution in the branches necessary to a plain English education, and are also taught music and singing.

Thirty-four of the girls attend public school and do so well in the classes with white children that an Omaha girl, last Christmas, carried off the first prize in her school, while of the 12 prizes offered in the school 9 were carried off by girls from the Lincoln Institution out of school hours.

The girls are engaged in domestic pursuits. They sweep, clean, scrub, wash windows, wash and iron, in fact, do all the work of the house and keep it in good order. They also learn to cook, bake bread, make pies, &c. During the year they have made between 700 and 800 garments, trimmed 30 hats, knitted 516 pairs of stockings by machine, 105 pairs by hand, 35 pairs of mittens and 6 scarfs, besides crocheting 14 hoods, 12 yards of lace, and 50 collars. The girls do all their own mending, overlooked by a teacher, darn their stockings, and hem all the towels, &c., used in the house.

The boys are instructed in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, and geography, and do exceedingly well in their studies, in view of the fact that a new language has to be acquired at the same time. The trades taught the boys are shoemaking, tailoring, weaving, broom-making, baking, farming, and engineering. During the past year 42 boys have been at work in the different trades, and 19 have worked on farms during the summer months. In the shoe shops these Indian boys have made 479 pairs of men shoes and repaired 1,080 pairs. In the tailor shop 189 coats and 52 pairs of pants have been made, and 75 uniform coats have been altered. In the broom-making and weaving department 4,000 brooms have been made, and 350 yards of carpet woven. Several of the boys are now attending the public school, 1 young man of 24 is learning harness making, 2 are learning the wholesale grocery business in good places, while 2 are still in the country doing farm work.

In order to secure a permanent summer home for the girls of the Lincoln Institution, 10 acres of land have been purchased near Wayne Station, P. R. R., on which a suitable and commodious house has been erected, at a cost of \$10,000. Here the

entire female department of the Institution spent the summer of 1886, with the exception of 30 girls who were at service in farmers' families during the summer months. While at Ponemah the girls have their regular school hours, do the work of the house, and all their washing, and do it well. It is not deemed advisable to have them wash all the clothes in winter, as they take cold easily, although a number are done by them, and the rest of the washing is done by machinery in the laundry of the boys department.

During the past summer 10 or 12 of the boys of the Institution were employed at Ponemah in clearing the land around the house and preparing it for a vegetable garden. Next year it is anticipated that a number of vegetables will be raised there for the use of the Institution.

ANNE H. WHORTEN,
Corresponding Secretary.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

H. Ex. 1, pt. 5—31

**INDIAN LEGISLATION PASSED DURING THE FIRST SESSION
OF THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.**

[PUBLIC—No. 5.]

Feb. 9, 1886. CHAP. 7.—An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to use certain unexpended balances for the relief of the Northern Cheyennes in Montana.

[Vol. 24, p. 3.]

Northern Cheyenne Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior, be and is hereby, authorized to use, out of the unexpended balance of the fifty thousand dollars, appropriated in the act making appropriations for the Indian service, for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, to supply food and other necessities of life, in cases of distress, among the Indians not having treaty-funds, the sum of twelve thousand dollars, or so much thereof, as may be necessary, to relieve the distress, now existing among the Northern Cheyennes, on the Rosebud and Tongue Rivers, in Montana, and furnish them with such food, and other necessary articles, as may be required, and in expending said amount, he is authorized, if necessary, to purchase supplies in open market, to an extent not to exceed five thousand dollars.

Unexpended balance may be used to relieve distress.

[Vol. 23, p. 379.]

Approved, February 9, 1886.

[PUBLIC—No. 49.]

May 15, 1886. CHAP. 333.—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 year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and for other purposes.

[Vol. 24, p. 29.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, namely:

* * * * *

KICKAPOOS.

* * * * *

[Vol. 24, p. 34.]

Payment to 5 Kickapoo Indians, who have become citizens, their proportion of tribal funds.

This amount, to enable the President of the United States to carry out the provisions of the third article of the treaty made with the Kickapoo Indians dated June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to be paid as provided in said treaty, and under such rules as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, to five Kickapoo Indians who have become citizens of the United States, such sum as may be their proportion of the one hundred thousand dollars provided for said tribe for education and other beneficial purposes, per treaty of May eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, not exceeding one thousand six hundred and eighty-nine dollars and twenty cents; and the Secretary of the Interior is directed to pay also to the said five Kickapoos their proportion of the tribal funds held in trust by the United States and on deposit in the United States Treasury; in all, six thousand and ninety-seven dollars and ninety-eight cents.

* * * * *

MISCELLANEOUS.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the several tribes and bands of Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota for such modification of existing treaties with said Indians and such change of their reservation as may be deemed desirable by said Indians and the Secretary of the Interior, and as to what sum shall be a just and equitable liquidation of all claims which any of said tribes now have upon the Government; and also to enable said Secretary to negotiate with the various bands or tribes of Indians in Northern Montana and at Fort Berthold, in Dakota, for a reduction of their respective reservations, or for removal therefrom to other reservations; and also to enable said Secretary to negotiate with the Upper and Middle bands of Spokane Indians and Pend d'Oreilles Indians, in Washington and Idaho Territories, for their removal to the Colville, Jocko, or Cœur d'Alene reservations, with the consent of the Indians on said reservations; and also to enable said Secretary to negotiate with said Indians for the cession of their lands to the United States; and also to enable said Secretary to negotiate with the Cœur d'Alene Indians for the cession of their lands outside the limits of the present Cœur d'Alene reservation to the United States, fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available; but no agreement made shall take effect until ratified by Congress.

[Vol. 24, p. 44.]
Negotiations with Chippewas, etc., for modification of treaties.

Indian deprecation claims: For continuing the investigation and examination of certain Indian-deprecation claims originally authorized, and in the manner therein provided for, by the Indian appropriation act approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, twenty thousand dollars; and the examination and report shall include claims, if any, barred by statute, such fact to be stated in the report; and all claims whose examination shall be completed by January first, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, shall then be reported to Congress, with the opinions and conclusions of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior upon all material facts, and all the evidence and papers pertaining thereto.

Indian deprecation claims, continuing investigation.

[Vol. 23, p. 376.]

Approved May 15, 1886.

[PUBLIC—No. 73.]

CHAP. 362.—An act to provide for the study of the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and of their effects upon the human system, in connection with the several divisions of the subject of physiology and hygiene, by the pupils in the public schools of the Territories and of the District of Columbia, and in the Military and Naval Academies, and Indian and colored schools in the Territories of the United States.

May 20, 1886.

[Vol. 24, p. 69.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and special instruction as to their effects upon the human system, in connection with the several divisions of the subject of physiology and hygiene, shall be included in the branches of study taught in the common or public schools, and in the Military and Naval Schools, and shall be studied and taught as thoroughly and in the same manner as other like required branches are in said schools, by the use of text-books in the hands of pupils where other branches are thus studied in said schools, and by all pupils in all said schools throughout the Territories, in the Military and Naval Academies of the United States, and in the District of Columbia, and in all Indian and colored schools in the Territories of the United States.

Alcoholic drinks and narcotics. Study of effects of, to be compulsory in public schools in Territories, and District of Columbia, &c., and in Indian schools in Territories.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the proper officers in control of any school described in the foregoing section to enforce the provisions of this act; and any such officer, school director, committee, superintendent, or teacher who shall refuse or neglect to comply with the requirements of this act, or shall neglect or fail to make proper provisions for the instruction required and in the manner specified by the first section of this act, for all pupils in each and every school under his jurisdiction, shall be removed from office, and the vacancy filled as in other cases.

Enforcement.

Punishment for failure to comply.

Teachers' certificates.

SEC. 3. That no certificate shall be granted to any person to teach in the public schools of the District of Columbia or Territories, after the first day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, who has not passed a satisfactory examination in physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the nature and the effects of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics upon the human system.

Approved, May 20, 1886.

[PUBLIC—No. 80.]

June 1, 1886. CHAP. 395.—An act to authorize the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.
[Vol. 24, p. 73.]

Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway to build railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Indian Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Arkansas, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point on the eastern line of said Territory at or near the city of Fort Smith, in the State of Arkansas; thence running, by the most feasible and practicable route, in a northwesterly direction, through the Indian Territory, to such point on the northern boundary-line of said Territory between the Arkansas River in Cowley County and the Caney River in Chautauqua County Kansas as said corporation may select; also a branch line of railway to be constructed from the most suitable point on said main line for making a connection with a line of railroad of the Southern Kansas Railway Company terminating at or near Coffeyville, in the said State of Kansas, and at or near the southern boundary-line thereof, and running thence from such suitable point on said main line in a northerly direction, and by the most feasible and practicable route, to the northern boundary-line of said Indian Territory at or near Coffeyville aforesaid, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, and sidings as said company may deem it to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.

Location.

Right of way.

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 Indian Territory for said main line and branch of the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway, and to take and use a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet, in addition to right of way, for stations, for every ten miles of 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 road-bed, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used, such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

Stations.

Provisos.

Land not to be sold or leased by company.

Damages.

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 President, one by the chief of the nation to which said occupant belongs, and one by said railroad company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe,

Appraisement. Appointment of referees.

before a district judge, clerk of a district court, or United States commissioner, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award to and filed with the Secretary of the Interior, within sixty days from the completion thereof; and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a member, after due notice. And upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President, the vacancy shall be filled by the district judge of the court held at Fort Smith, Arkansas, or at Wichita, Kansas, upon the application of the other party. The chairman of said board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings, within the nation to which such occupant belongs. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of said nations. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by such railroad company. In case the referees cannot agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right within ninety days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the district court held at Fort Smith, Arkansas, or the district court held at Wichita, Kansas, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition, according to the laws of the State 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 costs 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 railroad.

SEC. 4. That said railroad company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Arkansas for services or transportation of the same kind: *Provided*, That passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines, until a State government or governments shall exist in said 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 inter-State, 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.

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 branch 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 either of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located shall, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location as set forth in section six of this act, dissent from the allowance hereinbefore provided for, and shall certify the same to

Substitution in case of failure to appoint.

Compensation to referees.

Witnesses. Costs to be paid by company.

Appeal to district court at Fort Smith, Ark., or Wichita, Kans.

Costs.

Freight rates.

Proviso.

Passenger rates, limit.

Provisos.

Maximum charges.

Additional compensation to tribes.

Provisos.

General council may appeal to Secretary of Interior as to allowance.

- 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 provision. Said company shall also pay, so long as said Territory is owned and occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in the said Territory. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned by him, in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force among the different nations and tribes, according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed by said railway company through their lands: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations and tribes, to impose such additional taxes upon said railroad 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 to be in place of compensation.** SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located lines 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 land 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.
- Annual rental.** 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.
- Right of taxation reserved.** SEC. 8. That the United States circuit and district courts for the western district of Arkansas and the district of Kansas, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress, shall have, without reference to the amount in controversy, concurrent jurisdiction over all controversies arising between said Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway and the nations and tribes 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 nations or tribes and said railway company; and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Territory, without distinction as to citizenship of the parties, so far as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.
- Maps to be filed with Secretary of Interior and chiefs.** SEC. 9. That said railway company shall build at least one hundred miles of its railway in said Territory within three years after the passage of this act, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; that said railroad 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.
- Proviso.** SEC. 10. That the said Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway 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 towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from
- Company to begin grading within six months from filing map.**
- Employees allowed to reside on right of way.**
- Jurisdiction of circuit and district courts for western district of Arkansas and district of Kansas in litigation.**
- At least 100 miles to be built within three years or rights forfeited.**
- Condition of acceptance.**

the Indian nations any further grant of land, or its occupancy, than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

Proviso.

SEC. 11. That all mortgages executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railroad, 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 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.

Right to amend reserved.

SEC. 13. 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.

Not assignable prior to construction and completion.

Approved, June 1, 1886.

[PUBLIC—No. 82.]

CHAP. 397.—An act to amend an act entitled "An act to grant a right of way for a railroad and telegraph line through the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians to the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, and for other purposes."

June 1, 1886.

[Vol. 24, p. 76.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of section five of the act entitled "An act to grant a right of way for a railroad and telegraph line through the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians to the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, and for other purposes," approved August second, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, which requires that "within one year from the date of the acceptance of this act by said company as herein provided, the said company shall file with the Secretary of the Interior a map showing the definite location of its line of road and telegraph as designated in the first section of this act, and shall complete the said road and telegraph through the lands of said nations within the further period of one year,"

Time for completion of Saint Louis and San Francisco Railroad extended two years.

[Vol. 22, ch. 371, p. 183, amended.]

shall be, and the same is hereby, so amended that the time within which said road and telegraph line is required to be completed shall be extended two years from the date of the passage of this act.

Approved, June 1, 1886.

[PUBLIC—No. 110.]

CHAP. 601.—An act to authorize the Denison and Washita Valley Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

July 1, 1886.

[Vol. 24, p. 117.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Denison and Washita Valley Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Texas, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point to be selected by said railway company on Red River, near Denison, in Grayson County, in the State of Texas, and running thence by the most practicable route through the Indian Territory in the direction of Fort Smith, in the State of Arkansas, to a point of intersection with the projected line of the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway, in the Indian Territory, from Fort Smith to Paris, in the State of Texas, by the most feasible and practicable route thereto, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracts, turnouts, branches, sidings, and extensions as said company may deem it to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.

Denison and Washita Valley Railway Company authorized to construct railway and telegraph and telephone line through Indian Territory.

Location.

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

Right of way.

Stations.	<p>hundred feet in width through said Indian Territory, and to take and use a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet, in addition to right of way, for stations, for every ten miles of 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 road-bed, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: <i>Provided</i>, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: <i>Provided further</i>, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used, such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.</p>
Provisos. Limit.	
To be used only for railroad, etc., purposes.	
Compensation for damages.	<p>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</p>
Appraisalment.	<p>with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisalment of three disinterested referees, to be appointed one (who shall act as chairman) by the President, one by the chief of the nation to which said occupant belongs, and one by said railroad 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</p>
Appointment of referees.	
Substitution in case of failure to appoint.	<p>absence of a member, after due notice. And upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President, the vacancy shall be filled by the district judge of the court held at Fort Smith, Arkansas, or at the district court for the northern district of Texas, upon the application of the other party. The chairman of said board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings, within the nation to which such occupant belongs.</p>
Compensation to referees.	<p>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.</p>
Witness fees.	<p>Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by such railroad company. In case the referees cannot 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</p>
Appeal to dis- trict court, Fort Smith, Ark., or northern district, Texas.	<p>award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the district court held at Fort Smith, Arkansas, or the district court for the northern district of Texas, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition, according to the laws of the State in which the same shall be heard provided for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes.</p>
Costs.	<p>If upon the hearing of said appeal the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the referees, the costs of said appeal shall be adjudged against the railroad 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 railroad.</p>
Railroad com- pany may pro- ceed, pending de- cision, upon pay- ing double the award.	
Freight rates.	<p>SEC. 4. That said railroad company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Texas for services or transportation of the same</p>

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 inter-State, 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.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nations or tribes through whose lands said line may be located, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to compensation provided for in this act for property taken and damages done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway, for each mile of railway that it may construct in said Territory, said payments to be made in installments of five hundred dollars as each ten miles of road is graded: *Provided*, That if the general council of either of the nations or tribes through whose land said railway may be located shall, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location as set forth in section six of this act, dissent from the 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 provision. Said company shall also pay, so long as said Territory is owned and occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in the said Territory. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned by him, in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force among the different nations and tribes, according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed by said railway company through their lands: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations and tribes, to impose such additional taxes upon said railroad 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.

SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located lines 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.

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

Provisos.
Passenger rates.

Right to regulate charges reserved.

Maximum charges.

Mails.

Additional compensation to tribes.

Provisos.

General council may appeal to Secretary of Interior.

Award to be in place of other compensation.

Annual payment.

Distribution.

Right of taxation reserved.

Maps to be filed with Secretary of Interior and chiefs.

Provisos.

Work to be begun within six months from filing map.

Officers, &c., allowed to reside on right of way.

regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said intercourse laws.

Litigation.

SEC. 8. That the United States circuit and district courts for the northern district of Texas and the western district of Arkansas, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress, shall have, without reference to the amount in controversy, concurrent jurisdiction over all controversies arising between said Denison and Washita Valley Railway Company and the nations and tribes 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 nations or tribes and said railway company; and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Territory, without distinction as to citizenship of the parties, so far as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Fifty miles, at least, to be built in three years.

SEC. 9. That said railway company shall build at least fifty miles of its railway in said Territory within three years after the passage of this act, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; that said railroad company shall construct and maintain continually all fences, road and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

Crossings, &c.

Company not to interfere in present tenure of land.

SEC. 10. That the said Denison and Washita Valley 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 towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian nations any further grant of land, or its occupancy, than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

Proviso. Violation to cause forfeiture.

Mortgages to be recorded in Interior Department.

SEC. 11. That all mortgages executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railroad, with its franchisees, 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 and property of said company as therein expressed.

Right to amend, &c., reserved.

Not assignable prior to completion.

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.

Approved, July 1, 1886.

[PUBLIC—No. 111.]

July 2, 1886.

[Vol. 24, p. 121.]

CHAP. 608.—An act to provide for the sale of the Cherokee Reservation in the State of Arkansas.

Cherokee Reservation, Arkansas, to be sold.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the lands known as the old Cherokee Reservation, in townships seven and eight north, of range twenty-one west of the fifth principal meridian, in the State of Arkansas, be, and are hereby, placed under the control of the General Land Office, to be sold and disposed of in the same manner and under the same regulations as other public lands of the United States, except as hereinafter provided.

Homestead entries confirmed.

SEC. 2. That such homestead and pre-emption entries as have been made, under instructions from the General Land Office, upon the odd-numbered sections of said reservation, as shall appear to be in all respects fair and regular, except as to time of sale, are hereby confirmed, and patents shall be issued thereon as in other cases.

Actual settlers to have preference of entry.

SEC. 3. That all actual settlers, and settlers upon adjoining lands, who are duly qualified to make entries under the homestead laws of the United States, and who settled upon or improved either odd or even numbered sections of said reservation at any time prior to the date of

this act, and are now residing thereon, or cultivating the same and residing upon adjoining lands, shall be entitled to a preference right of entry under said laws, not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres, including the tract on which they reside, if residing on adjoining lands, with credit for actual settlement and residence or cultivation heretofore made in computing the time necessary to perfect title; but in no case shall actual settlers on adjoining lands be permitted to abandon any part of their claims upon which settlements have been made to secure a larger or increased amount of the reservation: *Provided*, That all such parties shall file their applications under the homestead laws within three months from date of receipt by the local land-officers of instructions under this act from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and make proof and payment as in other cases.

Proviso.
Applications to be filed within three months.

Approved, July 2, 1886.

[PUBLIC—No. 119.]

CHAP. 744.—An act to authorize the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

July 6, 1886.

[Vol. 24, p.124.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Kansas, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point to be selected by said railway company near and south of the city of Baxter Springs, in the State of Kansas, and running thence by the most practicable route through the Indian Territory to the northwest corner of the State of Arkansas, and after passing through the counties of Benton and Washington, in the State of Arkansas, to the town of Evansville, in the said county of Washington; thence from the said town of Evansville, through the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, to the city of Fort Smith, in the said State of Arkansas, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracts, turnouts, sidings, and extensions as said company may deem it to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.

Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railway Company authorized to build railway and telegraph and telephone line through Indian Territory.

Location.

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 Indian Territory, and to take and use a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet, in addition to right of way, for stations, for every ten miles of 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 road-bed, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used, such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

Right of way.

Stations.

Provisos.
Lands not to be sold or leased by company.

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 appraisalment of three disinterested referees, to be appointed one (who shall act as chairman) by the President, one by the chief of the nation to which said occupant belongs, and one by said railroad 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

Damages.

Appraisalment.

Appointment of referees.

- States commissioner, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award to and filed with the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof; and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a member, after due notice. And upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President, the vacancy shall be filled by the district judge of the court held at Fort Smith, Arkansas, or at the district court for the district of Kansas, upon the application of the other party. The chairman of said board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings, within the nation to which such occupant belongs. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of said nations. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by such railroad company. In case the referees cannot agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the district court held at Fort Smith, Arkansas, or the district court for the district of Kansas, which courts shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition, according, to the laws of the State 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 costs of said appeal shall be adjudged against the railroad 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 railroad.
- Substitution in case of failure to appoint.**
- Compensation of referees.**
- Fees of witnesses.**
- Costs to be paid by company.**
- Appeal to district court at Ft. Smith, Ark., or district of Kansas.**
- Costs.**
- Company may commence on deposit of double the award.**
- Freight rates.**
- Provisos.**
- Passenger rates; limit. Telegraph and telephone charges.**
- Right to regulate inter-State charges.**
- Maximum charges.**
- Mails.**
- Additional compensation to tribes.**
- Provisos.**
- General council may appeal to Secretary of Interior as to allowance.**
- SEC. 4. That said railroad company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Arkansas for services or transportation of the same kind: *Provided*, That passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines, until a State government or governments shall exist in said 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 inter-State, 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.
- SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nations or tribes through whose lands said line may be located, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to compensation provided for in this act for property taken and damages done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway, for each mile of railway that it may construct in said Territory, said payments to be made in installments of five hundred dollars as each ten miles of road is graded: *Provided*, That if the general council of either of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located shall, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location as set forth in section six of this act, dissent from the allowances provided for in this section, and shall certify the same to the Sec-

retary 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 provision. Said company shall also pay, so long as said Territory is owned and occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in the said Territory. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned by him, in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force amongst the different nations and tribes, according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed by said railway company through their lands: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations and tribes, to impose such additional taxes upon said railroad 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 to be in place of compensation.

Annual rental.

Right of taxation reserved.

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.

Maps to be filed with Secretary of Interior and chiefs.

Proviso.

Company to begin grading within six months from filing map.

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.

Employees allowed to reside on right of way.

SEC. 8. That the United States circuit and district courts for the district of Kansas and the western district of Arkansas, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress, shall have, without reference to the amount in controversy, concurrent jurisdiction over all controversies arising between said Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railway Company and the nations and tribes 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 nations or tribes and said railway company; and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Territory, without distinction as to citizenship of the parties, so far as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Jurisdiction of circuit and district courts for western district of Arkansas and Gulf district of Kansas, in litigation.

SEC. 9. That said railway company shall build at least fifty miles of its railway in said Territory within three years after the passage of this act, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; that said railroad company shall construct and maintain continually all fences, road and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

At least fifty miles to be built within three years, or rights forfeited.

SEC. 10. That the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not

Condition of acceptance.

- Proviso.* attempt to secure from the Indian nations or tribes any further grant of land, or its occupancy, than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.
- Violation to work forfeiture..
- Record of mortgages. SEC. 11. That all mortgages executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railroad, with its franchises, that may be constructed in 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 and property of said company as therein expressed.
- Right to amend, etc., reserved. 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.
- Not assignable prior to construction and completion. Received by the President, June 24, 1886.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

[PUBLIC—No. 165.]

Aug. 2, 1886. CHAP. 844.—An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to extend the time of payment to purchasers of lands of the Otoe and Missouri and of the Omaha Indians.

[Vol. 24, p. 214.]

Time for payment of lands bought from Otoe and Missouri and Omaha Indians extended two years.

[Vol. 21, p. 380.]
[Vol. 22, p. 341.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to extend the time of the payments of the purchase money under the sales made under the two acts one entitled "An act to provide for the sale of the remainder of the reservation of the confederate Otoe and Missouri tribes of Indians in the States of Nebraska and Kansas, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, the other entitled "An act to provide for the sale of a part of the reservation of the Omaha tribe of Indians in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes," approved August seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, as follows: The time of each payment shall be extended two years beyond the time now fixed by law: *Provided*, That the interest now due on said payments shall be paid annually at the time said payments are now due: *Provided also*, That all persons who have settled or shall settle upon said Omaha lands and who have filed their declaratory statement or, who may make *bona fide* settlement improvement and filing prior to the date of the passage of this act and subsequent to the date authorized by proclamation of the President in pursuance of the act aforesaid for such settlement, filing and improvement in all other respects except as to time in conformity with said act may make the first payment as therein required two years from the date of the passage of this act, and the second payment one year thereafter and the third payment two years thereafter but the interest required thereon by law shall be paid annually on the date of the passage of this act *Provided*, That all other provisions in the acts above mentioned, except as changed and modified by this act shall remain in full force: *Provided further*, That no forfeiture shall be deemed to have accrued solely because of a default in payment of principal or interest becoming due April thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, if the interest due upon said date shall be paid within sixty days after the passage of this act.

Approved, August 2, 1886.

[PUBLIC—No. 172.]

Aug. 4, 1886. CHAP. 897.—An act to provide for the settlement of the estates of deceased Kickapoo Indians in the State of Kansas, and for other purposes.

[Vol. 24, p. 219.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the beneficial provisions

of the amended third article of the treaty between the United States and the Kickapoo tribe of Indians of Kansas, made June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and proclaimed May twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, be, and the same hereby are, extended to all adult allottees under said treaty, without regard to their being "males and heads of families," and without distinction as to sex.

SEC. 2. That where allottees under the aforesaid treaty shall have died, or shall hereafter decease, leaving heirs surviving them, and without having obtained patents for lands allotted to them in accordance with the provisions of said treaty, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause patents in fee-simple to issue for the lands so allotted, in the names of the original allottees, and such allottees shall be regarded, for the purpose of a careful and just settlement of their estates, as citizens of the United States and of the State of Kansas; and it shall be competent for the proper courts to take charge of the settlement of their estates, under all the forms and in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas, as in the case of other citizens deceased; and where there are children of allottees left orphans, guardians for such orphans may be appointed by the probate court of the county in which such orphans may reside; and such guardians shall give bonds, to be approved by the said court, for the proper care of the person and property of such orphans as provided by law.

SEC. 3. That where allottees under said treaty shall have died, or shall hereafter decease, leaving no heirs surviving them, and without having become citizens and received patents for their allotments, as provided in the third article of said treaty, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be appraised and sold for cash, in such manner as he may think direct, the lands of such allottees; and after paying the expense incident to such appraisement and sale, the net proceeds thereof shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the said Kickapoo tribe of Indians, to be expended in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may deem best for the benefit of the said tribe.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Interior shall cause patents in fee-simple to be issued for the lands sold under the provisions of the preceding section, in the same manner as patents are issued for public lands.

Approved, August 4, 1886.

PRIVATE ACTS.

[PRIVATE—No. 314.]

CHAP. 393.—An act for the relief of John Leathers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to refund to John Leathers the sum of seven hundred and forty-four dollars and ninety cents, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, on account of said amount having been paid by said John Leathers as a fine for trespassing upon an Indian reservation, for which transgression the President of the United States granted said John Leathers a full and unconditional pardon.

Approved, May 28, 1886.

[PRIVATE—No. 633.]

CHAP. 766.—An act for the relief of J. M. Hiatt, only surviving partner of Hiatt and Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to J. M. Hiatt,

only surviving partner of Hiatt and Company, late traders for the Osage tribe of Indians, out of any money in the Treasury accruing to the Osage tribe of Indians by act of Congress approved June sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, the sum of sixteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine dollars and ninety-nine cents, or so much thereof as may be found actually due the claimant after an investigation of the facts by the Secretary of the Interior, which sum shall be in full satisfaction of the claim of the said Hiatt and Company against the Osage tribe of Indians for goods sold them on an extended credit.

Approved, July 14, 1886.

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, 1886.

Statements A, B, C, D, E, F, and G show in detail the various stocks, funds in the Treasury to the credit of various tribes, and collections of interest. A statement is also given showing the condition of nominal State stocks enumerated in Table C.

A consolidated statement is given of all interest collected, and a statement of interest appropriated by Congress on non-paying State stocks for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886.

A statement also will be found showing the transactions arising on account of moneys derived from the sales of Indian lands, all being sufficiently in detail to enable a proper understanding of the subject.

A.—List of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior (Treasurer of the United States custodian), showing the amount standing to the credit of each tribe, the annual interest, the date of the treaty or law under which the investment was made, and the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation, and the annual interest on the same.

Tribe.	Treaty or act.	Statutes at Large.		Amount of stock.	Annual interest.	Amount of abstracted bonds.	Annual interest
		Vol.	Page.				
Cherokee national fund...	Dec. 29, 1835	7	473	\$541,638 56	\$31,378 31	\$68,000 00	\$4,080 00
Cherokee school fund..	Feb. 27, 1819	7	195	75,854 28	4,621 26	15,000 00	900 00
	Dec. 29, 1835	7	493				
Cherokee orphan fund.	Dec. 29, 1835	7	473	22,223 26	1,333 40	.....	.....
	Feb. 14, 1873	17	462				
Chickasaw national fund	Oct. 20, 1872	7	381	347,016 83½	20,321 01	.....	.....
	May 24, 1834	7	450				
	June 20, 1878						
Choctaw general fund.....	Jan. 17, 1837	7	605	450,000 00	27,000 00	.....	.....
Delaware general fund....	May 6, 1854	10	1048	189,283 90	11,887 03	.....	.....
	May 17, 1854	10	1069				
Iowas.....	Mar. 6, 1864	12	1171	55,000 00	3,520 00	.....	.....
	May 30, 1854	10	1082				
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c.	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519	77,300 00	4,801 00	.....	.....
Kaskaskias, &c., school fund.....	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519	20,700 00	1,449 00	.....	.....
Menomonees.....	Sept. 3, 1836	7	506	19,000 00	950 00	.....	.....
Pottawatomies, education	Sept. 26, 1833	7	431	.....	.....	*1,000 00	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	1,798,016 83½	107,261 01	84,000 00	4,980 00

*No interest appropriated on a \$1,000 abstracted bond.

NOTE.—The total of stocks held in trust, per last report, was \$1,800,016 83½
 This amount has been decreased by the redemption of Indiana 5s belonging to the
 Chickasaw incompetent fund 2,000 00
 Total October 31, 1886 1,798,016 83½

SECURITIES HELD FOR INVESTED TRIBAL FUNDS.

B.—Statement of stock account, exhibiting in detail the securities in which the funds of each tribe are invested and now on hand, the annual interest on the same, and the amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Florida.....	7	\$13,000 00		\$13,000 00	\$910 00
State of Louisiana.....	6	11,000 00		11,000 00	660 00
State of Missouri.....	6	50,000 00	\$50,000 00		
State of North Carolina.....	6	41,000 00	13,000 00	28,000 00	1,680 00
State of South Carolina.....	6	118,000 00		118,000 00	7,080 00
State of Tennessee.....	6	5,000 00	5,000 00		
State of Tennessee.....	5	125,000 00		125,000 00	6,250 00
State of Virginia.....	6	90,000 00		90,000 00	5,400 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division.....	6	156,638 56		156,638 56	9,398 31
Total.....		609,638 56	68,000 00	641,638 56	31,378 31
CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida.....	7	7,000 00		7,000 00	490 00
State of Louisiana.....	6	2,000 00		2,000 00	120 00
State of North Carolina.....	6	21,000 00	8,000 00	13,000 00	780 00
State of South Carolina.....	6	1,000 00		1,000 00	60 00
State of Tennessee.....	6	7,000 00	7,000 00		
State of Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company).....	6	1,000 00		1,000 00	60 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division.....	6	51,854 28		51,854 28	3,111 20
Total.....		90,854 28	15,000 00	75,854 28	4,621 26
CHEROKEE ORPHANS' FUND.					
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division.....	6			22,228 26	1,338 40
CHICKASAW NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Arkansas.....	6			168,000 00	10,080 00
State of Maryland.....	6			8,250 17	501 01
State of Tennessee.....	6			104,000 00	6,240 00
State of Tennessee.....	5½			66,666 66½	3,500 00
Total.....				347,016 83½	20,321 01
CHOCTAW GENERAL FUND.					
State of Virginia, registered.....	6			450,000 00	27,000 00
DELAWARE GENERAL FUND.					
State of Florida.....	7			53,000 00	3,710 00
State of North Carolina.....	6			87,090 00	5,220 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division.....	6			49,283 90	2,957 03
Total.....				189,283 90	11,887 03
IOWAS.					
State of Florida.....	7			22,000 00	1,540 00
State of Louisiana.....	6			9,000 00	540 00
State of North Carolina.....	6			21,000 00	1,260 00
State of South Carolina.....	6			3,000 00	180 00
Total.....				55,000 00	3,520 00

B.—Statement of stock account, &c.—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC.					
State of Florida.....	7			\$16,300 00	\$1,141 00
State of Louisiana.....	6			15,000 00	900 00
State of North Carolina.....	6			43,000 00	2,580 00
State of South Carolina.....	6			3,000 00	180 00
Total.....				77,300 00	4,801 00
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC., SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida.....	7			20,700 00	1,449 00
MENOMONEES.					
State of Tennessee.....	5			19,000 00	950 00
POTTAWATOMIES—EDUCATION.					
State of Indiana.....	5		\$1,000 00		

C.—Statement of stocks held by the Treasurer of the United States as custodian for the various Indian tribes, showing the amount now on hand; also abstracted bonds, for which Congress has made no appropriation.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.	Amount of abstracted bonds.
State of Arkansas.....	6	\$168,000 00	
State of Florida.....	7	132,000 00	
State of Indiana.....	5		\$1,000 00
State of Louisiana.....	6	37,000 00	
State of Maryland.....	6	8,350 17	
State of Missouri.....	6		50,000 00
State of North Carolina.....	6	192,000 00	21,000 00
State of South Carolina.....	6	125,000 00	
State of Tennessee.....	6	104,000 00	12,000 00
State of Tennessee.....	5	144,000 00	
State of Tennessee.....	5½	68,666 66½	
State of Virginia.....	6	541,000 00	
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division.....	6	280,000 00	
Total.....		1,798,016 83½	84,000 00

D.—Statement of funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment.

Tribes and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large.			Amount in the United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 4 and 5 per cent.
		Vol.	Page.	Sec.		
Choctaws.....	Jan. 20, 1825	7	236	9	\$390, 257 92	\$19, 512 88
	June 22, 1855	11	614	3		
Choctaw orphan fund.....	Sept. 27, 1830	7	337	19	1, 608 04	80 40
Choctaw school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	49, 472 70	2, 473 63
Choctaw general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	55, 814 00	2, 790 70
Creeks.....	Aug. 7, 1856	11	701	6	200, 000 00	10, 000 00
	June 14, 1866	14	736	3	675, 168 00	33, 758 40
	July 15, 1870	16	362	.....	724, 137 41	36, 206 87
	June 5, 1872	17	228	.....	
Cherokees.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	64, 147 17	3, 207 36
Cherokee asylum fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	427, 242 20	21, 362 10
Cherokee national fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	228, 835 43	11, 441 77
Cherokee orphan fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	458, 764 06	22, 938 20
Cherokee school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	959, 673 82	47, 983 94
Chickasaw national fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	2, 000 00	100 00
Chickasaw incompetent fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	42, 560 36	2, 128 01
Chippewa and Christian Indians fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	673, 894 64	33, 694 72
Delaware general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	11, 000 00	550 00
Delaware school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	67, 500 00	2, 875 00
Iowas.....	May 7, 1854	10	1071	9	116, 543 37	5, 827 18
Iowa fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	200, 000 00	10, 000 00
Kansas.....	June 14, 1846	9	842	2	27, 174 41	1, 358 72
Kansas school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	10, 000 00	500 00
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Pian- keshaws school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	83, 175 68	4, 408 78
Kickapoos.....	May 13, 1854	10	1079	2	121, 144 76	6, 057 23
Kickapoo general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	20, 000 00	1, 000 00
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewa fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	184, 039 38	6, 701 97
Memononee fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	21, 884 81	1, 094 24
Miamies of Kansas.....	June 5, 1854	10	1, 094	3	83, 406 45	4, 170 52
Omaha fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	69, 120 00	3, 456 00
Osages.....	June 2, 1825	7	242	6	6, 104 121 58	305, 206 07
	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	
	July 15, 1870	16	362	12		
	May 9, 1872	17	91	2		
Osage fund.....	June 16, 1880	21	291	.....	119, 911 53	5, 995 57
Osage school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	412, 091 39	20, 604 56
Otoes and Missourias.....	Aug. 15, 1876	19	208	.....	17, 482 07	874 10
Ponca fund.....	Mar. 3, 1831	21	422	.....	200, 000 00	10, 000 00
Pottawatomies.....	June 5, 1846	9	854	7	280, 064 20	11, 503 21
	June 17, 1846					
Pottawatomies general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	89, 618 57	4, 480 93
Pottawatomies educational fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	76, 993 93	3, 849 70
Pottawatomies mill fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	17, 482 07	874 10
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.....	Oct. 2, 1837	7	541	2	200, 000 00	10, 000 00
	Oct. 11, 1842	7	596	2	800, 000 00	40, 000 00
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	55, 058 21	2, 752 91
Sac and Fox of the Missouri.....	Oct. 21, 1837	7	543	2	157, 400 00	7, 870 00
Sac and Fox of the Missouri fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	21, 659 12	1, 082 96
Seminoles.....	Aug. 7, 1856	11	702	8	500, 000 00	25, 000 00
	May 21, 1866	14	757	3	70, 000 00	3, 500 00
Senecas of New York.....	June 27, 1846	9	35	2-3	118, 050 00	5, 902 50
Seneca fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	40, 979 60	2, 043 98
Seneca and Shawnee fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	15, 140 42	757 02
Senecas (Tonawanda band) fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	86, 950 00	4, 247 50
Shawnees.....	May 10, 1854	10	1, 056	3	40, 000 00	2, 000 00
Shawnee fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	1, 985 65	99 28
Shoshone and Bannack fund.....	July 3, 1882	22	149	2	6, 000 00	300 00
Eastern Shawnee fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	9, 079 12	453 95
Stockbridge consolidated fund.....	Feb. 6, 1871	16	405	.....	75, 886 04	3, 794 30
Umatilla school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	63, 417 14	3, 170 85
Ute five per cent fund.....	Apr. 23, 1874	18	41	2	500, 000 00	25, 000 00
Ute four per cent fund.....	June 15, 1880	21	204	5	1, 250, 000 00	50, 000 00
Winnebagoes.....	Nov. 1, 1837	7	546	4	804, 909 17	40, 245 45
	July 15, 1870	16	355	.....	78, 340 41	3, 917 02
Amount of four and five per cent. funds, as above stated, held by the Govern- ment in lieu of investment.....					17, 928, 707 76	.....
Amount of annual interest.....					.....	883, 935 27

FUNDS HELD IN TRUST IN LIEU OF INVESTMENT.

The changes in the statement of funds held in lieu of investment are accounted for as follows, viz:

This fund has been increased by—			
The redemption of Indiana stocks belonging to the Chickasaw incompetent fund		\$2,000 00	
The proceeds of sale of Omaha lands		54,906 94	
The proceeds of sale of Osage lands	1,229,020 54		
The proceeds of sale of Umatilla school lands		18,802 00	
			<u>1,304,729 48</u>
And decreased by—			
Payment to the Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c., the balance of their general fund		2,700 92	
Payment to the Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c., of a part of their school fund		10,711 97	
Payment to Kickapoo citizens of a part of their treaty funds		1,689 20	
Payment to Kickapoo citizens of a part of their general fund		7,427 02	
Payment to the United States of the Ottawa and Chippewa Fund, under the third article of their treaty of July 31, 1855		16,956 25	
Payment to the United States of a part of the Otoe and Missouriia fund, on account of appraisal and survey of their lands		4,770 20	
			<u>44,255 56</u>
Net increase			1,260,473 92
And amount reported in Statement D, November 1, 1885			16,668,233 84
Total as before stated			<u>17,928,707 76</u>

E.—Interest collected on United States bonds.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Interest.
Cherokee national fund	\$156,638 56	July 1, 1885, to January 1, 1886	\$4,699 16
		January 1, 1886, to July 1, 1886	4,699 16
			<u>9,398 32</u>
Cherokee school fund	51,854 28	July 1, 1885, to January 1, 1886	1,555 63
		January 1, 1886, to July 1, 1886	1,555 63
			<u>3,111 26</u>
Cherokee orphan fund	22,223 26	July 1, 1885, to January 1, 1886	666 70
		January 1, 1886, to July 1, 1886	666 70
			<u>1,333 40</u>
Delaware general fund	49,283 90	July 1, 1885, to January 1, 1886	1,478 51
		January 1, 1886, to July 1, 1886	1,478 51
			<u>2,957 02</u>

F.—Interest collected on certain State bonds, the interest on which is regularly paid.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest is regularly paid.	Amount collected.
<i>Maryland 6 per cent. bonds.</i>			
Chickasaw national fund	\$8,350 17	July 1, 1885, to July 1, 1886	*\$485 34

* Less State tax, \$15.66.

G.—Collection of interest made since November 1, 1885, falling due since July 1, 1885.

Fund or tribe.	Amount collected.	Period.		On what amount of bonds.	Kind of bonds.	Amount carried to the credit of Indian tribes.
		From—	To—			
Chickasaw incompetents	\$100 00	July 1, 1885	July 1, 1886	\$2,000	Indiana.....	\$100 00
Total	100 00	.....	.....	2,000	.....	100 00

Recapitulation of interest collected, as per tables hereinbefore given.

Interest on United States bonds (Table E)	\$16,860 00
Interest on paying State stocks (Table F)	485 34
Interest collected on paying bonds due since July 1, 1885 (Table G)	100 00

Total interest collected during the time specified, and carried to the credit of trust-fund interest due various Indian tribes..... 17,385 34

Statement of appropriations made by Congress for the year ending June 30, 1886, on non-paying stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for various Indian tribes.

Bonds.	Percent.	Principal.	Annual interest appropriated.
Arkansas	6	\$168,000 00	\$10,080 00
Florida.....	7	132,000 00	9,240 00
North Carolina.....	6	192,000 00	11,520 00
South Carolina.....	6	125,000 00	7,500 00
Tennessee	6	104,000 00	6,240 00
Tennessee	5½	68,866 66½	3,500 00
Tennessee	5	145,000 00	7,250 00
Virginia	6	544,000 00	32,640 00
Louisiana	6	87,000 00	2,220 00
Total amount appropriated			90,190 00

The receipts and disbursements since November 1, 1885, as shown by the books of the Indian Office, on account of sales of Indian lands, are exhibited in the following statement:

Appropriations.	Acts and treaties.	On hand November 1, 1885.	Amount re- ceived dur- ing year.	Disbursed during the year.	On hand November 1, 1886.
Proceeds of Sioux Reser- vations in Minnesota and Dakota.	12 Stat., 819, act March 3, 1863.	\$68,067 71	-----	\$12,272 39	\$55,795 32
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of lands.	Cherokee strip	-----	\$20,000 00	20,000 00	-----
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of school lands.	Treaties of Feb. 27, 1819, and Dec. 29, 1835.	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fulfilling treaty with Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Article 4, treaty of Oct. 5, 1859, 12 Stat., 1112.	8,066 80	33,961 29	*37,773 95	4,254 14
Fulfilling treaty with Mi- amies of Kansas, pro- ceeds of lands.	Act of March 3, 1872.	21,241 66	-----	248 60	20,993 06
Fulfilling treaty with Omahas, proceeds of lands.	Acts of July 31, 1872, and Aug. 7, 1882.	20,211 77	57,697 12	†3,502 44	83,406 45
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of trust lands.	2d art. treaty Sept. 29, 1865, 2 sec., act July 15, 1870.	4,575,101 04	1,229,020 54	-----	5,804,121 58
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of ceded lands.	1st article treaty Sept. 29, 1865.	300,000 00	-----	-----	300,000 00
Proceeds of New York In- dian lands in Kansas.	Acts of Feb. 19, 1873, and June 23, 1874.	4,058 06	-----	-----	4,058 06
Fulfilling treaty with Pot- tawatomies, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Feb. 27, 1867, 15 Stat., 532.	32,584 94	-----	-----	32,584 94
Fulfilling treaty with Winnebagoes, proceeds of lands.	2d art. treaty 1859, act Feb. 2, 1863.	20,621 61	-----	-----	20,621 61
On account of claims of settlers on Round Val- ley Indian Reservation in California.	Act March 3, 1873, 17 Stat., 633.	594 37	-----	-----	594 37
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of Osage diminished re- serve lands in Kansas.	Transfer for sale of lands to Osages.	724,137 41	-----	-----	724,137 41
Fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Mar. 6, 1871, 12 Stat., 1171, act August 15, 1876.	14,288 45	-----	2,428 96	11,859 49
Fulfilling treaty with Shawnees, proceeds of lands.	Acts April 7, 1869, and Jan. 11, 1875.	1,270 56	-----	-----	1,270 56
Fulfilling treaty with Otoes and Missourias, proceeds of lands.	Act of August 15, 1876.	416,861 59	-----	†4,770 20	412,091 39
Fulfilling treaty with Pawnees, proceeds of lands.	Act of April 10, 1876..	159,128 67	-----	-----	159,128 67
Total	-----	6,375,234 64	1,340,678 95	80,996 54	7,634,917 05

* Expended in redemption of Kaw scrip.

† Deposited in the United States Treasury as a reimbursement on account of appraisal and sale of lands.

STATEMENT showing the PRESENT LIABILITIES of the UNITED STATES to INDIAN TRIBES under TREATY STIPULATIONS.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under the tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Twelve installments, unappropriated, at \$30,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 584, § 10	.....	\$330,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Purchase of clothing.....	Tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	.....do	\$12,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer.	Fourteenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Vol. 15, p. 585, § 14	4,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of physician and teacher.....	.....do	.....do	2,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Arikarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.	Amount to be expended in such goods, &c., as the President may from time to time determine.	Seventh article treaty of July 27, 1866.	Treaty not published.	40,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Assinaboines	.....do	.....do	.....do	30,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans.	.....do	Eighth article treaty of September 1, 1868.	.....do	80,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under tenth article treaty of October 23, 1867.	Eleven installments, unappropriated, at \$20,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 596, § 10	.....	220,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Purchase of clothing, same article.....	.....do	.....do	12,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of physician, carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, engineer, and teacher.	.....do	Vol. 15, p. 597, § 13	6,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Chickasaw.....	Permanent annuity in goods.....	.....do	Vol. 1, p. 619	.....	.....	\$3,000 00	.....
Chippewas of the Mississippi.	Forty-six installments to be paid to the chiefs of the Mississippi Indians.	Six installments, of \$1,000 each, due.	Vol. 9, p. 904, § 3	.....	6,000 00	.....	.....
Chippewas, Pillager and Lake Winnebagoishish bands.	Forty installments: in money, \$10,666.66; goods, \$3,000; and for purposes of utility, \$4,000.	Eight installments, of \$22,666.66 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1163, § 3; vol. 13, p. 694, § 3.	.....	181,333 28	.....	.....
Choctaws.....	Permanent annuities.....	Second article treaty of November 16, 1805, \$3,000; thirteenth article treaty of October 18, 1826, \$600; second article treaty of January 20, 1825, \$3,000.	Vol. 7, p. 99, § 2; vol. 11, p. 614, § 13; vol. 7, p. 213, § 13; vol. 7, p. 235, § 2.	.....	.....	9,600 00	.....

Do.....	Provisions for smiths, &c	Sixth article treaty of October 18, 1820; ninth article treaty of January 20, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 212, § 6; vol. 7, p. 286, § 9; vol. 7, p. 614, § 12. Vol. 11, p. 614, § 13.		920 00	
Do.....	Interest on \$390,257.92, articles ten and thirteen, treaty of January 22, 1855.				19,512 89	\$390,257 92
Creeks.....	Permanent annuities.....	Treaty of August 7, 1790	Vol. 7, p. 38, § 4		1,500 00	
Do.....	do	Treaty of June 16, 1802	Vol. 7, p. 62, § 2		3,000 00	
Do.....	do	Treaty of January 24, 1826	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 4		20,000 00	400,000 00
Do.....	Smiths, shops, &c	do	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8		1,110 00	22,200 00
Do.....	Wheelwright, permanent.....	Treaty of January 24, 1826, and August 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8; vol. 11, p. 700, § 5.		600 00	12,000 00
Do.....	Allowance, during the pleasure of the President, for blacksmiths, assistants, shops and tools, iron and steel, wagon-maker, education, and assistants in agricultural operations, &c.	Treaty of February 14, 1833, and treaty of August 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 419, § 5; vol. 11, p. 700, § 5.	840 00 270 00 600 00 1,000 00 2,000 00		
Do.....	Interest on \$200,000 held in trust, sixth article treaty August 7, 1856.	Treaty of August 7, 1856.....	Vol. 11, p. 700, § 6.		10,000 00	200,000 00
Do.....	Interest on \$675,168 held in trust, third article treaty June 14, 1836, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 786, § 3.		33,758 40	675,168 00
Crows.....	For supplying male persons over fourteen years of age with a suit of good, substantial woolen clothing; females over twelve years of age a flannel skirt or goods to make the same, a pair of woolen hose, calico, and domestic; and boys and girls under the ages named such flannel and cotton goods as their necessities may require.	Treaty of May 7, 1868; twelve installments of \$15,000 each, due, estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9.	180,000 00		
Do.....	For pay of physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Treaty of May 7, 1868	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9.	4,500 00		
Do.....	Twenty installments, for pay of teacher and for books and stationery.	Three installments, of \$1,500 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 7.		4,500 00	
Do.....	Blacksmith, iron and steel, and for seeds and agricultural implements.	Estimated at	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 8.	1,500 00		
Do.....	Twenty-five installments, of \$30,000 each, in cash or otherwise, under the direction of the President.	Twenty installments of \$30,000 each, due.	Act of April 11, 1882.		600,000 00	
Gros Ventres.....	Amounts to be expended in such goods, provisions, &c., as the President may from time to time determine as necessary.	Treaty not published (eighth article, July 13, 1868).		30,000 00		
Iowas.....	Interest on \$57,500, being the balance on \$157,500.		Vol. 10, p. 1071, § 9		2,875 00	57,500 00
Kansas.....	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent.....		Vol. 9, p. 842, § 2		10,000 00	200,000 00
Kickapoos.....	Interest on \$89,864.88, at 5 per cent.....		Vol. 10, p. 1079, § 2		4,408 78	88,175 68
Miamies of Kansas.	Permanent provision for smith's shops and miller, &c.	Say \$411.43 for shop and \$262.62 for miller.	Vol. 7, p. 191, § 5		674 05	13,481 00
Do.....	Interest on \$21,884.81, at the rate of 5 per cent., as per third article treaty of June 5, 1854.		Vol. 10, p. 1094, § 3		1,094 24	21,884 81

STATEMENT showing the PRESENT LIABILITIES of the UNITED STATES to INDIAN TRIBES under TREATY STIPULATIONS—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Miamies of Eel River.	Permanent annuities	Fourth article treaty of 1795; third article treaty of 1805; third article treaty of 1809.	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4; vol. 7, p. 91, § 3; vol. 7, p. 114, § 3; vol. 7, p. 116.	.....	.....	\$1,100 00	\$22,000 00
Molels	Pay of teacher to manual-labor school, and subsistence of pupils, &c.	Treaty of December 21, 1855	Vol. 12, p. 982, § 2	\$3,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Nes Percés	Salary of two matrons for schools, two assistant teachers, farmer, carpenter, and two millers.	Treaty of June 9, 1863	Vol. 14, p. 650, § 5	3,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments, for purchase of clothing, as per sixth article of treaty May 10, 1868.	Twelve installments, of \$12,000 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 657, § 6	.....	\$144,000 00	.....	.....
Do	Ten installments, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior, for Indians engaged in agriculture.	Two installments, of \$30,000 each, due.	do .....	.....	60,000 00	.....	.....
Do	Pay of two teachers, two carpenters, two farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician.	Estimated at	Vol. 15, p. 658, § 7	9,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Omahas	Twelve installments, fourth series, in money or otherwise.	Eight installments, fourth series, of \$10,000 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1044, § 4	.....	80,000 00	.....	.....
Osages	Interest on \$60,120, at 5 per cent., for educational purposes.	Resolution of the Senate to treaty, January 2, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 242, § 6	.....	.....	3,456 00	69,120 00
Do	Interest on \$300,000, at 5 per cent., to be paid semi-annually, in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.	Treaty of September 20, 1865	Vol. 14, p. 687, § 1	.....	.....	15,000 00	300,000 00
Otoes and Missourias.	Twelve installments, last series, in money or otherwise.	Eight installments, of \$5,000 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1039, § 4	.....	40,000 00	.....	.....
Pawnees	Annuity goods, and such articles as may be necessary.	Treaty of September 24, 1857	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 2	.....	.....	30,000 00	.....
Do	Support of two manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.	do	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 3	10,000 00	.....	.....	.....

Do.....	For iron and steel and other necessary articles for shops, and pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom is to be tin and gun smith, and compensation of two strikers and apprentices.	Estimated, for iron and steel, \$500; two blacksmiths, \$1,200; and two strikers, \$480.	Vol. 11, p. 729, \$4.	2, 180 00		
Do.....	Farming utensils and stock, pay of farmer, miller, and engineer, and compensation of apprentices, to assist in working in the mill and keeping in repair grist and saw mill.	Estimated.....	Vol. 11, p. 730, \$4.	4, 400 00		
Poncas.....	Fifteen installments, last series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	Two installments, of \$3,000 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 997, \$2.		16, 000 00	
Do.....	Amount to be expended during the pleasure of the President for purposes of civilization.	Treaty of March 12, 1868.....	Vol. 12, p. 998, \$2.	20, 000 00		
Pottawatomies.....	Permanent annuity in money.....	August 3, 1795.....	Vol. 7, p. 51, \$4.		357 80	7, 156 00
Do.....	do.....	September 30, 1809.....	Vol. 7, p. 114, \$3.		178 90	3, 578 00
Do.....	do.....	October 2, 1818.....	Vol. 7, p. 165, \$3.		894 50	17, 890 00
Do.....	do.....	September 20, 1828.....	Vol. 7, p. 317, \$2.		715 60	14, 312 00
Do.....	do.....	July 29, 1829.....	Vol. 7, p. 350, \$2.		5, 724 77	114, 495 40
Do.....	Permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel.	October 16, 1826; September 20, 1828; July 29, 1829.	Vol. 7, p. 296, \$3; vol. 7, p. 318, \$2; vol. 7, p. 321, \$2.		1, 008 99	20, 179 80
Do.....	Permanent provision for furnishing salt.....	July 29, 1829.....	Vol. 7, p. 320, \$2.		156 54	3, 120 80
Do.....	Permanent provision for payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel.	September 20, 1828; June 5 and 17, 1846.	Vol. 7, p. 318, \$2; Vol. 9, p. 855, \$10.		107 34	2, 146 80
Do.....	For interest on \$230,064.20, at 5 per cent.....	June 5 and 17, 1846.....	Vol. 9, p. 855, \$7.		11, 563 21	230, 004 20
Pottawatomies of Huron.	Permanent annuities.....	November 17, 1808.....	Vol. 7, p. 106, \$2.		400 00	8, 000 00
Quapaws.....	For education, smith, farmer, and smith-shop during the pleasure of the President.	\$1,000 for education, \$500 for smith, &c.	Vol. 7, p. 425, \$3.	1, 500 00		
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.	Permanent annuity.....	Treaty of November 3, 1804.....	Vol. 7, p. 85, \$3.		1, 000 00	20, 000 00
Do.....	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent.....	Treaty of October 21, 1837.....	Vol. 7, p. 541, \$2.		10, 000 00	200, 000 00
Do.....	Interest on \$800,000, at 5 per cent.....	Treaty of October 21, 1842.....	Vol. 7, p. 596, \$2.		40, 000 00	800, 000 00
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Interest on \$157,400, at 5 per cent.....	Treaty of October 21, 1837.....	Vol. 7, p. 543, \$2.		7, 870 00	157, 400 00
Do.....	For support of school.....	Treaty of March 6, 1861.....	Vol. 12, p. 1172, \$5	200 00		
Seminoles.....	Interest on \$500,000, eighth article of treaty of August 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, &c.....	Vol. 14, p. 757, \$3.		3, 500 00	70, 000 00
Senecas.....	Permanent annuity.....	September 9 and 17, 1817.....	Vol. 7, p. 161, \$4; vol. 7, p. 179, \$4.		1, 000 00	20, 000 00
Do.....	Smith and smith-shop and miller, permanent annuities.....	February 28, 1821.....	Vol. 7, p. 349, \$4.		1, 660 00	33, 200 00
Senecas of New York.	Permanent annuities.....	February 19, 1841.....	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
Senecas and Shawnees.	Permanent annuity.....	Treaty of September 17, 1818.....	Vol. 7, p. 179, \$4.		1, 000 00	20, 000 00
Do.....	Support of smith and smith-shops.....	Treaty of July 20, 1831.....	Vol. 7, p. 352, \$4.	1, 060 00		

STATEMENT showing the PRESENT LIABILITIES of the UNITED STATES to INDIAN TRIBES under TREATY STIPULATIONS—Continued

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Shawnees.....	Permanent annuity for education	August 3, 1795; September 29, 1817	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4 ..	.....	.....	\$3,000 00	\$60,000 00
Do.....	Interest on \$40,000, at 5 per cent.....	August 3, 1795; May 10, 1854.....	Vol. 10, p. 1056, § 3 ..	.....	.....	2,000 00	40,000 00
Shoshones and Bannacks:							
Shoshones	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Thirteen installments due, estimated at \$10,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9 ..	.....	\$130,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For pay of physicians, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated.....	Vol. 15, p. 678, § 10 ..	\$5,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops.	.....do.....	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9 ..	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Bannacks.....	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Thirteen installments due, estimated at \$5,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9 ..	.....	65,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated.....	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10 ..	5,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Six Nations of New York	Permanent annuities in clothing, &c.....	Treaty November 11, 1794	Vol. 7, p. 64, § 6 ..	.....	.....	4,500 00	90,000 00
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.	Purchase of clothing for men, women, and children.	Thirteen installments, of \$130,000 each, due; estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 10 ..	.....	1,690,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel.....	Estimated.....	do	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	For such articles as may be considered necessary by the Secretary of the Interior for persons roaming.	Thirteen installments, of \$200,000 each, due; estimated.	do .....	.....	2,600,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Physician, five teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated.....	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 13 ..	10,400 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Purchase of rations, &c., as per article 5, agreement of September 28, 1876.	.....do.....	Vol. 19, p. 256, § 5 ..	1,100,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Tabeguache band of Utes.	Pay of blacksmith .....	.....do.....	Vol. 13, p. 675, § 10 ..	720 00	.....	.....	.....

Tabeguache, Muna- che, Capote, Wee- minuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Utes.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.	.....do.....	Vol. 15, p. 627, §9.	220 00			
Do.....	Two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, one blacksmith, and two teachers.	.....do.....	Vol. 15, p. 622, §15	7, 800 00			
Do.....	Thirty installments, of \$30,000 each, to be ex- pended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for clothing, blankets, &c.	Twelve installments, each \$30,000, due.	Vol. 15, p. 622, §11		300,000 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, &c.		Vol. 15, p. 622, §12	30,000 00			
Winnebagoes.....	Interest on \$804,909.17, at 5 per cent. per an- num.	November 1, 1837, and Senate amendment, July 17, 1862.	Vol. 7, p. 546, §4; vol. 12, p. 628, §4. Vol. 16, p. 355, §1.			40,245 45	804,909 17
Do.....	Interest on \$78,340.41, at 5 per cent. per an- num, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	July 15, 1870.....				3,917 02	78,340 41
Yankton tribe of Sioux.	Ten installments, of \$25,000 each, being third series, to be paid to them, or expended for their benefit.	Two installments due, of \$25,000 each.	Vol. 11, p. 744, §4.		50,000 00		
Do.....	Twenty installments, of \$15,000 each, fourth series, to be paid to them, or expended for their benefit.	Twenty installments, of \$15,000 each, due.	.....do.....		300,000 00		
Total.....				1,445,190 00	7,056,833 28	349,251 98	6,024,639 99

EXECUTIVE ORDERS RELATING TO INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

ARIZONA.

Camp Grant Reservation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Camp Grant, Ariz., September 18, 1871.

SIR: The boundaries of the reservation selected with the approval of the President and Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of War, at Camp Grant, Arizona Territory, within the limits of which all peaceably disposed Arivapa, Pinal, and other roving bands of Apache Indians are hereafter to be protected, fed, and otherwise provided, will be as follows:

Bounded north by the Gila River; west by a line ten (10) miles from and parallel to the general course of the San Pedro River; south by a line at right angles to the western boundary, crossing the San Pedro, ten miles from Camp Grant; east by a line at right angles to the southern boundary, touching the western base of Mount Turnbull, terminating at the Gila River, the northern boundary.

Citizens who have built, or are now working ranches within the above described boundaries, will be allowed to remain to secure their crops and care for their property, until further orders from Washington, D. C., provided they conform to the laws prescribed by Congress for the government of Indian reservations. A copy of the laws and regulations governing this as well as all other Indian reservations, will be forwarded to you on my return to Washington.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

VINCENT COLYER,
Commissioner.

Lieut. ROYAL E. WHITMAN, U. S. A.,
In charge Indian Reservation, Camp Grant, Ariz.

(For other correspondence relating to this reserve and Executive Order of November 9, 1871, and also for order restoring same to the public domain, see "White Mountain Reserve").

Camp Verde Reservation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, *Camp Verde, Ariz., October 3, 1871.*

GENERAL: Having personally inspected the country and condition of the Apache Mohave Indians on the Verde River, above the post, and finding the Indians to be in considerable numbers, destitute and in a starving condition, having no boundaries defining their homes, their country overrun by hunters who kill their game, and not unfrequently kill the Indians—gold prospectors and others, none of whom locate in this section of country—agreeably to the powers conferred upon me by the President, and communicated to me in the letter of the Secretary of the Interior, dated July 21, 1871, and the orders of the Secretary of War of July 18 and 31, 1871, and in harmony with the humane action of Congress in providing funds for this purpose, I have concluded to declare all that portion of country adjoining on the northwest side of and above the military reservation of this post on the Verde River for a distance of 10 miles on both sides of the river, to the point where the old wagon road to New Mexico crosses the Verde, supposed to be a distance up the river of about 45 miles, to be an Indian reservation, within the limits of which all peaceably disposed Apache Mohave Indians are to be protected, fed, and otherwise cared for, and the laws of Congress and Executive Orders relating to the government of Indian reservations shall have full power and force within the boundaries of the same, unless otherwise ordered by Congress or the President.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

VINCENT COLYER,
Commissioner.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL C. GROVER,
Commanding Camp Verde, Ariz.

(For further correspondence relating to this reserve, and Executive Order of November 9, 1871, see "White Mountain Reserve").

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April 23, 1875.*

All orders establishing and setting apart the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, in the Territory of Arizona, described as follows: "All that portion of country adjoining on the northwest side of and above the military reservation of this [Camp Verde] post, on the Verde River, for a distance of ten miles on both sides of the river to the point where the old wagon road to New Mexico crosses the Verde, supposed to be a distance up the river of about forty-five miles," are hereby revoked and annulled; and the said described tract of country is hereby restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

Chiricahua Reserve.

(For executive order of December 14, 1872, setting apart this reserve, see "White Mountain reserve.")

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October 30, 1876.*

It is hereby ordered that the order of December 14, 1872, setting apart the following described lands in the Territory of Arizona as a reservation for certain Apache Indians, viz: Beginning at Dragoon Springs, near Dragoon Pass, and running thence northeasterly along the north base of the Chiricahua Mountains, to a point on the summit of Peloncillo Mountains, or Stevens Peak Range; thence running southeasterly along said range through Stevens Peak to the boundary of New Mexico; thence running south to the boundary of Mexico; thence running westerly along said boundary fifty-six miles; thence running northerly, following substantially the western base of the Dragoon Mountains, to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, canceled, and said lands are restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

*Colorado River Reserve.*EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November 22, 1873.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the Territory of Arizona be withdrawn from sale and added to the reservation set apart for the Indians of the Colorado River and its tributaries, by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865 (U. S. Stat. at Large, vol. 13, p. 559), viz.: All that section of bottom-land adjoining the Colorado Reserve, and extending from that reserve on the north side to within 6 miles of Ehrenberg on the south, bounded on the west by the Colorado River, and east by mountains and mesas.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November 16, 1874.*

It is hereby ordered that a tract of country embraced within the following-described boundaries, which covers and adds to the present reservation, as set apart by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865 (Stat. at Large, vol. 13, p. 559), and enlarged by executive order, dated November 22, 1873, viz.:

Beginning at a point where the La Paz Arroyo enters the Colorado River, 4 miles above Ehrenberg; thence easterly with said Arroyo to a point south of the crest of La Paz Mountain; thence with said crest of mountain in a northerly direction to the top of Black Mountain; thence in a northwesterly direction across the Colorado River to the top of Monument Peak, in the State of California; thence southwesterly in a straight line to the top of Riverside Mountain, California; thence in a southeasterly direction to the point of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart as the reservation for the Indians of the Colorado River and its tributaries.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 15, 1876.*

Whereas an executive order was issued November 16, 1874, defining the limits of the Colorado River Indian reservation, which purported to cover, but did not, all the lands theretofore set apart by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, and Executive Order dated November 22, 1873; and whereas the order of November 16, 1874, did not revoke the order of November 22, 1873, it is hereby ordered that all lands withdrawn from sale by either of these orders are still set apart for Indian purposes; and the following are hereby declared to be the boundaries of the Colorado River Indian reservation in Arizona and California, viz.:

Beginning at a point where La Paz Arroyo enters the Colorado River and four miles above Ehrenberg; thence easterly with said Arroyo to a point south of the crest of La Paz Mountain; thence with said mountain crest in a northerly direction to the top of Black Mountain; thence in a northwesterly direction over the Colorado River to the top of Monument Peak, in the State of California; thence southwesterly in a straight line to the top of Riverside Mountain, California; thence in a direct line toward the place of beginning to the west bank of the Colorado River; thence down said west bank to a point opposite the place of beginning; thence to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

Gila Bend Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 12, 1882.

It is hereby ordered that the following tract of country in the Territory of Arizona, viz, township 5 south, range 5 west, Gila and Salt River meridian, excepting section 18 thereof, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart for the use and occupancy of the Papago and other Indians now settled there, and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to settle thereon.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

(See Papago.)

Gila River Reserve.

See Pima and Maricopa.

Hualpai Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 4, 1883.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country situated in the Territory of Arizona be, and the same is hereby, set aside and reserved for the use and occupancy of the Hualpai Indians, namely: Beginning at a point on the Colorado River 5 miles eastward of Tinnakah Spring; thence south 20 miles to crest of high mesa; thence south 40° east 25 miles to a point of Music Mountains; thence east 15 miles; thence north 50° east 35 miles; thence north 30 miles to the Colorado River; thence along said river to the place of beginning; the southern boundary being at least 2 miles south of Peach Spring, and the eastern boundary at least 2 miles east of Pine Spring. All bearings and distances being approximate.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Moqui Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 16, 1882.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Arizona, lying and being within the following-described boundaries, viz, beginning on the one hundred and tenth degree of longitude west from Greenwich, at a point 36° 30' north, thence due west to the one hundred and eleventh degree of longitude west, thence due south to a point of longitude 35° 30' north, thence due east to the one hundred and tenth degree of longitude, and thence due north to place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from settlement and sale, and set apart for the use and occupancy of the Moqui and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to settle thereon.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Navajo Reserve.

For order relating to part of Navajo reserve in Arizona, see New Mexico.

Pima and Maricopa or Gila River Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 31, 1876.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands in the Territory of Arizona, viz, township 4 south, range 7 east, sections 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, north half of

section 35 and section 36; township 5 south, range 7 east, northeast quarter of section 1; township 4 south, range 8 east, southwest quarter of section 19, west half and southwest quarter of section 29, sections 30, 31, 32, and southwest quarter of section 33; township 5 south, range 8 east, southwest quarter of section 3, section 4, north half of section 5, north half of northeast quarter and northwest quarter of section 6, and northwest quarter of section 10, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from the public domain and set apart as an addition to the Gila River Reservation in Arizona, for the use and occupancy of the Pima and Maricopa Indians.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 10, 1879.*

It is hereby ordered that all the public lands embraced within the following boundaries lying within the Territory of Arizona, viz, commencing at the mouth of the Salt River, running thence up the Gila River to the south line of township No. 2 south, Gila and Salt River base line; thence east with said line to the southeast corner of township No. 2 south, range 6 east; thence north with said line to a point 2 miles south of the Salt River; thence following the course of said stream in an easterly direction, and 2 miles south of the same, to the west line of the White Mountain Reservation; thence north with the line of said reservation, or the extension of the same, to a point 2 miles north of said river; thence in a westerly direction, following the course of said river, and 2 miles north of the same, to the east line of range 6 east; thence north with said line to the northeast corner of township 2 north, range 6 east; thence west with the north line of said township to the Gila and Salt River meridian line; thence south with said line to the Gila River, and thence by said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the Pima and Maricopa Indians, in addition to their present reservation in said Territory.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June 14, 1879.*

In lieu of an executive order dated January 10, 1879, setting apart certain lands in the Territory of Arizona as a reservation for the Pima and Maricopa Indians, which order is hereby canceled, it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart for the use of said Pima and Maricopa Indians, as an addition to the reservation set apart for said Indians by act of Congress approved February 28, 1859 (11 Stat., 401), the several tracts of country in said Territory of Arizona lying within the following boundaries, viz:

Beginning at the point where the range-line between ranges 4 and 5 east crosses the Salt River; thence up and along the middle of said river to a point where the easterly line of Camp McDowell military reservation, if prolonged south, would strike said river; thence northerly to the southeast corner of Camp McDowell reservation; thence west along the southern boundary-line of said Camp McDowell reservation to the southwest corner thereof; thence up and along the west boundary line of said reservation until it intersects the north boundary of the southern tier of sections in township 3 north, range 6 east; thence west along the north boundary of the southern tier of sections in townships 3 north, ranges 5 and 6 east, to the northwest corner of section 31, township 3 north, range 5 east; thence south along the range-line between ranges 4 and 5 east to the place of beginning.

Also all the land in said Territory bounded and described as follows, viz:

Beginning at the northwest corner of the old Gila Reservation; thence by a direct line running northwesterly until it strikes Salt River 4 miles east from the intersection of said river with the Gila River; thence down and along the middle of said Salt River to the mouth of the Gila River; thence up and along the middle of said Gila River to its intersection with the northwesterly boundary line of the old Gila Reservation; thence northwesterly along the said last-described boundary line to the place of beginning.

It is hereby ordered that so much of townships 1 and 2 north, ranges 5 and 6 east, lying south of the Salt River, as are now occupied and improved by said Indians, be temporarily withdrawn from sale and settlement until such time as they may severally dispose of and receive payment for the improvements made by them on said lands.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 5, 1882.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands, situated in the Territory of Arizona, viz:

Beginning at a point where the south boundary of section 15, township 3 south, range 3 east, intersects the western boundary of the present reservation south of the Gila

River; thence west along the south boundary of sections 15 and 16, township 3 south, range 3 east, to the southwest corner of section 16; thence north along the section line to the northwest corner of section 16; thence due west along the south boundary of sections 8 and 7, in township 3 south, range 3 east, and sections 12, 11, and 10, in township 3 south, range 2 east, to the southwest corner of section 10; thence north along the west boundary of sections 10 and 3, to the northwest corner of section 3, in township 3 south, range 2 east; thence west along the north boundary of said township to the southwest corner of section 33, in township 2 south, range 2 east; thence north along the west boundary of sections 33 and 28 to the northwest corner of section 28; thence northwest in a straight line to a point on the Gila River meridian 2 miles south of the initial point on the Gila River base line; thence north along the Gila River meridian to the middle of the Gila River; thence with the boundary of the present reservation along and up the middle of the Gila River to a point where the said boundary leaves the said river; thence continuing along said boundary south 18° 38' east to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart for the use of the Pima and Maricopa Indians, in addition to their present reservation in said Territory: *Provided, however,* That any tract or tracts of land included within the foregoing described boundaries the title to which has passed out of the United States Government, or to which valid homestead and pre-emption rights have attached under the laws of the United States, prior to the date of this order, are hereby excluded from the reservation hereby made.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, November 15, 1883.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Arizona embraced within the following described boundaries, which covers and adds to the present reservation as set apart by act of Congress approved February 28, 1859 (11 Stats., 401), and Executive orders dated August 31, 1876, June 14, 1879, and May 5, 1882, viz, beginning at a point in the middle of Salt River 4 miles east from the intersection of said river with the Gila River, being the northeast corner of the Executive addition of June 14, 1879; thence southeasterly along the boundary line of said Executive addition to the township line between townships 1 and 2 south, range 2 east of the Gila and Salt River meridian; thence east on the township lines between townships 1 and 2 south to the northeast corner of township 2 south, range 4 east; thence south on the range line between ranges 4 and 5 east to the southeast corner of township 2 south, range 4 east; thence east on the township lines between townships 2 and 3 south to the northeast corner of township 3 south, range 6 east; thence south on the range line between ranges 6 and 7 east to the southeast corner of township 3 south, range 6 east; thence east on the township lines between townships 3 and 4 south to the quarter-section corner on the north boundary of section 3, township 4 south, range 8 east; thence south through the middle of sections 3, 10, 15, 22, 27, and 34, in township 4 south, range 8 east, and section 3, in township 5 south, range 8 east, to the northeast corner of the present reservation as established by Executive order dated August 31, 1876, being the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 3, township 5 south, range 8 east; thence following the boundary line of said reservation southwest and north to the northeast corner of section 2, township 5 south, range 7 east; thence south on the section lines to the southeast corner of section 11, in township 5 south, range 7 east; thence west on the section lines through ranges 7, 6, and 5 east to the southwest corner of section 7, township 5 south, range 5 east; thence north on the range line between ranges 4 and 5 east to the northwest corner of section 18, township 4 south, range 5 east; thence west on the section lines through ranges 4, 3, and 2 east to the southwest corner of section 7, township 4 south, range 2 east; thence north on the range line between ranges 1 and 2 east to the northwest corner of section 19, in township 2 south, range 2 east; thence west on the section lines through range 1 east to the southwest corner of section 18, township 2 south, range 1 east on the Gila and Salt River meridian; thence north on the Gila and Salt River meridian to a point in the Gila River opposite the middle of the mouth of Salt River; thence up the middle of Salt River to the place of beginning, as approximately represented on the accompanying diagram, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart for the use and occupancy of the Pima and Maricopa Indians: *Provided, however,* That any tract or tracts of land included within the foregoing-described boundaries the title of which has passed out of the United States Government, or to which valid homestead or pre-emption rights have attached under the laws of the United States prior to the date of this order, are hereby excluded from the reservation hereby made.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

*Papago Indian Reserve.*EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 1, 1874.*

It is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale or entry and set apart for the use of the Papago and such other Indians as it may be desirable to place thereon, the following tract of country around San Xavier del Bac, in Arizona, viz:

Beginning at the northeast corner of section 9, township 15 south, range 13 east; thence west one-half mile to the quarter-section corner; thence south three miles to the section line between sections 21 and 28 of same township; thence west along north boundary of sections 28, 29, and 30, up to the northwest corner of section 30, same township; continuing thence due west nine miles to a point; thence south seven miles to a point; thence east three miles to the southwest corner of section 30, township 16 south, range 12 east; thence east along the south boundary of sections 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, and 25, township 16 south, range 12 east, and sections 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, and 25, township 16 south, range 13 east, to the southeast corner of section 25, same township; thence north along the range line between ranges 13 and 14 east to the northeast corner of section 24, township 15 south, range 13 east; thence west to the northwest corner of section 22, same township; thence north to the place of beginning, to be known as the Papago Indian Reserve.

U. S. GRANT.

(See Gila Bend.)

*Suppai Reserve.*EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June 8, 1880.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described country, lying within the boundaries of the Territory of Arizona, viz, beginning at a point in the middle of Cataract Creek, two miles below the lowest fall, south of the settlement of the Suppai Indians; thence due east two and one-half miles; thence in a northerly direction twelve miles to a point two and one-half miles due east of the middle of said creek; thence due west five miles; thence in a southerly direction twelve miles to a point two and one-half miles due west of the middle of said creek; thence due east two and one-half miles to the place of beginning, to embrace the settlements and improvements of the Suppai Indians, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart for the use and occupancy of said Suppai Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November 23, 1880.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described country, lying within the boundaries of the Territory of Arizona, viz:

Beginning at a point in the middle of Cataract Creek, two miles below the lowest fall north of the settlement of the Suppai Indians; thence due east two and one-half miles; thence in a southerly direction twelve miles to a point two and one-half miles due east of the middle of said creek; thence due west five miles; thence in a northerly direction twelve miles to a point two and one-half miles due west of the middle of said creek; thence due east two and one-half miles to the place of beginning, to embrace the settlements and improvements of the Suppai Indians, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart for the use and occupancy of said Suppai Indians, and the executive order dated June 8, 1880, withdrawing from sale and setting apart a reservation for said Indians, is hereby revoked.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 31, 1882.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described country lying within the boundaries of the Territory of Arizona, viz, so much of the bottom land of the cañon of Cataract Creek, bounded by walls of red sand-stone on the east and west, as is included within certain lines, viz, on the south, an east and west line (magnetic) crossing said cañon at a narrow pass marked by a monument of stone, placed in the summer of 1881, by Lieut. Carl Palfrey, of the Corps of Engineers of the Army, about two miles above the village of the Yavai Suppai Indians, and on the north, a line bearing N. 55° E (magnetic) cross-

ing said cañon at the crest of the third falls of Cataract Creek, and marked by Lieut. Palfrey, by two monuments of stone, one on each side of the stream, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart for the use and occupancy of said Yavai Suppai Indians, and the executive order dated November 23, 1880, withdrawing from sale and settlement and setting apart a reservation for said Indians, is hereby revoked.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

White Mountain or San Carlos Reserve.

[Formerly called White Mountain or Camp Apache Reserve.]

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 31, 1870.

SIR: I respectfully forward the following description of the proposed Indian reservation in Arizona; the boundaries of the reservation to be as follows, as shown in red on the accompanying map: Starting at the point of intersection of the boundary between New Mexico and Arizona with the south edge of the Black Mesa, and following the southern edge of the Black Mesa, to a point due north of Sombrero or Plumoso Butte; then in the direction of the Picache Colorado to the crest of the Apache Mountains, following said crest down the Salt River to Pinal Creek, and then up the Pinal Creek to the top of the Pinal Mountains; then following the crest of the Pinal range, "the Cordilleras de la Gila," the "Almagra Mountains," and other mountains bordering the north bank of the Gila River, to the New Mexican boundary near Steeple Rock; then following said boundary north to its intersection with the south edge of the Black Mesa, the starting point.

H. M. ROBERT,
Major Engineers.

General W. D. WHIPPLE,
Adjutant-General Military Division of the Pacific.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,
Camp Apache, Arizona Territory, September 5, 1871.

SIR: As the White Mountain region has been set apart by the War Department as an Indian reservation, and there are several bands of peaceably disposed Apaches, who have for many years lived in this country, who can not be removed without much suffering to themselves, risk of war and expense to the Government, I have concluded to select the White Mountain Reservation, the boundaries of which were defined in letter of H. M. Robert, major of engineers, dated Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal., January 31, 1870, as one of the Indian reservations upon which the Apache Indians of Arizona may be collected, fed, clothed, and otherwise provided for and protected, agreeable to the power conferred upon me at the suggestion of the President by the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, under date July 21, 1871, and supplementary orders July 31, 1871, copies of which are herewith inclosed.

Agreeable to your wish that I should name the articles and amount of provisions to be issued, I would suggest that one pound of beef and one pound of corn per capita be issued with salt daily, and sugar and coffee occasionally.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

VINCENT COLYER,
Commissioner.

Lieut. Col. JOHN GREEN,
*First Cavalry, U. S. A., Commanding
Camp Apache, Arizona Territory.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,
Washington, D. C., November 7, 1871.

SIR: Reservations for the roving Apache Indians of New Mexico and Arizona were selected under your instructions of 21st July, 1871, as follows:

For the Mimbres and Coyoteros at Tularosa Valley,* in New Mexico. (See accompanying paper A.)

*For the executive order setting apart Tularosa Valley reserve see New Mexico.

For the Coyoteros and Chilocos of Arizona, at Camp Apache, in White Mountains, Arizona. (See Appendix B.)

For the Arrivapis and Pinals, at Camp Grant, Arizona. (See Appendix C and accompanying map.)

For the Mohave Apaches, at Camp Verde, Arizona. (See Appendix D.)

A detailed description of the Camp Apache Reservation, which was established by Major-General Thomas, will be found on file in the War Department.

I also requested, with the advice of General Crook and the several post commanders, that temporary asylums, where the Tontos, Hualapais, and Western band of Apache Mohaves might be protected and fed, should be established at Camp McDowell, Beal Spring, and Date Creek, until such times as the Indians collected there could be removed to the above reservations.

Very respectfully, etc.,

VINCENT COLYER.

Hon. C. DELANO,

Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C., November 7, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication addressed to this Department by the Hon. Vincent Colyer, one of the board of Indian peace commissioners, who recently visited Arizona, wherein he states his views in relation to the Apache Indians, and describes certain tracts of country in Arizona and New Mexico which, during his recent visit to said Indians, he has selected to be set apart as reservations for their use, as authorized to do by orders issued to him before visiting the Apaches.

I have the honor to recommend, in pursuance of the understanding arrived at in our conversation with the Secretary of War on the 6th instant, that the President issue an order authorizing said tracts of country described in Mr. Colyer's letter to be regarded as reservations for the settlement of Indians until it is otherwise ordered. * * *

I would further suggest that the War Department will, for the present, select some suitable and discreet officer of the Army to act as Indian agent for any of the reservations in Arizona which may be occupied by the Indians, under the order herein contemplated. Such agents will be superseded by persons hereafter appointed by this Department, at such times as the President may hereafter deem proper.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT.

These recommendations were approved by the President as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, D. C., November 9, 1871.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War, who will take such action as may be necessary to carry out the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior.

U. S. GRANT.

And indorsed by General Sherman thus:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,

Washington, D. C., November 9, 1871.

GENERAL: I now inclose you copies of a correspondence between the Secretary of the Interior and War Department on the subject of the policy that is to prevail in Arizona with the Apache Indians. The Secretary of War wishes you to give all the necessary orders to carry into full effect this policy, which is the same that prevails in the Indian country generally, viz, to fix and determine (usually with the assent expressed or implied of the Indians concerned) the reservation within which they may live and be protected by all branches of the Executive Government; but if they wander outside they at once become objects of suspicion, liable to be attacked by the troops as hostile. The three reservations referred to in these papers, and more particularly defined in the accompanying map, seem far enough removed from the white settlements to avoid the dangers of collision of interest. At all events these Indians must have a chance to escape war, and the most natural way is to assign them homes and to compel them to remain thereon. While they remain on such reservations there is an implied condition that they should not be permitted to starve, and our experience is that the Indian Bureau is rarely supplied with the necessary money to provide food, in which event you may authorize the commissary department to provide for them, being careful to confine issues only to those acting in good faith, and only for absolute wants.

The commanding officer of the nearest military post will be the proper person to act

as the Indian agent until the regular agents come provided with the necessary authority and funds to relieve them; but you may yourself, or allow General Crook to appoint these temporary agents regardless of rank.

The citizens of Arizona should be publicly informed of these events, and that the military have the command of the President to protect these Indians on their reservations, and that under no pretense must they invade them, except under the leadership of the commanding officer having charge of them.

The boundaries of these reservations should also be clearly defined, and any changes in them suggested by experience should be reported, to the end that they may be modified or changed by the highest authority.

After general notice to Indians and whites of this policy, General Crook may feel assured that whatever measures of severity he may adopt to reduce these Apaches to a peaceful and subordinate condition will be approved by the War Department and the President.

I am your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, *General.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *December 14, 1872.*

It is hereby ordered that the following tract of country be, and the same is hereby, withheld from sale and set apart as a reservation for certain Apache Indians in the Territory of Arizona, to be known as the "Chiricahua Indian Reservation," viz:

Beginning at Dragoon Springs, near Dragoon Pass, and running thence northeasterly along the north base of the Chiricahua Mountains to a point on the summit of Peloncillo Mountains or Stevens Peak range; thence running southeasterly along said range through Stevens Peak to the boundary of New Mexico; thence running south to the boundary of Mexico; thence running westerly along said boundary 55 miles; thence running northerly, following substantially the western base of the Dragoon Mountains, to the place of beginning.

It is also hereby ordered that the reservation heretofore set apart for certain Apache Indians in the said Territory, known as the "Camp Grant Indian Reservation," be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain.

It is also ordered that the following tract of country be, and the same is hereby, withheld from sale and added to the White Mountain Indian Reservation in said Territory, which addition shall hereafter be known as the "San Carlos division of the White Mountain Indian Reservation," viz:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the White Mountain Reservation as now established, and running thence south to a line 15 miles south of and parallel to the Gila River; thence west along said line to a point due south of the southwest corner of the present White Mountain Reservation; thence north to the said southwest corner of the aforesaid White Mountain Reservation, and thence along the southern boundary of the same to the place of beginning; the said addition to be known as the "San Carlos division of the White Mountain Reservation," which will make the entire boundary of the White Mountain Reserve as follows, viz:

Starting at the point of intersection of the boundary between New Mexico and Arizona with the south edge of the Black Mesa, and following the southern edge of the Black Mesa to a point due north of Sombrero or Plumoso Butte; thence due south to said Sombrero or Plumoso Butte; thence in the direction of the Piache Colorado to the crest of the Apache Mountains, following said crest down the Salt River to Pinal Creek to the top of the Pinal Mountains; thence due south to a point 15 miles south of the Gila River; thence east with a line parallel with and 15 miles south of the Gila River to the boundary of New Mexico; thence north along said boundary line to its intersection with the south edge of the Black Mesa, the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., July 30, 1873.

Respectfully submitted to the President, with the recommendation that all that portion of the valley of the Gila River in the Territory of Arizona hitherto included in the San Carlos division of the White Mountain Indian Reservation as established by Executive order, dated December 14, 1872, lying east of and above the site of old Camp Goodwin, be restored to the public domain, as recommended by the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

B. R. COWEN,
Acting Secretary.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August 5, 1873.*

Agreeable to the above recommendation of the Acting Secretary of the Interior, it is hereby ordered that the land therein described be restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 21, 1874.*

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the White Mountain Indian Reservation in Arizona Territory lying east of 109° 30' west longitude be restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April 27, 1876.*

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the White Mountain Indian Reservation in Arizona Territory lying west of the following described line, viz: Commencing at the northwest corner of the present reserve, a point at the southern edge of the Black Mesas, due north of Sombrero or Plumoso Butte; thence due south to said Sombrero or Plumoso Butte; thence southeastwardly to Chrome Peak; thence in a southerly direction to the mouth of the San Pedro River; thence due south to the southern boundary of the reservation, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 26, 1877.*

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the White Mountain Indian Reservation in Arizona Territory lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point known as corner I of survey made by Lieut. E. D. Thomas, Fifth Cavalry, in March, 1876, situated northeast of, and 313 chains from, flag-staff of Camp Apache, magnetic variation 13° 48' east; thence south 68° 34' west, 360 chains, to corner II, post in monument of stones, variation 13° 45' east; thence south 7° 5' west, 240 chains to corner III, post in monument of stones, variation 13° 43' east; thence north 68° 34' east, 360 chains to corner IV, post in monument of stones, magnetic variation 13° 42' east; thence north 7° 15' east, 240 chains to place of beginning, comprising 7,421.14 acres, be restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 31, 1877.*

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the White Mountain Indian Reservation in the Territory of Arizona lying within the following-described boundaries, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain, to wit: Commencing at a point at the south bank of the Gila River, where the San Pedro empties into the same; thence up and along the south bank of said Gila River 10 miles; thence due south to the southern boundary of the said reservation; thence along the southern boundary to the western boundary thereof; thence up said western boundary to the place of beginning.

R. B. HAYES.

Yuma Reserve.

For order relating to Yuma reserve in Arizona, see California.

CALIFORNIA.

Hoopa Valley Reserve.

By virtue of power vested in me by an act of Congress approved April 8, 1864, and acting under instructions from the Interior Department, dated at Washington City, D. C., April 26, 1864, concerning the location of four tracts of land for Indian reservations in the State of California, I do hereby proclaim and make known to all concerned that I have this day located an Indian reservation, to be known and called by the name and title of the Hoopa Valley Reservation, said reservation being situated on the Trinity

River, in Klamath County, California, to be described by such metes and bounds as may hereafter be established by order of the Interior Department, subject to the approval of the President of the United States. Settlers in Hoopa Valley are hereby notified not to make any further improvements upon their places, as they will be appraised and purchased as soon as the Interior Department may direct.

AUSTIN WILEY,

Superintendent Indian Affairs for the State of California.

FORT GASTON, CAL., August 21, 1864.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 23, 1876.

It is hereby ordered that the south and west boundaries and that portion of the north boundary west of Trinity River surveyed, in 1875, by C. T. Bissel, and the courses and distances of the east boundary, and that portion of the north boundary east of Trinity River reported but not surveyed by him, viz: "Beginning at the southeast corner of the reservation at a post set in mound of rocks, marked 'H. V. R., No. 3'; thence south $17\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west, 905.15 chains, to southeast corner of reservation; thence south $72\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west, 480 chains, to the mouth of Trinity River," be, and hereby are, declared to be the exterior boundaries of Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation, and the land embraced therein, an area of 89,572.43 acres, be, and hereby is, withdrawn from public sale, and set apart for Indian purposes, as one of the Indian reservations authorized to be set apart, in California, by act of Congress approved April 8, 1864. (13 Stats., p. 39.)

U. S. GRANT.

Klamath River Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

November 10, 1855.

SIR: Referring to your communication of the 8th of August last to the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, advising him of the approval by the President of the United States of the recommendation of the department that it was expedient to expend the money appropriated on the 3d of March last for removing the Indians in California to two additional military reservations, I have the honor now to make the following report:

On the 15th of August last the acting Commissioner inclosed a copy of your letter of the 8th of that month to the superintendent of Indian affairs in California, with directions to select these reservations from such "tracts of land adapted as to soil, climate, water-privileges, and timber, to the comfortable and permanent accommodation of the Indians, which tracts should be unincumbered by old Spanish grants or claims of recent white settlers," limiting the dimensions of the reserves to within 25,000 acres each, and to report to this office a description of their geographical position in relation to streams, mountain ranges, and county lines, &c., and indicating the same upon a map. A copy of that letter is herewith, marked A. By the last mail from California, I have received from Superintendent Thos. I. Henley a report upon this subject, dated the 4th ultimo (a copy of which is herewith, marked B), by which it appears he recommends as one of the reservations aforesaid "a strip of territory one mile in width on each side of the (Klamath) river, for a distance of 20 miles." The superintendent remarks upon the character of the country selected, and incloses an extract from a report (also herewith, marked C) to him of the 19th of June last, by Mr. S. G. Whipple, which contains in some detail a description of the country selected, habits and usages of the Indians, &c., but no map is furnished.

It will be observed from this report of the superintendent that he has deemed it important to continue the employ of an agent and to prepare for raising a crop in order to assure the Indians of the good faith of the Government and to preserve the peace of the country. Considering the great distance of this reserve from the seat of Government and the length of time it necessarily requires to communicate with an agency at the Klamath, it is desirable that some definite action be taken, if practicable, before the sailing of the next steamer, to leave New York on the 20th instant.

I, therefore, beg leave to ask your attention to the subject, and if you shall be of the opinion from the representations made by the superintendent in California and Mr. Whipple that the selection at the mouth of the Klamath River is a judicious and proper one, that it be laid before the President of the United States for his approval, but with the provision, however, that upon a survey of the tract selected that a sufficient quan-

city be cut off from the upper end of the proposed reserve to bring it within the limitation of 25,000 acres, authorized by the act of 3d March last.

I also inclose herewith a copy of another letter from Superintendent Henley, of 4th ultimo (marked D), in which he states, in relation to the other reserve, that it is intended to locate it "between the headwaters of Russian River and Cape Mendocino." In reference to both of these proposed reserves, and as connected with the means to be used to maintain peaceable relations with the Indians, the superintendent is of opinion that it is of great importance to provide for crops, and that to do so an agent in each instance is necessary. As this last-named selection has not been defined by any specific boundaries, and no sufficient description is given as to soil, climate, and suitableness for Indian purposes, to enable the Department to determine the matter understandingly, of course nothing definite can now be done. But it may not be improper to consider the subject in connection with the general intent as to the particular locality in which it is proposed to make the location.

The reserve proposed on the Klamath River and Pacific coast does not appear from the map of the State of California to be very far removed from Cape Mendocino, or a point between that and Russian River; and as provision is made only for two reserves in the State, other than those already in operation, the question arises whether it should not be situated farther in the interior, or perhaps eastern part of the State, than the point referred to. The Noome Lacke Reserve is situated in one of the Sacramento valleys, at about the latitude of 40° north and 122° of longitude west, about the center of that portion of the State north of the port of San Francisco. As, therefore, the proposed Klamath Reserve being northwest from the Noome Lacke Reservation, would appear to be adapted to the convenient use of the Indians in that direction, the question is suggested whether the other reserve should not be located farther east and north, say on the tributaries of either Pitt or Feather Rivers. As in the case of the proposed reserve of the Klamath, I am desirous of obtaining your opinion and that of the President of the United States, with such decision as may be arrived at under the circumstances, in season to communicate the same by the next California mail, for the government of the action of Superintendent Henley.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner.

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., November 12, 1855.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 10th instant, and its accompanying papers, having relation to two of the reservations in California for Indian purposes, authorized by the act of 3d March last.

The precise limits of but one of the reservations, viz, a strip of territory commencing at the Pacific Ocean and extending 1 mile in width on each side of the Klamath River, are given, no sufficient data being furnished to justify any definite action on the other.

I recommend your approval of the proposed Klamath Reservation, with the provision, however, that upon a survey of the tract a sufficient quantity be cut off from the upper end thereof to bring it within the limit of 25,000 acres authorized by law.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

Let the reservation be made, as proposed.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

NOVEMBER 16, 1855.

Mendocino.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
April 16, 1856.

SIR: Referring to the report I had the honor to submit for your consideration on the 10th of November last, relative to the establishment of a military reservation for the benefit of the Indians of Northern California, upon both sides of the Klamath River, from its mouth the distance of 20 miles up the same; and to the remarks then made upon the subject of establishing a third similar reservation as proposed by the superin-

tendent of Indian affairs in California, at Cape Mendocino, or at some point between that place and Russian River, or, as appeared to this office at that time more expedient, farther in the interior and easterly part of the State, I have now respectfully to call your attention again to the subject, and to submit for your consideration the following documents:

* * * * *

From these documents it appears that the section between the Noyo River on the south and Bee-da-loe or Hale Creek on the north, extending from the coast on the west to the Coast Mountains, combines advantages which are not to be found in any of the other locations examined, reference being had to the purposes for which it is required and to the habits and necessities of the Indians.

* * * * *

The tract intended for the reservation lies between the south bank of the Noyo River, so as to include that river, and a point 1 mile north of the mouth of Hale or Bee-da-loe Creek, extending eastward from the coast for quantity so as to include the valleys beyond the first range of hills to the Coast Mountains, conforming to their shape. Its geographical position is in Mendocino County, about 170 miles from San Francisco, and 80 miles south of Cape Mendocino, 70 miles northwest of Clear Lake, and about 180 miles from Sacramento City.

It is proposed to embrace within the limits of the reservation 25,000 acres of land.

* * * * *

If upon an examination of the subject you shall come to a similar conclusion, I have respectfully to request that the proposition may be laid before the President of the United States for his approval, and that the superintendent may be enabled to carry out with him, on his return to his post by the steamer of the 20th instant, such decision as may be made in the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner.

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, April 17, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of the 16th instant, and accompanying papers, in relation to the establishment of a military reserve of land for Indians in California, authorized by act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1855.

The tract of country, containing about 25,000 acres, proposed to be selected is in Mendocino County, and fully described in the papers accompanying the Commissioner's report.

Concurring with the Commissioner in his views of the matter, I recommend your approval of the proposed reservation.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. McCLELLAND, *Secretary.*

[Indorsement on Commissioner's report.]

MAY 22, 1856.

Let the proposed reservation within referred to be made as recommended in letter of Secretary of the Interior of April 17, 1856.

FR. PIERCE.

(Restored to the public domain by the sixth section of the act of Congress approved July 27, 1868, 15 Stats., 223.)

Mission Indian Reserves.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
January 27, 1870.

To the PRESIDENT:

The accompanying papers are respectfully submitted to the President, with the request that the following lands in California be set apart as reservations for the Mission Indians, in the southern portion of that State, being the San Pasqual and Pala Val-

leys, and recommended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, viz: Townships 12 and 13 south, of ranges 1 east and 1 west, of the San Bernardino meridian, and township 9 south, of ranges 1 and 2 west of the San Bernardino meridian.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX, *Secretary.*

January 31, 1870.

Let the lands designated in the foregoing letter of the Secretary of the Interior be set apart as reservations for Indian purposes, as therein recommended.

U. S. GRANT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., February 13, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to a report from this office, dated January 15, 1870, in which was inclosed a letter from J. B. McIntosh, Brevet Major-General U. S. A., and superintendent of Indian affairs for California, dated December 27, 1869, and report of Lieut. A. P. Greene, U. S. A., agent for Mission Indians in Southern California, dated Los Angeles, Cal., December 16, 1869, recommending that San Pasqual and Pala Valleys in Southern California be set apart as reservations for the Mission Indians in said State.

In my report above referred to I recommend that the following described lands should be set apart for said reservations, viz: Townships 12 and 13 south, of ranges 1 east and 1 west, and township 9 south, of ranges 1 and 2 west, of the San Bernardino meridian, California.

My recommendation meeting with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior was forwarded to the President, who, on the 31st of January, 1870, ordered that the above designated lands should be set apart as reservations for Indian purposes.

It appears from the papers transmitted herewith that the citizens of San Diego County, protest against the order of the President setting apart said lands for Indian reservations; that the Indians are unanimously opposed to going on said reservations; that citizens have made valuable improvements thereon, and that there are but few Indians on the lands set apart as aforesaid; that recent gold discoveries have attracted a large immigration thither, and the opinion of the press, together with other evidence, would indicate that it would be for the best interests and welfare of the Indians, as well as others, that the order of the President setting apart said lands for Indian purposes should be rescinded.

In view of these facts, I would therefore respectfully recommend that the order of the President be revoked, and that the aforesaid reservations be again restored to the public domain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER, *Commissioner.*

Hon. C. DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

[First indorsement.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
February 15, 1871.

Commissioner transmits papers in reference to San Pasqual and Pala Valley reservations in Southern California, and recommends that the order of the President setting apart the same be revoked and the lands restored to the public domain.

[Second indorsement.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
February 17, 1871.

The within recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is respectfully submitted to the President, with the request that the order of the Executive for the restoration to the public domain of the lands referred to be given.

C. DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

Approved, February 17, 1871.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 27, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands in the county of San Diego, Cal., viz: San Bernardino base and meridian.

Portrero.—Including Rincon, Gapich, and La Joya, township 10 south, range 1 east, sections 16, 23, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, and fractional sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, and 29;

Coahuila.—Township 7 south, range 2 east, sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, and 36; township 7 south, range 3 east, sections 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35; township 8 south, range 2 east, sections 1, 2, 3, and 4; township 8 south, range 3 east, sections 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6;

Capitan Grande.—Township 14 south, range 2 east, sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36; township 14 south, range 3 east, sections 31 and 32; township 15 south, range 2 east, sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10; township 15 south, range 3 east, sections 5 and 6;

Santa Ysabel.—Including Mesa Grande, township 11 south, range 2 east, south half of section 21, northwest quarter, and east half of section 23, and sections 25, 26, and 27; township 11 south, range 3 east, sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, 36, and fractional sections 29, 30, and 32; township 12 south, range 2 east, sections 3, 10, 14, 15, and fractional section 13; township 12 south, range 3 east, sections 1, 2, 12, and fractional sections 3, 4, 10, 11, 13, and 14;

Pala.—Township 9 south, range 2 west, northeast quarter of section 33, and north half of the north half of 34;

Aqua Calienta.—Township 10 south, range 3 east, southeast quarter of section 23, southwest quarter of 24, west half of 25, and east half of 26;

Sycuan.—Township 16 south, range 1 east, section 13;

Inaja.—Township 13 south, range 3 east, northeast quarter of section 35;

Cosmit.—Township 13 south, range 3 east, north half of northeast quarter of section 25,

be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart as reservations for the permanent use and occupancy of the Mission Indians in Lower California.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 15, 1876.

It is hereby ordered that the following described lands in San Bernardino County, Cal., viz:

Portrero.—Township 2 south, range 1 east, section 36;

Mission.—Township 2 south, range 3 east, sections 12, 13, and 14;

Aqua Calienta.—Township 4 south, range 4 east, section 14, and east half of southeast quarter and northeast quarter of section 22;

Torros.—Township 7 south, range 7 east, section 2;

Village.—Township 7 south, range 8 east, section 16;

Cabezons.—Township 7 south, range 9 east, section 6;

Village.—Township 5 south, range 8 east, section 19;

Village.—Township 5 south, range 7 east, section 24,

be, and the same hereby are, withdrawn from sale and set apart as reservations for the permanent use and occupancy of the Mission Indians in Southern California, in addition to the selections noted and reserved under executive order dated 27th December last.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 3, 1877.

It is hereby ordered that the following lands, situate in California, viz, township 10 south, range 1 east, sections 16 and 36, San Bernardino; township 7 south, range 2 east, section 36; township 14 south, range 2 east, section 36; township 11 south, range 3 east, section 36; township 9 south, range 2 west, north half of northeast quarter, section 33, being lands withdrawn from the public domain for the Mission Indians by President's order of December 27, 1875; also the following: township 2 south, range 1 east, section 36; township 7 south, range 8 east, section 16, being lands withdrawn by President's order of May 15, 1876, for the same purpose, be, and the same are hereby, restored to the public domain.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 25, 1877.

It is hereby ordered that the following lands in California, to wit, all the even-numbered sections and all the unsurveyed portions of township 2 south, range 1 east, town-

ship 2 south, range 2 east; township 3 south, range 1 east; and township 3 south, range 2 east, San Bernardino meridian, excepting sections 16 and 36, and excepting also all tract or tracts the title to which has passed out of the United States Government, be, and the same hereby are, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart as a reservation for Indian purposes.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *September 29, 1877.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands in California, to wit, all the even-numbered sections, and all the unsurveyed portions of township 4 south, range 4 east; township 4 south, range 5 east; and township 5 south, range 4 east, San Bernardino meridian, excepting sections 16 and 36, and excepting also any tract or tracts the title to which has passed out of the United States Government, be, and the same hereby are, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart as a reservation for Indian purposes for certain of the Mission Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 17, 1880.*

It is hereby ordered that so much of the order of December 27, 1875, as relates to the Aqua Calienta Indian Reservation in California be, and the same is hereby, canceled.

It is also hereby ordered that said order of December 27, 1875, so far as the same relates to the Santa Ysabel Indian Reservation be, and the same is hereby, canceled to the following extent, viz:

All that portion of sections numbered 25, 26, and 27, township 11 south, range 3 east, lying north of the following line, viz: beginning on the north boundary line of section 25, township 11 south, range 3 east, of San Bernardino meridian; at a point 51.59 chains west of the northeast corner of said section 25; thence according to the true meridian south $25\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west, 56.50 chains, to a granite stone marked "P," at the north side of a granite boulder 8 feet high; thence south 74° west, 34.60 chains to a black oak marked "P XXI"; thence north 56° west, 52 chains to a granite stone marked "P" in stone mound; thence north 39° west, 40.46 chains to a point on the north boundary of section 27; thence east along the north boundaries of sections 27, 26, and 25, of township 11 south, range 3 east, to the place of beginning.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 2, 1881.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands in California, viz:

Sections 26 and 35 in township 10 south, of range 1 west, and sections 2 and 3, in township 11 south, of range 1 west of the San Bernardino meridian be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart as a reservation for the permanent use and occupancy of the Mission Indians in California: *Provided*, That this withdrawal shall not affect any existing valid adverse rights of any party.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 9, 1881.*

It is hereby ordered that all the unsurveyed portions of township 2 south, range 1 east, San Bernardino meridian, California, excepting any tract or tracts the title to which has passed out of the United States Government, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart as a reservation for Indian purposes.

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June 27, 1882.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands, situated and lying in the State of California, viz, sections numbered 26, 27, 28, 34, and 35, in township numbered 8 south, of range numbered 2 west, of the San Bernardino meridian, be, and the same hereby are, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart for Indian purposes; provided, however, that any tract or tracts the title to which has passed out of the United States, or to which valid, legal rights have attached under existing laws of the United States providing for the disposition of the public domain, are hereby excluded from the reservation hereby created.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 24, 1882.*

It is hereby ordered that the Executive order dated December 27, 1875, setting aside certain described lands in the State of California, for the use and occupancy of the Mission Indians, be, and the same hereby is, cancelled so far as relates to the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section thirty-four (34), township nine (9) south, range two (2) west of the San Bernardino meridian.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 5, 1883.*

It is hereby ordered that the following lands, situate in California, viz: the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the north half of the southeast quarter, and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 3, township 12 south, range 2 east of San Bernardino meridian, being lands withdrawn from the public domain for the Mission Indians by Executive order of December 27, 1875, be, and the same are hereby, restored to the public domain.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June 19, 1883.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described land, situate in the State of California, San Bernardino base and meridian, viz: Section 28, the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of section 31; the north half, the southeast quarter, the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter, and lots 1 and 2 of section 32, and the north half of section 33, township 4 south, range 1 east; section 2; the south half of section 3, the fractional south half of section 4, the fractional north half of section 10, and the fractional northeast quarter of section 9, township 5 south, range 1 east; the east half of the southeast quarter of section 8, and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 9, township 12 south, range 2 east, and sections 10, 11, 14, 15, 22, 23, 28, and 33, township 14 south, range 2 east, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the permanent use and occupation of the Mission Indians in the State of California: *Provided*, That this withdrawal shall not affect any existing valid rights of any party.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 25, 1886.*

It is hereby ordered that the Executive order dated June 27, 1882, setting aside certain described lands in the State of California for Indian purposes be, and the same is hereby, cancelled, so far as relates to lot 2 in section 28, township 8 south, range 2, west of the San Bernardino meridian.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 22, 1886.*

It is hereby ordered that the Executive Order dated June 19, 1883, setting apart certain described lands in the State of California for Indian purposes be, and the same is hereby, cancelled so far as relates to east half southeast quarter, northwest quarter southeast quarter, and southwest quarter northeast quarter, and southwest quarter southeast quarter, southeast quarter southwest quarter, northeast quarter southwest quarter, and southeast quarter northwest quarter section 28, township 4 south, range 1 east, San Bernardino meridian.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

*Round Valley (Nome Cult) Reserve.*DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November 18, 1888.

SIR: * * * In accordance to your recommendation the Secretary of the Interior has directed that the entire Nome Cult Valley shall be retained as a reservation, and you are required immediately after the receipt of this letter to give public notice to that effect.

* * * * *

Very Respectfully, &c.,
J. W. DENVER,
*Commissioner.*THOMAS I. HENLEY, Esq.,
Superintendent, &c., San Francisco, Cal.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
January 6, 1860.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, inclosing a diagram indicating the public surveys in Round Valley, California, together with accompanying papers pertaining to allegations respecting an Indian reservation in that valley, and in reply to your inquiry in relation to evidence of the existence of a reserve in that locality, I herewith inclose a copy of a letter from this office to late Superintendent Henley, of November 18, 1858, from which you will perceive that by order of the Secretary of the Interior, the entire valley of Nome Cult, designated by you as the Round Valley, was set apart and reserved for Indian purposes, and Mr. Henley was directed to give public notice to that effect.

In regard to the alleged statement of late Superintendent Henley to Deputy Surveyor Hatch, that he had appropriated a portion of said valley for an Indian farm, but that the same had never been recognized by the Government, I would remark that said valley was selected for Indian purposes by Mr. Henley in 1856; and Special Agent S. P. Storms gave it the name of Nome Cult, under the impression that he was the first discoverer of a new valley. An Indian farm was then established at that point, under his supervision, which has been cultivated and improved at the expense of the Government from that period to the present time, and is still held for Indian use.

There is a letter on file here, dated May 7, 1858, from the then Superintendent Henley, in which he makes use of the following language in regard to the Nome Cult Farm:

This farm seems in a prosperous condition, and bids fair, in my judgment, to become the best location for the subsistence of Indians we have yet selected.

Again, in a letter of the 28th of February last, he called attention to intrusions upon the rights of Indians in this valley, and inclosed, for the information of this office, a copy of a letter from Special Agent Storms, in charge of the "Round Valley Farm."

These facts are deemed sufficient to show that the Round Valley has been set apart and recognized by the Department for an Indian reservation; and I have to request that you will respect the same upon the books of your office, and notify the local office in California accordingly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH S. WILSON, Esq.,
Acting Commissioner General Land Office.

A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner.

(June 21, 1860, the General Land Office transmitted to this office plat of a survey of the boundaries of this reserve, certified by the surveyor-general of California May 4, 1860, which showed the reserve as surveyed at that time to be situated in townships 22 and 23 north, of ranges 12 and 13 west of Mount Diablo meridian, California, and to embrace 25,030.08 acres.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., March 30, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication dated the 4th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and accompanying papers, map, &c., recommending the enlargement of Round Valley Indian Reservation in Mendocino County, California, to the extent indicated by the Commissioner, and as delineated on the said map.

I concur with the Commissioner in the opinion that the Indian service in California requires that all of "Round Valley" be reserved for Indian purposes, and have the honor to request that said valley be set apart as an Indian reservation, as the same is enlarged in accordance with the report of Superintendent McIntosh, plat, field-notes, and schedule of lands, marked A, B, and C, which are herewith inclosed.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX, *Secretary.*

[Inclosure B.]

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, February 18, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose to you the field-notes of the recent survey of the Round Valley Indian Reservation. I also forward a proposed description of lands to be set apart for an Indian reservation at Round Valley, Mendocino County, California.

* * * * *

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Hon. E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

J. B. MCINTOSH,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. U. S. A., Supt. of Indian Affairs.

[Inclosure C.]

Proposed description of lands to be reserved for Indian purposes in Round Valley, Mendocino County, California.

All that piece or tract of land situated in Round Valley, Mendocino County, California, being a portion of the four (4) townships hereinafter mentioned, namely:

Townships 22 and 23 north, range 12 west, and 22 and 23 north, range 13 west, Mount Diablo meridian, and contained within the boundaries hereinafter described.

Beginning at a white-oak post the southeast corner section 23, township 23 north, range 13 west, Mount Diablo meridian; thence south $72^{\circ} 22'$ west for 5,330 feet (magnetic variation $17^{\circ} 38'$ east), to a white-oak post; thence south for 3,154 feet, to a white-oak post in stone mound; thence south 23° east for 2,073 feet, to a white-oak post; thence south $7^{\circ} 35'$ east for 4,491 feet, to a white-oak post; thence south $37^{\circ} 25'$ east for 13,324 feet, to a white-oak post on rock mound; thence south $41^{\circ} 40'$ east for 4,763 feet, to an oak post in rock mound; thence south $71^{\circ} 20'$ east for 2,845 feet, to an oak post; thence south $20^{\circ} 30'$ east for 4,098 feet, to black-oak tree blazed on four sides 4 feet from the ground; thence south $80^{\circ} 15'$ east for 2,730 feet, to a pine tree 100 feet in height, bushy top, blazed as above; thence south $53^{\circ} 10'$ east for 937 feet, to a pine tree 20 inches in diameter, forked 10 feet above ground, blazed as above; thence south $45^{\circ} 10'$ east for 2,333 feet, to a black-oak tree 30 inches in diameter, blazed as above; thence south $72^{\circ} 58'$ east for 9,120 feet, to an oak post on high knoll; thence north $39^{\circ} 33'$ east for 4,627 feet, to a white-oak tree 30 inches in diameter, blazed as above; thence north $28^{\circ} 30'$ east for 2,485 feet, to a pine tree 30 inches in diameter, blazed as above; thence north $16^{\circ} 42'$ east for 3,209 feet, to a black-oak tree 32 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north $51^{\circ} 40'$ east for 3,797 feet, to a white-oak tree 15 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north $23^{\circ} 32'$ east for 3,053 feet to a white-oak tree 10 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north $7^{\circ} 35'$ east for 6,150 feet, to a white-oak tree 20 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north $48^{\circ} 40'$ east for 1,088 feet, to a pine tree 30 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north 15° east for 719 feet, to a pine tree 20 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north $71^{\circ} 25'$ east for 962 feet, to a forked black oak 20 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north $0^{\circ} 15'$ east for 13,930 feet, to a white-oak 30 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north $53^{\circ} 45'$ west for 1,678 feet to a pine tree 15 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north $45^{\circ} 25'$ west for 4,616 feet, to a white oak tree 40 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north $76^{\circ} 55'$ west for 3,935 feet, to a white-oak tree, 22 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north $81^{\circ} 45'$ west for 5,670 feet, to a black-oak tree 20 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north $89^{\circ} 15'$ west for 1,874 feet, to a pine tree 35 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north $83^{\circ} 15'$ west for 849 feet, to a pine tree 40 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north $71^{\circ} 15'$ west for 1,257 feet to a pine tree 30 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north $60^{\circ} 40'$ west for 1,337 feet, to a pine tree 28 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north $52^{\circ} 25'$ west for 1,530 feet, to a pine tree 30 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north $64^{\circ} 40'$ west for 5,525 feet, to a pine tree 35 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence south $78^{\circ} 30'$ west for 604 feet, to a pine tree 30 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north $84^{\circ} 35'$ west for 3,357 feet, to a pine tree 9 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north $71^{\circ} 40'$ west for 3,103 feet, to a pine tree 40 inches in diameter, and near a boulder, and blazed as above; thence north $87^{\circ} 35'$ west for 4,482 feet to a black-oak tree 40 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence south $66^{\circ} 20'$ west for 2,423 feet, to a pine tree 60 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence south $3^{\circ} 37'$ east for 3,314 feet, to a manderone tree 40 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence south $34^{\circ} 10'$ west for 9,170 feet, to a white-oak tree 30 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence south $23^{\circ} 10'$ west for 1,768 feet, to a white-oak tree 50 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence south $16^{\circ} 50'$ west for 734 feet, to a pine tree 40 inches, in diameter and blazed as above; thence south $35^{\circ} 40'$ west for 993 feet, to a double pine tree, 60 inches by 25 inches at but, and blazed as above; thence south $0^{\circ} 25'$ west for 409 feet, to a pine tree 32 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence south $61^{\circ} 15'$ east for 1,046 feet, to a pine tree 40 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north $48^{\circ} 14'$ east for 1,347 feet, to a white-oak tree 30 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north $41^{\circ} 50'$ east for 1,043 feet, to a white-oak tree 25 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north $32^{\circ} 40'$ east for 735 feet to point of beginning.

The total length of said boundary being 31 miles and 1,039 feet, and including an area of 31,683 acres; said tract of land being more minutely described in the field-notes and plat of the survey of said tract executed in December, 1869, and January, 1870, under the superintendence of Bvt. Maj. Gen. John B. McIntosh, U. S. Army, by Brevet Second Lieutenant R. U. Vazaro, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 30, 1870.*

I hereby order that "Round Valley," in Mendocino County, California, be set apart as an Indian reservation, in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, as the same is delineated on the map accompanying his letter of the 30th March, 1870.

U. S. GRANT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
March 29, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the terms of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1873, entitled "An act to restore a part of the Round Valley Indian Reservation in California to the public lands, and for other purposes."

Section 2 of said act provides "that said township line between townships 22 and 23 north, extending from the middle fork of Eel River on the east to Eel River on the west, shall hereafter be the southern boundary of the Indian reservation in Round Valley, and the center of the middle fork of Eel River shall be the eastern boundary, and the center of Eel River shall be the western boundary of said reservation, with the privilege of fishing in said streams."

Section 3 of the same act further provides "that immediately after the passage of this act the President shall cause to be withdrawn from sale or entry under the homestead and pre-emption laws all the land lying north of the southern boundary of the reservation as herein defined, and bounded north by the Eel River and the north fork of said river, east by the middle fork, and west by Eel River." * * *

In compliance with the provisions of said act, I have the honor to recommend that the President be requested to issue his order, directing that the tract of country described in said section 3 thereof be withdrawn, and reserved from sale or entry as public lands until after the report of the commissioners, appointed to fix the northern boundary of said reservation, shall have been received and approved.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. CLUM,
Acting Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., April 8, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to hand you herewith a letter dated the 29th ultimo, from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, wherein it is recommended that an order be issued by the Executive, directing that the tract of country described in the third section of the act approved March 3, 1873, entitled "An act to restore a part of the Round Valley Indian Reservation in California to the public lands, and for other purposes," be withdrawn and reserved from sale and entry as public land until the report of the commissioners appointed under said act to fix the northern boundary of said reservation, &c., shall have been received and action had thereon.

The recommendation of the Acting Commissioner is approved, and I have respectfully to request that an order may be issued setting apart the lands referred to for the purpose named.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO,
Secretary.

To the PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April 8, 1873.*

Let the lands described in the third section of the act of 3d March, 1873, for the restoration to market of a part of the Round Valley Indian Reservation in California, be withdrawn from sale and entry, as recommended in the within letter of the honorable the Secretary of the Interior of this date.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 18, 1875.*

Whereas an act of Congress entitled "An act to restore a part of the Round Valley Indian Reservation in California to the public lands, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1873 (Stats. at Large; vol. 17, p. 633), defines the south, east, and west bound-

aries of said reservation, and authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior to appoint a commission to report its north boundary, and said commission having made their report, which was approved by the Secretary of the Interior, August 4, 1874, I hereby order and proclaim the following as the boundaries of the Round Valley Indian Reservation in California, conformable to said act of Congress, viz:

Beginning for the same at a point in section 36, of township 23, range 12 west, Mount Diablo meridian, where the township line crosses Eel River, being at a point about 80 rods west of the southeast corner of said township and section; thence following the courses of Eel River up said stream, in the center thereof, to a point where the same is intersected by the stream known as Williams Creek or Bland Mountain Creek; thence following up the center of said creek to its extreme northern source on the ridge dividing the waters of said creek from the waters of Hall's Cañon or Creek, a tributary of the North Fork of Eel River, at the foot of Bland Mountain, crossing said dividing range at a point on a line where a small white-oak tree and a cluster of arborvitæ trees are branded with the letters U. S. R.; thence in a direct line to the center of said Hall's Cañon or Creek; thence following down the center of the same to its intersection with the North Fork of Eel River; thence down the center of said North Fork to its intersection with the main fork; thence following up the main fork of the Eel River, in the center thereof, where the township line between townships 22 and 23 north, range 13 west, would intersect said river, if produced; thence east along said township line through ranges 13 and 12 to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 26, 1876.

The military reservation in California known as Camp Wright, embracing the west half of section 1 and the east half of section 2, township 22 north, range 13 west, and containing 1 mile square of land, be the same more or less, having been, with its buildings, improvements, &c., relinquished by the War Department, the Executive order of April 27, 1869, creating said military reservation, is hereby revoked, and the said tract of land, with its buildings, improvements, &c., is hereby withheld from public sale, and reserved for the use and occupancy of the Indians located on the Round Valley Reservation, as an extension thereof, until otherwise ordered.

U. S. GRANT.

Smith River Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
April 9, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration a report from Agent Hanson, of February 14, and also his letter, with accompanying papers, of February 28, 1862, relative to the destruction by flood of the Klamath Reservation in California, and the selection of a new reservation in the Smith River Valley, with a map thereof as submitted by him.

The report having already been submitted to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, and understood to meet their approval, I would respectfully recommend, should it meet with your concurrence, that the President be requested to cause such portions of the proposed reservation as have been proclaimed for sale, and are not included in the purchases made by Agent Hanson from individuals, to be withdrawn from sale, and that the local land office be instructed to respect the same as an Indian reservation until otherwise ordered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

Hon. CALEB B. SMITH,
Secretary of the Interior.

[Indorsement.]

The lands embraced in the proposed reservation may be withdrawn from sale for the present.

C. B. SMITH.

MAY 3, 1862.

(The lands referred to were in townships 17, 18, and 19, lying upon the Pacific Ocean, in Del Norte County.)

This reserve was discontinued by act of Congress, approved July 27, 1868 (15 Stats., 221).

Tule River Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., January 9, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a letter from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated the 3d instant, requesting the setting apart for the use of the Tule River, King's River, Owen's River, Manche Cajon, and other scattering bands of Indians in California, a tract of land described as follows: Commencing on the South Tule River, 4 miles below the Soda Springs on said river, running thence north to the ridge of mountains dividing the waters of the South Tule and Middle Tule; thence east on the dividing line 10 miles; thence south to the ridge dividing the waters of South Tule River and Deer Creek; thence west on said ridge 10 miles; thence north to the place of beginning; the said described tract of country being about 10 miles long and 6 miles wide. The request of the Acting Commissioner meets the approval of this Department, and I respectfully recommend that an order be issued by the Executive setting apart the lands referred to for the purpose indicated.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

B. R. COWEN,
Acting Secretary.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 9, 1873.

Let the lands described in the within letter be set apart as a reservation for the bands of Indians in California therein named, agreeably to the recommendation of the Acting Secretary of the Interior.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, October 3, 1873.

It is hereby ordered that the following tract of country be, and the same is hereby, withheld from sale and set apart as a reservation for the Tule River, King's River, Owen's River, Manche Cajon, and other scattered bands of Indians in the State of California, to be known as the "Tule River Indian Reservation," this being in lieu of the reservation set apart for those Indians by Executive order, dated the 9th of January last, which is hereby canceled:

Commencing on the south fork of Tule River, 4 miles below the Soda Springs on said river, running thence north to the ridge of mountains dividing the waters of the North Fork and Middle Fork of Tule River; thence on said ridge easterly, extended if necessary, to a point from which a line running due south would intersect a line running due east from the place of beginning, and at a distance of 10 miles therefrom; thence from said point, due south, to the ridge extended if necessary, dividing the waters of the South Fork of Tule River and Deer Creek; thence westerly on said ridge to a point due south of the place of beginning; thence north to the place of beginning, as indicated by red lines on above diagram.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 3, 1878.

It is hereby ordered that all of that portion of the Tule River Indian Reservation in California lying within the following boundary, viz: Commencing at a place where a line running due north from a point on the South Fork of the Tule River, 4 miles below the Soda Springs on said river, crosses the ridge of mountains dividing the waters of the South Fork and Middle Fork of Tule River; thence north to the ridge of mountains dividing the waters of the North Fork and Middle Fork of Tule River; thence on said ridge easterly to a point from which a line running due south would intersect a line running due east from the place of beginning, and at a distance of 10 miles therefrom; thence from said point due south to the ridge of mountains dividing the waters of the South Fork and Middle Fork of Tule River; thence westerly on said ridge to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

R. B. HAYES.

Yuma Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 6, 1883.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the Territory of Arizona, viz., beginning at a point in the channel of the Colorado River, opposite the mouth of the Gila River, thence up the channel of the Gila River to the range line (when

extended) between ranges 19 and 20 west of the Gila and Salt River meridian, thence north on said range line to the first standard parallel south, thence west on said parallel to the channel of the Colorado River, thence down the channel of said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from settlement and sale and set apart as a reservation for the Yuma and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to settle thereon: *Provided, however,* That any tract or tracts included within the above described boundaries to which valid rights have attached under the laws of the United States are hereby excluded from the reservation hereby made.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 9, 1884.*

In lieu of an Executive order dated July 6, 1883, setting apart certain lands in the Territory of Arizona as a reservation for the Yuma Indians, which order is hereby canceled, it is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the State of California, except so much thereof as is embraced within the Fort Yuma military reservation, viz, beginning at a point in the middle of the channel of the Colorado River due east of the meander corner to sections 19 and 30, township 15 south, range 24 east, San Bernardino meridian; thence west on the line between sections 19 and 30 to the range line between townships 23 and 24 east; thence continuing west on the section line to a point which, when surveyed, will be the corner to sections 22, 23, 26, and 27, in township 15 south, range 21 east; thence south on the line between sections 26 and 27 in township 15 south, range 21 east, and continuing south on the section lines to the intersection of the international boundary, being the corner to fractional sections 34 and 35, in township 16 south, range 21 east; thence easterly on the international boundary to the middle of the channel of the Colorado River; thence up said river, in the middle of the channel thereof, to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from settlement and sale and set apart as a reservation for the Yuma and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to settle thereon: *Provided, however,* That any tract or tracts included within the foregoing-described boundaries to which valid rights have attached under the laws of the United States are hereby excluded out of the reservation hereby made.

It is also hereby ordered that the Fort Yuma military reservation before mentioned be, and the same is hereby, transferred to the control of the Department of the Interior, to be used for Indian purposes in connection with the Indian reservation established by this order, said military reservation having been abandoned by the War Department for military purposes.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

COLORADO.

Cheyenne and Arapaho Reserve.

(For other orders relating to reserve for Cheyennes and Arapahoes, see Indian Territory.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
January 14, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by reference from you on the 20th ultimo of a letter addressed to you by General John B. Sanborn, dated the 17th ultimo, requesting that patents may issue for selections, described in this letter, to the half-breeds entitled under the fifth article of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe treaty of 1865 (see pamphlet laws, second session Thirty-ninth Congress, Treaties, page 143), and upon which you direct a report of the views of this office. In reference to the same I would respectfully say that I doubt the practicability of having patents issued in the absence of surveys.

* * * * *

It is provided in said fifth article of the treaty of 1865 that such lands shall be selected from the reservation established by the first article of the Arapahoe and Cheyenne treaty of February 18, 1861 (see Statutes at Large, vol. 12, page 1163). In view, therefore, of the fact that many of the half-breeds entitled to selections under said treaty are settled and have made valuable improvements upon the lands they desire to have patented to them, and as there may be delay in the appropriation for the survey of the selections, during which time the railway company * * * may procure legislation granting

them lands in the reserve from which the half-breed selections are provided by treaty to be made, I respectfully recommend that the President be requested to direct that this reserve be withdrawn from sale until these selections are made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
January 16, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a communication from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of the 14th instant, and accompanying paper in relation to the selections of lands for half-breeds of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian tribes, under the fifth article of the treaty of October 14th, 1865, with said tribes; and recommend that the Indian reservation therein referred to be withdrawn from sale until the selections are made as recommended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING, *Secretary.*

To the PRESIDENT.

[Indorsement.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 16, 1868.*

Let the reservation within referred to be withdrawn from sale, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
November 17, 1870.

SIR: This Department has been informed by the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date of the 16th instant, that patents for the selections of land for half-breeds, under the fifth article of the treaty of 14th October, 1865, with the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, have been issued, and that the object for which the withdrawal from sale of the reservation for said Indians was made, by order of the President, has been accomplished. You will take appropriate action with a view to restoring said reservation to market.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Ute Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November 22, 1875.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Colorado lying within the following described boundaries, viz: Commencing at the northeast corner of the present Ute Indian Reservation, as defined in the treaty of March 2, 1868 (Stats. at Large, vol. 15, p. 619); thence running north on the 107th degree of longitude to the first standard parallel north; thence west on said first standard parallel to the boundary line between Colorado and Utah; thence south with said boundary to the northwest corner of the Ute Indian Reservation; thence east with the north boundary of the said reservation to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Ute Indians, as an addition to the present reservation in said Territory.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August 17, 1876.*

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of country in the State of Colorado lying within the following-described boundaries, and forming a part of the Uncompahgre Park, viz: Commencing at the fifty-third mile-post on the north line of the survey of the boundaries of the Ute cession, executed by James W. Miller in 1875; thence south 4 miles; thence east 4 miles; thence north 4 miles, to the said north line; thence west to

the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from the public domain and set apart as a part of the Ute Indian Reservation, in accordance with the first article of an agreement made with said Indians and ratified by Congress April 29, 1874 (Stats. at Large, vol. 18, p. 36).

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 7, 1879.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the State of Colorado, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the 37th parallel of north latitude with the 107th degree of west longitude; thence east along said parallel to the ridge described in Hayden's Geographical and Geological Survey of said State as the "National Divide" of the San Juan Mountains; thence following said divide in a general northerly and northwesterly direction to longitude 107 degrees and 23 minutes west; thence due south to latitude 37 degrees and 17 minutes north; thence due east to the 107th meridian of west longitude; thence south with said meridian to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart as a reservation for the Muache, Capote, and Weeminuchee bands of Ute Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August 4, 1882.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in Colorado, viz: Commencing at the northeast corner of the present Ute Indian Reservation, as defined in the treaty of March 2, 1868 (Stats. at Large, vol. 15, p. 619); thence running north on the 107th degree of longitude to the first standard parallel north; thence west on said first standard parallel to the boundary line between Colorado and Utah; thence south with said boundary to the northwest corner of the Ute Indian Reservation; thence east with the north boundary of the said reservation to the place of beginning, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Ute Indians by Executive order dated November 22, 1875, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

It is hereby further ordered that the following-described tract of country in Colorado, viz: Commencing at the intersection of the 37th parallel of north latitude with the 107th degree of west longitude; thence east along said parallel to the ridge described in Hayden's Geographical and Geological Survey of said State as the "National Divide" of the San Juan Mountains; thence following said divide in a general northerly and northwesterly direction to longitude 107 degrees and 23 minutes west; thence due south to latitude 37 degrees and 17 minutes north; thence due east to the 107th meridian of west longitude; thence south with said meridian to the place of beginning, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart as a reservation for the Muache, Capote, and Weeminuchee bands of Ute Indians by Executive order dated February 7, 1879, be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

DAKOTA.

Crow Creek Reserve.

USHER'S LANDING, DAK., *July 1, 1863.*

SIR: * * * With this report I transmit a plat and field notes of the surveys made for the Sioux and Winnebago Reservations by Mr. Powers, and to which I desire to call your attention.

The reservation for the Sioux of the Mississippi is bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the middle channel of the Missouri River, opposite the mouth of Crow Creek, in Dakota Territory; follow up said channel of the Missouri River about 14 miles, to a point opposite the mouth of Sne-o-tka Creek; thence due north and through the center of the stockade surrounding the agency buildings for the Sioux of the Mississippi and Winnebago Indians, about 3 miles, to a large stone mound; thence due east 20 miles;

thence due south to the Cedar Island River or American Creek; thence down the said river or creek to the middle channel of the Missouri River; thence up said channel to the place of beginning. * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLARK W. THOMPSON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

(See An. Rep. Ind. Office for 1863, p. 318, and Stats. at Large, vol. 15, p. 635. Also Old Winnebago Reserve.)

Drifting Goose Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June 27, 1879.*

It is hereby ordered that townships numbered 119, 120, and 121 north, of range 63 west, in the Territory of Dakota, be, and the same are hereby, set apart as a reservation for the use of "Mag-a-bo-das" or "Drifting Goose" band of Yanktonais Sioux Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 13, 1880.*

It is hereby ordered that townships Nos. 119, 120, and 121 north, of range 63 west, in the Territory of Dakota, set apart by Executive order, dated June 27, 1879, for the use of "Mag-a-bo-das" or "Drifting Goose" band of Yanktonais Sioux Indians, be, and the same are hereby, restored to the public domain.

R. B. HAYES.

Fort Berthold Reserve.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT STEVENSON,
September 25, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have consulted the best guides and obtained all available information in addition to my own examination, as far as it was practicable, in regard to a reservation for the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians.

I had an interview with the chiefs of the three tribes, and read the communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, forwarded to me from the commanding general of the department, with which they seemed much pleased. I proposed to them the following reservation, with which they were satisfied: From a point on the Missouri River 4 miles below the Indian village (Berthold), in a northeast direction 3 miles (so as to include the wood and grazing around the village); from this point a line running so as to strike the Missouri River at the junction of Little Knife River with it; thence along the left bank of the Missouri River to the mouth of the Yellowstone River, along the south bank of the Yellowstone River to the Powder River, up the Powder River to where the Little Powder River unites with it; thence in a direct line across to the starting point 4 miles below Berthold. The Indians desired that the reservation should extend to the Mouse River, but in view of a railroad passing over that country I did not accede to their wish. They seemed to comprehend my reason for not doing so, and were satisfied. I have endeavored in this proposed reservation to give them land enough to cultivate and for hunting and grazing purposes. I inclose a sketch of the proposed reservation.

Very respectfully, sir,

S. A. WAINWRIGHT,
Captain Twenty-second Infantry, Commanding Post.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. O. D. GREENE,
Adj. Gen. Dept. of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., April 2, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter of Capt. S. A. Wainwright, Twenty-second United States Infantry, commanding post at Fort Stevenson, Dak., dated September 25 last, indorsed respectively by the commanding officer of the Department of Dakota and by the assistant adjutant-general of the Military Division of the

Missouri, and forwarded by the Adjutant-General of the United States Army to this office, relative to setting apart of a reservation for the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians.

This has been the subject of correspondence before between Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, commanding Department of Dakota, and this office.

General Hancock, in a letter dated near Fort Rice, Dak., July 21, 1869, addressed to Bvt. Maj. Gen. George L. Hartsuff, assistant adjutant-general, Military Division of the Missouri (copy of which has been furnished by direction of Lieutenant-General Sheridan to this office), states that the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians, among others, complain "that whites came on their land at Berthold and cut wood for sale to steamboats. They want this stopped. They are willing that boats should go and cut all they want, but do not want strangers to come and sell their wood while they are starving; they want to cut and sell it themselves."

General Hancock further states, in the letter above referred to, that he did not know whether those Indians had a reservation or not, and that he has instructed the commanding officer at Fort Stevenson to examine the country about Berthold and to recommend what portions should be set off for them.

By letter dated August 16 last General Hancock was informed by this office that by the treaty concluded at Fort Laramie October 17, 1851, which was not ratified, but was amended by the Senate, and the stipulations as amended fulfilled by the Government, the following are given as the boundaries of a reservation for the Gros Ventres, Arickarees, and Mandans, viz: Commencing at the mouth of Heart River; thence up the Missouri to the mouth of Yellowstone River; thence up the Yellowstone to the mouth of Powder River; thence southeast to the headwaters of the Little Missouri River; thence along the Black Hills to the head of Heart River, and down said river to the place of beginning.

A subsequent treaty was concluded with these Indians at Fort Berthold July 27, 1866. This makes no provision in regard to a reservation. The Indians, parties to the same, grant to the United States the right to lay out and construct roads, highways, and telegraphs through their country, and they cede to the United States "their right and title to the following lands, situated on the northeast side of the Missouri River, to wit: Beginning on the Missouri River, at the mouth of Snake River, about 30 miles below Fort Berthold; thence up Snake River in a northeast direction 25 miles; thence southwardly, parallel to the Missouri River, to a point opposite and 25 miles east of old Fort Clarke; thence west to a point on the Missouri River opposite the old Fort Clarke; thence up the Missouri River to the place of beginning."

This treaty has never been ratified, but appropriations have been made by Congress in accordance with its provisions. There are no treaty stipulations with these Indians relative to a reservation for them which have been ratified.

It is proper here to state that the reservation as proposed by Captain Wainwright is a part of the country belonging to the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians, according to the agreement of Fort Laramie, with the addition of a strip of land east of the Missouri River from Fort Berthold Indian village to the mouth of Little Knife River, as shown by the inclosed diagram; and I therefore respectfully recommend that an order of the Executive may be invoked, directing the setting apart of a reservation for said Indians as proposed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., April 12, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to lay before you a communication dated the 2d instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, together with the accompanying papers, reporting the selection by Captain Wainwright, Twenty-second Infantry, of a reservation for the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians, and respectfully recommend that the lands included within the boundary lines of said reserve be set apart for those Indians by Executive order, as indicated in the inclosed diagram of the same.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 12, 1870.*

Let the lands indicated in the accompanying diagram be set apart as a reservation for the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians, as recommended in the letter of Secretary of the Interior of the 12th instant.

U. S. GRANT

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 13, 1880.*

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan reservations set aside by Executive order dated April 12, 1870, and known as the Fort Berthold Reservation, and situated in the Territories of Dakota and Montana, respectively, lying within the following boundaries, viz, beginning at a point where the northern forty-mile limit of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad intersects the present southeast boundary of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation; thence westerly with the line of said forty-mile limit to its intersection with range line, between ranges 92 and 93 west of the fifth principal meridian; thence north along said range line to its intersection with the south bank of the Little Missouri River; thence northwesterly along and up the south bank of said Little Missouri River, with the meanders thereof to its intersection with the range line between ranges 96 and 97 west of the fifth principal meridian; thence westerly in a straight line to the southeast corner of the Fort Buford Military Reservation; thence west along the south boundary of said military reservation to the south bank of the Yellowstone River, the present northwest boundary of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation; thence along the present boundary of said reservation and the south bank of the Yellowstone River to the Powder River; thence up the Powder River to where the Little Powder River unites with it; thence northeasterly in a direct line to the point of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

And it is further ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Dakota, lying within the following-described boundaries, viz, beginning on the most easterly point of the present Fort Berthold Indian Reservation (on the Missouri River); thence north to the township line between townships 158 and 159 north; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the White Earth River; thence down the said White Earth River to its junction with the Missouri River; thence along the present boundary of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation and the left bank of the Missouri River to the mouth of the Little Knife River; thence southeasterly in a direct line to the point of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians, as an addition to the present reservation in said Territory.

R. B. HAYES.

*Old Winnebago Reserve.*USHER'S LANDING, DAK., *July 1, 1863.*

SIR: With this report I transmit a plat and field-notes of the surveys made for the Sioux and Winnebago reservations by Mr. Powers, and to which I desire to call your attention.

* * * * *

The reservation for the Winnebago Indians is bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the middle channel of the Missouri River where the western boundary of the Sioux of the Mississippi Reserve intersects the same; thence north and through the center of the stockade surrounding the agency buildings of the Sioux of the Mississippi and Winnebago Indians, and along said boundary line to the northwest corner of said Sioux Reserve; thence along the northern boundary of said Sioux Reserve 10 miles; thence due north 20 miles; thence due west to the middle channel of Medicine Knoll River; thence down said river to the middle channel of the Missouri River; thence down the said channel to the place of beginning.

* * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLARK W. THOMPSON,
*Superintendent of Indian Affairs.*Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

(See An. Rep. Ind. Office, for 1863, page 318, and also Stats. at Large., vol. 15, p. 635.)

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 27, 1885.*

It is hereby ordered that all that tract of country in the Territory of Dakota, known as the Old Winnebago Reservation and the Sioux or Crow Creek Reservation, and lying on the east bank of the Missouri River, set apart and reserved by Executive order dated January 11, 1875, and which is not covered by Executive order dated August 9, 1879,

restoring certain of the lands reserved by the order of January 11, 1875, except the following described tracts: Townships 108 north, range 71 west, 108 north, range 72 west; fractional township 108 north, range 73 west, the west half of section 4, sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33 of township 107 north, range 70 west; fractional townships 107 north, range 71 west, 107 north, range 72 west, 107 north, range 73 west, the west half of township 106 north, range 70 west, and the fractional township 106 north, range 71 west; and except also all tracts within the limits of the aforesaid Old Winnebago Reservation and the Sioux or Crow Creek Reservation, which are outside the limits of the above-described tracts and which may have heretofore been allotted to the Indians residing upon said reservation, or which may have heretofore been selected or occupied by the said Indians under and in accordance with the provisions of article 6 of the treaty with the Sioux Indians of April 29, 1868, be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

(The above order was annulled by proclamation of the President, April 17, 1885. See 23 Stats., 844.)

Santee Sioux Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., March 19, 1867.

As special commissioner I have concluded a preliminary arrangement with the Santee Sioux now at the mouth of the Niobrara, by which they consent to go into a reservation in the Territory of Dakota, and lying between the Big Sioux on the east and the James River on the west, and between the forty-fourth and forty-fifth parallels of latitude. This reservation is selected with the approbation of the governor of the Territory and the Delegate in Congress, as also the surveyor-general of the said Territory. I am informed that there are no white settlements within its limits, and no part of it has yet been surveyed by the United States.

I would therefore request that an order be issued by the President to withdraw from market the lands embraced within the limits of the said reservation; so as to keep the whites from attempting any settlement within it. This, I am informed, has been the practice in many similar cases.

As it is important that the Indians should be removed as soon as possible, I would request that this order be issued immediately.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

LEWIS V. BOGY,
Special Commissioner.

To the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington City.

P. S.—I hand you a letter from General Tripp, surveyor-general of Dakota, recommending the withdrawal of this land from market.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
March 20, 1867.

I respectfully lay before the President the proposition of Special Commissioner Bogy, as herein contained, and recommend that the lands described be withdrawn from market.

O. H. BROWNING, *Secretary.*

Let the lands be withdrawn as recommended.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

MARCH 20, 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., July 6, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated the 2d ultimo, asking information relative to the Santee Sioux Indian reservation, situated between the Big Sioux and James Rivers, and between the forty-fourth and forty-fifth parallels of north latitude, in Dakota Territory, and suggesting that if those lands are no longer occupied by Indians, necessary steps should be taken to restore them to the public domain.

This office has informally obtained from the General Land Office the inclosed copy of a letter and indorsements, by which it appears that Lewis V. Bogy, as a special commissioner, selected the above described reservation, and that upon the recommendation of Hon. O. H. Browning, then Secretary of the Interior, the said lands were withdrawn from market by order of the President, dated March 20, 1867.

The Santee Sioux Indians have never occupied this reservation. They have a reservation on the Niobrara River, in Nebraska, where I deem it proper they should remain. It is not practicable for them to be located upon the reserve above described.

I therefore respectfully recommend that the order of the President withdrawing the above-described lands from market may be rescinded.

Please return the accompanying papers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. COX,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
July 10, 1869.

The proposition of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is approved, and I respectfully recommend that the lands withheld be restored to market.

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 13, 1869.*

I hereby rescind the Executive order of March 20, 1867, referred to, and direct the restoration of the lands withheld to market.

U. S. GRANT.

—
Sioux Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 11, 1875.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Dakota lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing on the east bank of the Missouri River where the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence east with said parallel of latitude to the ninety-ninth degree of west longitude; thence south with said degree of longitude to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence up and with the east bank of said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Sioux Indians, as an addition to their present reservation in said Territory.

U. S. GRANT.

—
EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 16, 1875.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Dakota lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point where the 102d degree of west longitude intersects the 46th parallel of north latitude; thence north on said 102d degree of longitude to the south bank of the Cannon Ball River; thence down and with the south bank of said river to a point on the east side of the Missouri River opposite the mouth of said Cannon Ball River; thence down and with the east bank of the Missouri River to the mouth of Beaver River; thence up and with the south bank of Beaver River to the 100th degree of west longitude; thence south with said 100th degree of longitude to the 46th parallel of latitude; thence west with said parallel of latitude to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Sioux Indians, as an addition to their present reservation in said Territory.

U. S. GRANT.

—
EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 20, 1875.*

It is hereby ordered that that portion of the public domain in the Territory of Dakota lying south of an east and west line from the northwest corner of the Yankton Indian Reservation to the ninety-ninth degree of longitude, and between said longitude and the Missouri River on the west and the Yankton Indian Reservation on the east, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Sioux Indians as an addition to their present reservation in said Territory.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November 28, 1876.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of the country in the Territory of Dakota on the east side of the Missouri River, lying within the following boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point on the south bank of Beaver River, intersected by the one-hundredth degree of west longitude; thence in a direct line to the east corner of the Fort Rice Military Reservation; thence in a southwestern direction along the said military reservation to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence with the east bank of the Missouri to the mouth of Beaver River; thence up and with the south bank of Beaver River to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Sioux Indians as an addition to their present reservation in said Territory.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August 9, 1879.*

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the Sioux Indian Reservation in Dakota Territory created by Executive orders dated January 11, March 16, and May 20, 1875, and November 28, 1876, lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Beginning at a point where the west line of the Fort Randall military reservation crosses the Missouri River; thence up and along said river to the mouth of American Creek; thence up and along said creek to the ninety-ninth degree of west longitude; thence south along said degree to a point due west from the northwest corner of the Yankton Indian Reservation; thence due east to the northwest corner of said reservation; thence due south to the north boundary line of Fort Randall military reservation; thence following said boundary line northwesterly to the northwest corner of said military reservation; thence south on the west boundary line of said reservation to the place of beginning. And also the following-described land: Beginning at the east bank of the Missouri River at the mouth of Medicine Knoll Creek; thence up and along the Missouri River to the boundary line of Fort Sully military reservation; thence northeasterly along said boundary line to the southeast corner of said military reservation; thence northwesterly along the boundary line of said reservation to the northeast corner thereof; thence due north to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along the east bank of said river to the mouth of the Bois Cache; thence due north to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along the east bank of said river to the south line of township one hundred and twenty-nine north; thence east along said township line to the line between ranges seventy-eight and seventy-nine west; thence north along said range line to Beaver Creek, or the north boundary line of the reservation set aside by Executive order of March 16, 1875; thence west along said creek to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along said east bank to the southeast corner of Fort Rice military reservation; thence northeasterly along said military reservation to the east corner of said reservation; thence in a direct line to a point on the south bank of Beaver Creek where said creek is intersected by the one hundredth degree of west longitude; thence south with said one hundredth degree of longitude to the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude; thence east with said parallel of latitude to the ninety-ninth degree of west longitude; thence south with said degree of longitude to its intersection with the north boundary line of the old Sioux or Crow Creek reservation; thence west along the north boundary line of said reservation to the eastern boundary line of the old Winnebago Reservation; thence north along said east line to the northeast corner of said Winnebago Reservation; thence west along the north boundary line of said reservation to the middle channel of Medicine Knoll Creek; thence down the middle channel of said creek to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 24, 1882.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the State of Nebraska, viz: Beginning at a point on the boundary line between the State of Nebraska and the Territory of Dakota, where the range line between ranges 44 and 45 west of the sixth principal meridian, in the Territory of Dakota, intersects said boundary line; thence east along said boundary line 5 miles; thence due south 5 miles; thence due west 10 miles; thence due north to said boundary line; thence due east along said boundary line to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and set aside as an addition to the present Sioux Indian Reservation in the Territory of Dakota.

This order of reservation to continue during the pleasure of the President.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 20, 1884.*

It is hereby ordered that the lands embraced within the three existing Executive additions to the Great Sioux Reservation, in Dakota, east of the Missouri River, viz, the one opposite the Standing Rock Agency, the one opposite the mouth of Grand River and the site of the old Grand River Agency, and the one opposite the mouth of Big Cheyenne River and the Cheyenne River Agency, be; and the same are hereby, restored to the mass of the public domain, the same being no longer needed for the purpose for which they were withdrawn from sale and settlement.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

*Turtle Mountain Reserve.*EXECUTIVE MANSION, *December 21, 1882.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described country in the Territory of Dakota, viz: Beginning at a point on the international boundary where the tenth guide meridian west of the fifth principal meridian (being the range line between ranges 73 and 74 west of the fifth principal meridian) will, when extended, intersect said international boundary; thence south on the tenth guide meridian to the southeast corner of township 161 north, range 74 west; thence east on the 15th standard parallel north, to the northeast corner of township 160 north, range 74 west; thence south on the tenth guide meridian west to the southeast corner of township 159 north, range 74 west; thence east on the line between townships 158 and 159 north to the southeast corner of township 159 north, range 70 west; thence north with the line between ranges 69 and 70 west to the northeast corner of township 160 north, range 70 west; thence west on the fifteenth standard parallel north to the southeast corner of township 161 north, range 70 west; thence north on the line between ranges 69 and 70 west to the international boundary; thence west on the international boundary to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart for the use and occupancy of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewas and such other Indians of the Chippewa tribe as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to settle thereon.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 29, 1884.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Dakota withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart for the use and occupancy of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians by Executive order dated December 21, 1882, except townships 162 and 163 north, range 71 west, be, and the same is hereby, restored to the mass of the public domain.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June 3, 1884.*

The Executive order dated March 29, 1884, whereby certain lands in the Territory of Dakota previously set apart for the use and occupancy of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians were, with the exception of townships 162 and 163 north, range 71 west, restored to the mass of the public domain, is hereby amended so as to substitute township 162 north, range 70 west, for township 163 north, range 71 west, the purpose and effect of such amendment being to withdraw from sale and settlement and set apart for the use and occupancy of said Indians said township 162 north, range 70 west, in lieu of township 163 north, range 71 west, which last-mentioned township is thereby restored to the mass of the public domain.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

IDAHO.

Cœur d'Alène Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

May 23, 1867.

SIR: Under date October 1, 1866, Governor Ballard, of Idaho, was instructed to select and report to this office reservations for the use of the Boise and Bruneau bands of Shoshones, in the southern part, and for the Cœur d'Alènes and other Indians, in the

northern part of that Territory. These instructions were based upon statements contained in the annual report of Governor Ballard, printed at pages 101 and 192 of the annual report of this office for 1866. There are no treaties existing with either of the tribes or bands named, nor, so far as the Shoshones are concerned, have they any such complete tribal organization as would justify treaties with them, even if such arrangements were practicable under the force of recent legislation by Congress. The northern tribes have a better organization, but advices from the Executive indicate that while a necessity exists for some arrangement under which the Indians of all the bands referred to should have some fixed home set apart for them before the lands are all occupied by the whites, who are rapidly prospecting the country, such arrangements can now be made by the direct action of the Department.

I herewith transmit two reports of Governor Ballard, describing tracts proposed to be set apart for these Indians. So far as the one intended for the Shoshones is concerned, its location as a permanent home for those bands is dependent upon the consent of Washakee's band, commonly known and heretofore treated with as the eastern bands Shoshones; but there is no doubt of their ready acquiescence in the arrangement. The land referred to is within the limits acknowledged as their hunting range by the treaty of 1863. Believing that the interest of the Government as well as that of the Indians requires that such action should be taken, I recommend that the President be requested to set apart the reservation, described in the diagram herewith, for the use of the Indians referred to, and that the General Land Office be directed to respect the boundaries thus defined.

Should the suggestions herein contained be approved, and favorable action had, this office will inform the governor and superintendent of Indian affairs of the fact, and direct such further measures as to carry the plan into operation without delay, so far as the means at the disposal of the Department will permit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
June 6, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27th ultimo, transmitting one from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 23d May last, with accompanying documents, relating to proposed Indian reservations in Idaho Territory; and in obedience to your directions that I examine and report upon the subject-matter, I have to state as follows:

The suggestion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in reference to the reservations proposed for the Boise and Bruneau bands of Shoshones in the southern part of Idaho, and for the Cœur d'Alènes and other Indians in the northern part of that Territory, is that the same may be set apart by the President for those Indians as their home reservations to the extent as represented on the accompanying diagrams herewith, and transferred on a map of Idaho accompany this letter, being there represented in *green* and *blue* shadings respectively.

The boundaries as defined by the local Indian agents, as per separate diagrams of the above reservations, are:

1st. The Boise and Bruneau bands of Shoshones and Bannock Reservation: "Commencing on the south bank of Snake River at the junction of the Port Neuf River with said Snake River; thence south 25 miles to the summit of the mountains dividing the waters of Bear River from those of Snake River; thence easterly along the summit of said range of mountains 70 miles to a point where Sublette road crosses said divide; thence north about 50 miles to Blackfoot River; thence down said stream to its junction with Snake River; thence down Snake River to the place of beginning," embracing about 1,800,000 acres, and comprehending Fort Hall on the Snake River within its limits.

2d. The Cœur d'Alènes and other tribes of Northern Idaho, the proposed reservation for which is shown on the map of Idaho, herewith, in blue color, is represented to be about 20 miles square: "Commencing at the head of the Latah, about 6 miles above the crossing on the Lewiston trail, a road to the Spokane Bridge; thence running north-northeasterly to the Saint Joseph River, the site of the old Cœur d'Alène mission; thence west to the boundary line of Washington and Idaho Territories; thence south to a point due west of the place of beginning; thence east to place of beginning," including about 250,000 acres.

I have to observe that no surveys of the public lands have been made in those portions of Idaho Territory, nor is this office advised of the extinguishment of Indian titles to

the same guaranteed to them by the provisions of the first and seventeenth sections of an act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Idaho, approved March 3, 1863 (U. S. Stats.; vol. 12, pages 809 and 814).

The records of this office showing no objection to the policy recommended to the Department by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his communication of the 23d ultimo, I have the honor to return the same to the Department, together with the papers accompanying the same.

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

JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

Hon. W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1867.

SIR: I submit herewith the papers that accompanied the inclosed report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of the 23d ultimo, in relation to the propriety of selecting reservations in Idaho Territory upon which to locate the Cœur d'Alène and other Indians in the northern part of Idaho, and the Boise and Bruneau bands of Shoshones in the southern part of that Territory.

This Department concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that the lands indicated upon the annexed diagram, and defined in the accompanying report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the 6th instant, be set apart as reservations for the Indians referred to, and I have the honor to request, if it meet your approval, that you make the requisite order in the premises.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 14, 1867.*

Let the lands be set apart as reservations for the Indians within named, as recommended by the Acting Secretary of the Interior.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November 8, 1873.*

It is hereby ordered that the following tract of country in the Territory of Idaho be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart as a reservation for the Cœur d'Alène Indians, in said Territory, viz:

"Beginning at a point on the top of the dividing ridge between Pine and Latah (or Hangman's) Creeks, directly south of a point on said last-named creek, 6 miles above the point where the trail from Lewiston to Spokane bridge crosses said creek; thence in a northeasterly direction in a direct line to the Cœur d'Alène Mission, on the Cœur d'Alène River (but not to include the lands of said mission); thence in a westerly direction, in a direct line, to the point where the Spokane River heads in, or leaves the Cœur d'Alène Lakes; thence down along the center of the channel of said Spokane River to the dividing line between the Territories of Idaho and Washington, as established by the act of Congress organizing a territorial government for the Territory of Idaho; thence south along said dividing line to the top of the dividing ridge between Pine and Latah (or Hangman's) Creek; thence along the top of the said ridge to the place of beginning."

U. S. GRANT.

Duck Valley Reserve. See Nevada.

Fort Hall Reserve.

(This reservation is included in the executive order of June 14, 1867, and preliminary correspondence, under the head of "Cœur d'Alène Reserve.")

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
July 23, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a letter from Charles F. Powell, special United States Indian agent, Fort Hall Agency, Idaho Territory, dated the 30th ultimo, which letter was forwarded to this office, with indorsement dated the 6th instant, by

Hon. D. W. Ballard, governor and ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs for said Territory, and would respectfully call your attention to that portion of Agent Powell's letter relative to a selection of reservation for the Bannock Indians.

It is provided in the second article of the treaty concluded with the Eastern band of Shoshones and the Bannock tribe of Indians, July 3, 1868, that whenever the Bannocks desire a reservation to be set apart for their use, or whenever the President of the United States shall deem it advisable for them to be put upon a reservation, he shall cause a suitable one to be selected for them in their present country, which shall embrace reasonable portions of the Port Neuf and "Kansas prairie" countries, and that when the reservation is declared, the United States will secure to the Bannocks the same rights and privileges therein and make the same and like expenditures therein for their benefit, except the agency house and residence of agent, in proportion to their numbers, as herein provided for the Shoshone Reservation.

By virtue of executive order, dated June 14, 1867 (herewith inclosed), there was set apart a reservation for the Indians in Southern Idaho, including the Bannocks. This reserve, it will be observed from the diagram accompanying said executive order, embraces a portion of the country which the treaty provision above quoted provides the reservation for the Bannocks shall be selected from. It appears from the letter of Agent Powell that the Bannocks are at present upon the reserve set apart by executive order as above stated, and that they desire to remain there. I think the area embraced within this reserve is sufficient for the Bannocks and any other Indians that it may be desired to locate thereon. I therefore respectfully recommend that the same be designated as the reserve provided for in the treaty of July 3, 1868, as hereinbefore recited, and that the President be requested to so direct.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., July 29, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated the 23d instant, and accompanying papers, relative to the designation of a reservation in Idaho for the Bannock Indians, as provided by the second article of the treaty of July 3, 1868, with that tribe, and for the reasons stated by the Commissioner respectfully recommended that you direct that the lands reserved by an executive order dated June 14, 1867, for the Indians of Southern Idaho, including the Bannocks, be designated as the reservation provided for said tribe by the second article of the treaty referred to, dated July 3, 1868.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 30, 1869.*

The within recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior is hereby approved, and within the limits of the tract reserved by executive order of June 14, 1867, for the Indians of Southern Idaho, will be designated a reservation provided for the Bannocks by the second article of the treaty with said tribe of 3d July, 1868.

U. S. GRANT.

Lemhi Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 12, 1875.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Idaho, lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point on the Lemhi River that is due west of a point 1 mile due south of Fort Lemhi; thence due east, about 3 miles to the crest of the mountain; thence with said mountain in a southerly direction about 12 miles to a point due east of Yeanun bridge, on the Lemhi River; thence west across said bridge and Lemhi River to the crest of the mountain on the west side of river; thence with said mountain in a northerly direction to a point due west of the place of beginning; thence due east to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the exclusive use of the mixed tribes of Shoshone, Bannock, and Sheepsteer Indians, to be known as the Lemhi Valley Indian Reservation.

Said tract of country is estimated to contain about 100 square miles, and is in lieu of the tract provided for in the third article of an unratified treaty made and concluded at Virginia City, Montana Territory, on the 24th of September, 1868.

U. S. GRANT.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Cheyenne and Arapaho Reserve.

(For reserves set apart for Cheyennes and Arapahoes in Colorado, see Colorado.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
June 19, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from the Secretary of the Interior on the 10th instant, of a letter from Adjutant-General E. D. Townsend, bearing date the 9th instant, inclosing a copy of a telegram dated Fort Leavenworth, Kans., June 8, 1869, from Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield to General W. T. Sherman, recommending that the reservation for the Arapahoe Indians be changed from its present location to the North Fork of the Canadian River, and requesting a report thereon from this office.

By the terms of the treaty with the Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes of Indians, proclaimed August 19, 1868, it is provided in the second article thereof that "the United States agrees that the following district of country, to wit: Commencing at the point where the Arkansas River crosses the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude; thence west on said parallel—the said line being the southern boundary of the State of Kansas—to the Cimarron River (sometimes called the Red Fork of the Arkansas River); thence down said Cimarron River, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the Arkansas River; thence up the Arkansas River, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning, shall be, and the same is hereby, set apart for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the Indians herein named, and for such other friendly tribes or individual Indians as from time to time they may be willing, with the consent of the United States, to admit among them."

It will be seen from the language of the second article of said treaty, just quoted, that a reservation upon which they are now located has already been provided for said Indians within the boundaries in said article designated, but I am of opinion that it would be better for both the Indians and the Government if they were to be removed to the North Fork of the Canadian River in accordance with the suggestions of General Schofield, provided any authority can be found for removing and locating said Indians in the manner contemplated.

Should you be of opinion that such authority exists, and determine in pursuance thereof to cause a removal of said Indians to be made from their present reservation, I would suggest that a tract of country be set aside for their occupation and use bounded as follows, viz: Commencing at the point where the Washita River crosses the ninety-eighth degree of west longitude; thence north on a line with said ninety-eighth degree to the point where it is crossed by the Red Fork of the Arkansas (sometimes called the Cimarron River); thence up said river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the north boundary of the country ceded to the United States by the treaty of June 14, 1866, with the Creek Nation of Indians; thence west on said north boundary and the north boundary of the country ceded to the United States by the treaty of March 21, 1866, with the Seminole Indians, to the one hundredth degree of west longitude; thence south on the line of said one hundredth degree to the north boundary of the country set apart for the Kiowas and Comanches by the second article of the treaty concluded October 21, 1867, with said tribes; thence east along said boundary to the point where it strikes the Washita River; thence down said Washita River, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning.

The territory comprised within the boundaries last above designated contains a small portion of the country ceded to the United States by the terms of the treaty with the Creek Indians concluded June 14, 1866; a portion of the country ceded to the United States by the terms of the treaty with the Seminole Indians concluded March 21, 1866, and the remainder is composed of a portion of what is commonly known as the "leased country."

Inasmuch as this office has no information upon the subject, except that conveyed by the telegram of General Schofield, which is very meager and indefinite, I am unable to determine the causes which seem to require this change, and I would therefore respectfully suggest, unless there is some pressing necessity which will admit of no delay,

whether it would not be well to refer the matter to the proper officers of this bureau for investigation and report before any action is taken.

The letter of Adjutant-General Townsend, together with the copy of the telegram of General Schofield, is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, &c.,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., August 10, 1869.

SIR: Referring to my report to you of the 19th of June last, relative to the change of location of the reservation for the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, I now have the honor to submit, herewith, copies of the following letters relative to this subject, viz:

Letter from Superintendent Hoag, dated the 31st ultimo, inclosing letter from Brevet Major-General Hazen, dated the 24th ultimo.

Letter from Superintendent Hoag, dated the 4th instant, inclosing letter from General Hazen, dated the 2d instant.

It appears from these letters that the Cheyennes and Arapahoes did not understand the location of the reservation as defined by the treaty of August 19, 1868; that they have never been upon said reserve, and do not desire to go there, but that they desire to locate on the North Fork of the Canadian, some 60 miles below Camp Supply; that the agent for these tribes has a large quantity of valuable stores in this locality, which are very much exposed.

Inasmuch as these Indians express a desire to be located upon a reserve, I think it very desirable that their wishes should be gratified, and that they be not permitted to again roam on the plains. I therefore respectfully recommend that the President be requested to authorize the location of these Indians on the North Fork of the Canadian River, where they desire to go, and that immediate steps be taken to provide temporarily for them there. The country desired by them is public land, and I think it competent for the President to direct their location thereon. In view, however, of the fact that these Indians have a reservation defined for them by treaty stipulation, legislation can be asked of Congress at the coming session to insure a permanent reservation for them where they may locate, and abandon as a reservation the present one, restoring it to the public lands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. COX,
Secretary of the Interior.

AUGUST 10, 1869.

The recommendation of the Indian Commissioner approved.

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

Approved August 10, 1869.

U. S. GRANT,
President.

Chilocco Industrial School Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 12, 1884.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tracts of country in the Indian Territory, viz, sections 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and the east half of sections 17, 20, and 29, all in township No. 29 north, range No. 2 east of the Indian meridian, be, and the same are hereby, reserved and set apart for the settlement of such friendly Indians belonging within the Indian Territory as have been or who may hereafter be educated at the Chilocco Indian Industrial School in said Territory.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Fort Reno Military Reserve.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 17, 1883.

To the PRESIDENT:

SIR: Upon recommendation of the post commander, concurred in by the commanding general Department of the Missouri and the Lieutenant-General, I have the honor to request that the following-described tract of land in the Indian Territory, located within the limits of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indian Reservation, created by Executive order dated August 10, 1869, be duly declared and set apart by the Executive as a military reservation for the post of Fort Reno, viz:

Beginning at the northwest corner of section 28, township 13 north, range 8 west of the Indian meridian, and running thence east to North Fork of the Canadian River; thence down this stream to the range line between ranges 7 and 8 west of the Indian meridian; thence south on said range line to the southeast corner of section 36, township 13 north, range 8 west of the Indian meridian; thence east to the northeast corner of township 12 north, range 8 west of the Indian meridian; thence south to the southeast corner of section 12 of said township; thence west to the southwest corner of section 9 of said township; thence north to the northwest corner of section 4 of said township; thence west to the southwest corner of section 33, township 13 north, range 8 west of the Indian meridian; thence north to the point of beginning, containing an area of about 14½ square miles, or 9,493 acres.

A sketch showing the proposed reservation is inclosed herewith, and the Interior Department reports that there is no objection on the part of the Indian Office to the setting apart for military purposes exclusively of the tract of land herein described.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, &c.,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, July 17, 1883.*

The within request is approved, and the reservation is made and proclaimed accordingly.

The Secretary of the Interior will cause the same to be noted in the General Land Office.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Fort Supply Military Reserve.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 16, 1883.

To the PRESIDENT:

SIR: I have the honor, upon the recommendation of the commanding general Department of the Missouri, concurred in by the Lieutenant-General and approved by the General of the Army, to request that the United States military reservation of Fort Supply, Indian Territory, originally declared by Executive order dated April 18, 1882, as announced in General Orders No. 14, of May 10, 1882, from department headquarters, may be enlarged, for the purpose of supplying the post with water and timber, by the addition of the following-described tracts of land adjacent thereto, viz:

The south half of township 25 north, range 22 west, and the southwest quarter of township 25 north, range 21 west, in the Indian Territory.

It has been ascertained from the Interior Department that no objection will be interposed to the enlargement of the reservation in question as herein indicated.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, however, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior, recommends that a proviso be inserted in the order making the proposed addition, so as to cover the entire reservation, "that whenever any portion of the land so set apart may be required by the Secretary of the Interior for Indian purposes the same shall be abandoned by the military, upon notice to that effect to the Secretary of War."

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, &c.,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, January 17, 1883.

The within request is approved, and the enlargement of the reservation is made and proclaimed accordingly: *Provided*, That whenever any portion of the land set apart for

this post may be required by the Secretary of the Interior for Indian purposes the same shall be relinquished by the military, upon notice to that effect to the Secretary of War; and the Executive order of April 18, 1882, is modified to this extent.

The Secretary of the Interior will cause the same to be noted in the General Land Office.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Iowa Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 15, 1883.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the Indian Territory, viz: Commencing at the point where the Deep Fork of the Canadian River intersects the west boundary of the Sac and Fox Reservation; thence north along said west boundary to the south bank of the Cimarron River; thence up said Cimarron River to the Indian meridian; thence south along said Indian meridian to the Deep Fork of the Canadian River; thence down said Deep Fork to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, set apart for the permanent use and occupation of the Iowa and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to locate thereon.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Kickapoo Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 15, 1883.

It is hereby ordered that the following described tract of country in the Indian Territory, viz: Commencing at the southwest corner of the Sac and Fox Reservation; thence north along the western boundary of said reservation to the Deep Fork of the Canadian River; thence up said Deep Fork to the point where it intersects the Indian meridian; thence south along said Indian meridian to the North Fork of the Canadian River; thence down said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, set apart for the permanent use and occupation of the Kickapoo Indians.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Otoe Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, June 25, 1881.

SIR: Agreeably to your recommendation of the 13th instant, the following-described lands in the Indian Territory, west of the 96°, west longitude, in the tract ceded to the United States by the Cherokees, for the settlement of friendly Indians, by the sixteenth article of their treaty of July 19, 1866, are hereby designated and assigned for the use and occupation of the confederated Otoe and Missouri tribes of Indians, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1881 (21 Stats., p. 381), namely:

Township 22 north, range 1 east, containing 23,013.70 acres.

Township 23 north, range 1 east, containing 23,018.79 acres.

Township 22 north, range 2 east, containing 23,049.27 acres.

Township 23 north, range 2 east, containing 22,945.91 acres.

Township 22 north, range 3 east, containing 22,986.69 acres.

Also that portion of township 23 north, range 3 east, lying west of the Arkansas River, containing 14,098.84 acres.

Total acreage, 129,113.20 acres.

The papers which accompanied your letter before noted are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

S. J. KIRKWOOD, *Secretary.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MICHIGAN.

Isabella Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

December 11, 1854.

SIR: I inclose a copy of a letter from Messrs. George Smith and P. O. Johnson, missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Michigan, addressed to Rev. Dr. Durbin, and by him forwarded to this office, in relation to certain desired reservations of public lands.

In consideration of certain contemplated arrangements with the Indians in Michigan during the ensuing spring, I have to ask that you reserve from public sale the lands designated in the letter of Messrs. Smith and Johnson.

I have also received a communication from the Rev. J. P. Durbin, corresponding secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, asking for an additional reservation of lands near Iroquois Point, back from the lake.

For the reasons above, I concur in the request, and ask that several additional sections to those already reserved be made of the lands in the vicinity of Iroquois Point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner.

JOHN WILSON, Esq.,
Commissioner of General Land Office.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
December 20, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, addressed to this office, bearing date the 11th instant, and its inclosure, recommending, for reasons stated, the withdrawal from market and reservation for Indian purposes the lands in Isabella County, Michigan, or so much thereof as may be deemed expedient.

The pink-shaded lines on the inclosed printed map show the limits of Isabella County, covering, according to the maps of this office, townships 13, 14, 15, and 16 north, of ranges 3, 4, 5, and 6 west of the Michigan meridian, in the Ionia district, the whole of which are requested to be reserved, and the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, placed on certain townships, show the order of the preference to be given should it be determined to reserve less than the east half of the county.

From an estimate just made at this office, it appears that only about two-ninths of the whole surface has been disposed of, although three of the townships have been in market since 1833, and the balance since 1840.

As regards the conditions mentioned in the Rev. George Smith's letter (among the papers), that the reserve be made "for the Chippewa Indians of Michigan, to be purchased under the direction of the missionary society," &c., I have to remark that no such privilege could, in my opinion, be given without legislation of Congress.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner.

Hon. ROBERT McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
April 12, 1855.

SIR. I have the honor to submit herewith two letters from the Commissioner of the General Land Office in relation to the withdrawal of certain lands in Michigan from sale with a view to the benefit hereafter of certain Indian tribes, in accordance with the intimations of the Indian Office.

The first letter, that of the 20th of December last, has reference to lands in Isabella County, Michigan, and that of the 10th instant to land in a new county, called Emmett, in the same State, the former county containing 16 and the latter 27 townships and fractional townships, and the withdrawal appears to be desired by the Indian Office "in consequence of certain contemplated arrangements with the Indians in Michigan during the present spring." The matter connected with the letter of the 20th December has been delayed, waiting more specific information from the Indian Office as to the specific land wanted, which is supplied by this letter of the 10th instant from that office.

The philanthropic policy of furnishing these Indians, who are desirous of becoming cultivators of the soil, with land for that purpose, to the greatest possible extent separated from evil example or annoyance of unprincipled whites, who might be disposed to settle in their vicinity, or within their midst, after farms already opened by them had rendered the surrounding land more valuable is apparent, and I have no hesitation in recommending your sanction to the withdrawal of the lands indicated in each of said communications from the Land Office, but it must be with the express understanding that no peculiar or exclusive claim to any of the land so withdrawn can be acquired by

said Indians, for whose future benefit it is understood to be made, until after they shall by future legislation be invested with the legal title thereto.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Indorsement.]

MAY 14, 1855.

Let the withdrawal of all the vacant land in Isabella County be made with the express understanding contained in the letter of the Secretary of the Interior to me of the 12th instant.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

(Superseded by treaty of August 2, 1855, with Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River, 11 Statutes, 633.)

Little Traverse Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
April 12, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for your consideration, a copy of a letter from Agent Leach, in which he recommends that townships 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39 north, range 4 west, and townships 34, 37, 38, and 39 north, range 3 west, be withdrawn from sale, with a view to an enlargement of the Little Traverse Reservation.

In his annual report for 1863 (see Annual Report of this Office for 1863, pages 377 and 378) Agent Leach gives his reasons at length in favor of an enlargement of the Little Traverse Reservation, with a view to the removal of the Indians from Mackinac, Beaver Island, Thunder Bay, and those east of the Grand Traverse Bay, and locating them all upon the Little Traverse Reservation, thereby greatly reducing the expenses of the agency, and, as hoped, much improving the condition of the Indians.

Concurring in the views expressed by Agent Leach in his report above referred to, I respectfully recommend that the townships named in his letter be withdrawn from sale, with a view to the proposed enlargement of the Little Traverse Reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

[First indorsement.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *April 15, 1864.*

Respectfully submitted to the President with the recommendation that the lands within described be withdrawn from sale for the purpose indicated.

J. P. USHER,
Secretary.

[Second indorsement.]

Let the lands be withheld from sale as recommended.

A. LINCOLN.

APRIL 16, 1864.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 4, 1874.*

Referring to Executive order dated April 16, 1864, withdrawing from public sale, for Indian purposes, the undisposed-of lands embraced in townships 34, 37, 38, and 39 north, of range 3, and townships 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39 north, of range 4 west, in the State of Michigan, I hereby revoke, rescind, cancel, and declare said order to be void and of no effect from and after the date hereof, and the lands above described are hereby restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT

Ontonagon Reserve.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
September 24, 1855.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of the 20th instant, requesting that the following described tracts be withdrawn from market and reserved for the Ontonagon band of Chippewa Indians under the sixth clause of the first article of the treaty of La Pointe of July 30, 1854, viz: Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 of section 14, township 53 north, range 38 west, Michigan meridian; lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 of section 15, township 53 north, range 38 west, Michigan meridian; southwest quarter and southwest quarter of southeast quarter of section 15, township 53 north, range 38 west, Michigan meridian; the whole of sections 22 and 23, township 53 north, range 38 west, Michigan meridian; north half of section 26, township 53 north, range 38 west, Michigan meridian; north half section 27, township 53 north, range 38 west, Michigan meridian; all situated in the northern peninsula of Michigan.

On examination of the plats and tract-books in this office it appears that the above lands are all vacant, and there exists no objection to their reservation; for which I respectfully recommend that the order of the President be obtained previous to instructing the land officers.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner.

Hon. ROBERT McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
September 25, 1855.

Respectfully submitted to the President for his approval as recommended.

Secretary.
R. McCLELLAND,

SEPTEMBER 25, 1855.

Let the reservation be made.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Ottawa and Chippewa Reserves.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
August 4, 1855.

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior:

SIR: I inclose herewith a copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs dated at Detroit, the 1st instant, received here this morning, in which he requests that several townships, sections, and parts of sections of land within the State of Michigan, in addition to those heretofore withdrawn from sale, be also withdrawn, in order to enable the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians to select the quantity guaranteed to them by a treaty concluded with them on the 31st ultimo.

I have, therefore, respectfully to recommend that, in addition to the tracts heretofore withdrawn from sale with a view to accommodate the Indians of Michigan, the following designated tracts be also withdrawn from sale, and that the usual measures be taken by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to give proper publicity to the fact, viz:

Sections 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28, in township 47 north, range 5 west.

Sections 18, 19, and 30, in township 47 north, range 4 west.

Sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 25, and 26, in township 47 north, range 3 west.

Section 29, in township 47 north, range 2 west.

Sections 2, 3, 4, 11, 14, and 15, in township 47 north, range 2 east.

Section 34, in township 48 north, range 2 east.

Sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29, and 33, in township 45 north, range 2 east.

Sections 1, 12, and 13, in township 45 north, range 1 east.

Section 4, in township 44 north, range 2 east.

Township 42 north, of ranges 1 and 2 west.

Township 43 north, of range 1 west.

Township 44 north, of range 12 west.

High Island and Garden Island, in Lake Michigan, being fractional townships 38 and 39 north of range 11 west, 40 north, of range 10 west, and in part 39 north, of ranges 9 and 10 west, township 32* north, of range 10 west.

Townships 29, 30, 31 and 32 north, of range 11 west.

Townships 29, 30 and 31 north, of range 12 west.

Township 29 north, of range 13 west.

East half of township 29 north, of range 9 west.

Sections 25 and 36 in township 30 north, of range 7 east, and section 22 in township 30 north, of range 8 east.

Very respectfully, &c.,

CHAS. E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

*Although this township (32 north, range 10 west) is referred to in the Commissioner's letter as already withdrawn from sale, it is believed to be a mistake in transcribing the dispatch through the telegraph offices, informing him what tracts have been so withdrawn. It should therefore be included in the list of those to be withdrawn.

AUGUST 9, 1855.

Let the lands referred to in letter of the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 4th instant, with the exceptions noted in letter of the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office of the 8th instant, be temporarily withdrawn from sale, for the purposes indicated in above letter from Indian Office, and as recommended by Secretary of the Interior in letter of 8th instant.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

(See last clause of article 1, treaty of July 31, 1855, 11 Stats., 623.)

MINNESOTA.

Deer Creek Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June 30, 1883.*

Agreeably to the provision contained in the closing sentence of the first clause of article 3 of the treaty of April 7, 1866, with the Boise Fort Band of Chippewa Indians (14 Stat. at L., p. 765), it is hereby ordered that a township of land in the State of Minnesota, to wit, township 62 north, range 25 west of the fourth principal meridian, be, and the same is hereby, set apart for the perpetual use and occupancy of said Indians: *Provided, however,* That any tract or tracts embraced within said township to which valid rights have attached under the laws of the United States governing the disposition of the public lands, are hereby excluded from the reservation hereby made.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Leech Lake Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November 4, 1873.*

It is hereby ordered that the description of the first-named tract of country reserved for the use of the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoish bands, and provided for in the second clause of the second article of the treaty with the Mississippi bands of Chippewa Indians, concluded February 22, 1855 (Stats. at Large, vol. 10, p. 1166), be amended so as to read as follows:

Beginning at the mouth of Little Boy River; thence up said river through the first lake to the southern extremity of the second lake on said river; thence in a direct line to the most southern point of Leech Lake, and thence through said lake, so as to include all the islands therein, to the place of beginning; and that the additional land therein embraced be withdrawn from sale, entry, or other disposition, and that the same be set apart for the use of said Indians.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 26, 1874.*

It is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale, entry, or other disposition so much of the following tracts of country as are not already covered by treaty with the Chippewas, concluded February 22, 1855, and set apart for the use of the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoish bands of said Indians, viz:

Commencing at the point where the Mississippi River leaves Lake Winnebagoish, it being the beginning point of the second tract of land reserved for said bands (Stats. at Large, vol. 10, p. 1166); thence northeasterly to the point where the range line between ranges 25 and 26 west intersects the township line between townships 146 and 147 north; thence north on said range line to the twelfth standard parallel; thence west on said parallel to range line between ranges 28 and 29; thence south on said range line till it intersects the third river; thence down said river to its mouth; thence in a direct line to the place of beginning. Also, all the land embraced in township 143 north, range 29 west, in the State of Minnesota.

U. S. GRANT.

Vermillion Lake Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *December 20, 1881.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described land in Minnesota, viz, that portion of the southeast quarter of section 23 lying east of Sucker Bay; the southwest quarter, and lot —, being the most southerly lot in the southeast quarter of section 24, and fractional sections 25, 26, and that portion of section 35 north of Vermillion Lake, all in township 62 north, range 16 west, fourth principal meridian, Minnesota, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale or settlement and set apart as a reservation for Indian purposes, for the use of the Boise Fort Band of Chippewa Indians, to be known as the "Vermillion Lake Indian Reservation."

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

White Earth Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 18, 1879.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands, situated in the State of Minnesota, viz: Beginning at the northwest corner of the White Earth Indian Reservation, being the northwest corner of township 146 north, range 42 west, and running thence north to the northwest corner of township 148 north, range 42 west; thence west to the southwest corner of township 149 north, range 42 west; thence north to the northwest corner of township 149 north, range 42 west; thence east on the line between township 149 north and township 150 north to the intersection of said line with the southwestern boundary of the Red Lake Indian Reservation; thence southeasterly to the most southerly point of the Red Lake Indian Reservation; thence in a northeasterly direction and along the line of the Red Lake Indian Reservation to a point due north from the northeast corner of the White Earth Indian Reservation; thence south to the northeast corner of White Earth Indian Reservation, and thence west along the northern boundary line of White Earth Indian Reservation to the point of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart as a reservation for Indian purposes: *Provided, however,* That any tract or tracts of land included within the foregoing described boundaries, the title to which has passed out of the United States Government, or to which valid homestead or pre-emption rights have attached under the laws of the United States, are hereby excluded from the reservation hereby made.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 13, 1883.*

It is hereby ordered that the Executive order dated March 18, 1879, withdrawing from sale and settlement and setting apart certain described lands north of and adjoining the White Earth Reservation in the State of Minnesota, as a reservation for Indian purposes, be, and the same is hereby, cancelled, the lands embraced within said reservation not being required for the purposes for which they were set apart.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Winnebagoish Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October 29, 1873.*

It is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale, entry, or other disposition, as an addition to the reservation provided for by the first article of the treaty with the Chippewas of the Mississippi, concluded March 19, 1867 (Stats. at Large, vol. 16, p. 719),

for the use of the said Indians, a tract of country in the State of Minnesota, described and bounded as follows, viz:

Commencing at a point on the present eastern boundary of said Leech Lake Indian Reserve, where the section line between sections 11 and 14, and 10 and 15, of township 55 north, range 27 west of the fourth principal meridian, if extended west, would intersect the same; thence east on said extended section line to section corner between sections 11, 12, 13, and 14; thence north on the section line between sections 11 and 12, and 1 and 2, all of the same township and range above mentioned, to the township line between townships 55 and 56 north; thence continuing north to a point 2 miles north of of said township line; thence west to present eastern boundary of said Leech Lake Reserve; thence south on said boundary line, and with the same, to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 26, 1874.*

It is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale, entry, or other disposition so much of the following tracts of country as are not already covered by treaty with the Chippewas, concluded February 22, 1855, and set apart for the use of the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of said Indians, viz:

Commencing at the point where the Mississippi River leaves Lake Winnebagoshish, it being the beginning point of the second tract of land reserved for said bands (Stats. at Large, vol. 10, p. 1166); thence northeasterly to the point where the range line between ranges 25 and 26 west intersects the township line between townships 146 and 147 north; thence north on said range line to the twelfth standard parallel; thence west on said parallel to range line between ranges 28 and 29; thence south on said range line till it intersects the third river; thence down said river to its mouth; thence in a direct line to the place of beginning. Also, all the land embraced in township 143 north, range 29 west, in the State of Minnesota.

U. S. GRANT.

MONTANA.

Bitter Root Valley.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November 14, 1871.*

The Bitter Root Valley, above the Loo-lo fork, in the Territory of Montana, having been carefully surveyed and examined in accordance with the eleventh article of the treaty of July 16, 1855, concluded at Hell Gate, in the Bitter Root Valley, between the United States and the Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles Indians, which was ratified by the Senate, March 8, 1859, has proved, in the judgment of the President, not to be better adapted to the wants of the Flathead tribe than the general reservation provided for in said treaty, it is therefore deemed unnecessary to set apart any portion of said Bitter Root Valley as a separate reservation for Indians referred to in said treaty. It is therefore ordered and directed that all Indians residing in said Bitter Root Valley be removed as soon as practicable to the reservation provided for in the second article of said treaty, and that a just and impartial appraisement be made of any substantial improvements made by said Indians upon any lands of the Bitter Root Valley, such as fields inclosed and cultivated, and houses erected; that such appraisement shall distinguish between improvements made before the date of said treaty and such as have been subsequently made.

It is further ordered that, after the removal herein directed shall have been made, the Bitter Root Valley aforesaid shall be open to settlement.

It is further ordered that if any of said Indians residing in the Bitter Root Valley desire to become citizens and reside upon the lands which they now occupy, not exceeding in quantity what is allowed under the homestead and pre-emption laws to all citizens, such persons shall be permitted to remain in said valley, upon making known to the superintendent of Indian affairs for Montana Territory, by the first day of January, 1873, their intention to comply with these conditions.

U. S. GRANT.

Blackfeet Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

July 2, 1873.

The above diagram is intended to show a proposed reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, River Crow, and other Indians in the Territory of Montana.

Said proposed reservation is indicated on the diagram by yellow colors, and is described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the northwest corner of the Territory of Dakota, being the intersection of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude and the one hundred and fourth meridian of west longitude; thence south to the south bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along the south bank of said river to a point opposite the mouth of Medicine or Sun River; thence in a westerly direction, following the south bank of said Medicine or Sun River, as far as practicable, to the summit of the main chain of the Rocky Mountains; thence along said summit in a northerly direction to the north boundary of Montana; thence along said north boundary to the place of beginning, excepting and reserving therefrom existing military reservations.

I respectfully recommend that the President be requested to order that the lands comprised within the above-described limits be withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as an Indian reservation, as indicated in my report to the department of this date.

EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *July 3, 1873.*

Respectfully presented to the President, with the recommendation that he make the order above proposed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

W. H. SMITH,
Acting Secretary.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 5, 1873.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country, above described, be withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as a reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, River Crow, and other Indians, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August 19, 1874.*

It is hereby ordered that all that tract of country, in Montana Territory, set apart by Executive order, dated July 5, 1873, and not embraced within the tract set apart by act of Congress, approved April 15, 1874, for the use and occupation of the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, River Crow, and other Indians, comprised within the following boundaries, viz:

Commencing at a point on the south bank of the Missouri River, opposite the mouth of the Marias River; thence along the main channel of the Marias River to Birch Creek; thence up the main channel of Birch Creek to its source; thence west to the summit of the main chain of the Rocky Mountains; thence along said summit in a southerly direction to a point opposite the source of the Medicine or Sun River; thence easterly to said source, and down the south bank of said Medicine or Sun River to the south bank of the Missouri River; thence down the south bank of the Missouri River to the place of beginning, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April 13, 1875.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Montana lying within the following described boundaries, viz:

Commencing at a point on the Musselshell River where the same is intersected by the forty-second parallel of north latitude; thence east with said parallel to the south bank of the Yellowstone River; thence down and with the south bank of said river to the south boundary of the military reservation at Fort Buford; thence west along the south boundary of said military reservation to its western boundary; thence north along said western boundary to the south bank of the Missouri River; thence up and with the south bank of said river to the mouth of the Musselshell River; thence up the middle of the main channel of said Musselshell River to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale, and set apart as an addition to the present reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, and Crow Indians.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 13, 1880.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Montana, being a portion of the tract of country which was set aside by Executive order of the 13th April, 1875, as an addition to the then existing reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, and Crow Indians, known as the Blackfeet Reservation, and lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Beginning at a point where the south boundary of the Fort Buford military reserve intersects the right bank of the Yellowstone River; thence according to the true meridian west along the south boundary of said military reserve to its western boundary; thence continuing west to the right bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along said right bank, with the meanders thereof, to the middle of the main channel of the Musselshell River; thence up and along the middle of the main channel of the Musselshell River, with the meanders thereof, to its intersection with the forty-seventh parallel of north latitude, thence east along said parallel to its intersection with the right bank of the Yellowstone River; thence down and along said right bank, with the meanders thereof, to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

R. B. HAYES.

*Crow Reserve.*EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October 20, 1875.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country, 20 miles in width, in the Territory of Montana, lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point in the mid-channel of the Yellowstone River, where the one hundred and seventh degree of west longitude crosses the said river; thence up said mid-channel of the Yellowstone to the mouth of Big Timber Creek; thence up said creek 20 miles, if the said creek can be followed that distance; if not, then in the same direction continued from the source thereof to a point 20 miles from the mouth of said creek; thence eastwardly along a line parallel to the Yellowstone—no point of which shall be less than 20 miles from the river—to the one hundred and seventh degree west longitude; thence south to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the Crow tribe of Indians as an addition to their present reservation in said Territory, set apart in the second article of treaty of May 7, 1868 (Stat. at L., vol. 15, p. 650); provided that the same shall not interfere with the rights of any bona fide settlers who may have located on the tract of country herein described.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 8, 1876.*

By an Executive order dated October 20, 1875, the following-described tract of country, situated in Montana Territory, was withdrawn from public sale and set apart for the use of the Crow tribe of Indians in said Territory to be added to their reservation, viz: "Commencing at a point in the mid-channel of the Yellowstone River, where the one hundred and seventh degree of west longitude crosses the said river; thence up said mid-channel of the Yellowstone to the mouth of Big Timber Creek; thence up said creek 20 miles, if the said creek can be followed that distance; if not, then in the same direction continued from the source thereof to a point 20 miles from the mouth of said creek; thence eastwardly along a line parallel to the Yellowstone—no point of which shall be less than 20 miles from the river—to the one hundred and seventh degree west longitude; thence south to the place of beginning."

The said Executive order of October 20, 1875, above noted, is hereby revoked, and the tract of land therein described is again restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

*Judith Basin Reserve (Crow).*EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 31, 1874.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the Territory of Montana, set apart as a reservation for the Crow tribe of Indians by the first article of an agreement concluded with the said Indians, August 16, 1873, subject to the action of Congress, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement, viz:

"Commencing at a point on the Missouri River opposite to the mouth of Shankan Creek; thence up the said creek to its head, and thence along the summit of the divide

between the waters of Arrow and Judith Rivers and the waters entering the Missouri River, to a point opposite to the divide between the headwaters of the Judith River and the waters of the Muscle Shell River; thence along said divide to the Snowy Mountains, and along the summit of said Snowy Mountains, in a northeasterly direction, to a point nearest to the divide between the waters which run easterly to the Muscle Shell River and the waters running to the Judith River; thence northwardly along said divide to the divide between the headwaters of Armell's Creek and the headwaters of Dog River, and along said divide to the Missouri River; thence up the middle of said river to the place of beginning (the said boundaries being intended to include all the country drained by the Judith River, Arrow River, and Dog River.)"

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 25, 1875.*

By the first article of an agreement made by and between Felix R. Brunot, E. Whitelsey, and James Wright, commissioners on behalf of the United States, and the chiefs, headmen, and men representing the tribe of Crow Indians, under date of August 16, 1873, the following-described tract of country was set apart, subject to ratification by Congress, as a reservation for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the Indians herein named, viz: "Commencing at a point on the Missouri River opposite to the mouth of Shankin Creek, thence up the said creek to its head, and thence along the summit of the divide between the waters of Arrow and Judith Rivers and the waters entering the Missouri River, to a point opposite to the divide between the headwaters of the Judith River and the waters of the Muscle Shell River; thence along said divide to the Snowy Mountains, and along the summit of said Snowy Mountains in a northeasterly direction to a point nearest to the divide between the waters which run easterly to the Muscle Shell River and the waters running to the Judith River; thence northwardly along said divide to the divide between the headwaters of Armell's Creek and the headwaters of Dog River, and along said divide to the Missouri River; thence up the middle of said river to the place of beginning (the said boundaries being intended to include all the country drained by the Judith River, Arrow River, and Dog River)."

Pending its ratification by Congress, an order was issued January 31, 1874, withdrawing said tract of country from sale or settlement.

Inasmuch as these Indians have not removed to this country, and it is not probable that they will ever make it their home, and as Congress has not taken any decisive action on said agreement, it is ordered that the order of January 31, 1874, be, and hereby is, canceled, and said tract of country restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

Northern Cheyenne Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November 26, 1884.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described country, lying within the boundaries of the Territory of Montana—viz, beginning at the point on the one hundred and seventh meridian of west longitude (said meridian being the eastern boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation) where the southern 40-mile limits of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company intersects said one hundred and seventh meridian; thence south along said meridian to a point 30 miles south of the point where the Montana base line, when extended, will intersect said meridian; thence due east to a point 12 miles east of the Rosebud River; thence in a northerly and northeasterly direction, along a line parallel with said Rosebud River and 12 miles distant therefrom, to a point on the southern 40-mile limits of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, 12 miles distant from said Rosebud River; thence westwardly along the said southern limits and across the said Rosebud River to the place of beginning—be, and the same is hereby, withheld from sale and settlement, and set apart as a reservation for the use and occupation of the Northern Cheyenne Indians, now residing in the southern portion of Montana Territory, and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to locate thereon: *Provided, however,* That any tract or tracts of land included within the foregoing described boundaries which have been located, resided upon, and improved by bona fide settlers, prior to the 1st day of October, 1884, to the amount to which such settlers might be entitled under the laws regulating the disposition of the public lands of the United States, or to which valid rights have attached under said laws, are hereby excluded from the reservation hereby made.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

NEBRASKA.

Niobrara Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 26, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a letter addressed to this Department by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, requesting the reservation from pre-emption or sale of townships 31 and 32 north, range 5 west, and townships 31 and 32 north, range 6 west of the principal sixth meridian, in Nebraska Territory, until the action of Congress be had, with a view to the setting apart of these townships as a reservation for the Santee Sioux Indians now at Crow Creek, Dakota; and recommend that you direct those lands to be withdrawn from market and held in reserve for the purpose indicated.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, February 27, 1866.

Let the lands within-named be withdrawn from market and reserved for the purposes indicated.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 20, 1866.

Let the townships embraced within the lines shaded *red* on the within diagram be, in addition to those heretofore withdrawn from sale by my order of 27th February last, reserved from sale and set apart as an Indian reservation for the use of Sioux Indians, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior, in letter of July 19, 1866.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President.

The above order embraces township 31 north, range 8 west; township 31 north, range 7 west; that portion of township 32 north, range 8 west, and of township 32 north, range 7 west, lying south of the Niobrara River, and that portion of township 35 north, range 5 west, lying south of the Missouri River in Nebraska.

[For diagram, see letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated November 23, 1878.]

(For executive order of March 20, 1867, see "Dakota.")

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., November 15, 1867.

SIR: For the reasons mentioned in the accompanying copies of reports from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated, respectively, the 7th and 13th instant, I have the honor to recommend that you order the withdrawal from sale, and the setting apart for the use of the Santee Sioux Indians, the following-described tracts of land lying adjacent to the present Sioux Indian Reservation on the Niobrara and Missouri Rivers in Nebraska, viz: Township 32 north, of range 4 west of the sixth principal meridian, and fractional section 7, fractional section 16, fractional section 17, and sections 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, of fractional township No. 33 north, of range 4 west of the sixth principal meridian, be withdrawn from market, and that fractional township No. 32 north, of range 6 west of the sixth principal meridian, now a portion of the reservation, be restored to market.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

NOVEMBER 16, 1867.

Let the within recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior be carried into effect.
ANDREW JOHNSON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., August 28, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the inclosed copy of a letter from Superintendent Samuel M. Janney, dated the 20th instant, relative to the reservation of the Santee Sioux Indians in Nebraska.

The lands at present withdrawn from sale for the purpose of this reservation are as follows:

	Acres.
Township 32 north, range 4 west of sixth principal meridian.....	23, 397. 96
So much of the west half of the fractional township 33 north, range 4 west, as lies south of the Missouri River	7, 571. 40
Township 31 north, range 5 west.....	22, 968. 64
Fractional township 32 north, range 5 west.....	21, 601. 41
So much of fractional township 33 north, range 5 west, as lies south of Mis- souri River.....	8, 983. 20
Fractional township 31 north, range 6 west.....	22, 568. 10
Fractional township 31 north, range 7 west.....	21, 592. 29
Fractional township 32 north, range 7 west.....	1, 460. 42
Fractional township 31 north, range 8 west.....	22, 999. 69
Fractional township 32 north, range 8 west.....	12, 051. 92
Making the total area of present reservation	165, 195. 03

The recommendation of Superintendent Janney, contained in his above-mentioned letter, is that the boundaries of the present reservation be changed as follows: That—

	Acres.
Township 31 north, range 4 west.....	22, 968. 61
So much of the east half of fractional township 33 north, range 4 west, as lies south of the Missouri River, viz, fractional sections 2, 3, 10, 11, 14, 15, section 22, fractional sections 23, 24, sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, 36..	7, 584. 70
Total.....	30, 553. 31

be added to the present reservation, and that—

	Acres.
Fractional township 31 north, range 6 west.....	22, 568. 10
Fractional township 31 north, range 7 west.....	21, 592. 29
Fractional township 32 north, range 7 west.....	1, 460. 42
Fractional township 31 north, range 8 west.....	22, 999. 69
Fractional township 32 north, range 8 west.....	12, 051. 92
Total.....	80, 672. 42

be restored to market.

The additional lands which Superintendent Janney recommends to be added to the present reservation contain an area of 30,553.31 acres, and the lands which he recommends to be restored to market contain an area of 80,672.42 acres. The reservation, therefore, if readjusted in this manner, will contain a total area of 115,075.92 acres.

I am of opinion that this change should be made, and respectfully recommend, should you approve, that the President be requested to direct that township 31 north, range 4 west of the sixth principal meridian, and so much of the east half of fractional township 33 north, range 4 west, as lies south of the Missouri River, viz, fractional sections 2, 3, 10, 11, 14, 15, section 22, fractional sections 23, 24, sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36, be withdrawn from market and added to the present reservation; and that fractional township 31 north, range 6 west of the sixth principal meridian; fractional township 31 north, range 7 west of the sixth principal meridian; fractional township 32 north, range 7 west of the sixth principal meridian; fractional township 31 north, range 8 west of the sixth principal meridian; fractional township 32 north, range 8 west of the sixth principal meridian, which is a portion of the land previously withdrawn from sale by the President's order of July 20, 1866, be restored to market, this being in accordance with the recommendation of Superintendent Janney, as above stated.

I transmit herewith a plat showing the boundaries of the present reservation, and the proposed changes of the same, which you will please to have returned to this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C., August 31, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 28th instant, and accompanying papers, in relation to proposed changes in the Santee Sioux Indian Reservation, as therein suggested, and respectfully recommend that the President order the restoration to market of certain lands designated in the Commissioner's report, and the withdrawal from sale of the lands therein described.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

WASHINGTON, August 31, 1869.

The within recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior is hereby approved, and the necessary action will be taken to carry it into effect.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 31, 1873.

It is hereby ordered that executive order, dated August 31, 1869, adding certain lands to the Santee Sioux Indian Reservation in Nebraska, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to exempt from its operation lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of section 3, township 33, range 4, previously patented to Thomas J. Quinn, on Sioux half-breed scrip No. 349 D.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, February 9, 1885.

It is hereby ordered that all the lands within the Niobrara or Santee Sioux Indian Reservation, in the State of Nebraska, remaining unallotted to, and unselected by, the Indians of said reservation under the act of March 3, 1863, and the Sioux treaty of April 29, 1868, respectively, on the 15th day of April, 1885, except such as are occupied for agency, school, and missionary purposes, be, and the same are hereby, restored to the public domain from and after that date and made subject to settlement and entry on and after May 15, 1885.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Sioux Reserve.

See Dakota for executive order of January 24, 1882.

NEVADA.

Carlin Farms Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 10, 1877.

It is hereby ordered that all that tract of country in the State of Nevada (known as the Carlin Farms), lying within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the quarter-section corner post on the west boundary of section 6, township 35 north, range 52 east, Mount Diablo meridian; thence south 62° 56' east 4,229½ feet, to a post marked "U. S. I. R. station B;" thence north 2° 4' east 1,928 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R. station C;" thence north 3° 9' west 2,122 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R. station D;" thence south 85° 8' west 3,000 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R. station E;" thence north 52° 32' west 4,046 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R. station F;" thence north 39° 25' west 1,200 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R. station G;" thence south 44° 10' west 2,200 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R. station H;" thence south 44° 29' east 2,663 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R. station I;" thence south 58° 57' east 2,535 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R. station K;" thence south 59° 29' east 878 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R. station A", the place of beginning, containing 521.61 acres, be, and the same hereby, is withdrawn from sale or settlement, and set apart as a reservation for the Northwestern Shoshone Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 16, 1879.*

It is hereby ordered that the order of May 10, 1877, setting apart as a reservation for the Northwestern Shoshone Indians of Nevada, the following-described lands (known as the Carlin Farms), viz: Beginning at the quarter-section corner post on the west boundary of section 6, township 35 north, range 52 east, Mount Diablo meridian; thence south 62° 56' east 4,229½ feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R. station B;" thence north 2° 4' east 1,928 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R. station C;" thence north 3° 9' west 2,122 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R. station D;" thence south 85° 8' west 3,000 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R. station E;" thence north 52° 32' west 4,046 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R. station F;" thence north 39° 25' west 1,200 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R. station G;" thence south 44° 10' west 21,200 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R. station H;" thence south 44° 29' east 2,663 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R. station I;" thence south 58° 57' east 2,535 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R. station K;" thence south 59° 29' east 878 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R. station A," the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, canceled and said lands are restored to their original status.

R. B. HAYES.

*Duck Valley Reserve.*EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April 16, 1877.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country, situated partly in the Territory of Idaho and partly in the State of Nevada, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from the public domain, to wit: Commencing at the one hundredth mile-post of the survey of the north boundary of Nevada; thence due north to the intersection of the north boundary of township 16 south of Boise base-line in Idaho; thence due west to a point due north of the one hundred and twentieth mile-post of said survey of the north boundary of Nevada; thence due south to the ninth standard parallel north of the Mount Diablo base-line in Nevada; thence due east to a point due south of the place of beginning; thence north to the place of beginning. And the above-named tract of land is hereby set apart as a reservation for the Western Shoshone Indians, subject to such modifications of boundary as a location of limits shall determine.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 4, 1886.*

It is hereby ordered that the following described lands in the Territory of Idaho, viz: Township 15 south, ranges 1, 2, and 3, east of the Boise meridian, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart as an addition to the Duck Valley Reservation, for the use and occupation of Paddy Caps band of Pi-Utes and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to settle thereon: *Provided, however,* That any tract or tracts of land within said townships, the title to which has passed out of the United States, or to which valid homestead or pre-emption rights have attached under the laws of the United States, prior to this date, are hereby excluded from the operations of this order.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

MOAPA RIVER RESERVE.

[Formerly called Muddy Valley Reserve.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 12, 1873.*

Agreeably to the recommendation contained in the foregoing letter of the Secretary of the Interior of this day, the following-described lands in the southeastern part of Nevada are hereby set apart for the use of the Indians in that locality: Commencing at a point on the north bank of the Colorado River where the eastern line of Nevada strikes the same; running thence due north with said eastern line to a point far enough north from which a line running due west will pass one mile north of Muddy Springs; running due west from said point to the one hundred and fifteenth meridian of west longitude; thence south with said meridian to a point due west from the place of beginning; thence due east to the west bank of the Colorado River; thence following the west and north bank of the same to the place of beginning.

H. Ex. 1, pt. 5—36

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 12, 1874.*

In lieu of an Executive order dated the 12th of March last setting apart certain lands in Nevada as a reservation for the Indians of that locality, which order is hereby canceled, it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale or other disposition, and set apart for the use of the Pah-Ute and such other Indians as the Department may see fit to locate thereon, the tract of country bounded and described as follows, viz:

Beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Colorado River of the West, 8 miles east of the one hundred and fourteenth degree of west longitude; thence due north to the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude; thence west with said parallel to a point 20 miles west of the one hundred and fifteenth degree of west longitude; thence due south 35 miles; thence due east 36 miles; thence due south to the middle of the main channel of the Colorado River of the West; thence up the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., June 28, 1875.

SIR: By the terms of an act of Congress 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 year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1875, the Pai-Ute Reservation in Southeastern Nevada is reduced to "one thousand acres, to be selected by the Secretary of the Interior, in such manner as not to include the claim of any settler or miner."

I have the honor to submit, herewith, a report from William Vandever, United States Indian inspector, dated San Francisco, Cal., June 12, 1875, under office instructions of 26th of March last, submitting a report of the selection of the 1,000 acres (to which the Pai-Ute Reservation in Southeast Nevada was reduced) made by Messrs. Bateman and Barnes, United States Indian agents in Nevada, under his instructions of April 12, 1875, which selection having met his approval, he forwards, with the recommendation that the following metes and bounds be established and proclaimed by Executive order as the boundaries of the Pai-Ute Reservation in Southeastern Nevada, as contemplated by said act of Congress, viz:

Commencing at a stone set in the ground, extending three feet above, whereon is cut "U. S. No. 1," which stone marks the northeast corner of the reservation, standing on a small hill known as West Point, and set eighteen feet in a northeasterly direction from the corner of a building designated as the office and medical depository located on said reservation and running thence north sixty degrees west eighty chains to a stone upon which is cut "U. S. No. 2;" thence north seventy degrees west ninety-seven chains to a stone upon which is cut "U. S. No. 3;" thence south fifty-six chains and fifty links to a monument of stones on the top of a hill; thence south seventy degrees east ninety-seven chains to a monument of stones at the base of a hill; thence south sixty degrees east eighty chains to a stone set in the ground rising two feet above, upon which is cut "U. S., S. E. corner;" thence north fifty-six chains and fifty links to place of beginning.

The act in question provides that the reservation shall not include, any claim of settler or miner, yet the lands described above includes the claim of Volney Rector. Inasmuch, however, as Inspector Vandever reports the improvements of Mr. Rector to be just what are required for the agency, and that Mr. Rector has relinquished the possession thereof to the United States for \$1,800, the appraised value of two years ago, made by Commissioners Ingalls and Powell, I deem the law to have been complied with, and therefore submit the selection herein made for your approval, with the suggestion, if approved by you, that the lands herein selected be set apart for the Pai-Ute Indians.

The return of the letter of Inspector Vandever is herewith requested, with your directions in the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. CLUM,
Acting Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., July 3, 1875.

SIR: I return the report of William Vandever, United States Indian inspector, which accompanied your communication of the 28th ultimo, in which are defined the boundaries of the Pai-Ute Reservation in southeastern Nevada, embracing 1,000 acres, to which area

said reserve was by act of March 3, 1875, declared to be reduced; the land to be selected by the Secretary of the Interior.

The selection of the tract of country described in the report of Inspector Vandever is approved, and hereby set apart as a reservation for the Pai-Ute Indians.

Very respectfully,

C. DELANO,
Secretary.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Pyramid Lake, or Truckee Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November 29, 1859.

SIR: My attention has been called, by a letter of the 25th inst. from F. Dodge, esq., agent for the Indians in Utah Territory, now in this city, to the consideration of the propriety and necessity of reserving from sale and settlement, for Indian use, a tract of land in the northern portion of the valley of the Truckee River, including Pyramid Lake, and a tract in the northeastern part of the valley of Walker's River, including Walker's Lake, as indicated by the red coloring upon the inclosed map, and, fully concurring in the suggestion of Agent Dodge respecting this subject, I have to request that you will direct the surveyor-general of Utah Territory to respect said reservations upon the plats of survey when the public surveys shall have been extended over that part of the Territory, and in the mean time that the proper local land officers may be instructed to respect the reservations upon the books of their offices when such offices shall have been established.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner.

Hon. SAMUEL A. SMITH,
Commissioner General Land Office:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., March 21, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith a communication, dated the 20th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, together with the accompanying map, showing the survey made by Eugene Monroe, in January, 1865, of the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation in Nevada, and respectfully recommend that the President issue an order, withdrawing from sale or other disposition, and setting apart said reservation or tract of country for the use and occupation of Pah-Ute and other Indians now occupying the same.

The form of order necessary in the premises is engrossed on the inclosed map.

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

C. DELANO,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 23, 1874.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country known and occupied as the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation in Nevada, as surveyed by Eugene Monroe, in January, 1865, and indicated by red lines, according to the courses and distances given in tabular form on accompanying diagram, be withdrawn from sale or other disposition, and set apart for the Pah-Ute and other Indians residing thereon.

U. S. GRANT.

Walker River Reserve.

[See Pyramid Lake Reserve].

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, March 18, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith a communication dated the 17th instant from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, together with the accompanying map showing the survey made by Eugene Munroe in December, 1864, of the Walker River Reserva-

tion in Nevada, and respectfully recommend that the President issue an order withdrawing from sale or other disposition and setting apart said reservation or tract of country for the use and occupation of the Pah-Ute Indians located thereon.

The form of order necessary in the premises is engrossed on the inclosed map.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 19, 1874.*

It is hereby ordered that the reservation situated on Walker River, Nevada, as surveyed by Eugene Monroe, December, 1864, and indicated by red lines on the above diagram in accordance with the fifteen courses and distances thereon given, be withdrawn from public sale or other disposition and set apart for the use of the Pah-Ute Indians residing thereon.

U. S. GRANT.

NEW MEXICO.

Bosque Redondo Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
January 14, 1864.

SIR: My attention has been called by Superintendent Steck, of New Mexico, to the necessity of designating a tract of land in New Mexico 40 miles square, with Bosque Redondo as the centre, as a reservation for the Apache Indians.

In a former letter to this office, a copy of which was transmitted to you with report thereon, under date of December 16, 1863, Superintendent Steck speaks of the proposed reservation as well adapted to Indian purposes, for a limited number. Mr. Steck estimates the number of Apaches to be about 3,000, and the quantity of arable land within the boundaries of the proposed reservation at not exceeding 6,000 acres. Surveyor-General Clark, of New Mexico, in a letter to Mr. Steck, a copy of which was transmitted to you with the report before mentioned, makes the same estimate as to the quantity of arable land within 40 miles square, with Bosque Redondo as a center.

Owing to the fact that the arable land lies along the water courses it seems to be necessary that the area of the reservation should be as large as that proposed by Mr. Steck, in order to suitably accommodate the estimated number of Apaches, and isolate them as far as possible from the whites.

For the reasons given by Mr. Steck in his letter before referred to, as well as for those given in his annual report for 1863, to both of which reference is had, should you concur in the propriety of reserving the tract of land mentioned for the use of the Apaches, I would respectfully recommend that the subject be laid before the President, with the recommendation that the same may be withheld from pre-emption and settlement, and under his proclamation be set apart for Indian purposes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

HON. JOHN P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

[First indorsement.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
January 15, 1864.

Respectfully laid before the President, with the recommendation that the reservation be set apart for the purposes herein indicated.

J. P. USHER,
Secretary.

[Second indorsement.]

Approved January 15, 1864.

A. LINCOLN.

(See Report of General Land Office for 1873, page 103.)

*Fort Stanton Indian Reserve. (Mescalero Apache).*DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
May 23, 1873.

The above diagram is intended to show a proposed reservation for the Mescalero band of Apache Indians in New Mexico; said proposed reservation is indicated on the diagram by the red lines bordered with yellow, and is described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the southwest corner of the Fort Stanton reduced military reservation, and running thence due south to a point on the hills near the north bank of the Rio Rindoso; thence along said hills to a point above the settlements; thence across said river to a point on the opposite hills, and thence to the same line upon which we start from Fort Stanton; and thence due south to the thirty-third degree north latitude; thence to the top of the Sacramento Mountains, and along the top of said mountains to the top of the White Mountains; thence along the top of said mountains to the headwaters of the Rio Nogal, to a point opposite the starting point, and thence to the starting point.

I respectfully recommend that the President be requested to order that the land comprised within the above-described limits be withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as an Indian reservation, as indicated in my report to the Department of this date.

EDW. P. SMITH,
*Commissioner.*DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
May 26, 1873.

Respectfully presented to the President with the recommendation that he make the order above proposed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

C. DELANO,
Secretary.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 29, 1873.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country above described be withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as a reservation for the Mescalero Apache Indians, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, February 2, 1874.

In lieu of an Executive order dated the 29th of May last, setting apart certain lands in New Mexico as a reservation for the Mescalero Apaches, which order is hereby canceled, it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale or other disposition, and set apart for the use of said Mescalero Apaches and such other Indians as the Department may see fit to locate thereon, the tract of country in New Mexico (except so much thereof as is embraced in the Fort Stanton reduced military reservation) bounded as follows, viz:

Beginning at the most northerly point of the Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; thence due west to the summit of the Sierra Blanca Mountains; thence due south to the thirty-third degree north latitude; thence due east to a point due south of the most easterly point of the said Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; thence due north to the southern boundary of township 11; thence due west to the southwest corner of township 11, in range 13; thence due north to the second correction line south; thence due east along said line to a point opposite the line running north from the thirty-third degree north latitude; thence due north to the most easterly point of said Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; thence along the northeastern boundary of said military reservation to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, October 20, 1875.

In lieu of executive order dated February 2, 1874, setting apart certain lands in New Mexico as a reservation for the Mescalero Apaches, which order is hereby canceled, it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale or other disposition, and set apart for the use of said Mescalero Apaches, and such other Indians as the Department may see fit

to locate thereon, the tract of country in New Mexico (except so much thereof as is embraced in the Fort Stanton reduced military reservation) bounded as follows:

Beginning at the most northerly point of the Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; running thence due west to a point due north of the northeast corner of township 14 south, range 10 east; thence due south along the eastern boundary of said township to the thirty-third degree north latitude; thence due east on said parallel to a point due south of the most easterly point of the said Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; thence due north to the southern boundary of township 11; thence due west to the southwest corner of township 11, in range 13; thence due north to the second correction line south; thence due east along said line to a point opposite the line running north from the thirty-third degree north latitude; thence due north to the most easterly point of said Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; thence along the northeastern boundary of said military reservation to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 19, 1882.*

In lieu of executive order dated October 20, 1875, setting apart certain lands in New Mexico as a reservation for the Mescalero Apaches, which order is hereby canceled, it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale or other disposition, and set apart for the use of the said Mescalero Apaches and such other Indians as the Department may see fit to locate thereon, the tract of country in New Mexico bounded as follows:

Beginning at the northeast corner of township 12 south, range 16 east of the principal meridian in New Mexico; thence west along the north boundary of township 12 south, ranges 16, 15, 14, and 13 east, to the southeast corner of township 11 south, range 12 east; thence north along the east boundary of said township to the second correction line south; thence west along said correction line to the northwest corner of township 11 south, range 11 east; thence south along the range line between ranges 10 and 11 east to the southwest corner of township 12 south, range 11 east; thence east along the south boundary of said township to the southeast corner thereof; thence south along the range line between ranges 11 and 12 east to the 33° of north latitude, as established and marked on the ground by First Lieut. L. H. Walker, Fifteenth Infantry, United States Army, in compliance with special orders No. 100, series of 1875, Headquarters, District of New Mexico; thence east along said 33° of north latitude to its intersection with the range line between ranges 16 and 17 east; thence north along said range line to the place of beginning.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 24, 1883.*

In lieu of executive order dated May 19, 1882, setting apart certain lands in New Mexico as a reservation for the Mescalero Apaches, which order is hereby canceled, it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale or other disposition and set apart for the use of the said Mescalero Apaches and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to locate thereon, the tract of country in New Mexico bounded as follows:

Beginning at the northeast corner of township 12 south, range 16 east of the principal meridian in New Mexico; thence west along the north boundary of township 12 south ranges 16, 15, 14, and 13 east to the southeast corner of township 11 south, range 12 east; thence north along the east boundary of said township to the second correction line south; thence west along said correction line 12 miles; thence south 12 miles; thence east 6 miles; thence south to the 33° of north latitude, as established and marked on the ground by First Lieut. L. H. Walker, Fifteenth Infantry, U. S. A., in compliance with Special Orders No. 100, Series of 1875, Headquarters District of New Mexico; thence east along said thirty-third degree of north latitude to its intersection with the range line between ranges 16 and 17 east; thence north along said range line to place of beginning.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Gila Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

May 14, 1860.

SIR: This office having signified to Agent Steck its approbation of the establishment of a reservation in New Mexico for the Gila Apaches, including the Miembres, Mogolton,

and Chilicayia bands of that tribe, he suggests the following boundaries for the same, viz: "Commencing at Santa Lucia Spring and running north fifteen miles, thence west fifteen miles, thence south fifteen miles, thence east fifteen miles to the place of beginning.

Agent Steck has been directed to have the boundaries of the reserve, as indicated by him, run out and marked, and to give notice thereof to the Surveyor-General of New Mexico.

I have, therefore, to request that you will give instructions to that officer to respect the said reserve when in the progress of the public surveys he comes to connect them with the external boundaries of said reserve.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. GREENWOOD, *Commissioner*.

Hon. JOSEPH S. WILSON,
Commissioner General Land Office.

(Occupied for a short time only, and then abandoned. See Land Office Report for 1872, page 128.)

Hot Springs Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April 9, 1874.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the Territory of New Mexico be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and reserved for the use and occupation of such Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to locate thereon, as indicated in this diagram, viz:

Beginning at the ruins of an ancient pueblo in the valley of the Cañada Alamosa River, about 7 miles above the present town of Cañada Alamosa, and running thence due east 10 miles; thence due north 25 miles; thence due west 30 miles; thence due south 25 miles; thence due east 20 miles to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *December 21, 1875.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of New Mexico, lying within the following described boundaries, viz:

Beginning at a point on the east side of the Cañada about 1,000 yards directly east of the ruins of an ancient pueblo in the valley of Cañada Alamosa River—about 7 miles above the town of Cañada Alamosa, and running thence due north 20 miles to a point; thence due west 20 miles to a point; thence due south 35 miles to a point; thence due east 20 miles to a point due south of the place of beginning; thence due north to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use and occupancy of the Southern Apache and such other Indians as it may be determined to place thereon, to be known as the "Hot Springs Indian Reservation;" and all that portion of country set apart by Executive order of April 9, 1874, not embraced within the limits of the above described tract of country, is hereby restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August 25, 1877.*

It is hereby ordered that the order of December 21, 1875, setting apart the following lands in New Mexico as the Hot Springs Indian Reservation, viz: Beginning at a point on the east side of the Cañada, about 1,000 yards directly east of the ruins of an ancient pueblo in the valley of Cañada Alamosa River, about 7 miles above the town of Cañada Alamosa, and running thence due north 20 miles to a point; thence due west 20 miles to a point; thence due south 35 miles to a point; thence due east 20 miles to a point due south of the place of beginning; thence due north to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, canceled, and said lands are restored to the public domain.

R. B. HAYES.

Jicarilla Apache Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 25, 1874.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the Territory of New Mexico, set apart as a reservation for the Jicarilla Apache Indians by the first

article of an agreement concluded with the said Indians December 10, 1873, subject to the action of Congress, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement, viz: Commencing at a point where the headwaters of the San Juan River crosses the southern boundary of the Territory of Colorado, following the course of said river until it intersects the eastern boundary of the Navajo Reservation; thence due north along said eastern boundary of the Navajo Reservation to where it intersects the southern boundary line of the Territory of Colorado; thence due east along the said southern boundary of the Territory of Colorado to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 18, 1876.*

It is hereby ordered that the order of March 25, 1874, setting apart the following-described lands in the Territory of New Mexico, as a reservation for the Jicarilla Apache Indians, viz: "Commencing at a point where the headwaters of San Juan River crosses the southern boundary of the Territory of Colorado, following the course of said river until it intersects the eastern boundary of the Navajo Reservation; thence due north along said eastern boundary of the Navajo Reservation to where it intersects the southern boundary line of the Territory of Colorado; thence due east along the said southern boundary of the Territory of Colorado, to the place of beginning," be, and the same is hereby, canceled, and said lands are restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *September 21, 1880.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of New Mexico, lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Beginning at the southwest corner of the Mexican grant known as the "Tierra Amarilla grant," as surveyed by Sawyer and McBroom in July, 1876; and extending thence north with the western boundary of said survey of the Tierra Amarilla grant to the boundary line between New Mexico and Colorado; thence west along said boundary line 16 miles; thence south to a point due west from the aforesaid southwest corner of the Tierra Amarilla grant; and thence east to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as a reservation for the Jicarilla Apache Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 15, 1884.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of New Mexico set apart as a reservation for the Jicarilla Apache Indians by Executive order dated September 21, 1880, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Navajo Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October 29, 1878.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Arizona lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at the northwest corner of the Navajo Indian Reservation, on the boundary line between the Territories of Arizona and Utah; thence west along said boundary line to the one hundred and tenth degree of longitude west; thence south along said degree to the thirty-sixth parallel of latitude north; thence east along said parallel to the west boundary of the Navajo Reservation; thence north along said west boundary to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart as an addition to the present reservation for the Navajo Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 6, 1880.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described country lying within the boundaries of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, viz: Commencing in the middle of the channel of the San Juan River, where the east line of the Navajo Reservation in the Territory of New Mexico, as established by the treaty of June 1, 1868 (15 Stat., 667), crosses said river; thence up and along the middle channel of said river to a point 15 miles due east of the eastern boundary line of said reservation; thence due south to a

point due east of the present southeast corner of said reservation; thence due south 6 miles; thence due west to the one hundred and tenth degree of west longitude; thence north along said degree to the southwest corner of said reservation in the Territory of Arizona, as defined by Executive order dated October 29, 1878, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart as an addition to the present Navajo Reservation in said Territories.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, May 17, 1884.

It is hereby ordered that the Executive order dated January 6, 1880, adding certain lands to the Navajo Reservation, in New Mexico and Arizona Territories, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to exempt from its operation and exclude from said reservation all those portions of townships 29 north, ranges 14, 15, and 16 west of the New Mexico principal meridian, south of the San Juan River, in the Territory of New Mexico.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., May 17, 1884.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands in the Territories of Arizona and Utah be, and the same are, withheld from sale and settlement and set apart as a reservation for Indian purposes, viz:

Beginning on the 110th degree of west longitude at 36 degrees and 30 minutes north latitude (the same being the northeast corner of the Moqui Indian Reservation); thence due west to the 111th degree 30 minutes west longitude; thence due north to the middle of the channel of the Colorado River; thence up and along the middle of the channel of said river to its intersection with the San Juan River; thence up and along the middle channel of San Juan River to west boundary of Colorado (32 degrees west longitude, Washington meridian); thence due south to the third-seventh parallel north latitude; thence west along said parallel to the 110th degree of west longitude; thence due south to place of beginning: *Provided*, That any tract or tracts within the region of country described as aforesaid which are settled upon or occupied, or to which valid rights have attached under existing laws of the United States prior to date of this order, are hereby excluded from this reservation.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April 24, 1886.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the Territory of New Mexico, viz, all those portions of townships 29 north, ranges 14, 15, and 16 west of the New Mexico principal meridian, south of the San Juan River, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart as an addition to the Navajo Indian Reservation.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Pueblo Industrial School Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October 3, 1884.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of land in the county of Bernalillo and Territory of New Mexico, viz, all that certain piece, parcel, or tract of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Bernalillo and Territory of New Mexico, bounded on the north by lands of J. K. Basye, on the east by lands of Diego Garcia and Miguel Antonio Martin and others, on the south by lands of the Jesuit fathers, and on the west by lands of the Jesuit fathers, said tract being more particularly bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stake at the northwest corner of the lands formerly owned by John H. McMinn and running thence north four degrees and fifty-three minutes ($4^{\circ} 53'$) west, seven hundred and thirty-one and seven-tenths (731.7) feet, to a stake at the northwest corner of the land hereby conveyed; thence north eighty-four degrees and fifty-two minutes ($84^{\circ} 52'$) east, two thousand three hundred and twenty and seven-tenths (2,320.7) feet to a stake at the northeast corner of the land hereby conveyed; thence south three degrees and forty-five minutes ($3^{\circ} 45'$) east, seven hundred and twenty and four-tenths (720.4) feet, to a stake; thence south seven degrees and thirty minutes ($7^{\circ} 30'$) west, seven hundred and ninety-three (793) feet, to a stake at the southeast corner of the land hereby conveyed;

thence north eighty-five degrees and fifty minutes ($85^{\circ} 50'$) west, one hundred and eighty-four and six-tenths (184.6) feet, to a stake; thence north eighty-seven degrees and forty-two minutes ($87^{\circ} 42'$) west, six hundred and fifteen (615) feet, to a stake; thence north eighty-one degrees and fifty-two minutes ($81^{\circ} 52'$) west, two hundred and three (203) feet, to a stake; thence north seventy-eight degrees and forty-four minutes ($78^{\circ} 44'$) west, two hundred and twenty-four (224) feet, to a stake; thence north seventy-three degrees and nineteen minutes ($73^{\circ} 19'$) west, one hundred and seventy-six and four-tenths (176.4) feet, to a stake; thence north seventy degrees and fourteen minutes ($70^{\circ} 14'$) west, two hundred and thirty-four (234) feet, to a stake; thence north seventy-eight degrees and thirty-eight minutes ($78^{\circ} 38'$) west, five hundred and sixty-seven and seven-tenths (567.7) feet, to a stake at the southwest corner of the land hereby conveyed; and thence north six degrees and eight minutes ($6^{\circ} 8'$) west, two hundred and thirty-four and four-tenths (234.4) feet, to the point and place of beginning, containing sixty-five and seventy-nine one-hundredths (65.79) acres, more or less; which said tract of land was conveyed to the United States of America by a certain deed of conveyance bearing date the 7th day of June, A. D. 1882, from Elias S. Clark, of the town of Albuquerque, in the county and Territory aforesaid, as a site for an industrial school for Pueblo and other Indians, and the erection thereon of suitable buildings and other improvements for such purposes, be, and the same hereby is, reserved and set apart for Indian purposes.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Tulerosa Valley Reserve.

CAMP TULEROSA, N. MEX., August 29, 1871.

NATHANIEL POPE, Esq.,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs:

SIR: Agreeably to the power conferred upon me by the President, and communicated to me in the letter of the honorable Secretary of the Interior of the 22d July, 1871, that I should proceed to New Mexico and Arizona and there take such action as in my judgment should be deemed wisest and most proper for locating the nomadic tribes of those Territories upon suitable reservations, bringing them under the control of the proper officers of the Indian Department, &c., assisted by yourself and O. F. Piper, agent for the Southern Apache Indians, I have carefully examined the place and neighborhood at Canada Alamosa, where the agency is at present located, and for several reasons find the same unsuitable for a reservation. Assisted by the officers named above, I have also carefully inspected the valley of the Tulerosa, and finding the same to possess most of the requisites necessary to a home for the Indians, it being remote from white settlements, surrounded by mountains, and easily crossed, with sufficient arable lands, good water, and plenty of wood and game, I hereby declare the said valley of the Tulerosa, beginning at the headwaters of the Tulerosa River and its tributaries in the mountains, and extending down the same 2 miles on each side for a distance of 30 miles, to be an Indian reservation for the sole use and occupation of the Southern and other roving bands of Apache Indians, their agent, and other officers and employés of the Government, the laws relating to Indian reservations in the United States governing the same until such time as the Executive or Congress shall set aside this order. I would therefore suggest that Agent Piper be instructed to remove his agency, and the Indians under his charge from Canada Alamosa to the the Tulerosa Valley as soon as practicable after the receipt of this letter. The War Department having directed the officers commanding the district of New Mexico and Arizona to afford military protection to such Indians as may be induced to come in, both on their way and after arrival at the reservation, the agency will be amply protected, and the Department having authorized me to supply these Indians with whatever may be necessary, you are at liberty to incur such moderate expenditures as may be absolutely necessary to carry out the above instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

VINCENT COLYER,
Commissioner.

(For other correspondence relating to this reserve and executive order of November 9, 1871, see "White Mountain Reserve, Arizona.")

EXECUTIVE MANSION, November 24, 1874.

All orders establishing and setting apart the Tulerosa Valley, in New Mexico—described as follows: Beginning at the headwaters of the Tulerosa River and its tributa-

ries in the mountains, and extending down the same 10 miles on each side for a distance of 30 miles—as an Indian reservation, are hereby revoked and annulled; and the said described tract of country is hereby restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

Zuñi Pueblo Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 16, 1877.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the Territory of New Mexico, viz: Beginning at the one hundred and thirty-sixth mile-stone, on the western boundary line of the Territory of New Mexico, and running thence north $61^{\circ} 45'$ east, 31 miles and eight-tenths of a mile to the crest of the mountain a short distance above Nutria Springs; thence due south 12 miles to a point in the hills a short distance southeast of the Ojo Pescado; thence south $61^{\circ} 45'$ west to the one hundred and forty-eighth mile-stone on the western boundary line of said Territory; thence north with said boundary line to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart as a reservation for the use and occupancy of the Zuñi Pueblo Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 1, 1883.*

Whereas it is found that certain descriptions as to boundaries given in an Executive order issued March 16, 1877, setting apart a reservation in the Territory of New Mexico for the Zuñi Pueblo Indians, are not stated with sufficient definiteness to include within said reservation all the lands specified in and intended to be covered by said Executive order, especially the Nutria Springs and the Ojo Pescado, said Executive order is hereby so amended that the description of the tract of land thereby set apart for the purposes therein named shall read as follows:

Beginning at the one hundred and thirty-sixth mile-post on the west boundary line of the Territory of New Mexico, thence in a direct line to the southwest corner of township 11 north, range 18 west; thence east and north, following section lines, so as to include sections 1, 12, 13, 14, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, in said township; thence from the northeast corner of said township on the range line between ranges 17 and 18 west, to the third correction line north; thence east on said correction line to the nearest section line in range 16, from whence a line due south would include the Zuñi settlements in the region of Nutria and Nutria Springs and the Pescado Springs; thence south following section lines to the township line between townships 9 and 10 north, range 16 west; thence west on said township line to the range line between ranges 16 and 17 west; thence in a direct line to the one hundred and forty-eighth mile-post on the western boundary line of said Territory; thence north along said boundary line to place of beginning.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 3, 1885.*

It is hereby ordered that the Executive order dated May 1, 1883, explaining, defining, and extending the boundaries of the Zuñi Indian Reservation, in the Territory of New Mexico, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to except and exclude from the addition made to said reservation by the said Executive order of May 1, 1883, any and all lands which were at the date of said order settled upon and occupied in good faith under the public-land laws of the United States.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

OREGON.

Grande Ronde Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, June 30, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you, herewith, a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs recommending, and a report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office concurring in the recommendation that the lands embraced in townships 5 and 6 south, of range 8 west, and parts of townships 5 and 6 south, of range 7 west, Willamette

district, Oregon, as indicated in the accompanying plat, be withdrawn from sale and entry, and established as an Indian reservation for the colonization of Indian tribes in Oregon, and particularly for the Willamette tribes, parties to treaty of January, 1855.

I respectfully recommend that the proposed reservation be established, and have accordingly prepared a form of indorsement on the plat of the same for your signature, in case the recommendation is approved.

The "Coast reservation" alluded to in some of the accompanying papers was established by order of your predecessor, November, 1855.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Washington City, June 30, 1857.

Townships 5 and 6 south, of range 8 west, and parts of townships 5 and 6 south, of range 7 west, as indicated hereon by red lines, are hereby withdrawn from sale and entry and set apart as a reservation for Indian purposes till otherwise ordered.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Malheur Reserve.

WASHINGTON, *March 8, 1871.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner Indian Affairs:

I would respectfully ask that the President withdraw for eighteen months all that portion of the country in the State of Oregon, situated between the forty-second and forty-fourth parallels of latitude, and from one hundred and seventeen to one hundred and twenty degrees of longitude, excepting so much as may have been or may be granted for military or wagon road purposes, with a view of selecting an Indian reservation, on which to consolidate Indians east of the Cascade Mountains in said State, excepting those who may select lands in severality from the reservation or reservations on which they are now located, and the President instruct me to proceed at the earliest practical time to select such reservation.

A. B. MEACHAM,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Oregon.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., March 10, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I am in receipt of a letter bearing date the 8th instant, from A. B. Meacham, esq., superintendent of Indian affairs in the State of Oregon, asking that the portion of that State lying between the forty-second and forty-fourth parallels of north latitude and the one hundred and seventeenth and the one hundred and twentieth degrees of west longitude (excepting so much thereof as may have been or may hereafter be granted for military or wagon road purposes) be withdrawn from market as public lands, for the space of eighteen months, with a view to the selection of a reservation upon which to collect all the Indians in that State east of the Cascade Mountains, except those who may select lands in severality upon the reservation on which they are now located.

The suggestion of Superintendent Meacham is concurred in, and I respectfully recommend that the President be requested to issue an Executive order withdrawing the tract of country described from market as public lands, for the period and purpose above indicated, and that this office be authorized to instruct the superintendent to proceed to select such reservation without unnecessary delay.

A copy of Superintendent Meacham's letter is herewith transmitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. CLUM,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
March 14, 1871.

The recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs contained in his accompanying report has my approval, and it is respectfully submitted to the President with

the request that he direct the temporary withdrawal from market of the lands in Oregon as therein designated, with the exceptions stated, for the purpose of establishing a reservation for the Indians in that State.

C. DELANO,
Secretary.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 14, 1871.*

I hereby direct the withdrawal of the lands referred to from market as public lands for the period of time and for the purpose indicated, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior.

U. S. GRANT.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, September 4, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a report, dated the 22d ultimo (and accompanying map), received from T. B. Odeneal, esq., superintendent Indian affairs for Oregon, reciting the action taken by him relative to the establishment of a proposed reservation on the headwaters of Malheur River, in that State, for the Snake or Piute Indians, under instructions contained in letter to him from this office, dated the 6th of July last.

Superintendent Odeneal defines the boundaries of the tract of country selected by him for the proposed reservation as follows:

"Beginning at the mouth of the North Fork of the Malheur River; thence up said North Fork, including the waters thereof, to Castle Rock; thence in a northwesterly direction to Strawberry Butte; thence to Soda Spring, on the Canyon City and Camp Harney road; thence down Silvies River to Malheur Lake; thence east to the South Fork of the Malheur River; thence down said South Fork, including the waters thereof, to the place of beginning (to be known as Malheur Reservation), including all lands within said boundaries, excepting so much thereof as may have been granted for military or wagon-road purposes.

I respectfully recommend that the tract of country embraced within the foregoing limits be set apart and reserved as an Indian reservation, and that the President be requested to issue an Executive order accordingly.

It is also requested that the papers inclosed be returned to this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., September 12, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication, dated the 4th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, inclosing a report (with map) of T. B. Odeneal, superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon, and recommending that a reservation on the headwaters of the Malheur River, in the State of Oregon, the boundaries of which are set forth in the Commissioner's letter, be established for the Snake or Piute Indians.

The recommendation of the Commissioner meets with the approval of this Department, and I respectfully request that the President direct the same to be carried into effect.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. H. SMITH,
Acting Secretary.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *September 12, 1872.*

Let the lands which are fully described in the accompanying letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs be set apart as a reservation for the Snake or Piute Indians, as recommended in the letter of the Secretary of the Interior of this date.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 15, 1875.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in Oregon embraced within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point on the Malheur River where the range line between ranges 39 and 40 east, of the Willamette meridian intersects the

same; thence north, on said range line, to a point due east of Strawberry Butte; thence west to Strawberry Butte; thence southeastwardly to Castle Rock; thence to the west bank of the North Fork of the Malheur River; thence down and with the said west bank to the Malheur River; thence along and with the Malheur River to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale or settlement, except such lands within said boundaries as have passed or may pass to The Dalles Military Road Company, under act of Congress approved February 27, 1867 (vol. 14, p. 409), and to the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Military Road Company, under act of Congress approved July 5, 1866 (vol. 14, p. 89), and the same set apart as an addition to the Malheur Indian Reservation, set apart by Executive order of September 12, 1872.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 28, 1876.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in Oregon lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Beginning at a point on the right bank of the Malheur River where the range-line between ranges 38 and 39 east of the Willamette meridian intersects the same; thence north on said range-line to a point due east of the summit of Castle Rock; thence due west to the summit of Castle Rock; thence in a northwesterly direction to Strawberry Butte; thence to Soda Spring, on the Canyon City and Camp Harney road; thence down Silvies Creek to Malheur Lake; thence due east to the right bank of the South Fork of Malheur River; thence down said right bank of the south fork to the Malheur River; thence down the right bank of the Malheur River to the place of beginning, except such lands within these limits as have passed or may pass to The Dalles military road on the north, and the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain military road on the south, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use and occupancy of the Piute and Snake Indians, to be known as the Malheur Indian Reservation; and that portion of country set apart by Executive order of May 15, 1875, not embraced in the limits of the above-described tract of country, is hereby restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, July 23, 1880.*

The Executive order dated December 5, 1872, creating the "Fort Harney military reservation," in Oregon, is hereby canceled, and the lands embraced therein and as shown on the accompanying plat are hereby made subject to the Executive order dated September 12, 1872, establishing the Malheur Indian Reservation. The Secretary of the Interior will cause the same to be noted in the General Land Office.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *September 13, 1882.*

It is hereby ordered that all that part of the Malheur Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon (set apart by Executive orders, dated March 14, 1871, September 12, 1872, May 15, 1875, and January 28, 1876), lying and being south of the fourth standard parallel south, except a tract of 320 acres, being the north half of the late military post reserve of Camp Harney, as established by Executive order of December 5, 1872 (which order was canceled by Executive order, dated July 23, 1880, whereby the lands embraced within said reserve were made and proclaimed subject to Executive order dated September 12, 1872, establishing the boundaries of the Malheur Indian Reservation), and all that part thereof lying and being north of said fourth standard parallel and west of the range-line (when extended) between ranges 33 and 34 east of the Willamette meridian, be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 21, 1883.*

It is hereby ordered that the Malheur Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon, except a tract of 320 acres described in an Executive order dated September 13, 1882, as "the north half of the late military post reserve of Camp Harney, as established by Executive order of December 5, 1872," be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain, the same being no longer required for the purposes for which it was set apart.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

*Siletz (originally known as Coast) Reserve.*DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *November 8, 1855.*

SIR: I herewith submit for your approval a proposed reservation for Indians on the coast of Oregon Territory, recommended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and submitted to the Department by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, for the procurement of your order on the subject, in letter of the 10th September last.

Before submitting the matter to you I desired to have a more full report of the subject from the Indian Office, and the letter of the head of that bureau of the 29th ultimo (Report Book 9, page 54), having been received and considered, I see no objection to the conditional reservation asked for, "subject to future curtailment, if found proper," or entire release thereof, should Congress not sanction the object rendering this withdrawal of the land from white settlement at this time advisable.

A plat marked A, and indicating the boundaries of the reservation, accompanies the papers, and has prepared thereon the necessary order for your signature, should you think fit to sanction the recommendation.

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

R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

November 9, 1855.

The reservation of the land within denoted by blue-shaded lines is hereby made for the purposes indicated in letter of the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the 10th September last and letter of the Secretary of the Interior of the 8th November, 1855.

FRANK'N PIERCE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *Washington, D. C., December 20, 1865.*

SIR: Pursuant to a recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior of the 8th of November, 1855, the President of the United States, by an executive order dated the 9th of that month, set apart conditionally the tract of country on the coast of Oregon, extending from Cape Lookout on the north to a point below Cape Perpetua on the south, as exhibited in blue on the accompanying map, for an Indian reservation.

It is represented by the Oregon delegation in Congress that this reservation is unnecessarily large, and that by reason of it access to the harbor of Aquina Bay by the numerous settlers in the fertile and productive valley of the Willamette is prevented. They ask for a curtailment of this reservation, so as to secure to the inhabitants of the Willamette Valley the much-needed access to the coast, and for this purpose propose that a small and rugged portion of the reservation in the vicinity of Aquina Bay, not occupied or desired by the Indians, shall be released and thrown open to occupation and use by the whites.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is of the opinion that the interests of the citizens of Oregon will be promoted by the opening of a port of entry at Aquina Bay, and that their interest is paramount in importance to that of the Indians located in that vicinity. Concurring in the views expressed by the Hon. Messrs. Nesmith, Williams, and Henderson, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I respectfully recommend that an order be made by you releasing from reservation for Indian purposes and restoring to public use the portion of the said reservation bounded on the accompanying map by double red lines, and described in the communication of the Oregon delegation as follows, viz: Commencing at a point two miles south of the Siletz Agency; thence west to the Pacific Ocean; thence south along said ocean to the mouth of the Alsea River; thence up said river to the eastern boundary of the reservation; thence north along said eastern boundary to a point due east of the place of beginning; thence west to the place of beginning.

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

JAS. HARLAN,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *December 21, 1865.*

The recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior is approved, and the tract of land within described will be released from reservation and thrown open to occupancy and use by the citizens as other public land.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President.

Wallowa Valley Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, June 9, 1873.

The above diagram is intended to show a proposed reservation for the roaming Nez Percé Indians in the Wallowa Valley in the State of Oregon. Said proposed reservation is indicated on the diagram by red lines, and is described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the right bank of the mouth of Grande Ronde River; thence up Snake River to a point due east of the southeast corner of township No. 1, south of the base-line of the surveys in Oregon, in range No. 46 east, of the Willamette meridian; thence from said point due west to the West Fork of the Wallowa River; thence down said West Fork to its junction with the Wallowa River; thence down said river to its confluence with the Grande Ronde River; thence down the last-named river to the place of beginning.

I respectfully recommend that the President be requested to order that the lands comprised within the above-described limits be withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as an Indian reservation as indicated in my report to the Department of this date.

EDWARD P. SMITH, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, June 11, 1873.

Respectfully presented to the President, with the recommendation that he make the order above proposed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

C. DELANO, *Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 16, 1873.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country above described be withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as a reservation for the roaming Nez Percé Indians, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 10, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that the order, dated June 16, 1873, withdrawing from sale and settlement and setting apart the Wallowa Valley in Oregon, described as follows: Commencing at the right bank of the mouth of Grande Ronde River; thence up Snake River to a point due east of the southeast corner of township No. 1 south of the base line of the surveys in Oregon, in ranges No. 46 east of the Willamette meridian; thence from said point due west to the west fork of the Wallowa River; thence down said west fork to its junction with the Wallowa River; thence down said river to its confluence with the Grande Ronde River; thence down the last-named river to the place of beginning, as an Indian reservation, is hereby revoked and annulled; and the said described tract of country is hereby restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

UTAH.

Uintah Valley Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, October 3, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit for your consideration the recommendation of the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that the Uintah Valley, in the Territory of Utah, be set apart and reserved for the use and occupancy of Indian tribes.

In the absence of an authorized survey (the valley and surrounding country being as yet unoccupied by settlements of our citizens), I respectfully recommend that you order the entire valley of the Uintah River within Utah Territory, extending on both sides of said river to the crest of the first range of contiguous mountains on each side, to be reserved to the United States and set apart as an Indian reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CALEB B. SMITH,
Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, October 3, 1861.

Let the reservation be established, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior.
A. LINCOLN.

(See acts of Congress, approved May 5, 1864, 13 Stats. 63, and June 18, 1878, 20 Stats. 165.)

Uncompahgre Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 5, 1882.

It is hereby ordered that the following tract of country, in the Territory of Utah, be, and the same is hereby, withheld from sale and set apart as a reservation for the Uncompahgre Utes, viz: Beginning at the southeast corner of township 6 south, range 25 east, Salt Lake meridian; thence west to the southwest corner of township 6 south, range 24 east; thence north along the range line to the northwest corner of said township 6 south, range 24 east; thence west along the first standard parallel south of the Salt Lake baseline to a point where said standard parallel will, when extended, intersect the eastern boundary of the Uintah Indian Reservation as established by C. L. Du Bois, United States deputy surveyor, under his contract dated August 30, 1875; thence along said boundary southeasterly to the Green River; thence down the west bank of Green River to the point where the southern boundary of the said Uintah Reservation, as surveyed by Du Bois, intersects said river; thence northwesterly with the southern boundary of said reservation to the point where the line between ranges 16 and 17 east of Salt Lake meridian will, when surveyed, intersect said southern boundary; thence south between said ranges 16 and 17 east, Salt Lake meridian, to the third standard parallel south; thence east along said third standard parallel to the eastern boundary of Utah Territory; thence north along said boundary to a point due east of the place of beginning; thence due west to the place of beginning.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

*Chehalis Reserve.*DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
May 17, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your direction in the premises, sundry communications and papers from Superintendent Hale in reference to a proposed reservation for the Chehalis Indians in Washington Territory.

The condition of these Indians has been the subject of correspondence between this office and the superintendent of Indian affairs in Washington Territory for several years. It will be seen by Superintendent Hale's letter of July 3, 1862, that the country claimed by these Indians is large, comprising some 1,500 square miles; that they have never been treated with, but that the Government has surveyed the greater part of it without their consent and in the face of their remonstrances, and the choicest portions of their lands have been occupied by the whites without any remuneration to them, and without their consent, or having relinquished their claim or right to it. They have been thus crowded out and excluded from the use of the lands claimed by them, and those which they have heretofore cultivated for their support. This has caused much dissatisfaction, and threatens serious trouble, and they manifest a determination not to be forced from what they claim as their own country. After various propositions made to them by Superintendent Hale, looking to their removal and joint occupation of other Indian reservations, to all which they strenuously objected, they expressed a willingness to relinquish all the lands hitherto claimed by them, provided they shall not be removed, and provided that a sufficient quantity of land shall be retained by them at the mouth of the Black River as a reservation.

The selection herein made in accordance with their wishes, and approved by Superintendent Hale, reduces the dimensions of their former claim to about six sections of land, with which they are satisfied, and which selection has been submitted to this office for its approval. There seems one drawback only to this selection, and that is one private land claim—that of D. Mounts—which it is proposed to purchase. The price asked is \$3,500, which he considers not unreasonable. (See his communication of March 30, 1863, and accompanying papers.)

There is remaining on hand of the appropriation for "intercourse with various Indian tribes having no treaties with the United States" the sum of \$3,980.12, a sufficient amount

of which I have no doubt might appropriately be applied for the purpose indicated. (See U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 12, page 792.)

I am of the opinion that the proposition is a fair one for the Government, and as it is satisfactory to the Indians interested, I see no objection to its approval by the Department, especially so when it is considered that it will peaceably avert impending trouble.

As recommended in the letters herewith submitted, it will also be necessary, doubtless, to make some provision for them after they shall have been assured of the quiet and permanent possession of the proposed reservation for a future home. But this may subsequently receive the attention of the Department. These Indians are represented to be in a very hopeful condition. They wish to abandon a roving life; to establish themselves in houses, and cultivate their lands; to educate their children, and live peaceably with all.

These papers are submitted for your information in considering the subject, and, if it shall commend itself to your judgment, for the approval of the proposed selection as a reservation for these Indians and the purchase of the private land claim of D. Mounts thereon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

[Inclosure.]

Boundaries of the Chehalis Indian Reservation, as compiled from the field-notes of the public surveys in the office of the surveyor-general of Washington Territory, beginning at the post-corner to sections 1 and 2, 35 and 36, on the township line between townships No. 15 and 16 north, of range 4 west of the Willamette meridian, being the northeast corner of the reservation; thence west along the township line 240 chains to the post-corner to sections 4, 5, 32, and 33; thence north on line between sections 32 and 33, 26.64 chains, to the southeast corner of James H. Roundtree's donation claim; thence west along the south boundary of said claim 71.50 chains to its southwest corner; thence north on west boundary of the claim 13.10 chains; thence west 8.50 chains to the quarter-section post on line of sections 31 and 32; thence north along said section line 40.00 chains to the post-corner to sections 29, 30, 31, and 32; thence west on line between sections 30 and 31, 25 and 36, 101.24 chains to the Chehalis River; thence up the Chehalis River with its meanderings, keeping to the south of Sand Island, to the post on the right bank of the river, being the corner to fractional sections 1 and 2; thence north on the line between sections 1 and 2, 73.94 chains to the place of beginning.

The copy of the field-notes in full, as taken from the record of the public surveys now on file in this office, and from which the above is compiled, is duly certified as being correct by the surveyor-general of the Territory.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Olympia, Wash., December 10, 1863.

The within and foregoing boundaries, as described in the notes and accompanying diagram of the proposed Chehalis Indian Reservation, are approved by me as correct, and being in accordance with instructions given by me, the same being subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

C. H. HALE,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Washington Territory.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., July 8, 1864.

SIR: I return herewith the papers submitted with your report of the 17th May last in relation to a proposed reservation for the Chehalis Indians in Washington Territory.

I approve the suggestion made in relation to the subject, and you are hereby authorized and instructed to purchase the improvements of D. Mounts, which are on the lands selected for the reservation, if it can now be done for the price named for them, viz, \$3,500, including the crops grown or growing this season upon the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER,
Secretary.

WILLIAM P. DOLE, Esq.,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

NOTE.—D. Mounts was paid for his improvements by Superintendent Waterman, January 6, 1865.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October 1, 1886.*

It is hereby ordered that the following tract of country in Washington Territory, reserved for the use and occupation of the Chehalis Indians, by order of the Secretary of the Interior, dated July 8, 1864, be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain:

Beginning at the post-corner to sections 1 and 2, 35 and 36, on the township line between townships Nos. 15 and 16 north, of range 4 west of the Willamette meridian, being the northeast corner of the reservation; thence west along the township line 240 chains to the post-corner to sections 4, 5, 32, and 33; thence north on line between sections 32 and 33, 26.64 chains, to the southeast corner of James H. Roundtree's donation claim; thence west along the south boundary of said claim 71.50 chains to its southwest corner; thence north on west boundary of the claim 13.10 chains; thence west 8.50 chains to the quarter-section post on line of sections 31 and 32; thence north along said section line 40.00 chains to the post-corner to sections 29, 30, 31, and 32; thence west on line between sections 30 and 31, 25 and 36, 101.24 chains to the Chehalis River; thence up the Chehalis River with its meanderings, keeping to the south of Sand Island, to the post on the right bank of the river, being the corner to fractional sections 1 and 2; thence north on the line between sections 1 and 2, 73.94 chains to the place of beginning.

It is further ordered that the south half of section 3 and the northwest quarter of section 10, township No. 15 north, of range 4 west of the Willamette meridian, Washington Territory, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale or other disposition, and set apart for the use and occupation of the Chehalis Indians.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

*Columbia or Moses Reserve.*EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April 19, 1879.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in Washington Territory lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at the intersection of the forty-mile limits of the branch line of the Northern Pacific Railroad with the Okinakane River; thence up said river to the boundary line between the United States and British Columbia; thence west on said boundary line to the forty-fourth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence south on said degree of longitude to its intersection with the forty-mile limits of the branch line of the Northern Pacific Railroad; and thence with the line of said forty-mile limits to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart as a reservation for the permanent use and occupancy of Chief Moses and his people, and such other friendly Indians as may elect to settle thereon with his consent and that of the Secretary of the Interior.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 6, 1880.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in Washington Territory lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point where the south boundary line of the reservation created for Chief Moses and his people by Executive order dated April 19, 1879, intersects the Okinakane River; thence down said river to its confluence with the Columbia River; thence across and down the east bank of said Columbia River to a point opposite the river forming the outlet to Lake Chelan; thence across said Columbia River and along the south shore of said outlet to Lake Chelan; thence following the meanderings of the south bank of said lake to the mouth of Shehekin Creek; thence up and along the south bank of said creek to its source; thence due west to the forty-fourth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence north along said degree to the south boundary of the reservation created by Executive order of April 19, 1879; thence along the south boundary of said reservation to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart for the permanent use and occupancy of Chief Moses and his people, and such other friendly Indians as may elect to settle thereon with his consent and that of the Secretary of the Interior, as an addition to the reservation set apart for said Chief Moses and his people by Executive order dated April 19, 1879.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 23, 1883.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in Washington Territory lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at the intersection of the forty-

fourth degree of longitude west from Washington, with the boundary line between the United States and British Columbia; thence due south 15 miles; thence due east to the Okinakane River; thence up said river to the boundary line between the United States and British Columbia; thence west along said boundary line to the place of beginning, being a portion of the country set apart for the use of Chief Moses and his people by Executive orders of April 19, 1879, and March 6, 1880, be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 1, 1886.*

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of country in Washington Territory withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart for the permanent use and occupation of Chief Moses and his people and such other friendly Indians as might elect to settle thereon with his consent and that of the Secretary of the Interior, by the Executive orders dated April 19, 1879, and March 6, 1880, respectively, and not restored to the public domain by the Executive order dated February 23, 1883, be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain, subject to the limitations as to disposition imposed by the act of Congress, approved July 4, 1884 (23 Stats., pp. 79-80), ratifying and confirming the agreement entered into July 7, 1883, between the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Chief Moses and other Indians of the Columbia and Colville Reservations in Washington Territory.

And it is hereby further ordered that the tracts of land in Washington Territory surveyed for and allotted to Sar-sarp-kin and other Indians in accordance with the provisions of said act of July 4, 1884, which allotments were approved by the Acting Secretary of the Interior April 12, 1886, be, and the same are hereby, set apart for the exclusive use and occupation of said Indians, the field-notes of the survey of said allotments being as follows:

[Allotments Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, in favor of Sar-sarp-kin, Cum-sloc-t-poose, Showder, and Jack, respectively.]

Set stone on N. bank of Sar-sarp-kin Lake for center of S. line of claim No. 1. Run line N. 78° W. and S. 78° E. and blazed trees to show course of S. line of claim. Then run N. 12° E. (var. 22° E.) in center of claim. At 80 chains set temporary stake and continued course. At 20 chains came to brush on right bank of Waring Creek and offset to the right 9.25 chains. Thence continued course to 65 chains and offset to right 13.25 chains to avoid creek bottom and continued course. At 80 chains set temporary stake and continued course. At 37.50 offset 4.50 chains to right to avoid creek bottom and continued course. At 55.50 chains offset to right 4.77 chains to avoid creek bottom and continued course. At 80 chains set temporary stake and continued course to 32.60 chains. Thence run S. 78° E. 8.23 chains and set stone 10 by 10 by 24 inches for NE. corner of claim. Then retraced line N. 78° W. 12 chains and set stone 6 by 6 by 18 inches to course of N. line of claim No. 1, and S. line of claim No. 2, and for center point in S. line of claim No. 2. (claim No. 1, Sar-sarp-kin's, contains 2,180.8 acres). Thence run N. 12° E. 80 chains. Blazed pine 20 inches diameter on 3 sides on right bank of Waring Creek for center of N. line of claim No. 2, and center of S. line of claim No. 3. Set small stones N. 78° W. and S. 78° E. to show course of said line. Thence run N. 12° E. in center of claim No. 3. At 10.50 chains offset to right 3 chains to avoid creek bottom and continued course. At 71 chains offset to left 4.23 chains to avoid creek bottom and continued course. At 76.25 chains crossed Waring Creek 20 links wide. At 80 chains offset to right 1.23 chains and set stone 8 by 8 by 16 inches for center of N. line of claim No. 3, and centre of S. line of claim No. 4. Run N. 78° W. and S. 78° E. and set stake to show course of said line. Then from center stone offset to left 1.23 chains and run thence N. 12° E. At 28 chains offset to left 2 chains to avoid creek bottom and continued course. At 80 chains offset to right 3.23 chains and set stone 10 by 10 by 16 inches on left bank of creek for center of N. line of claim, and set stones N. 78° W. and S. 78° E. to show course of line.

[Allotment No. 5, in favor of Ka-la-witch-ka.]

From large stone, with two small stones on top, as center of N. line of claim near left bank of Waring Creek, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles down stream from claim No. 4, and about 1 mile up stream from Mr. Waring's house, run line N. 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° W. and S. 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° E., and set small stones to show course of N. line of claim. Then run S. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° W. (var. 22° E.), at 79.20 chains crossed Cecil Creek 15 links wide. At 80 chains blazed pine 24 inches diameter on four sides, in clump of four pines for center of S. line of claim. Thence run N. 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° W. and S. 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° E., and blazed trees to show course of S. line of claim.

[Allotment No. 6, in favor of Sar-sarp-kin.]

From stone on ridge between Toad Coulee and Waring Creeks run N. 88° E. (var. 22° E.). At 18.50 chains enter field. At 24.50 chains enter brush. At 30.10 chains cross Waring Creek 25 links wide. At 47.60 chains cross Waring's fence. At 65 chains set stone for corner 12 by 12 by 12 inches from which a pine 24 inches diameter bears N. 88° E. 300 links distant. Thence N. 4° W. 10.50 chains setstone for corner 8 by 8 by 18 inches. Thence N. 16° W. At 29.20 chains pine tree 30 inches diameter in line. At 55 chains setstone for corner. Thence S. 66½° W. to junction of Toad Coulee and Waring Creeks, and continue same course up Toad Coulee Creek to 81 chains blazed fir, 18 inches diameter on four sides for corner, standing on right bank of Toad Coulee Creek on small island. Thence S. 38° E. At 52 links cross small creek—branch of Toad Coulee Creek—and continued course. At 42 chains point of beginning. The above-described tract of land contains 379 acres.

[Allotment No. 7, in favor of Quo-lock-ons, on the headwaters of Johnson Creek.]

From pile of stone on south side of Johnson Creek Ca on—dry at this point—125 feet deep, about 1 chain from the west end of cañon, from which a fir 10 inches diameter bears N. 25° W. 75 links distant, run S. 55° W. (var. 22° E.). At 80 chains made stone mound for corner from which a large limestone rock 10 by 10 by 10 bears on same course S. 55° W. 8.80 chains distant. From monument run N. 35° W. At 72.50 chains crossed Johnson brook 4 links wide, and continued course E. 80 chains. Made mound of stone, and run thence N. 55° E. 80 chains. Made stone monument and run thence S. 35° E. 80 chains to beginning.

[Allotment No. 8, in favor of Nek-quel-e-kin, or Wa-pa-to John.]

From stone monument on shore of Lake Chelan, near houses of Wa-pa-to John and Us-tah, run north (var. 22° E.).

10.00 chains, Wa-pa-to John's house bears west 10 links distant.

12.50 chains Catholic chapel bears west 10 links distant.

32.50 chains, fence, course E. and W.

80.00 chains, set stake 4 inches square, 4 feet long in stone mound for NE. corner of claim. Thence run W.

30.00 chains, cross trail, course NW. and SE.

80.00 chains, made stone monument for NW. corner of claim. Thence run S.

35.60 chains, crossed fence, course E. and W.

77.00 chains, blazed cottonwood tree 12 inches in diameter on 4 sides for corner on shore of Lake Chelan, marked W. T. on side facing lake. Lake Chelan forms the southern boundary of claim, which contains about 640 acres.

[Allotment No. 9, in favor of Us-tah.]

This claim is bounded on the west by Wa-pa-to John's claim, and on the south by Lake Chelan. From Wa-pa-to John's NE. corner, which is a stake in stone mound, run south 64½° east (var. 22° E.).

88.56 chains, set stake in stone mound for corner of claim. Thence run S.

55.50 chains, trail, course NW. and SE.

80.00 chains, shore of Lake Chelan; set stake in stone mound for corner of claim, which contains about 640 acres.

[Allotment No. 10, in favor of Que-til-qua-soon, or Peter.]

This claim is bounded on the E. by Wa-pa-to John's claim, and on the S. and W. by Lake Chelan. The field-notes of N. boundary are as follows: From NW. corner of Wa-pa-to John's claim, which is a stone monument, run W. (var. 22° E.).

113.00 chains shore of Lake Chelan. Blazed pine tree at the point 20 inches diameter on four sides for NW. corner of claim. This claim contains about 540 acres.

[Allotment No. 11, in favor of Tan-te-ak-o, or Johnny Isadore.]

From Wa-pa-to John's NE. corner, which is a stake in stone mound, run W. (var. 22° E.) with Wa-pa-to John's N. boundary line to stone monument.

80.00 chains, which is also a corner to Wa-pa-to John's and Peter's land. Thence on same course with Peter's N. line.

33.00 chains, made stone monument in said line for SW. corner of claim, and run thence N. (var. 22½° E.).

80.00 chains, made stone monument on W. side of shallow lake of about 40 acres, and continued course to

113.35 chains, made stone monument for N. corner of claim, and run thence S. 45° E.

160.00 chains, point of beginning. This claim contains 640 acres.

[Allotment No. 12, in favor of Ke-up-kin or Celesta.]

This claim is bounded on the south by Peter's and on the E. by Johnny's claim. From Peter's N W. corner, which is a pine, 20 inches diameter, blazed on four sides, on shore of Lake Chelan, run E. with Peter's N. line.

80.00 chains, stone monument, previously established, which is also a corner to Johnny's land. Thence N. with Johnny's land.

80.00 chains, stone monument, previously established on W. shore of shallow lake. Thence run W. (var. 22½° E.).

80.00 chains. Set stake in stone mound for N W. corner of claim, from which a blazed pine 24 inches in diameter bears S. 50° W., 98 links distant. A blazed pine 20 inches diameter bears N. 45° E. 110 links distant. Thence North through open pine timber.

80.00 chains, point of beginning.

[Allotment No. 13, in favor of Ta-we-na-po, of Amena.]

From Johnny's N W. corner, which is a stone monument, run S. with Johnny's line.

33.35 chains, stone monument previously established, the same being Celesta's N E. corner. Thence W. with Celesta's line.

80.00 chains, stone monument previously established, the same being the N W. corner of Celesta's claim. Thence N. (var. 22° E.).

85.50 chains, small creek 4 links wide, course E. and W.

126.70 chains, made stone monument for N W. corner of claim, from which a blazed pine 12 inches in diameter bears S. 10° W. 59 links distant. Thence run S. 40½° E.

123.00 chains, point of beginning. This claim contains 640 acres.

[Allotment No. 14, in favor of Pa-a-na-wa or Pedoi.]

From N W. corner of Ameno's claim, which is a stone monument, from which a blazed pine 12 inches in diameter bears S 10° W. 59 links distant, run N. 75° W.

43.50 chains, shore of Lake Chelan, blazed pine tree 6 inches in diameter on 4 sides for N. W. corner of claim, from which a blazed pine 14 inches in diameter bears N. 45° E. 13 links distant. Thence returned to point of beginning and run S. with Ameno's line.

46.70 chains offset on right, 70.00 chains to Lake Chelan.

86.70 chains offset on right, 62.00 chains to Lake Chelan.

101.20 chains, made stone monument from which a blazed pine 30 inches in diameter bears N. 40° W. 95 links distant, a blazed pine 30 inches in diameter bears 40° W. 72 links distant. Thence run W.

62.00 chains shore of Lake Chelan. Made stone monument for S W. corner of claim, from which a blazed pine 10 inches in diameter bears N. 30 links distant. Lake Chelan forms the western boundary of claim, which contains 640 acres.

[Allotment No. 15, in favor of Yo-ke-sil.]

From S W. corner of Pedoi's claim, which is a stone monument, from which a blazed pine 10 inches diameter bears N. 30 links distant, run east with Pedoi's line.

62.00 chains, stone monument, previously established, from which a blazed pine, 30 inches diameter, bears N. 40° W. 95 links distant. A blazed pine, 30 inches diameter, bears S. 40° W. 72 links distant, the same being Pedoi's S E. corner. Thence run south with Ameno's W. line.

25.50 chains, stake in stone mound, previously established for corner to Ameno's and Celesta's claim. Thence continued course S. with Celesta's W. line to 105.50 chains, pine tree 20 inches in diameter, on shore of Lake Chelan, previously blazed on four sides for corner to Peter and Celesta's claims. Thence with the shore of lake in a northwesterly direction to point of beginning. This claim contains about 350 acres.

[Allotment No. 16, in favor of Ia-kay-use or Peter.]

From stone monument, on bunch grass bench, about 1½ miles in a northeasterly direction from Wapato John's house, run N. 61½° E. (var. 22° E.).

51.00 chains, enter small brushy marsh.

- 52.50 chains, leave marsh.
- 56.00 chains, made stone monument for corner of claim and run thence S. $28\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E.
- 11.60 chains, cross small irrigating ditch—small field and garden lie on right.
- 114.30 chains, made stone monument for corner and run thence S. $61\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W.
- 56.00 chains, made stone monument for corner of claim and run thence N. $28\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W.
- 114.30 chains, stone monument—point of beginning. This claim contains 640 acres.

[Allotment No. 17, in favor of Ma-Kai.]

Field-notes of Makai's allotment on the Columbia Reservation. It is bounded on the west by Ustah's allotment, and on the south by Lake Chelan. From Ustah's NE. cor., which is a stake in stone mound, run S. $64\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. (var. 22° .)

- 80.00 chains, build monument of stone running thence S.
 - 80.00 chains, to the bank of Lake Chelan, built monument of stone; thence N. $64\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W. along Lake Chelan.
 - 80.00 chains, to the S. E. cor. of Ustah's allotment.
- The above described figure contains 507.50 acres.

[Antwine Settlement.]

This settlement consisting of three claims in the same vicinity, though not adjoining, is located on or near the Columbia River, about seven miles above Lake Chelan, and about eight miles below the mouth of the Methow River, on the Columbia Reservation.

[Allotment No. 18, in favor of Scum-me-cha or Antoine.]

From stone monument about 2 miles north from the Columbia, from which a blazed fir 20 inches in diameter bears S. 80° W. 60 links distant, run S. $35\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. (var. 22° E.)

- 30.00 chains, summit of mountain spur, about 50 feet high. Antwine's house N. 35° E. about 20 chains distant.
- 80.00 chains, made stone monument for corner, from which a blazed pine 8 inches in diameter bears S. 45° W. 32 links distant. Thence run N. $55\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. (var. $22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$).
- 58.00 chains, bottom of dry cañon 100 feet deep, course NW. and SE.
- 80.00 chains, made stone monument for corner about one-quarter mile from Columbia River, and run thence N. $34\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W.
- 80.00 chains, made stone monument for corner and run thence S. $55\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W.
- 80.00 chains, stone monument, point of beginning.

[Allotment No. 19, in favor of Jos-is-kon or San Pierre.]

This claim lies about 3 miles in a northwesterly direction from Antoine's claim, and consists of a body of hay land of about 100 acres, surrounded by heavy timber. From stone monument on hillside, facing S. E., from which a blazed pine 8 inches diameter bears S. 60° E. 56 links distant. From which a blazed pine 8 inches diameter bears west 76 links distant. Run S. $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. (var. 22° E.).

- 6.50 chains, enter grass lands.
- 25.00 chains, leave grass lands.
- 80.00 chains, made stone monument for corner, from which a blazed pine 20 inches diameter bears N. 85° E. 20 links distant. A blazed pine 20 inches diameter bears N. 15° E. 27 links distant. Thence run N. $66\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ E.
- 80.00 chains, made stone monument on steep little hillside for corner. Thence run N. $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W.
- 80.00 chains, made stone monument on mountain side for corner, from which a blazed pine 18 inches diameter bears N. 40° E. 105 links distant. From which a blazed pine 20 inches diameter bears S. 10° E. 127 links distant. Thence run S. $66\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ W. along mountain side.
- 80.00 chains, to point of beginning.

[Allotment No. 20, in favor of Charles Iswald.]

This claim lies about 2 miles in a northeasterly direction from Antoine's claim. It contains no timber, but is mostly fair grazing land with about 100 acres susceptible of cultivation. No improvements. From pine tree on right bank of Columbia River, blazed on 4 sides, where rocky spur 200 feet high comes down to near bank, forming narrow pass, from which a blazed pine 36 inches in diameter bears north 177 links distant, run S. 13° W. (variation 22° E.

- 102.25 chains, made stone monument for corner on hillside in view of main trail. Thence run South $5\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ West.
- 78.00 chains, made stone monument for corner. Thence S. $\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ W.

25.65 chains, made stone monument on bank of Columbia River for corner. Thence with said river to point of beginning, containing 640 acres of land.

The three following claims are all adjoining. They are located on and near the Columbia River, about 12 miles above Lake Chelan, and about 3 miles below the mouth of the Methow River.

[Allotment No. 21, in favor of In-perk-skin, or Peter No. 3.]

From pine 12 inches diameter blazed on 4 sides on right bank of Columbia River, from which a blazed pine 10 inches diameter bears S. 40° E. 46 links distant, run N. 69½° W. (var. 22° E.)

3.50 chains, enter corner of small field.

7.50 chains, leave field.

8 chains, cross trail.

80 chains, made stone monument for cor. on mountain side about 500 feet above river. Thence run N. 20¾° E.

24.00 chains, summit of rugged little mountain 700 feet high.

80.00 chains, made stone monument for corner on top of small rocky hill about 40 feet high. Thence S. 69½° E.

80.00 chains, erected stone monument for corner about 15 chains from river bank. Thence S. 20¾° W.

80.00 chains, point of beginning.

[Allotment No. 22, in favor of Tew-wew-wa-ten-eek or Aeneas.]

From NW. corner of Peter's claim, which is a stone monument on summit of small hill, run N. 20¾° E. (var. 22½° E.).

80.00 chains, made stone monument for corner and run thence N. 69½° W. (var. 23° E.).

80.00 chains, made stone monument for corner, and run thence S. 20¾° W. (var. 22½° E.).

39.00 chains, summit of steep hill 100 feet high.

80.00 chains, made stone monument for corner of claim on rolling hillside facing west. Thence S. 69½° E. (var. 23½° E.).

80.00 chains, point of beginning.

[Allotment No. 23, in favor of Stem-na-lux or Elizabeth.]

From NW. corner of Peter's claim, the same being the SE. corner of Aeneas' claim, which is a stone monument on top of small hill, run N. 69½° W. with Aeneas' S. line (var. 22½° E.).

80.00 chains, stone monument, previously established for SW. corner of Aeneas' claim. Thence N. 20¾° W. (var. 23½° E.).

65.00 chains, summit of hill.

80.00 chains, made stone monument for corner from which a blazed pine 24 inches diameter bears south 70 links distant. A blazed pine 24 inches diameter bears S. 20° W. 84 links distant. Thence S. 69½° E.

80.00 chains, monument previously established for SW. corner of Peter's claim. Thence S. 20¾° E. with Peter's west line.

80.00 chains, point of beginning.

The five following claims are all adjoining. They are located along the southern bank of the Methow, and the western bank of the Columbia on the Columbia Reservation.

[Allotment No. 24, in favor of Neek-kow-it, or Captain Joe.]

From stone monument on right bank of Methow River, about three-fourth mile from its mouth, from which a pine 24 inches in diameter bears N. 37° W. on opposite bank of Methow, for witness corner to true corner, which is in center of Methow River, opposite monument, 1.50 chains distant. Run S. 37° W. (var. 22° E.). (Distances given are from true corner.)

7.00 chains, enter garden.

12.00 chains, leave garden.

39.00 chains, top of bench 400 feet high.

116.50 chains, Cañon Mouth Lake, containing about 80 acres. Set stake in stone mound on shore of lake for witness corner to true corner, which falls on side of impassable mountain, beyond lake 160 chains from point of beginning. Returned to witness corner previously set on bank of Methow, and run thence N. 53° W.

- 40.00 chains, offset on right 2 chains to bank of Methow, and made stone monument for witness to true corner, which falls in center of Methow, opposite monument 1 chain distant. Thence run S. 37° W. (Distances given are from true corner.)
- 42.00 chains, top of bench 400 feet high.
- 113.00 chains, marked tree with two notches fore and aft, and blazed one tree on each side to show course of line.
- 115.00 chains, impassable mountain. True corner falls in course on mountain side 160 chains distant from true corner at other end of line in the Methow river.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF BOUNDARY.

From point first described in center of Methow River S. 37° W. 160 chains; thence N. 52° 39' W. 40.20 chains; thence N. 37° E. 160 chains to point previously described in middle of Methow; thence with middle of Methow River to point of beginning. Claim contains 640 acres.

[Allotment No. 25, in favor of Hay-tal-l-cum, or Narcisse.]

From stone monument on right bank of Methow River, previously described as witness corner to point of beginning to survey of Captain Joe's claim, said monument being a true corner to this claim, run S. 37° W. with Captain Joe's line (var. 22° E.).

- 45.60 chains, set stake in stone mound for corner and run thence S. 53° E.
- 80.00 chains, set stake 8 in. square for corner; thence run N. 37° E.

73.10 chains, made stone monument for corner on right bank of Columbia. Near opposite bank of river a black rock protrudes from water. Thence with right bank of Columbia River to mouth of Methow River. Thence with right bank of Methow River to point of beginning. This claim contains 640 acres of land.

[Allotment No. 26, in favor of Kleek-hum-tecks.]

From stake in stone mound previously set in Captain Joe's S. E. line, the same being the S. W. corner to Narcisse's claim, run S. 53° E. (var. 22° E.), with Narcisse's line, 80.00 chains, corner previously established, thence run S. 37° W.

- 80.00 chains, set stake for corner, and run thence N. 53° W.

73.80 chains, set stake marked W. C., on shore of Cañon Mouth Lake, from which a blazed aspen, 6 inches diameter, bears N. 5° W. 94 links distant for witness corner to true corner, which falls on line 6.50 chains further in lake, in Captain Joe's S. E. line. Thence with said line N. 37° E. 80 chains to point of beginning. This claim contains 640 acres.

[Allotment No. 27, in favor of Kl-at-kwa, or Mary.]

From witness corner previously established on Methow, in Captain Joe's NW. line, the same being taken as a true corner to this claim, run S. 37° W. (var. 22° E.) with Captain Joe's line

- 80.00 chains, made stone monument for corner; then returned on line, and from point 1.50 chains from corner run N. 53° W.

64.00 chains, offset to left 22 chains to avoid bend in river and continued course

80.00 chains, bank of Methow river. Made stone monument for corner, and run thence S. 37° W.

12.00 chains, top of bench 400 feet high.

24.00 chains, foot of perpendicular basaltic cliff offset to right 2 chains.

31.50 chains, offset to left 2 chains and continued course.

40.00 chains, made stone monument and continued course.

45.00 chains, impassable mountain. True corner falls 11.50 chains further on line on side of mountain.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION BY BOUNDARY.

From point of beginning S. 37° W. 80 chains; thence N. 53° W. 80 chains; thence N. 37° E. 56.50 chains to corner on Methow; thence with right bank of Methow to point of beginning, containing about 640 acres.

[Allotment No. 28, in favor of Ta-tat-kein, or Tomi.]

From NW. corner of Mary's claim, which is a stone monument on the right bank of the Methow, run S. 27° W. (var. 22° E.) with Mary's line

- 40.00 chains, corner previously established, stone monument; thence N. 53° W.

- 80.00 chains, made stone monument in aspen thicket for corner; thence N. 27° E.
 106.50 chains, right bank of Methow River; made stone monument for corner, thence with right bank of Methow River to point of beginning. This claim contains about 640 acres.

DOWNING CREEK SETTLEMENT.

This settlement consists of two adjoining claims on Downing Creek, on the right bank of the Columbia River on the Columbia Reservation, about 7 miles below the mouth of the Okinakane River, and about 3 miles above the mouth of the Methow River.

[Allotment No. 29, in favor of La-la-elque.]

From stone monument on right bank of Columbia River, about one-half mile above mouth of Downing Creek, run N. 25° W. (var. 22° E.)

- 42.75 chains, point on hill about 500 feet high, 30 links to right of old stone mound on top of hill.
 79.30 chains, large flat-topped stone 5 links to right.
 80.00 chains, made stone monument for corner and run thence S. 65° W.
 80.00 chains, made stone monument for corner on hillside near top of hill and run thence S. 25° E.
 78.00 chains, bank of Columbia River. Made stone monument for corner. Thence with Columbia River to point of beginning. This claim contains about 640 acres.

[Allotment No. 30, in favor of Snain-chucks.]

From NE. corner of La-la-elque's claim, which is a stone monument, run N. 25° W.

- 80.00 chains, made stone monument for corner and run thence S. 65° W.
 80.00 chains, made stone monument for corner and run thence S. 25° E.
 80.00 chains, stone monument previously established, the same being La-la-elque's NW. corner; thence N. 65° E.
 80.00 chains, point of beginning. This claim contains 640 acres of land.

[Allotment No. 31, in favor of Edward, near Palmer Lake, Toad Coulee.]

Commencing at a prominent rock 7 feet by 3 feet by 4 inches and unknown length, the above dimensions projecting above the surface. Running thence (var. 22° 15') N. 82° E. 80 chains. At 57.70 Thorn Creek, 80 links wide, NE. At 80 set willow stake 5 inches square and 5 feet long, marked sta. 1, N. 8° W. 80 chains. A lime-juice tree 18 inches diameter at 80, set basaltic stone 2 feet by 8 inches by 6 inches with monument of stone on the side of bluff on the east side of the valley, sta. 2, S. 82° W. 80 chains. At 6 chains Thorn Creek 80 links wide bears NE. at 8 chains the Smilkameen (Similkameen) River, 100 links wide, bears NE. At 39, on the same river, bears SW. At 80 set quaking aspen stake 4 inches square, 4 feet long, marked sta. 3. S. 8° E. 80 chains to the place of beginning. The terminus. 640 acres.

[Allotment No. 32, in favor of Dominec.]

Commencing on a slough of the Smilkameen (Similkameen) River, on the forty-ninth parallel (the British line) set quaking aspen stake 4 inches square and 4 feet long, 18 inches in the earth, marked C. C., from which a pine tree 42 inches in diameter bears N. 79° 45' W. 2 chains, marked C. C. B. T., facing post; thence (var. 22° 15' E.) W. 31 chains to a point from which the parallel monument bears W. 4.77 chains; built monument of granite stone. S. 134 chains. At 42.50 chains a spring branch, 5 links wide, bears E. At 134 chains built monument of stone at foot of bluff. E. 61.53 chains to a balm tree, 30 inches in diameter, marked sta. 3, facing W., from which the Smilkameen (Similkameen) River bears W. 2.43 chains. N. 12° 30' W. 137.43 chains. At 10 chains the Smilkameen (Similkameen) River bears SE; at 120 the same river W. of S. At 137.43 intersect the place of beginning.

Terminus. 620.26 acres.

[Allotment No. 33, in favor of Ko-mo-dal-klah.]

Commencing on the west bank of the Okanagan (Okinakane) River at the north end of an island, set stake 4 inches square, 4 feet long, marked C. C., with mound. Running thence (var. 22° 15') S. 86° 45' W. 150 chains, set balm stake 4 inches square, 4 feet long, and 18 inches in the earth, with monument of washed bowlders covered with

mound of earth, 4 pits, and marked sta. 1. S. 3° 15' E. 42.66 chains, set balm stake 4 inches square 4 feet long, marked sta. 2, with monument of granite stones. N. 86° 45' E. 138.21 chains. A balm tree on the west bank of the Okanagan (Okinakane) River, marked sta. 3, facing west, the true corner falling in the Okanagan (Okinakane) River, 11.79 chains further on in the same line at the east bank of an island, N. 3° 15' W. 42.66 chains, intersect the north line from which the place of beginning bears N. 86° 45' E. 11.79 the terminus. Area, 639.90 acres.

[Allotment No. 34, in favor of Paul.]

Commencing at the SW. corner (sta. 3) of Ko-mo-dal-kiah's allotment. Running thence (var. 22° 15') S. 3° 15' E. 42.66 chains; built monument of basaltic stone, sta. 1. N. 86° 45' E. 142.87 chains intersect the Okanagan (Okinakane) River. Set balm sta. 4 inches square 4 feet long, and 18 inches in the ground, marked (sta. 2). N. 9° 45' W. 42.70 chains, Ko-mo-dal-kiah's bearing corner a balm tree 12 inches in diameter marked sta. C. C. on the S. side. The terminus. Area, 599.55.

[Allotment No. 35, in favor of Que-lock-us-soma.]

Commencing at the SE. corner of Paul's allotment, running thence (var. 22° 15') S. 86° 45' W. 43.87 chains; built monument of washed granite boulders, (sta. 1). S. 3° 15' E. 80 chains; built monument of washed granite boulders (sta. 2). N. 86° 45' E. 96.42 chains; intersect the Okanagan (Okinakane) River, set balm sta. 4 inches square 4 feet long and 18 inches in the ground, marked (sta. 3); thence up the Okanagan (Okinakane) River, N. 45° 30' W. 76 chains to a curve in the river. N. 3° 15' W. 25 chains intersect the place of beginning. The terminus. Area, 495.47 acres.

[Allotment No. 36, in favor of Se-cum-ka-nallux.]

Commencing on the west bank of Okanagan (Okinakane) River at a little pine tree 4 inches in diameter; running thence down the river (var. 22° 15') S. 3° W. 45.65 chains to a pine tree on the bank of the Okanagan (Okinakane); thence down the river N. 57° 45' W. 22 chains, intersect the old Indian trail built monument of stone. S. 15° W. 124.50 chains, to a pine tree 25 inches in diameter, marked Sta. 3; thence N. 51° 45' W. 82.75 chains; at 22 chains a small lake 5 chains wide; at 82.75 built monument of stone, N. 50° E. 167.55 chains, to the place of beginning—the terminus. Area, 637.44 acres.

[Allotment No. 37, in favor of John Salla-Salla.]

Commencing at the junction of Johnston Creek and the Okanagan (Okinakane) River; thence by Johnston Creek (var. 22° 15') S. 69° 45' W. 40 chains; built monument of stone on the S. bank of Johnston Creek, Sta. — 8° 15' W. 91.54 chains; built monument of basaltic stone, Sta.; N. 69° 45' E. 117.50 chains to the Okanagan (Okinakane) River; set balm stake 4 inches square 4 feet long, marked Sta. 3, N. 45° 30' W. 86.53 chains to the place of beginning, the mouth of Johnston Creek. Area, 630 acres.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Colville Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., April 8, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the necessity for the setting apart by Executive order of a tract of country hereinafter described, as a reservation for the following bands of Indians in Washington Territory, not parties to any treaty, viz:

The Methow Indians, numbering.....	316
The Okanagan Indians, numbering.....	340
The San Poel Indians, numbering.....	538
The Lake Indians, numbering.....	230
The Colville Indians, numbering.....	631
The Calispel Indians, numbering.....	420
The Spokane Indians, numbering.....	725
The Cœur d'Alène Indians, numbering.....	700
And scattering bands.....	300
Total.....	4,200

* * * Excluding that portion of the tract of country referred to found to be in the British possessions, the following are the natural boundaries of the proposed reservation, which I have the honor to recommend be set apart by the President for the Indians in

question, and such others as the Department may see fit to settle thereon, viz: Commencing at a point on the Columbia where the Spokane River empties in the same; thence up the Columbia River to where it crosses the forty-ninth parallel north latitude; thence east, with said forty-ninth parallel, to where the Pend d'Oreille or Clark River crosses the same; thence up the Pend d'Oreille or Clark River to where it crosses the western boundary of Idaho Territory, the one hundred and seventeenth meridian west longitude; thence south, along said one hundred and seventeenth meridian, to where the Little Spokane River crosses the same; thence southwesterly, with said river, to its junction with the Big Spokane River; thence down the Big Spokane River to the place of beginning.

The papers hereinbefore referred to are respectfully submitted herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., April 9, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a communication, dated the 8th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and accompanying papers, representing the necessity for the setting apart, by Executive order, of a tract of country therein described for certain bands of Indians in Washington Territory not parties to any treaty.

The recommendation of the Commissioner in the premises is approved, and I respectfully request that the President direct that the tract of country designated upon the inclosed map be set apart for the Indians referred to, and such others as this Department may see fit to settle thereon.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. COWEN,
Acting Secretary.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, April 9, 1872.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country referred to in the within letter of the Acting Secretary of the Interior, and designated upon the accompanying map, be set apart for the bands of Indians in Washington Territory named in communication of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs dated the 8th instant, and for such other Indians as the Department of the Interior may see fit to locate thereon.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, July 2, 1872.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country referred to in the within letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as having been set apart for the Indians therein named by Executive order of April 9, 1872, be restored to the public domain, and that in lieu thereof the country bounded on the east and south by the Columbia River, on the west by the Okanagan River, and on the north by the British possessions, be, and the same is hereby, set apart as a reservation for said Indians, and for such other Indians as the Department of the Interior may see fit to locate thereon.

U. S. GRANT.

[Special Field Orders No. 8.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
IN THE FIELD, SPOKANE FALLS, WASH.,
September 3, 1880.

Whereas in consequence of a promise made in August, 1877, by E. C. Watkins, inspector of the Interior Department, to set apart, or have set apart, for the use of the Spokane Indians the following described territory, to-wit: Commencing at the mouth of Cham-a-kane Creek, thence north 8 miles in direction of said creek, thence due west to the Columbia River, thence along the Columbia and Spokane Rivers to the point of beginning—the Indians are still expecting the Executive order in their case, and are much disturbed by the attempts of squatters to locate land within said limits: It is hereby directed that the above described territory, being still unsurveyed, be protected against settlement by other than said Indians until the survey shall be made, or until further instructions. This order is based upon plain necessity to preserve the peace until the pledge of the Government shall be fulfilled, or other arrangements accomplished.

The commanding officers of Forts Coeur d'Alène and Colville and Camp Chelan are charged with the proper execution of this order.

By command of Brigadier-General Howard.

H. H. PIERCE,

First Lieutenant Twenty-first Infantry, Acting Aid-de-Camp.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 18, 1881.*

It is hereby ordered that the following tract of land, situated in Washington Territory, be, and the same is hereby, set aside and reserved for the use and occupancy of the Spokane Indians, namely: Commencing at a point where Chemekane Creek crosses the forty-eighth parallel of latitude; thence down the east bank of said creek to where it enters the Spokane River; thence across said Spokane River westwardly along the southern bank thereof, to a point where it enters the Columbia River; thence across the Columbia River, northwardly along its western bank to a point where said river crosses the said forty-eighth parallel of latitude, thence east along said parallel to the place of beginning.

R. B. HAYES.

Lummi Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November 22, 1873.*

It is hereby ordered that the following tract of country in Washington Territory be withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use and occupation of the Dwamish and other allied tribes of Indians, viz: Commencing at the eastern mouth of Lummi River; thence up said river to the point where it is intersected by the line between sections 7 and 8 of township 38 north, range 2 east of the Willamette meridian; thence due north on said section line to the township line between townships 38 and 39; thence west along said township line to low-water mark on the shore of the Gulf of Georgia; thence southerly and easterly along the said shore, with the meanders thereof, across the western mouth of Lummi River, and around Point Francis; thence northeasterly to the place of beginning; so much thereof as lies south of the west fork of the Lummi River being a part of the island already set apart by the second article of the treaty with the Dwamish and other allied tribes of Indians, made and concluded January 22, 1857. (Stats. at Large, vol. 12, p. 928.)

U. S. GRANT.

Makah Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October 26, 1872.*

In addition to the reservation provided for by the second article of the treaty concluded January 31, 1855, with the Makah Indians of Washington Territory, it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the said Makah and other Indians a tract of country in the said Territory of Washington, described and bounded as follows, viz: Commencing on the beach at the mouth of a small brook running into Neah Bay next to the site of the old Spanish fort; thence along the shore of said bay in a northeasterly direction to Baadah Point (being a point about 4 miles from the beginning); thence in a direct line south 6 miles; thence in a direct line west to the Pacific shore; thence northwardly along the shore of the Pacific to the mouth of a small stream running into the bay on the south side of Cape Flattery, a little above the Waatch Village; thence following said brook to its source; thence in a straight line to the place of beginning; the boundary line from the mouth of the brook last mentioned to the place of beginning being identical with the southeastern boundary of the reservation set apart for the Makah tribe of Indians by the treaty concluded with said Indians January 31, 1855, before referred to:

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 2, 1873.*

In lieu of the addition made by Executive order dated October 26, 1872, to the reservation provided for by the second article of the treaty concluded January 31, 1855, with the Makah Indians of Washington Territory, it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale and set apart as such addition, for the use of the said Makah and other Indians, the tract of country in said Territory of Washington bounded as follows, viz: Commencing on the beach at the mouth of a small brook running into Neah Bay

next to the site of the old Spanish fort; thence along the shore of said bay in a northeasterly direction miles; thence in a direct line south 6 miles; thence in a direct line west to the Pacific shore; thence northwardly along the shore of the Pacific to the mouth of a small stream running into the bay on the south side of Cape Flattery a little above the Waatch Village; thence following said brook to its source; thence in a straight line to the place of beginning; the boundary line from the mouth of the brook last mentioned to the place of beginning being identical with the southeastern boundary of the reservation set apart for the Makah and other Indians by the treaty above referred to.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October 21, 1873.*

In lieu of the addition made by Executive order dated October 26, 1872, and amended by Executive order of January 2, 1873, to the reservation provided for by the second article of the treaty concluded January 31, 1855, with the Makah tribe of Indians of Washington Territory (Statutes at Large, vol. 12, p. 939), which orders are hereby revoked, it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale and set apart as such addition for the use of said Makah and other tribes of Indians the tract of country in said Territory bounded as follows, viz: Commencing on the beach at the mouth of a small brook running into Neah Bay next to the site of the old Spanish fort; thence along the shore of said bay in a northeasterly direction 4 miles; thence in a direct line south 6 miles; thence in a direct line west to the Pacific shore; thence northwardly along the shore of the Pacific to the mouth of another small stream running into the bay on the south side of Cape Flattery, a little above the Waatch Village; thence following said brook to its source; thence in a straight line to the source of the first mentioned brook, and thence following the same down to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

Muckleshoot Reserves.

(For Executive order of January 20, 1857, relative to Muckleshoot Reserve, see Nisqually Reserve, below.)

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April 9, 1874.*

It is hereby ordered that the following tracts of land in Washington Territory, viz: Sections 2 and 12 of township 20 north, range 5 east, and sections 20, 28, and 34, of township 21 north, range 5 east, Willamette meridian, be withdrawn from sale or other disposition, and set apart as the Muckleshoot Indian Reservation, for the exclusive use of the Indians in that locality, the same being supplemental to the action of the Department approved by the President January 20, 1857.

U. S. GRANT.

Nisqually, Puyallup, and Muckleshoot Reserves.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
January 19, 1857.

SIR: The treaty negotiated on the 29th of December, 1854, with certain bands of Nisqually, Puyallup, and other Indians of Puget's Sound, Washington Territory (article 2), provided for the establishment of reservations for the colonization of Indians, as follows: 1st. The small island called Klah-chemin. 2d. A square tract containing two sections near the mouth of the She-nah-nam Creek. 3d. Two sections on the south side of Commencement Bay.

The sixth article of the treaty gives the President authority to remove the Indians from those locations to other suitable places within Washington Territory, or to consolidate them with friendly bands.

So far as this office is advised a permanent settlement of the Indians has not yet been effected under the treaty. Governor Stevens has formed the opinion that the locations named in the first article of the treaty were not altogether suitable for the purpose of establishing Indian colonies. One objection was that they are not sufficiently extensive. He reported that seven hundred and fifty Indians had been collected from the various bands for settlement.

I have the honor now to submit for your consideration and action of the President, should you deem it necessary and proper, a report recently received from Governor Stevens, dated December 5, 1856, with the reports and maps therewith, and as therein stated, from which it will be observed that he has arranged a plan of colonization which involves the assignment of a much greater quantity of land to the Indians, under the sixth article

of the treaty, than was named in the first article. He proposes the enlargement of the Puyallup Reserve at the south end of Commencement Bay to accommodate five hundred Indians; the change in the location, and the enlargement of the Nisqually Reserve, and the establishment of a new location, Muckleshoot Prairie, where there is a military station that is about to be abandoned.

The quantity of land he proposes to assign is not, in my opinion, too great for the settlement of the number of Indians he reports for colonization; and as the governor recommends the approval of these locations, and reports that the Indians assent thereto, I would respectfully suggest that they be approved by the President, my opinion being that, should it be found practicable hereafter to consolidate the bands for whom these reserves are intended, or to unite other bands of Indians on the same reserves, the authority to effect such objects will still remain with the President under the sixth article of the treaty.

Within the Puyallup Reserve there have been private locations, and the value of the claims and improvements has been appraised by a board appointed for that purpose at an aggregate of \$4,917.

In the same connection I submit the governor's report of August 28, 1856, which he refers to, premising that the proceedings of his conference with the Indians therein mentioned were not received here with the report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner.

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 20, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a communication of the 19th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to this Department, indicating the reservations selected for the Nisqually, Puyallup, and other bands of Indians in Washington Territory, and to request your approval of the same.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

Approved.

JANUARY 20, 1857.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Port Madison Reserve.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Olympia, Wash., July 13, 1864.

SIR: In the absence of the superintendent of Indian affairs, who is now at Fort Colville, or in that neighborhood in the discharge of his official duty, at the request of Hon. A. A. Denny, register of the land office in this place, I would respectfully call your attention to the condition of the Indian reservation near Port Madison, concerning the enlargement of which the superintendent addressed you about a year ago, forwarding at the same time a plat of the proposed reserve.

By reference to the treaty of Point Elliott made with the Dwamish and other allied tribes of Indians January 22, 1855, it will be seen that article 2 provides for them a reservation at this point. This was soon found to be too limited, and whilst Governor Stevens was yet superintendent of Indian affairs the Indians were promised an enlargement. That promise seems to have been renewed subsequently, but nothing definite agreed upon.

Last July Seattle, the principal chief of the Seattle band, with a number of sub-chiefs and others directly interested, visited the superintendency upon this subject. At their request a thorough examination was had, the result of which was in favor of submitting their request to you, and recommending that it be granted. By reference to report of Agent Howe, which accompanies the last annual report of the superintendent for the year ending June 30, 1863, it will be seen that he is well satisfied of the absolute necessity of its enlargement.

The accompanying plat shows what is proposed to be reserved, which is satisfactory to the Indians. As there were no instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, these lands could not be reserved, but were necessarily offered for sale. There being no bidders the lands are still vacant.

Immediately after the public sale the superintendent gave notice of the intention of

the Department to retain these lands for the Indian reservation, and the public have so far acquiesced as not to disturb these proposed boundaries. Still, as the lands were offered at public sale under the proclamation of the President, they are now, agreeably to law, subject to private entry. Should, therefore, application be made to the register for the entry of any of these lands, he would, as matters now stand, be powerless to prevent it.

The register has just addressed the Commissioner of the General Land Office on this subject. Hence the reason of my addressing you without awaiting the return of the superintendent, who may be absent for a month, and respectfully asking that such steps may at once be taken as to prevent any lands within the proposed boundaries being sold by the register until he be further advised.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. F. WHITWORTH,
Chief Clerk.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
September 12, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith for your consideration a letter from C. H. Hale, late superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory, by his clerk, calling attention to the necessity for immediate action in order to secure certain lands to the Indians therein mentioned, near Port Madison, for an enlargement of their reservation.

It appears from the report of Agent Howe, made to this office last year, that the proposed enlargement of the reservation is deemed to be advisable, and I have to request that you will direct that the tracts of land described in the plat inclosed in the letter of Mr. Whitworth may be reserved from sale, so that they may be set apart for the Indians for whom they are intended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

Hon. W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., October 21, 1864.

SIR: I transmit herewith a letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of the 12th ultimo, covering a communication from the chief clerk of the office of superintendent of Indian affairs for Washington Territory, respecting the enlargement of the Port Madison Indian Reservation.

Concurring with the Commissioner in his recommendation that the reserve be increased for the benefit of the Indians referred to in the papers inclosed, you are requested to have reserved from sale the tracts of land indicated upon the plat herein inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER, *Secretary.*

JAMES M. EDMUNDS, Esq.,
Commissioner General Land Office.

Puyallup Reserve.

(For Executive order of January 20, 1857, see "Nisqually Reserve.")

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
August 26, 1873.

SIR: By the second article of the treaty concluded with the Nisqually and other Indians December 26, 1854 (Stat. at Large, vol. 10, p. 1132), "a square tract containing two sections, or 1,280 acres, lying on the south side of Commencement Bay," was set apart as a reservation for said Indians, and is known as the Puyallup Reserve.

It appears from the records of this office that Governor Stevens, finding the Indians dissatisfied with the size and location of the reserve, as indicated by said treaty, agreed, at a conference held with them August, 1856, to a readjustment of said reservation, the exterior boundaries of which were surveyed and established by his order. This was done prior to the extension of the lines of the public surveys over the surrounding and adjacent lands. A map of the survey was transmitted by Governor Stevens to this office, under date of December 5, 1856, giving a description of the courses and distances of said exterior boundaries of the reserve, as taken from the field-notes of the survey on file in the office of superintendent Indian affairs, Washington Territory.

This reservation, as readjusted and indicated on said map, was set apart for these

Indians by Executive order dated January 20, 1857. It was intended to have this reservation bounded on its western side by the waters of Commencement Bay, from the southeasterly extremity of said bay, around northwardly to the northwest corner of the reservation on the southerly shore of Admiralty Inlet. The survey was thought to be made so as to give to the Indians this frontage upon the bay, with free access to the waters thereof. More recent surveys, however, develop the fact that there is land along this shore, and outside the reservation, arising from an error of the surveyor in leaving the line of low-water mark, along the shore of said bay, and running a direct line to the place of beginning.

In a report dated March 20 last, Superintendent Milroy calls attention to this inadvertence; and for the adjustment of the western boundary of said reservation, so that it may conform to the intentions of those agreeing to the same, as well as for the comfort and wants of the Indians, he recommends the following change, viz: Instead of the direct line to the place of beginning, to follow the shore line, at low-water mark, to the place of beginning.

Inasmuch as the lands proposed to be covered by this change are in part already covered by the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and by donation claims, I would respectfully recommend that the President be requested to make an order setting apart for the use of these Indians an addition to said Puyallup Reservation as follows, viz: All that portion of section 34, township 21 north, range 3 east, in Washington Territory, not already included within the limits of the reservation. This would give them a mile of water frontage directly north of Puyallup River, and free access to the waters of Commencement Bay at that point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. CLUM,
Acting Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington D. C., August 28, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication addressed to this Department on the 26th instant, by the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, relative to the extension by Executive order of the reservation in Washington Territory known as the Puyallup Reservation, described as follows, to wit: All that portion of section 34, township 21 north, range 3 east, in Washington Territory, not already included within the limits of the reservation.

I agree with the Acting Commissioner in his views, and respectfully request that in accordance with his recommendation an Executive order be issued setting apart the tract of land described for the purpose indicated.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

W. H. SMITH,
Acting Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *September 6, 1873.*

Agreeable to the recommendation of the Acting Secretary of the Interior, it is hereby ordered that the Puyallup Reservation in Washington Territory be so extended as to include within its limits all that portion of section 34, township 21 north, range 3 east, not already included within the reservation.

U. S. GRANT.

Quinaielt Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November 4, 1873.*

In accordance with the provisions of the treaty with the Quinaielt and Quillehute Indians, concluded July 1, 1855, and January 25, 1856 (Stats. at Large, vol. 12, p. 971), and to provide for other Indians in that locality, it is hereby ordered that the following tract of country in Washington Territory (which tract includes the reserve selected by W. W. Miller, superintendent of Indian affairs for Washington Territory, and surveyed by A. C. Smith, under contract of September 16, 1861) be withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the Quinaielt, Quillehute, Hoh, Quit, and other tribes of fish-eating Indians on the Pacific coast, viz: Commencing on the Pacific coast at the southwest corner of the present reservation, as established by Mr. Smith in his survey under contract with Superintendent Miller, dated September 16, 1861; thence due east, and with the line of said survey, 5 miles to the southeast corner of said reserve thus established; thence in a direct line to the most southerly end of Quinaielt Lake; thence northerly around the east shore of said lake to the northwest point thereof; thence in a direct line to a point a half mile north of the Queetshe River and 3 miles above its mouth;

thence with the course of said river to a point on the Pacific coast, at low-water mark, a half mile above the mouth of said river; thence southerly, at low-water mark, along the Pacific to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

Shoahwater Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *September 22, 1866.*

Let the tract of land as indicated on the within diagram be reserved from sale and set apart for Indian purposes, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior in his letter of the 18th instant, said tract embracing portions of sections 2 and 3 in township 14 north, range 11 west, Washington Territory.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Skokomish Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 25, 1874.*

It is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale or other disposition and set apart for the use of the S'Klallam Indians the following tract of country on Hood's Canal in Washington Territory, inclusive of the six sections situated at the head of Hood's Canal, reserved by treaty with said Indians January 26, 1855 (Stats. at Large, vol. 12, p. 934), described and bounded as follows: Beginning at the mouth of the Skokomish River; thence up said river to a point intersected by the section line between sections 15 and 16 of township 21 north, in range 4 west; thence north on said line to a corner common to sections 27, 28, 33, and 34 of township 22 north, range 4 west; thence due east to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 27, the same being the southwest corner of A. D. Fisher's claim; thence with said claim north to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of said section 27; thence east to the section line between sections 26 and 27; thence north on said line to corner common to sections 22, 23, 26, and 27; thence east to Hood's Canal; thence southerly and easterly along said Hood's Canal to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

Swinomish Reserve. (Perry's Island.)

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *September 9, 1873.*

Agreeable to the within request of the Acting Secretary of the Interior, it is hereby ordered that the northern boundary of the Swinomish Reservation, in the Territory of Washington, shall be as follows, to wit: Beginning at low-water mark on the shore of Similk Bay at a point where the same is intersected by the north and south line bounding the east side of the surveyed fraction of 9.30 acres, or lot No. 1, in the northwest corner of section 10 in township 34 north, range 2 east; thence north on said line to a point where the same intersects the section line between sections 3 and 10 in said township and range; thence east on said section line to the southeast corner of said section 3; thence north on east line of said section 3 to a point where the same intersects low-water mark on the western shore of Padilla Bay.

U. S. GRANT.

Tulalip or Snohomish Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *December 23, 1873.*

It is hereby ordered that the boundaries of the Snohomish or Tulalip Indian Reservation, in the Territory of Washington, provided for in the third article of the treaty with the Dwamish and other allied tribes of Indians, concluded at Point Elliott, January 22, 1855 (Stats. at Large, vol. 12, p. 928), shall be as follows, to-wit: Beginning at low-water mark on the north shore of Steamboat Slough at a point where the section line between sections 32 and 33 of township 30 north, range 5 east, intersects the same; thence north on the line between sections 32 and 33, 28 and 29, 20 and 21, 16 and 17, 8 and 9, and 4 and 5, to the township line between townships 30 and 31; thence west on said township line to low-water mark on the shore of Port Susan; thence southeasterly with the line of low-water mark along said shore and the shores of Tulalip Bay and Port Gardner, with all the meanders thereof, and across the mouth of Ebey's Slough to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

WISCONSIN.

Bad River Reserve (Fishery).

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

October 26, 1857.

SIR: I inclose herewith a diagram of Madeline Island, as the same is laid down in plats of townships 50 and 51 north, of range 2 west, fourth principal meridian, lately received at the General Land Office from the surveyor-general, in order that you may indicate thereon by legal subdivision the 200 acres of land reserved for the La Point band and other Indians on the northern extremity of Madeline Island for a fishing-ground, under the second clause of the treaty (second article) of September 30, 1854.

You will be particular to specify the quantity embraced in each legal subdivision selected, whether by lots or otherwise, to make up this quantity; and, also, to transmit a description of each tract to accompany the diagram. When so marked, you are requested to return the diagram and the required description to this office at as early a day as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DENVER,
Commissioner.

A. M. FITCH, Esq.,
Indian Agent, Detroit, Mich.

In respect to the above, I have the honor to report that I have visited Madeline Island and there held a council with the head chief of the La Point bands of Indians, Chay-che-oh (Little Buffalo), who, in concert with others of his band, have selected the following-described land, to be used by them as a fishing-ground under the second clause of the second article of the treaty of the 30th September, 1854, reference being had to the diagrams accompanying the report and to the minutes of the proceedings in council as certified by me.

Description of lots selected by the La Point Indians on the northern extremity of Madeline Island for a fishing ground under the second clause of the treaty (second article) of 30th September, 1854.

Lot No. 1, section 36, containing	1. 28
Lot No. 1, section 35, containing	35. 15
Lot No. 2, section 35, containing	42. 48
Lot No. 3, section 35, containing	57. 10
Lot No. 5, section 35, containing	52. 68
Lot No. 1, section 26, containing	7. 02
Total	195. 71

The diagram referred to in the letter of instructions I return herewith, and also one that I had made when the lots were selected.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. K. DREW,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. W. J. CULLEN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Saint Paul, Minn.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
Saint Paul, August 16, 1859.

SIR: I herewith inclose the accompanying report of Agent Drew, upon the instructions of J. W. Denver, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to Agent Fitch, dated October 26, 1857, in regard to the selection of the 200 acres reserved for the La Point bands for a fishing-ground on Madeline Island, together with a diagram and a schedule signed by the chiefs and headmen of the lots selected by them.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. CULLEN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Hon. A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

(Selections reported to General Land Office September 17, 1859.)

Lac Court d'Oreilles Reserve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith, in accordance with your instructions dated December 18, 1872, a list of the lands selected as a permanent reservation for the Lac Court Oreille bands, Chippewas of Lake Superior, after consultation with the chiefs and head men.

It is believed that the above-mentioned selection, while satisfactory to the Indians and fulfilling the spirit of the treaty under which it is made, fully secures the interests of the General Government, as well as those of the State of Wisconsin.

It is of the greatest importance that a survey of the exterior boundaries of the reservation be made at the earliest practicable period. The boundary marks of the first survey are generally indistinct, and, besides, do not conform to the boundaries as now proposed.

Persons may trespass with little danger of discovery or hindrance now, but would be prevented if the boundaries of the reservation were distinctly defined and marked so that the Indians themselves could understand them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. N. CLARK,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. H. R. CLUM,
Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
February 24, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following selections of land for a permanent reservation for the Lac Court Oreilles bands of Chippewas, of Lake Superior, as recommended in a report to this office from Agent S. N. Clark, under date of the 17th instant, pursuant to instructions of December 18, 1872, amounting in the aggregate to 69,136.41 acres. * * *

I now respectfully recommend that the remainder of lands withdrawn from market by orders from the General Land Office, of November 22, 1859, and April 4, 1865, from which to select a permanent reservation for said Indians, be restored to market.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. CLUM,
Acting Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, March 1, 1873.

SIR: I transmit herewith copy of a letter from the acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated the 24th ultimo, submitting selections of land for a permanent reservation for the Lac Court Oreilles bands of Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior, amounting in the aggregate to 69,136.41 acres.

The recommendation of the acting commissioner that the remainder of lands withdrawn from market by orders from the General Land Office of Nov. 22, 1859, and April 4, 1865, from which to select a permanent reservation for said Indians, be restored to market, is hereby approved, and you will be pleased to carry the same into effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO, *Secretary.*

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Red Cliff Reserve.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
September 6, 1855.

SIR: Inclosed I have the honor to submit an abstract from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs' letter of the 5th instant, requesting the withdrawal of certain lands for the Chippewa Indians in Wisconsin, under the treaty of September 30, 1854, referred by the Department to this office on the 5th instant, with orders to take immediate steps for the withdrawal of the lands from sale.

In obedience to the above order I herewith inclose a map, marked A, showing by the blue shades thereon the townships and parts of townships desiring to be reserved, no portion of which are yet in market, to wit: Township 51 north, of range 3 west, fourth principal meridian, Wisconsin; northeast quarter of township 51 north, of range 4 west,

fourth principal meridian, Wisconsin; township 52 north, of ranges 3 and 4 west, fourth principal meridian, Wisconsin. For the preservation of which, until the contemplated selections under the sixth clause of the Chippewa treaty of 30th September, 1854, can be made, I respectfully recommend that the order of the President may be obtained.

The requisite reports on the subject of the new surveys, and respecting pre-emption claims, referred to in the same order, will be prepared and communicated at an early day.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner.

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
February 20, 1856.

This plat represents by the blue shade certain land to be withdrawn with a view to a reservation under Chippewa treaty of 30th September, 1854, and as more particularly described in Commissioner of the General Land Office's letter of 6th September, 1855. The subject was referred to the President for his sanction of the recommendation made in Secretary's letter of 8th September, 1855, and the original papers cannot now be found. This plat is a duplicate of the original received in letter of Commissioner of the General Land Office of this date, and is recommended to the President for his sanction of the withdrawal desired.

R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary.

FEBRUARY 21, 1856.

Let the withdrawal be made as recommended.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
September 3, 1858.

SIR: My attention has just been called to the subject of your communication of the 31st of May last, together with the papers inclosed therewith, pertaining to the selection of the four sections of land reserved for that subdivision of the La Pointe band of which Buffalo was chief, under the sixth clause of the second article of the Chippewa treaty of September 30, 1854.

This matter formed the subject of a communication from this office to the Secretary of the Interior on the 5th of September, 1855, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, in which it was recommended that the necessary means should be taken to cause township 51 north, range 3 west, the northeast quarter of township 51 north, range 4 west, and township 52 north, range 3 and 4 west, to be reserved from sale until the selections were made, under the provisions of the aforesaid treaty, for the bands of Indians of which Buffalo was then chief.

Agreeably to the suggestions of this Bureau, your office was directed by the Secretary of the Interior, sometime in the month of September, 1855, to adopt appropriate steps to have said tracts reserved from pre-emption and sale until the selections for the Indians had been made.

I find by an examination of a letter from Col. G. W. Manypenny, dated at La Pointe, Wis., August 24, 1855, that he (by mistake) designated the northeast quarter of township 51 north, of range 4 west, to be withheld from sale; whereas it should have been the southeast quarter of the same township and range; and I have now to request that you will direct the register and receiver of the proper local land office to withhold from pre-emption or sale sections 25 and 36 in the southeast quarter of the aforesaid township, the same being a portion of the lands selected by the Chief Ge-gi-qui-on, and that said sections should be respected upon the records of their office.

In view of these facts, I am of the opinion that no pre-emption claims presented subsequent to the selection of the land for Indian purposes in 1855 should be admitted to the prejudice of the rights of the Indians under the treaty.

The treaty evidently contemplated the selection of the land on or near the lake shore, and therefore it is not deemed requisite that the location should embrace four full sections, as such a construction, in view of the meanders of the lake, would prevent the location at that point; and as the legal subdivisions selected by Ge-gi-qui-on are in as compact a form as practicable, although the aggregate exceeds by 32.61 acres the area of four full sections of one square mile each, yet as the selections conform to the requirements of the treaty as nearly as possible, I hereby approve the location of the following

tracts, and have to request that the same may be respected upon the books of your office, and that the proper local land office be notified of the same, to wit:

In T. 51, R. 3 west of the fourth meridian:

	Acres.
Lot No. 3 in the northwest fractional quarter of section 20, containing -----	55.35
Lot No. 4 in the southwest fractional quarter of section 20, containing -----	56.70
Lot No. 5 in the southwest fractional quarter of section 20, containing -----	60.72
Lot No. 1 in the northwest fractional quarter of section 29, containing -----	54.38
Lot No. 2 in the northwest fractional quarter of section 29, containing -----	39.43
Lot No. 3 in the southwest fractional quarter of section 29, containing -----	22.88
Lot No. 1 in the southeast fractional quarter of section 30, containing -----	37.62
The northeast quarter of the southeast fractional quarter of section 30, containing -----	40.00
The west half of the southeast fractional quarter of section 30, containing -----	80.00
The northeast quarter of section 30, containing -----	160.00
The west half of section 30, containing -----	320.00
Lot No. 1 in the northeast fractional quarter of section 31, containing -----	37.70
Lot No. 2 in the northeast fractional quarter northwest fractional quarter of section 31, containing -----	61.58
The northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 31, containing -----	40.00
The west half of the northwest quarter of section 31, containing -----	80.00
Lot No. 3 in the southwest fractional quarter of section 31, containing -----	42.15
Lot No. 4 in the southwest fractional quarter of section 31, containing -----	44.10
The west half of the southwest fractional quarter of section 31, containing --	80.00

In T. 51, R. 4 west of the fourth meridian:

The whole of section 25, containing -----	640.00
The whole of section 36, containing -----	640.00
Total -----	2,592.61

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. MIX,
Commissioner.

JOSEPH S. WILSON, Esq.,
Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
May 25, 1863.

SIR: I herewith transmit a plat showing a proposed enlargement of the Red Cliff Indian Reservation, in Wisconsin, it being that portion bounded by Lake Superior and the yellow lines upon the plat, and would respectfully ask that you cause the lands embraced therein to be withheld from sale until definite action can be had upon the proposed enlargement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

Hon. JOSEPH S. WILSON,
Acting Commissioner General Land Office.

NOTE.—By letter of the General Land Office, dated May 27, 1863, to the local land officers at Bayfield, Wis., said officers were instructed to "withhold from sale or location until further orders all the lands in townships 51 and 52, 3 west, sections 2 and 6, in township 51, 4 west, and township 52, 4 west, sections 1, 2, 3, and 4, township 51, 5 west, and township 52, 5 west."

Subsequently, by letter of September 11, 1863, the General Land Office advised said local officers at Bayfield, Wis., that the islands in the above-named sections and townships were excluded from the operations of said order of withdrawal.

The plats in the General Land Office show the following lots and parcels of land to have been withheld from sale in consequence of said order:

Sections 6, 7, 8, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 29, 30, and 31, township 51, range 3 west.

Lot 1, section 31, township 52, range 3 west.

Sections 1, 2, and 6, township 51, range 4 west.

Lot 1, section 21, lot 1, section 22, and sections 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, township 52, range 4 west.

Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4, township 51, range 5 west.

Sections 34, 35, and 36, township 52, range 5 west.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, area of each reservation in acres and square miles, and reference to treaty, law, or other authority by which reservations were established.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of 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 ...	Kemahwivi (Tantawait), Koahualla, Kokopa (c), Mohavi, and Yuma.	d300,800	470	Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1873, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876.
Gila Bend	Pima	Papaho	22,391	35	Executive order, Dec. 12, 1882.
Gila River	do	Marikopa and Pima	357,120	558	Act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive orders, Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, and Nov. 15, 1883.
Hualpai .....	.....	Hwalapai	730,880	1,142	Executive order, Jan. 4, 1883.
Moqui	Navajo	Moqui (Shinumo)	2,508,800	3,920	Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882.
Papago	Pima	Papaho	d70,080	109½	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 299.
Salt River	do	Marikopa and Pima	46,720	73	Executive order, June 14, 1879.
Suppai	Colorado River	Suppai	d58,400	60	Executive orders, June 8, Nov. 23, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1882.
White Mountain	San Carlos	Aravapai, Chillon, Chirikahwa, Koiotero, Mienbre, Mogollon, Mohavi, Pinal, Tonto, and Yuma-Apache.	2,528,000	3,950	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, April 27, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1887.
Total .....	.....	.....	6,603,191	10,317½	.....
CALIFORNIA.					
Hoopa Valley	Hoopa Valley	Hunsatung, Hupa, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Saiaz, Seralton, and Tishtanatan.	d89,572	140	Act of Congress approved Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; Executive order, June 23, 1876.
Klamath River	do	Klamath River	e25,600	40	Executive order, Nov. 16, 1855.
Mission (21 reserves) ..	Mission	Coahuila, Diegenes, San Luis Rey, Serranos, and Temecula.	160,762	251	Executive orders, Dec. 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, Aug. 25, Sept. 29, 1877, Jan. 17, 1880, Mar. 2, Mar. 9, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, Feb. 5, June 19, 1883, Jan. 25, Mar. 22, 1886.
Round Valley	Round Valley ...	Konkau, Little Lake, Pitt River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wallakki, and Yuki.	d102,118	159½	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.
Tule River	Tule River	Kawai, Kings River, Monache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni.	d48,551	76	Executive orders, Jan. 9, Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878.
Yuma .....	.....	Yuma	e45,889	72	Executive order, Jan. 9, 1884.
Total .....	.....	.....	472,492	738½	.....
COLORADO.					
Ute	Southern Ute	Kapoti, Muachi, and Wiminuchi Ute	1,094,400	1,710	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 July 28, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178.
Total .....	.....	.....	1,094,400	1,710	.....

a Approximate.

b Partly in California.

c Not on reservation.

d Outboundaries surveyed.

e Surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
DAKOTA TERRITORY.					
Crow Creek.....	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Lower Yanktonai, Lower Brulé, and Minnekonjo Sioux.	b203, 397	318	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.)
Devil's Lake.....	Devil's Lake.....	Cathead, Sisseton, and Wahpeton Sioux.....	cd230, 400	360	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See p. 141-152, Comp. Rev. Stats.)
Fort Berthold.....	Fort Berthold.....	Arikaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan.....	2, 912, 000	4, 550	Unratified agreement of Sept. 17, 1851, and July 27, 1866 (see p. 332, Comp. Rev. Stats.); Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, and July 13, 1880.
Lake Traverse.....	Sisseton.....	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.....	b918, 780	1, 435	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See p. 141-152, Comp. Rev. Stats.)
Old Winnebago.....	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Two Kettle and Yanktonai Sioux.....	b416, 915	652	Order of Department, July 1, 1863 (see annual report, 1863, p. 316); 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.)
Ponca.....	Santee.....	Ponca.....	d96, 000	150	Treaty of Mar. 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 297, and supplemental treaty, Mar. 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675.
Sioux.....	Cheyenne River ..	Blackfeet, Minnekonjo, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux.			
Do.....	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Lower Brulé and Lower Yanktonai Sioux ..			
Do.....	Pine Ridge (Red Cloud).	Northern Cheyenne and Ogalalla Sioux.....	d21, 593, 128	33, 739	{ Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635; and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 26, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement, ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. (Tract, 32,000 acres, set apart by Executive order of Jan. 24, 1882, is situated in Nebraska.)
Do.....	Rose Bud (Spotted Tail).	Minnekonjo, Ogalalla, Upper Brulé, and Wahsahzah Sioux.			
Do.....	Standing Rock.....	Blackfeet, Unkpapa, Lower and Upper Yanktonai Sioux.			
Turtle Mountain.....	Devil's Lake.....	Chippewas of the Mississippi.....	48, 080	72	Executive orders, Dec. 21, 1882, Mar. 29 and June 3, 1884.
Yankton.....	Yankton.....	Yankton Sioux.....	b430, 405	672½	Treaty of Apr. 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744.
Total.....			26, 847, 105	41, 948½	
IDAHO TERRITORY.					
Cœur d'Alène.....	Colville.....	Cœur d'Alène, Kutenay, Pend d'Oreille, and Spokane.	cd598, 500	935	Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and Nov. 8, 1873.

Fort Hall	Fort Hall	Boisé and Brunau Bannak (Panaiti), and Shoshoni.	cd1, 202, 330	1, 878	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148.
Lapwai	Nez Percé	Nez Percé	cd746, 651	1, 167	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647.
Lemhi	Lemhi	Bannak (Panaiti), Sheepeater, and Shoshoni.	64, 000	100	Unratified treaty of Sept. 24, 1863, and Executive order Feb. 12, 1875.
Total			2, 611, 481	4, 080	
INDIAN TERRITORY.					
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Apache, Southern Arapaho, and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.	b4, 297, 771	6, 715	Executive order, Aug. 10, 1869; unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, Oct. 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
Cherokee	Union	Cherokee	c5, 031, 351	7, 861	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 414, of Dec. 29, 1835, vol. 7, p. 478, and of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 799.
Chickasaw	do	Chickasaw	b4, 650, 935	7, 267	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611.
Choctaw	do	Choctaw (Chahta)	c6, 688, 000	10, 450	Do.
Creek	do	Creek	c3, 040, 495	4, 751	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417, and of June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785, and deficiency appropriation all of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265. (See annual report, 1882, p. LIV.)
Iowa	Sac and Fox	Iowa and Tonkawa	b228, 418	357	Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883.
Kansas	Osage	Kansas or Kaw	b100, 137	156	Act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.
Kickapoo	Sac and Fox	Mexican Kickapoo	b206, 466	322	Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883.
Kiowa and Comanche.	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Apache, Comanche (Komantsu), Delaware, and Kiowa.	b2, 968, 893	4, 639	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589.
Modoc	Quapaw	Modoc	b4, 040	6	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.
Oakland	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Tonkawa and Lipan	b90, 711	142	Act of Congress approved May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 74. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 476.) (See deed from Nez Percés, May 22, 1885, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 504.)
Osage	Osage	Great and Little Osage and Quapaw	b1, 470, 059	2, 297	Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 27, 1871; act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 482.)
Otoe	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Otoe and Missouri	b129, 113	202	Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 479.)
Ottawa	Quapaw	Ottawa of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bouf.	c14, 860	23	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Pawnee	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Pawnee (Páni)	b283, 020	442	Act of Congress approved Apr. 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. (Of this 230,014 acres are Cherokee and 53,006 acres are Creek lands.) (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 470.)
Peoria	Quapaw	Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankasha, and Wea.	b50, 301	78	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.

a Approximate.

b Surveyed.

c Outboundaries surveyed.

d Partly surveyed.

e Partly in California.

f Not on reservation.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribe occupying or belonging to the reservation, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
INDIAN TERRITORY—continued.					
Ponca	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Ponca	6101, 894	159	Acts of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76; and Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 473.)
Pottawatomie	Sac and Fox	Absentee Shawnee (Shawano) and Pottawatomi.	6575, 877	900	Treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of Congress approved May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159. (222,716 acres are Creek ceded lands, 353,161 acres are Seminole lands.)
Quapaw	Quapaw	Kwapa	656, 685	88½	Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 425, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	Otoe, Ottawa, Sac (Sank) and Fox of the Missouri and of the Mississippi (including Mokohoko's band).	6479, 668	750	Treaty of Feb. 13, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495.
Seminole	Union	Seminole	375, 000	586	Treaty of Mar. 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement, Feb. 14, 1881 (annual report, 1882, p. LIV), and deficiency act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265.)
Seneca	Quapaw	Seneca	651, 958	81	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.
Shawnee	do	Eastern Shawnee (Shawano)	613, 048	21	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.
Wichita	Kiowa Comanche, Kaddo, Kichai, Tawakanay, Wako, and Wichita.	Comanche (Komantau), Delaware, Ion-ia, Kaddo, Kichai, Tawakanay, Wako, and Wichita.	6743, 610	1, 162	Treaty of July 4, 1866, with Delawares. (Art. 4, vol. 14, p. 794.) Unratified agreement, Oct. 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
Wyandotte	Quapaw	Wyandotte	621, 406 62, 281, 893	33½ 3, 565½	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
			6105, 456	165	Cherokee lands between Cimarron River and one hundredth meridian, including Fort Supply Military Reservation.
			63, 636, 890	5, 682½	Cherokee unoccupied lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of Oct. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593, east of Pawnee Reservation).
			6677, 156	1, 058	Cherokee unoccupied lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of Oct. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), west of Pawnee Reservation (including Chillico school reservation, 8,596.33 acres, established by Executive order of July 12, 1884.)
					Creek lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of Oct. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), north of Cimarron River, exclusive of Pawnee Reservation.

			8715, 550	1, 118	Unoccupied Creek ceded lands east of ninety-eighth meridian.
			8495, 095	773½	Unoccupied Seminole ceded lands east of ninety-eighth meridian.
			81, 511, 576	2, 362	Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River.
Total			41, 097, 332	64, 215	
IOWA.					
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	Pottawatomi, Sac (Sank), and Fox of the Mississippi, and Winnebago.	1, 258	2	By purchase. (See act of Congress approved Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds Nov., 1876, and 1882 and 1883.
Total			1, 258	2	
KANSAS.					
Chippewa and Munsee	Pottawatomi and Great Nemaha.	Chippewa and Munsie	84, 395	6½	Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105.
Kickapoo	do	Kickapoo	820, 273	32	Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623.
Pottawatomi	do	Prairie band of Pottawatomi	877, 358	121	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.
Total			102, 026	159½	
MICHIGAN.					
Isabella	Mackinac	Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	811, 097	17½	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of Aug. 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of Oct. 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657.
L'Anse	do	L'Anse and Vieux de Sert bands of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	852, 684	82½	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Ontonagon	do	Ontonagon band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	82, 551	4	Sixth clause, second article, treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Sept. 25, 1855.
Total			66, 332	103½	
MINNESOTA.					
Boise Fort	La Pointe (e)	Boise Fort band of Chippewas	8107, 509	163	Treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765.
Deer Creek	do	do	23, 040	36	Executive order, June 30, 1883.
Fond du Lac	do	Fond du Lac band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	8100, 121	156	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
Grand Portage (Pigeon River)	do	Grand Portage band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	851, 840	81	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Leech Lake	White Earth (consolidated).	Pillager and Lake Winnebagoish bands of Chippewas.	894, 440	148	Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1166; Executive orders, Nov. 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874.
Mille Lac	do	Mille Lac and Snake River bands of Chippewas.	861, 014	95	Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1166; and article 12, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 693, 695.

a Approximate.

b Surveyed.

c Outboundaries surveyed.

d Partly surveyed.

e In Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
MINNESOTA—continued.					
Red Lake.....	White Earth (consolidated).	Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas..	a3, 200, 000	5, 000	Treaty of Oct. 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 687.
Vermillion Lake.....	La Pointe (b)	Boise Fort band of Chippewas.....	e1, 080	2	Executive order, Dec. 20, 1881.
White Earth.....	White Earth (consolidated).	Chippewas of the Mississippi, Gull Lake, Pembina, Otter Tail, and Pillager Chippewas.	e794, 672	1, 245	Treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Mar. 19, 1879, and July 13, 1883.
Winnebagoshish (White Oak Point).	do.....	Lake Winnebagoshish and Pillager bands of Chippewas, and White Oak Point band of Mississippi Chippewas.	d320, 000	500	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.
Total.....			4, 755, 716	7, 431	
MONTANA TERRITORY.					
Blackfeet.....	Blackfeet.....	Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan } Assinaboine, Brulé, Santee, Teton, Unkpapa, and Yanktonai Sioux. } Gros Ventre, Assinaboine, and River Crow. }	21, 651, 200	33, 890	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.
Do.....	Fort Peck.....				
Do.....	Fort Belknap.....				
Crow.....	Crow.....	Mountain and River Crow.....	4, 712, 960	7, 364	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress Apr. 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 42; and agreement made Aug. 22, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157.
Jocko.....	Flathead.....	Flathead, Kutenay, and Pend d'Oreille.....	1, 433, 600	2, 240	Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975.
Northern Cheyenne.....	Tongue River.....	Northern Cheyenne.....	371, 200	580	Executive order, Nov. 26, 1884.
Total.....			23, 163, 960	44, 014	
NEBRASKA.					
Iowa (e).....	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Iowa.....	fg16, 000	25	Treaties of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1069, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171.
Niobrara.....	Santee	Santee Sioux.....	e72, 915	114	Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819; 4th paragraph, art. 6, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637; Executive orders, Feb. 27, July 20, 1866, Nov. 16, 1867, Aug. 31, 1869, Dec. 31, 1873, and Feb. 9, 1885 (32,375.75 acres selected as homesteads, 83,908.81 acres selected as allotments, and 1,130.70 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes).

Omaha.....	Omaha and Winnebago.	Omaha.....	142,845	222½	Treaty of Mar. 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selections by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of Mar. 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 867; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1874, and act of Congress approved Aug. 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 341.
Sac and Fox (e).....	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Sac (Sank) and Fox of the Missouri.....	8,013	12½	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.
Sioux (addition).....	Pine Ridge.....	Ogalalla Sioux.....	32,000	50	Executive order, Jan. 24, 1882.
Winnebago.....	Omaha and Winnebago.	Winnebago.....	108,924	170	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.
Total.....			380,197	594	
NEVADA.					
Duck Valley (i).....	Western Shoshone	Western Shoshone.....	312,320	488	Executive orders, Apr. 16, 1877, and May 4, 1886.
Mosapa River.....	Nevada	Kai-bab-bit, Kemahwivi (Tantawait), Pawipit, Pai-Ute, and Shiwits.	1,000	2	Executive orders, Mar. 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874; act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445; selection approved by Secretary of Interior, July 3, 1875.
Pyramid Lake.....	do.....	Pah-Ute (Paviotso).....	322,000	503	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874.
Walker River.....	do.....	do.....	318,815	498	Executive order, Mar. 19, 1874.
Total.....			954,135	1,491	
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.					
Mescalero Apache (Fort Stanton).	Mescalero and Jicarilla.	Mescalero, Jicarilla, and Mimbre Apache.....	474,240	741	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1883.
Navajo (j).....	Navajo.....	Navajo.....	28,205,440	12,821	Treaty of June 1, 1863, vol. 15, p. 667, and Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1873, Jan. 6, 1880, and two of May 17, 1884. (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.) Executive order, Apr. 24, 1886.
a Approximate.		d Partly surveyed.			i Partly in Idaho.
b In Minnesota and Wisconsin.		e In Kansas and Nebraska.			j Partly in Arizona and Utah.
c Surveyed.		f Outboundaries surveyed.			
			g Includes 5,120 acres in Kansas.		
			h Includes 2,682.03 acres in Kansas.		

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribe occupying or belonging to the reservation, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEW MEXICO—cont'd.					
Jemes	Pueblo	Pueblo.....	617, 510	1, 081	Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Congress approved Dec. 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242, and for 1880, p. 658.)
Acoma.....			695, 792		
San Juan			617, 545		
Picuris			617, 461		
San Felipe.....			634, 767		
Pecos			618, 763		
Cochiti			624, 256		
Santo Domingo			674, 743		
Taos.....			617, 361		
Santa Clara.....			617, 369		
Tesuque			617, 471		
San Ildefonso.			617, 293		
Pojoaque			613, 520		
Zia			617, 515		
Sandia			624, 187		
Isleta	6110, 080				
Nambe	613, 586				
Laguna	6125, 225				
Santa Ana.....	617, 361				
Zuni.....	Pueblo	Pueblo.....	215, 040	336	Executive orders, Mar. 16, 1877, May 1, 1883, and Mar. 3, 1885. (Area of original Spanish grant, 17,681.25 acres.)
Total			9, 586, 525	14, 979	
NEW YORK.					
Allegany	New York.....	Onondaga, Seneca, and Tonawanda.....	630, 469	47½	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Cattaraugus	do	Cayuga, Onondaga, Seneca, Tonawanda, and Tuscarora.	621, 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.....	640	1	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 166.)
Oneida	do	Oneida.....	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 Tonawanda.....	6, 100	9½	Do.
Saint Regis	do	Saint Regis	14, 640	23	Treaty of May 13, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See annual report, 1877, p. 168.) They hold about 24,200 acres in Canada.
Tonawanda.....	do	Cattaraugus, Cayuga, and Tonawanda band of Seneca.	67, 549	11½	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. 162.)

Tuscarora	do	Onondaga and Tuscarora	6,249	91	Treaty of Jan. 15, 1838 vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangements (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Company. (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....	b50,000	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 act of Congress approved Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated Oct. 9, 1876, and Aug. 14, 1880. (See also H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 196, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.)
			b15,211	24	
Total			65,211	102	
OREGON.					
Grand Ronde	Grand Ronde	Kalapuya, Klakama, Luckiamute, Molele, Nezucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, and Umqua.	c61,440	96	Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order June 30, 1857.
Klamath	Klamath	Klamath, Modok, Pai-Ute, Walpape, and Yahuskin band of Snake (Shoshoni).	d1,056,000	1,650	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707.
Malheur		Pai-Ute and Snake (Shoshoni) (c)	320	1	Executive orders, Mar. 14, 1871, Sept. 12, 1872, May 15, 1875, Jan. 28, 1876, July 23, 1880, Sept. 13, 1882, and May 21, 1883.
Siletz	Siletz	Alsiya, Coquell, Kusa, Rogue River, Skoton-Shasta, Sainstika, Sinalaw, Tootootna, Umqua, and thirteen others.	d225,000	351½	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.
Umatilla	Umatilla	Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla	d268,800	420	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 297.
Warm Springs	Warm Springs....	John Day, Pi-Ute, Tenino, Warm Springs, and Wasko.	464,000	725	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963.
Total			2,075,560	3,243	
UTAH TERRITORY.					
Uintah Valley	Uintah and Ouray.	Gosi Ute, Pavant, Uinta, Yampa, Grand River and White River Ute.	db2,039,040	3,186	Executive order, Oct. 3, 1861; act of Congress approved May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63.
Uncompahgre	do	Tabeguache Ute.	1,933,440	3,021	Executive order, Jan. 5, 1882.
Total			3,972,480	6,207	

a Approximate.

b Outboundaries surveyed.

c Surveyed.

d Partly surveyed.

e Not on reservation.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribe occupying or belonging to the reservation, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.					
Chehalis	Nisqually and S'Kokomish.	Klatsop, Tshalls, and Tsinnuk.....	6480	3	Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864; Executive order Oct. 1, 1886.
Columbia		Chief Moses and his people.....	24,220	38	Executive orders, Apr. 19, 1879, Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, 23 Stat., p. 79.) Executive order May 1, 1886.
Colville	Colville.....	Cœur d'Aléne, Colville, Kalispelm, Ktnikane, Lake, Methan, Nepeelium, Pend d'Oreille, San Poel, and Spokane.	2,800,000	4,375	Executive orders, Apr. 9 and July 2, 1872.
Lummi (Chah choo-sen)	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	612,812	19½	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Nov. 22, 1873.
Makah	Neah Bay and Quinaieft.	Kwillehint and Makah	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	63,367	5½	Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Apr. 9, 1874.
Nisqually	Nisqually and S'Kokomish.	Muckleshoot, Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwakwanamish, Stallakoom, and five others.	64,717	7½	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, Jan. 20, 1857.
Port Madison	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	67,284	11½	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1864.
Puyallup	Nisqually and S'Kokomish.	Muckleshoot, Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwakwanamish, Stallakoom, and five others.	618,062	28	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1873.
Quinaieft	Neah Bay and Quinaieft.	Hoh, Kweet, Kwillehint, and Kwinaint.....	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 Tshalls	6935	1	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866.
S'Kokomish	Nisqually and S'Kokomish.	Klam, S'Kokomish, and Twana.....	64,987	8	Treaty of Point-nq-Point, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, Feb. 25, 1874.
Snohomish or Tulalip	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	622,490	35	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Dec. 23, 1873.
Spokane	Colville.....	Spokane	153,600	240	Executive order, Jan. 18, 1881.
Squaxin Island (Klahchemin)	Nisqually and S'Kokomish.	Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwakwanamish, Stallakoom, and five others.	1,494	2½	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132.
Swinomish (Perry's Island)	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	67,170	11½	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927. Executive order, Sept. 9, 1873.
Yakama	Yakama	Klickitat, Topnish and Yakama	680,000	1,250	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951.
Total			4,107,558	6,418½	
WISCONSIN.					
Laocourt Orellas	La Pointe(d).....	Laocourt d'Oreille band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	669,136	108	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109, lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1860, Apr. 4, 1869. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1872.) Act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.

Lea de Flambeau.....do		Lea de Flambeau band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	b69, 824	109	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.
La Pointe (Bad River).....do		La Pointe band of Chippewas of Lake Superior	b124, 333	194½	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Red Cliff.....do		La Pointe band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	b13, 993	23	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.)
Menomonee.....Green Bay.....		Menomonee.....	b231, 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.
Onelda.....do		Onelda.....	c65, 540	102½	Treaty of Feb. 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566.
Stockbridge.....do		Stockbridge.....	b11, 803	18	Treaties of Nov. 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 955, of Feb. 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663, and of Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Congress approved Feb. 8, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404. (For area, see act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.)
Total			586, 309	916	
WYOMING TERRITORY.					
Wind River.....Shoshone.....		Northern Arapaho and Eastern band of Shoshoni.	c2, 342, 400	3, 660	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.
Total			2, 342, 400	3, 660	
Grand total			135, 978, 345	212, 466	

a Approximate.

b Surveyed.

c Partly surveyed.

d In Minnesota and Wisconsin.

e Out-boundaries surveyed.

NOTE.—The spelling of the tribal names in the column "Name of tribe occupying reservation" revised by Maj. J. W. Powell. In many cases corrupted names have come into such general use as to make it impolitic to change them.

Table of statistics relating to population of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of mixed bloods.	Total Indian and mixed population.		Number of children between six and sixteen years.	Number of Indians who can read English only.	Number of Indians who can read Indian only.	Number of Indians who can read both English and Indian.	Total number of Indians who can read.	
			Male.	Female.					Over twenty.	Under twenty.
ARIZONA.										
<i>Colorado River Agency.</i>										
Mohave.....	797	5	382	415	100	74			10	64
Chimehuevis.....	a202		101	101						
Yumac.....	a800		400	400						
Hualapai.....	a728		364	364						
<i>Pima Agency.</i>										
Pima.....	a4,500	6	a6,050	a6,000	a2,450	120			6	116
Maricopa.....	a550									
Papago.....	a7,000									
<i>San Carlos Agency.</i>										
White Mountain Apache...	1,687	2,256	2,721	294	4				4	
San Carlos Apache.....	767									
Apache Yuma.....	268									
Apache Tonto.....	867									
Apache Mohave.....	667									
Coyatero.....	810									
Warm Springs and Chiricahua Apache.....	411									
<i>Indians in Arizona not under an agent.</i>										
Mohave.....	b700		b350	b350						
Suppai.....	b214		107	107						
CALIFORNIA.										
<i>Hoopa Valley Agency.</i>										
Hoopa.....	422	20	207	235	86	28			8	20
<i>Mission Agency.</i>										
Serranos.....	481	75	1,523	1,573	785	326			55	271
Dieguenos.....	855									
Coahuilla.....	667									
San Luis Rey.....	1,098									
<i>Round Valley Agency.</i>										
Ukie and Wylackie.....	250	127	300	308	86	117			58	64
Pitt River and Potter Valley.....	44									
Little Lake.....	148									
Redwood.....	31									
Concow.....	135									
<i>Tule River Agency.</i>										
Tule and Tejon.....	141	4	68	73	19	82			20	12
Wibumni, Keweah, and King's River.....	b540		b270	b270						
<i>Indians in California not under an agent.</i>										
Sierra County.....	b12		a6	a6						
El Dorado County.....	b198		a96	a96						
Mendocino County.....	b1,240		a820	a820						

a Estimated.

Indian tribes, civilization, allotments, houses, &c.

Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of Indian apprentices.		Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of allotments made to Indians.		Number of Indians living upon and cultivating lands allotted.	Number of made Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.		Dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year.		Dwelling-houses built for Indians during the year.		Number of dwelling-houses occupied by Indians.	Agency buildings erected during the year.		
		Wholly.	In part.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.		Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.				
23	74		200	602					350									
91	50	12,050							2,550 275 3,500		40				50			
	12	8		2,973					761						23			
20	210	1	442						125	5	6				180	1		
	150	1							475	25								
18	608	16	608						188	27					116			
	40		141		22	3	125		38	3					27			

‡ From report of last year.

§ Reservation in Arizona.

Table of statistics relating to population of Indian

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of mixed bloods.	Total Indian and mixed population.		Number of children between six and sixteen years.	Number of Indians who can read English only.	Number of Indians who can read Indian only.	Number of Indians who can read both English and Indian.	Total number of Indians who can read.	
			Male.	Female.					Over twenty.	Under twenty.
CALIFORNIA—continued.										
<i>Indians in California, &c.—Continued.</i>										
Shasta County	a1,037		b518	b519						
Yolo County	a47		b23	b24						
Tehama County	a157		b78	b79						
Solano County	a21		b10	b11						
Lassen County	a330		b165	b165						
Colusa County	a353		b176	b177						
Humboldt County	a224		b112	b112						
Marin County	a162		b81	b81						
Sonoma County	a339		b169	b170						
Butte County	a522		b261	b261						
Plumas County	a508		b254	b254						
Placer County	a91		b45	b46						
Napa County	a64		b32	b32						
Sutter County	a12		b6	b6						
Amador County	a272		b136	b136						
Nevada County	a98		b49	b49						
Lake County	a774		b387	b387						
<i>Klamaths.</i>										
Regua Rancho	a64		b32	b32						
Wirks-wah Rancho	a19		b9	b10						
Hoppa Rancho	a22		b11	b11						
Wakel Rancho	a4		b2	b2						
Too-rup Rancho	a15		b7	b8						
Sah-sil Rancho	a18		b9	b9						
Ai-yolch Rancho	a32		b16	b16						
Surper Rancho	a30		b20	b19						
COLORADO.										
<i>Southern Ute Agency.</i>										
Musche Utes	278	}	487	401	267	24			4	20
Capote Utes	199									
Weeminche Utes	501									
DAKOTA.										
<i>Cheyenne River Agency.</i>										
Blackfeet Sioux	204	}	1,337	1,628	1,122	b260	b380	b160	140	600
Sans-Are Sioux	785									
Minneconjou Sioux	1,221									
Two Kettle Sioux	647									
Mixed bloods	158									
<i>Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency.</i>										
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux ..	1,039	66	493	546	220			150	100	30
Lower Brulé Sioux	1,235	72	628	607	321	10	150	40	125	75
<i>Devil's Lake Agency.</i>										
Sioux	937	17	436	501	221		80	140	80	140
Chippewa, Turtle Mountain	7,245	963	652	593	354	5	5	10	9	11

a From report of last year.

tribes, civilization, allotments, houses, &c.—Continued.

Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of Indian apprentices.		Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of allotments made to Indians.		Number of Indians living upon and cultivating lands allotted.	Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.		Dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year.		Dwelling-houses built for Indians during the year.		Number of dwelling-houses occupied by Indians.	Agency buildings erected during the year.	
		Wholly.	In part.	Wholly.	In part.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.		Full blood.	Mixed blood.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.		Number.	Cost to Government.
7	40	25	60						36			7	\$2,232	14	1	\$157	
100	300	5	52,000	873	50	11,800	600	60	100					700			
15	25	7	300	739	239	12	156	400	50	12				175			
13	27	6	125	68				250	16	24		1	50	234	1	100	
40	108	4	870	67				250		22	\$1,200			243	3	5,000	
11	75		959	15				86	162	38				206			

b Estimated.

Table of statistics relating to population of Indian

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of mixed bloods.	Total Indian and mixed population.		Number of children between six and sixteen years.	Number of Indians who can read English only.	Number of Indians who can read Indian only.	Number of Indians who can read both English and Indian.	Total number of Indians who can read.	
			Male.	Female.					Over twenty.	Under twenty.
DAKOTA—continued.										
<i>Fort Berthold Agency.</i>										
Arickaree	517	} 60	610	712	213	100	8	30	78	
Gros Ventre	522									
Mandan	283									
<i>Pine Ridge Agency.</i>										
Ogalalla Sioux	4,159	} 445	2,376	2,497	1,093	634	361	405	670	730
Northern Cheyenne	269									
Mixed bloods	445									
<i>Rosebud Agency.</i>										
Brulé Sioux No. 1	2,258	} 551	3,725	4,566	1,700	350	150	100	250	350
Brulé Sioux No. 2	1,402									
Bulldog Sioux	76									
Loafer Sioux	1,780									
Mixed Sioux	551									
Northern Sioux	395									
Two Kettle Sioux	351									
Wahzahzah Sioux	1,478									
<i>Sisseton Agency.</i>										
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	1,496	708	788	436	250	450	350	350		
<i>Standing Rock Agency.</i>										
Blackfeet Sioux	608	} 130	2,190	2,500	1,093	200	50	170	70	350
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux ..	1,355									
Uncapapa Sioux	1,905									
Upper Yanktonnais Sioux ..	622									
Mixed bloods	130									
<i>Yankton Agency.</i>										
Yankton Sioux	1,776	297	786	990	394	120	180	160	140	
IDAHO.										
<i>Fort Hall Agency.</i>										
Bannack	460	} 30	601	753	310	29	2	6	25	
Shoshone	984									
<i>Lemhi Agency.</i>										
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepsteater	557	8	263	294	109	1	1	1		
<i>Nez Percé Agency.</i>										
Nez Percé	51,460	34	6,684	6,776	380	90	45	85	90	180
<i>Indians in Idaho not under an agent.</i>										
Pend d'Oreilles and Kootenais	2600		2,300	2,300						

a Estimated.

tribes, civilization, allotments, houses, &c.—Continued.

Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of Indian apprentices.	Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of allotments made to Indians.		Number of Indians living upon and cultivating lands allotted.	Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.		Dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year.		Dwelling-houses built for Indians during the year.		Number of dwelling-houses occupied by Indians.	Agency buildings erected during the year.	
			Wholly.	In part.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.		Full blood.	Mixed blood.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.		Number.	Cost to Government.
25	55	5	200	250	137	6	225	15	70	\$100			200	2	\$421	
300	438	25	926	3,947			1,118	108	211	3,165			657			
300	200	4	800	3,500	14	4	100	2,500	250	75	900		725	4	4,500	
---	200	11	1,496			33	450	400	34	1,689			87	1	336	
120	150	9	2,200	2,490			2,100	20	100	\$500	2	\$150	850			
44	75	12	1,700	70			715	76	10				361			
---	10	1	10	200			140	5	6							
---	25		34	100			110	2	5	\$5			4			
25	\$300	1	1,200	200	33		393	27	9	100			213			

§ From report of last year.

Table of statistics relating to population of Indian

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of mixed bloods.	Total Indian and mixed population.		Number of children between six and sixteen years.	Number of Indians who can read English only.	Number of Indians who can read Indian only.	Number of Indians who can read both English and Indian.	Total number of Indians who can read.	
			Male.	Female.					Over twenty.	Under twenty.
INDIAN TERRITORY.										
<i>Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.</i>										
Cheyenne	2,217	102	1,607	1,827	875	400			130	270
Arapaho	1,217									
<i>Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.</i>										
Apache	332	45	1,970	2,212	a980	210			90	120
Caddo	521									
Comanche	1,592									
Delaware	41									
Keedhie	152									
Kiowa	1,164									
Towaconie	133									
Waco	30									
Wichita	167									
<i>Osage Agency.</i>										
Osage	1,582	405	811	771	401	348			150	198
Kaw	203	51	222	81	55	100			40	60
Quapaw	6120		a60	a60						
<i>Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.</i>										
Pawnee	908	60	483	515	289	158			58	100
Ponca	546	93	265	281	138	70			8	65
Otoe and Missouri	334	100	156	178	80	70			10	60
Tonkawa and Lipan	90	1	a45	a45						
<i>Quapaw Agency.</i>										
Eastern Shawnee	80	8	35	45	23	18			5	13
Miami	58	13	25	33	22	40			15	25
Modoc	91	4	41	50	17	28			12	16
Ottawa	117	23	56	61	32	83			43	40
Peoria	144	65	68	76	28	85			40	45
Quapaw	54	10	28	26	18	19			8	11
Seneca	241	9	119	122	79	115			40	75
Wyandotte	264	103	121	143	82	169			80	109
<i>Sac and Fox Agency.</i>										
Absentee Shawnee	a775	750	1,145	1,116	600	325	100	40	185	230
Iowa	84									
Mexican Kickapoo	a326									
Pottawatomie (citizen)	306									
Sac and Fox of the Missis- sippi	430									
Other tribes	240									
<i>Union Agency.</i>										
Cherokee	a22,000	a7,633	a11,000	a11,000	a5,000	a7,300	a3,800	a300	a3,000	a4,000
Chickasaw	a6,000		a3,000	a3,000						
Choctaw	a16,000		a8,000	a8,000	a4,500	a5,333	a2,667		a4,000	a4,000
Creek	a14,000		a7,000	a7,000						
Seminole	a3,000		a1,500	a1,500						

a Estimated.

tribes, civilization, allotments, houses, &c.—Continued.

Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of Indian apprentices.	Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of allotments made to Indians.		Number of Indians living upon and cultivating lands allotted.	Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.		Dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year.		Dwelling-houses built for Indians during the year.		Number of dwelling-houses occupied by Indians.	Agency buildings erected during the year.	
			Wholly.	In part.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.		Full blood.	Mixed blood.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.		Number.	Cost to Government.
60	400	6	350	800				500	13	10	\$125	3	\$75	41	2	\$500
21	275	6	500	\$240				865	40	9				100	3	2,849
85	500 160		450 65	300 15				250 100	100 35	9 1	3,841			804 43		
80	300	3	\$300	\$400	112	7	114	\$330	20	11	150	3	250	61		
30	79	7	50	85				67	10			11	\$187	74		
30	45	8	14	136				40	7			5	100	14		
														18		
5								13		2				19		
3								8	4							
2	50							16				5	500	20		
4								16	12	8				24		
5	120							26	7	17				44		
2	8							11		1				16		
12	160	1						40	9	20				54		
17	209							32	37	12				52		
24	1,250	1	650	1,000			125	75	150	35				200	1	2,272
	\$9,500	\$100	22,000							400		100		6,006		
	\$8,000		16,000													

b From report of last year.

Table of statistics relating to population of Indian

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of mixed bloods.		Total Indian and mixed population.		Number of children between six and sixteen years.	Number of Indians who can read English only.	Number of Indians who can read Indian only.	Number of Indians who can read both English and Indian.	Total number of Indians who can read.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					Over twenty.	Under twenty.
IOWA.											
<i>Sac and Fox Agency.</i>											
Sac and Fox.....	a380	.....	a185	a195	(a)	a25	a175	.....	a175	a25	
KANSAS.											
<i>Pottawatomie and Great Ne-maha.</i>											
Chippewa and Muncie.....	69	32	33	36	20	42	.....	1	27	16	
Iowa.....	143	105	69	74	33	108	10	5	75	48	
Kickapoo.....	241	80	113	128	52	62	24	10	60	36	
Pottawatomie.....	470	84	250	220	85	111	74	15	130	70	
Sac and Fox of Missouri..	84	10	41	43	20	30	10	.....	17	23	
MICHIGAN.											
<i>Mackinac Agency.</i>											
Chippewa of Lake Superior.	694	374	353	341	169	348	.....	.....	173	175	
Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.....	540	181	802	238	128	90	11	53	101	53	
Ottawa and Chippewa.....	6,000	.....	3,000	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pottawatomie of Huron...	79	.....	43	36	19	29	12	10	15	36	
MINNESOTA.											
<i>White Earth Agency.</i>											
Mississippi Chippewa.....	979	} 830	920	916	397	240	80	40	166	194	
Otter Tail Chippewa.....	618										
Pembina Chippewa.....	248	} 78	707	769	200	25	.....	90	40	75	
Pillager, Leech Lake.....	1,174										
Pillager, Winnebagoish, Pillager, Cass Lake.....	392	} 96	520	574	163	107	11	.....	69	40	
Red Lake Chippewa.....	1,103										
Mille Lac Chippewa.....	a942	.....	b471	b471	a225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Oak Point Chip- pewa.....	a582	.....	b200	b292	a110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MONTANA.											
<i>Blackfeet Agency.</i>											
Blackfeet, Blood, Piegan...	2,026	20	1,066	960	670	18	.....	.....	2	16	
<i>Crow Agency.</i>											
Crow.....	b3,226	43	1,580	1,646	b800	80	.....	.....	7	53	
<i>Flathead Agency.</i>											
Carlos' Band Flathead.....	347	} b270	b1,032	b1,108	b650	b227	.....	b110	b65	b272	
Flathead.....	b480										
Kootenai.....	b479										
Pend d'Oreilles.....	b994										
<i>Fort Belknap Agency.</i>											
Assinaboine.....	794	} 137	784	866	312	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gros Ventre.....	856										

a From report of last year.

tribes, civilization, allotments, houses, &c.—Continued.

Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of Indian apprentices.		Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of allotments made to Indians.		Number of Indians living upon and cultivating lands allotted.	Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.		Dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year.		Dwelling-houses built for Indians during the year.		Number of dwelling-houses occupied by Indians.	Agency buildings erected during the year.	
		Wholly.	In part.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.		Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.			
a20	a250	a10	a200						a5		a8		a8		a56		
8	69	69				12		15	9						26		
10	125	100	30					12	43						38		
10	190	170	71			40		73	18						76		
10	275	260	210					150	38	12					135		
5	45	40	30					22	2						12		
48	400	694				23		74	156	10				124	1	\$240	
39	236	540						540						132			
5	65	79						31		1				16			
30	860	7	1,834	11	1	3	49	361	809	22	\$440			246			
10	100	1	637	929				50	10	33	1,650			100			
27	23	1	668	435				300	25	9	450			40			
2	13	2	40	1,960				50	5	30				30			
10	50	5	\$200	\$1,800	498	2	500	1,000	49	150	\$2,250	1	\$40	265	1	2,500	
117	400		\$500	\$1,300	8	2	26	\$450	\$140	30	\$375	7	2,100	500			
10	30		100	200	1,162	30		300	30	57	185	14	50	230	8		

b Estimated.

Table of statistics relating to population of Indian

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of mixed bloods.		Total Indian and mixed population.		Number of children between six and sixteen years.	Number of Indians who can read English only.	Number of Indians who can read Indian only.	Number of Indians who can read both English and Indian.	Total number of Indians who can read.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					Over twenty.	Under twenty.
MONTANA—continued.											
<i>Fort Peck Agency.</i>											
Assinaboine	894	31	} 1,389	1,528	{ 194	} 19	.....	115	19	115
Yankton Sioux	2,023	61									
<i>Tongus River Agency.</i>											
Northern Cheyenne	795	23	376	419	171	45	.....	.....	1	44
NEBRASKA.											
<i>Santee and Flan dreau Agency.</i>											
Ponca of Dakota	207	67	103	104	51	47	.....	1	4	44
Santee Sioux	871	148	437	434	205	86	150	200	200	236	
Santee Sioux at Flan dreau ..	234	16	116	118	71	.....	.....	180	95	65
<i>Omaha and Winnebago Agency.</i>											
Omaha	1,160	150	549	611	303	5200	.....	.....	575	5125
Winnebago	1,222	5350	612	610	230	5150	5100	550	5150	5150	
NEVADA.											
<i>Nevada Agency.</i>											
Pah-Ute	1,334	925	684	650	308	138	.....	.....	37	101
PI-Ute	524	512	512	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indians off the reserve	53,200	.....	51,600	51,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Western Shoshone Agency.</i>											
Western Shoshone	5380	4	5190	5190	58	58	.....	.....	20	38
Indians wandering in Nevada	53,300	51,650	51,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NEW MEXICO.											
<i>Mescalero Agency.</i>											
Mescalero Apache	417	5	175	242	94	19	.....	.....	.....	19
Jicarilla Apache	785	.....	375	410	166	25	.....	.....	.....	25
<i>Navajo Agency.</i>											
Navajo	17,358	13	6,541	10,817	6,439	32	.....	.....	2	30
Moquis Pueblo	1,919	.....	960	959	512	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Pueblo Agency.</i>											
Pueblo	57,762	.....	54,185	53,577	52,149	300	.....	.....	80	220
NEW YORK.											
<i>New York Agency.</i>											
Allegany Reserve:											
Seneca	850	}	480	455	196	340	.....	60	175	225
Onondaga	85										
Cattaraugus Reserve:	.....									
Seneca	1,523	}	635	635	263	650	.....	50	370	330
Onondaga	36										
Cayuga	156										

a From report of last year.

tribes, civilization, allotments, houses, &c.—Continued.

Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.		Number of Indian apprentices.		Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of allotments made to Indians.		Number of Indians living upon and cultivating lands allotted.	Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.		Dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year.		Dwelling-houses built for Indians during the year.		Number of dwelling-houses occupied by Indians.		Agency buildings erected during the year.		
	Wholly.	In part.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	Number.	Cost to Government.		Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.	
20	50 100	2 3	300	2,200						100 250	30	20 35	\$100			20	1	\$3,500		
44	10		40	80						130	16	6				54	2	329		
6	32 120	90	55 871	139					198	31 240	25	3 9	25 160	10 7	\$2,147 2,271	38 201				
5	65	8	234		47	3	234		234	250	66	5		5	1,782	41				
30	400 640	12 15	310 6610	75	b834 b532	b120 b156	b270 b300	b330 b450	b50	b150	6					85 146				
45	275		1021	311	26		840	800			13					16	1	b300		
6	685		225	45				185	1	4	132					14				
10	29	1	16	401				60		2	10					1	1	205		
12	21	1	19	766				90												
10	50 10	2	60	150		1	1	3,000	1	12	507					80				
140	175	15	250	7,512	2,000		2,000	2,500		30						1,800				
40	625	2	935					b480		8						200				
30	1,200	15	1,515					b800		4						280				

b Estimated.

Table of statistics relating to population of Indian

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of mixed bloods.	Total Indian and mixed population.		Number of children between six and sixteen years.	Number of Indians who can read English only.	Number of Indians who can read Indian only.	Number of Indians who can read both English and Indian.	Total number of Indians who can read.	
			Male.	Female.					Over twenty.	Under twenty.
NEW YORK—continued.										
<i>New York Agency.</i>										
Oneida Reserve:										
Oneida	174		85	89	35	60		4	24	40
Onondaga Reserve:										
Onondaga	324		260	130	80	80	10	50	40	
Oneida	66									
Saint Regis:										
Saint Regis	5944		6460	6484						
Tonawanda Reserve:										
Seneca	535		292	259	136	180	11	66	125	
Cayuga	16									
Tuscarora Reserve:										
Tuscarora	415		232	222	103	155	5	60	100	
Onondaga	39									
NORTH CAROLINA.										
Eastern Cherokee, in North Carolina and Tennessee ..	3,000	1,000	1,400	1,600	600	1,000	500	700	800	
OREGON.										
<i>Grand Ronde Agency.</i>										
Clackama	31									
Rogue River	25	86	248	262	102		101	81	70	
Umpqua	57									
Remnants of other tribes ..	397									
<i>Klamath Agency.</i>										
Klamath and Modoc	806		457	515	256	180		76	104	
Snake	166	21								
<i>Siletz Agency.</i>										
Alsea										
Chasta Costa										
Chetco										
Toctootna										
Coes										
Umpqua										
Coquill										
Euchre										
Nultonatna										
Galise Creek	612	30	316	296	137	150		35	115	
Joshua										
Klamath										
Sixes										
Macnootna										
Nestucca										
Rogue River										
Salmon River										
Sinalaw										
<i>Umatilla Agency.</i>										
Walla Walla	236									
Cayuse	337									
Umatilla	150	171	414	490	196	85		15	70	
Mixed bloods	171									

a Estimated.

tribes, civilization, allotments, houses, &c.—Continued.

Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse ^a	Number of Indian apprentices.		Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of allotments made to Indians.		Number of Indians living upon and cultivating lands allotted.	Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.		Dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year.		Dwelling-houses built for Indians during the year.		Number of dwelling-houses occupied by Indians.	Agency buildings erected during the year.	
		Wholly.	In part.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.		Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.			
5	120	174							a80						45		
12	200	300							a200		3				92		
10	400	551							a250								
12	410	454							a200		4				99		
200	1,500	3,000							500	500	6				800		
.....	875	4	510	a100	a43	a100	100	50	5	a\$5				89	1	\$27	
43	a500	7	972						225	6	17	a1,000			184	1	a1,350
5	a450	7	612		4	1	612	a150	a15	13	a150			138	1	25	
10	160		250	400				a200	a125	4	a50	4	a\$200	39			

^b From report of last year.

Table of statistics relating to population of Indian

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of mixed bloods.	Total Indian and mixed population.		Number of children between six and sixteen.	Number of Indians who can read English only.	Number of Indians who can read Indian only.	Number of Indians who can read both English and Indian.	Total number of Indians who can read.	
			Male.	Female.					Over twenty.	Under twenty.
OREGON—continued.										
<i>Warm Springs Agency.</i>										
Warm Spring	418	} 10	399	460	193	130			20	110
Wasco	248									
Tenino	76									
John Day	50									
Pl-Ute	87									
<i>Indians in Oregon not under an agent.</i>										
Indians roaming on Columbia River	6800		400	400						
TEXAS.										
<i>Indians in Texas not under an agent.</i>										
Alabama, Cushman, and Muskokee	6200		145	145						
UTAH.										
<i>Ouray Agency.</i>										
Tabeguache Band of Ute	61,252		644	608	453					
<i>Uintah Agency.</i>										
Uintah Ute	481	} 8	500	556	251	2			2	
White River Ute	575									
<i>Indians in Utah not under an agent.</i>										
Pah-vant	6134	67	67							
Goship-Ute	6256	128	128							
WASHINGTON.										
<i>Colville Agency.</i>										
Colville	600	} 35	241	235	74			100	7	93
Lake	300									
O'Kanagan	300									
San Puell	300									
Methow	300									
Spokane	824									
Calispel	200									
Nez Percé and others	150									
Cœur d'Alène	200									
476										
<i>Neah Bay Agency.</i>										
Makah	523	4	251	272	76	68			15	53
Quillehute	258		126	132	63	30				39

a Estimated.

Table of statistics relating to population of Indian

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			Male.	Female.					Over twenty.	Under twenty.
WASHINGTON—continued.										
<i>Quinaielt Agency.</i>										
Hoh.....	61	3	213	210	66	53			14	39
Queet.....	85									
Quinaielt.....	107									
Chepalia.....	5									
Oyhut.....	36									
Humptulip.....	16									
Hoquiam.....	10									
Montesano.....	13									
Satsop.....	12									
Georgetown.....	69									
<i>Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency.</i>										
Puyallup.....	566	60	288	278	108	114			47	67
Chehalis.....	148	10	70	78	35	55			19	36
Nisqually.....	90	21	45	45	23	22			2	20
Squaxin.....	71	1	34	37	22	15				15
S'Klallam.....	400		a200	a200						
S'Kokomish.....	227	21	107	120	19	37			19	18
Puyallups not on reserve.....	75		a37	a38						
Nisqually and Squaxin not on reserve.....	135		a67	a68						
<i>Tulalip Agency.</i>										
D'Wamish.....	474	10	223	251	82	12			8	4
Madison.....	147	9	70	77	27	8			3	5
Mucklehoot.....	81	2	41	40	19	9			1	8
Swinomish.....	236	5	120	116	39	10				10
Lummi.....	285	20	143	142	58	40			12	28
<i>Yakama Agency.</i>										
Yakama, Klickital, Topnish, and others.....	1,290	22	650	640	a225	210	15		75	150
Yakamas not on reserve.....	b2,000		b1,000	1,000						
WISCONSIN.										
<i>Green Bay Agency.</i>										
Oneida.....	1,560	500	800	760	330	30	50	520	750	450
Stockbridge.....	134	134	a70	a64	25	25			3	22
Menominee.....	1,806	b675	648	658	353	135	100	150	135	250
<i>La Pointe Agency.</i>										
Chippewa at Red Cliff.....	192	145	95	97	46	2		38	30	10
Chippewa at Bad River.....	508	185	278	230	118	230	15	75	186	134
Chippewa at Lac Court d'Oreilles.....	1,170	200	610	560	204	104	19	82	100	105
Chippewa at Fond du Lac.....	455	375	220	235	132	19		50	26	43
Chippewa at Grand Portage.....	301	62	145	150	57	24	4	21	26	23
Chippewa at Bois Forte.....	*702		350	343	150	70		55	50	75
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau.....	468	16	237	231	138	9	2	17	10	18
<i>Indians in Wisconsin not under an agent.</i>										
Winnabago.....	3680		b465	b465						
Pottawatomie (Prairie Band).....	3330		b140	b140						

a Estimated.

tribes, civilization, allotments, houses, &c.—Continued.

Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.		Number of Indian apprentices.		Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of allotments made to Indians.		Number of Indians living upon and cultivating lands allotted.		Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.		Dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year.		Dwelling-houses built for Indians during the year.		Number of dwelling-houses occupied by Indians.		Agency buildings erected during the year.	
					Wholly.	In part.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.		
17	46		324	25			14	126			3	\$5			58	1	\$330			
14	250	5	506		143	24	520	160	25	4				100	3	1,770				
8	76	5	143		3	34	113	34	2	6				26						
4	59		90		29	1	83	25	1					30						
3	25		71		24		69	18	1											
5	77	5	227		50		145	51	1	2				50						
4	300	4	474		62		50	200	10	5				75						
6	20	2	147		35		12	30	2	2				51						
8	17		81		18		18	40	3	3				23						
7	180		236		49		37	80	12	12				90						
4	200	2	285		72	3	70	87	3	2				75						
25	350	10	774	516						6				60						
50	650		1,450	110				773	367					266						
80	400	6	1,306				23	6150	650	26				400	1	1,700				
10	90		192			61	50	40	20					27						
20	315		425	83	216	47	150	114	48	22				128						
42	350	5	1,170		308	170	110	170	100	70		1	\$350	150						
19	250		455		15	25	36	45	67	12				60						
9	85		280	21				78	18	2				20						
15	100		450	150				200	5					14						
14	108		65	50				82	3	3				10						

From report of last year.

Table of statistics relating to population of Indian

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of mixed bloods.	Total Indian and mixed population.		Number of children between six and sixteen years.	Number of Indians who can read English only.	Number of Indians who can read Indian only.	Number of Indians who can read both English and Indian.	Total number of Indians who can read.	
			Male.	Female.					Over twenty.	Under twenty.
WYOMING.										
<i>Shoshone Agency.</i>										
Shoshone	850	10	450	400	200	19	.....	.....	.....	19
Northern Arapaho	950	6	450	500	191	51	.....	.....	7	44
MISCELLANEOUS.										
Miami and Seminole in Indiana and Florida	a892	.....	a446	a446	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oldtown Indians in Maine..	a410	.....	a205	a205	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Last year.

RECAPITULATION.

Total Indian population, exclusive of Indians in Alaska.....	247,761
Number of mixed bloods	20,557
Total Indian and mixed population, males.....	120,527
Total Indian and mixed population, females.....	127,234
Number of children between six and sixteen years.....	46,877
Number of Indians who can read English only.....	23,495
Number of Indians who can read Indian only.....	10,027
Number of Indians who can read English and Indian	5,542
Total number of Indians who can read, over twenty	19,539
Total number of Indians who can read, under twenty.....	19,525
	<hr/>
	39,064
Number who have learned to read during the year	3,153
Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse	33,801
Number of Indian apprentices.....	514

tribes, civilization, allotments, houses, &c.—Continued.

Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of Indian apprentices.	Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of allotments made to Indians.		Number of Indians living upon and cultivating lands allotted.	Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.		Dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year.		Dwelling-houses built for Indians during the year.		Number of dwelling-houses occupied by Indians.	Agency buildings erected during the year.	
			Wholly.	In part.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.		Full blood.	Mixed blood.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.		Number.	Cost to Government.
15	15	4	40	100			300	10	9	\$50			20			
50	7		200	100			200	1	3				3			

RECAPITULATION.

Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress, wholly	81,621
Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress, in part	59,695
Number of allotments made to Indians, full blood	6,875
Number of allotments made to Indians, mixed blood	798
Number of Indians living upon and cultivating lands allotted	9,612
Number of male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits, full blood	38,776
Number of male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits, mixed blood	4,647
Number of dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year	2,236
Cost of same to Government	\$19,359
Number of dwelling-houses built for Indians during the year	204
Cost of same to Government	\$14,425
Number of houses occupied by Indians	21,232
Number of agency buildings erected during the year	42
Cost of same to Government	\$36,577

Table of statistics showing labor performed by Indians,

Name of agency and tribe.	Labor.							Criminal.				
	Number of Indian families engaged in.				Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Number of Indians killed during year.		
	Full bloods.		Mixed bloods.									
	Agriculture.	Other civilized pursuits.	Agriculture.	Other civilized pursuits.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of pounds.	Amount earned.	By Indians.	By citizens.	Number of whites killed by Indians during the year.
ARIZONA.												
<i>Colorado River Agency.</i>												
Colorado River	153	1			60	23	17					
<i>Pima Agency.</i>												
Pima	900	} 916			100							
Maricopa	80											
Papago	150											
<i>San Carlos Agency.</i>												
San Carlos	674	34			50		50			7		
CALIFORNIA.												
<i>Hoopa Valley Agency.</i>												
Hoopa	51	15	2	2	34	33	33					
<i>Mission Agency.</i>												
Serranos, Dieguenos, Coahuilla, San Luis Rey	250	25	10	10	98		2			1		
<i>Round Valley Agency.</i>												
Concow, Little Lake, Redwood, Ukie, Wylackie, Potter Valley, Pitt River	130		9		75		25					
<i>Tule River Agency.</i>												
Tule and Tejon	25	2	2	1	75	25						
COLORADO.												
<i>Southern Ute Agency.</i>												
Muache, Capote, and Weeminuche Ute	28	158			54	26	20			1		
DAKOTA.												
<i>Cheyenne River Agency.</i>												
Blackfeet, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux	600	10	24	7	13	7	80	\$1,000,000	\$2,500			
<i>Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency.</i>												
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux	156	244	11	3	33		67					
Lower Brulé Sioux	157	10	8	10	15		85					
<i>Devil's Lake Agency.</i>												
Sioux	246	4	3		88		12					
Chippewa	34	8	162	80	50	25	25	\$99,450	2,686			

a Estimated.

together with criminal, religious, and vital statistics.

Criminal.								Religious and vital.									
Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.		Crimes against Indians committed by whites.		Whites unlawfully on reserve.		Number of missionaries.		Number of church members.		Amounts contributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who received medical treatment during year.					
By civil and military.	By Indians, tribal organizations.	Against person.	Against property.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.	Number of whisky sellers prosecuted.	Number.	Acres occupied.	Male.	Female.	White.	Indian.	Number of church buildings.	For education.	For other purposes.	Number of Indians who received medical treatment during year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
					2										570	28	43
	2					25		1				1		\$1,000			
	48			2	2	25				1					1,483	48	25
	1											1			367	16	14
					6	225	9,600								691	66	40
						16	100,000	2	6	6				275	327	15	18
					4					2	130				68	8	6
				1											208	33	46
	18					70	100,000	7	1	12	1,000	3	\$8,133		2,188	114	73
	1			1	3	453	2,110, 2,000	3	1	21	80, 426	3		218	921, 646	50, 37	37, 10
	84							1		7	682	4	750	4,000	373	40	35
1	4	4				6	900	1		20	1,000	1					

Table of statistics showing labor performed by Indians.

Name of agency and tribe.	Labor.								Criminal.			
	Number of Indian families engaged in.				Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Number of Indians killed during year.		
	Full bloods.		Mixed bloods.		Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of pounds.	Amount earned.	By Indians.	By citizens.	Number of whites killed by Indians during year.
	Agriculture.	Other civilized pursuits.	Agriculture.	Other civilized pursuits.								
DAKOTA—continued.												
<i>Fort Berthold Agency.</i>												
Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan.....	250		10		15	85						
<i>Pine Ridge Agency.</i>												
Ogalalla Sioux and Northern Cheyenne.....	656	493	61	47	30	70	2,231,841	\$11,337	1			
<i>Rosebud Agency.</i>												
Brulé, Bulldog, Loafer, Mixed, Northern, Two Kettle, and Wahzabzah Sioux.....	900	175	220	30	39	1 60	3,800,000	19,000				
<i>Sisseton Agency.</i>												
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.....	400				90	5 5	452,212	362				
<i>Standing Rock Agency.</i>												
Blackfeet, Lower Yanktonnais, Uncapapa, Upper Yanktonnais, and mixed blood Sioux.....	1,120	2	14	5	25	5 70	33,867	389				
<i>Yankton Agency.</i>												
Yankton Sioux.....	310	30	71	10	50	50	90,000	270				
IDAHO.												
<i>Fort Hall Agency.</i>												
Bannack and Shoshone....	140		2	3	50	25 25				3		
<i>Lemhi Agency.</i>												
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepwater.....	36	10	1	1	50	25 25	60,000	541	1			
<i>Nez Percé Agency.</i>												
Nez Percé.....	368		10		95	5				1		
INDIAN TERRITORY.												
<i>Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.</i>												
Cheyenne and Arapaho...	450	50	20	10	10	90	1,166,783	11,668	1	1		
<i>Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.</i>												
Apache, Comanche, Kiowa, Wichita, and other tribes.....	230	536	7	4	20	80	434,422	6,516				1

a Estimated.

together with criminal, religious, and vital statistics—Continued.

Criminal.								Religious and vital.									
Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.		Crimes against Indians committed by whites.		Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.	Number of whisky sellers prosecuted.	Whites unlawfully on reserve.		Number of missionaries.		Number of church members.		Number of church buildings.	Amounts contributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who received medical treatment during year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
By civil and military.	By Indian tribal organizations.	Against person.	Against property.			Number.	Acres occupied.	Male.	Female.	White.	Indian.		For education.	For other purposes.			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	9	1	\$3,044	\$326	752	17	25	.....
.....	45	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	150	915	2	.....	2,565	2,892	312	290	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	12	50	1,300	7	5,710	3,951	2,110	158	96	.....
.....	13	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	6	2	21	487	8	3,850	1,400	536	28	24	.....
.....	67	.....	2	3	1	.....	3	4	50	1,030	3	500	2,630	2,433	180	172	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	364	5	4,800	871	400	31	50	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	200	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	560	88	31	.....
.....	3	2	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	333	13	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	511	3	.....	5,029	524	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	35	42	.....	6,021	.....	8,088	140	145	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	240	8	.....	.....	.....	10	65	1	.....	.....	6,232	42	17	.....	.....

Table of statistics showing labor performed by Indians

Name of agency and tribe.	Labor.							Criminal.				
	Number of Indian families engaged in.				Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Number of Indians killed during year.		
	Full bloods.		Mixed bloods.		Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of pounds.	Amount earned.	By Indians.	By citizens.	Number of whites killed by Indians during the year.
	Agriculture.	Other civilized pursuits.	Agriculture.	Other civilized pursuits.								
INDIAN TERRITORY—con'd.												
<i>Osage Agency.</i>												
Osage	250	10	100	15	a50							1
Kaw.....	28		18					85,290	\$39			
Quapaw.....												
<i>Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.</i>												
Ponca.....	67		10		100			102,170	307			
Pawnee.....	324	5	7	1	87		33	83,314	542			
Otoe and Missouri.....	56	4	7	4	30	15	55	182,608	639			
Oakland.....	14				30	15	55					
<i>Quapaw Agency.</i>												
Eastern Shawnee.....	24				100							
Miami.....	8		8		100							
Modoc.....	20	20			75		25	82,510	83			
Ottawa.....	15	2	9	2	100							
Peoria.....	20		15		100							
Quapaw.....	13				100							
Seneca.....	45	5	21		100							
Wyandotte.....	56	5	46	3	100							
<i>Sac and Fox Agency.</i>												
Absentee Shawnee, Iowa, Mexican Kickapoo, Potawatomi (citizen), and Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.....	150	15	125	25	85	10	5	a120,600	a1,200			
<i>Union Agency.</i>												
Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole.....	2,200	300	1,400	362	100			(b)	(b)			
IOWA.												
<i>Sac and Fox Agency.</i>												
Sac and Fox.....	a80		a1		a100							
KANSAS.												
<i>Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.</i>												
Chippewa and Muncie.....	12		7		80		a20					
Iowa.....	12		33		80		a20					
Kickapoo.....	50		18		75		a25					
Pottawatomie.....	100		26		75		a25					
Sac and Fox of Missouri.....	18		2		40		60					

a Estimated.

b Unknown.

Table of statistics showing labor performed by Indians,

Name of agency and tribe.	Labor.								Criminal.			
	Number of Indian families engaged in.				Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Number of Indians killed during year.		
	Full bloods.		Mixed bloods.		Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of pounds.	Amount earned.	By Indians.	By citizens.	Number of whites killed by Indians during the year.
	Agriculture.	Other civilized pursuits.	Agriculture.	Other civilized pursuits.								
MICHIGAN.												
<i>Mackinac Agency.</i>												
Chippewa of Lake Superior, Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River	(d)	22	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pottawatomi of Huron	16	16	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MINNESOTA.												
<i>White Earth Agency.</i>												
Mississippi, Otter Tail, and Pembina Chippewa	311	52	106	41	60	.....	40	104,082	\$280	1	.....	.....
Leech Lake, Winnebago-shish, Cass Lake, and Pillager, Chippewa	400	.....	7	.....	45	50	5	41,715	521	.....	.....	.....
Red Lake Chippewa	317	8	23	5	75	25	.....	123,018	1,611	.....	.....	.....
MONTANA.												
<i>Blackfeet Agency.</i>												
Blackfeet, Blood and Piegan	20	20	86	20	18	15	67	.....	.....	1	1	.....
<i>Crow Agency.</i>												
Crow	500	200	2	2	25	12	63	838,390	1,692	.....	.....	.....
<i>Flathead Agency.</i>												
Flathead, Kootenai, and Pend d'Oreille	e145	e70	75	55	90	2	8	100,000	(a)	.....	.....	1
<i>Fort Belknap Agency.</i>												
Assinaboine and Gros Ventre	300	.....	30	.....	50	12	38	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
<i>Fort Peck Agency.</i>												
Assinaboine and Yankton Sioux	573	1	15	2	.....	.....	100	277,500	1,102	.....	.....	.....
<i>Tongue River Agency.</i>												
Northern Cheyenne	140	15	14	4	15	10	75	89,600	672	.....	.....	.....
NEBRASKA.												
<i>Omaha and Winnebago Agency.</i>												
Ponca of Dakota	17	.....	25	.....	100	.....	.....	27,527	71	.....	.....	.....
Santee Sioux	113	11	40	11	96	2	2	80,000	950	.....	.....	.....
Santee Sioux at Fladreau	47	2	16	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omaha	270	.....	e30	.....	95	5	.....	151,105	453	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago	e130	e16	66	.....	90	10	.....	156,028	478	.....	.....	.....

a Not reported

b Unknown.

together with criminal, religious, and vital statistics—Continued.

Criminal.							Religious and vital.									
Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.		Crimes against Indians committed by whites.		Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.	Number of whisky sellers prosecuted.	Whites unlawfully on reserve.		Number of missionaries.		Number of church members.	Amounts contributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who received medical treatment during year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	
By civil and military.	By Indian tribal organizations.	Against person.	Against property.			Number.	Acres occupied.	Male.	Female.		White.	Indian.				For education.	For other purposes.
		1	1		(a)			3		658 31	5	\$50	136	74	39	
														4	4	
				17				5	88	1,038	4	2,880	1,421	44	28	
4								3		170		800	650	125	58	
								2	10	386	3	1,085	1,045	39	34	
	20	1		1	25	(b)		6	(b)				178	81	16	
6		(a)		1	14	1,420		3	1	18		\$5,000	2,513	c63	c73	
3								2	(a)	2,179	1	5,500	650	a290	a273	
					8			1		12	1		1,195	145	92	
													2,165	74	90	
					(b)	(b)		2		15				44	15	
			6							2	5	80	200	178	11	4
								2	28	650	5	8,397	10,837	370	30	20
1								2		128	2		335	372	15	10
	3				11	25,000		2		4	55	2	514	(b)	23	26
	2			3	8	(a)		1					528	51	57	

c Estimated.

Table of statistics showing labor performed by Indians.

Name of agency and tribe.	Labor.							Criminal.				
	Number of Indian families engaged in.				Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Number of Indians killed during year.		
	Full bloods.		Mixed bloods.		Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of pounds.	Amount earned.	By Indians.	By citizens.	Number of whites killed by Indians during the year.
	Agriculture.	Other civilized pursuits.	Agriculture.	Other civilized pursuits.								
NEVADA.												
<i>Nevada Agency.</i>												
Pah-Ute.....	169	364	.....	1	50	30	20	217,223	\$1,158	.....	.....	.....
Pi-Ute.....	a6	a10	.....	.....	a75	a25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Western Shoshone Agency.</i>												
Western Shoshone.....	b150	.....	.....	.....	25	25	50	2,100	.....	.....	.....	.....
NEW MEXICO.												
Mescalero Apache.....	60	.....	.....	.....	15	5	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jicarilla Apache.....	90	.....	.....	.....	5	5	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Navajo Agency.</i>												
Navajo.....	1,000	2,000	.....	1	100	.....	.....	13,102	66	2	2	.....
Moquis Pueblo.....	200	185	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Pueblo Agency.</i>												
Pueblo.....	1,800	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NEW YORK.												
Seneca, Onondaga, and Tonawanda on Allegany Reserve.....	b300	8	.....	.....	95	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Tonawanda on Cattaraugus Reserve.....	b500	22	.....	6	90	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oneida.....	b25	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga and Oneida on Onondaga Reserve.....	b120	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tonawanda, Cayuga, and Cattaraugus on Tonawanda Reserve.....	b150	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuscarora and Onondaga on Tuscarora Reserve.....	b130	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NORTH CAROLINA.												
Eastern Cherokee in North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee.....	300	200	100	100	95	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
OREGON.												
<i>Grand Ronde Agency.</i>												
Clackama, Rogue River, Umpqua, and others.....	88	.....	16	.....	95	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Klamath Agency.</i>												
Klamath, Medoc, and Snake.....	110	80	3	3	85	15	.....	5500,000	55,000	.....	.....	.....

a Last year.

b Estimated.

together with criminal, religious, and vital statistics, &c.—Continued.

Criminal.						Religious and vital.										
Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.		Crimes against Indians committed by whites.		Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.	Number of whisky sellers prosecuted.	Whites unlawfully on reserve.		Number of missionaries.		Number of church members.		Amounts contributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who received medical treatment during year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
By civil and military.	By Indian tribal organizations.	Against person.	Against property.			Number.	Acres occupied.	Males.	Females.	White.	Indian.	Number of church buildings.	For education.				For other purposes.
	5			1				1				\$55		64	35	
														a10	a12	
	2			2										6	18	
	7		1	1					7							
	1	2	50									\$25	1,500	364	200	
													350	75	35	
						300	4,000			7,762	19	23,735		200	300	
	12			7					100					(c)	32	
			1	6	8	250	1	1	18	150	3	(e)	(e)	150	46	
										55	2			(c)	1	
						100	(d)		10	100	2			(c)	12	
										20	2			(c)	17	
										100	2			(c)	10	
				4	15	700		1	1		8	907			40	
	1			1				1	60	235	1			b40	16	
	35			1					14	b200	1					

c Unknown.

d Not reported.

Table of statistics showing labor performed by Indians,

Name of agency and tribe.	Labor.								Criminal.			
	Number of Indian families engaged in.				Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Number of Indians killed during year.		
	Full bloods.		Mixed bloods.		Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of pounds.	Amount earned.	By Indians.	By citizens.	Number of whites killed by Indians during the year.
	Agriculture.	Other civilized pursuits.	Agriculture.	Other civilized pursuits.								
OREGON—continued.												
<i>Siletz Agency.</i>												
Alesea, Klamath, Rogue River, and others.....	138	(a)	5	1	75	25	125,944	\$477	.....	1	.....	.....
<i>Umatilla Agency.</i>												
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla.....	210	100	120	20	80	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Warm Springs Agency.</i>												
Warm Spring, Wasco, Tenino, John Day, and Pi-Ute.....	6150	5	1	1	80	20	140,527	1,584	1	.....	.....	.....
UTAH.												
<i>Ouray Agency.</i>												
Tabeguache Ute.....	42	2	.....	.....	5	35	60	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
<i>Uintah Valley Agency.</i>												
Uintah and White River Ute.....	675	.....	1	.....	25	15	60	70,000	2,100	.....	.....	1
WASHINGTON.												
<i>Colville Agency.</i>												
Colville, Lake, O'Kanagan, San Puel, Methow, Spokane, Calispel, and Nes Peres.....	1,000	620	.....	.....	80	15	5	.....	.....	1	4	1
Coeur d'Aléne.....	200	10	8	.....	660	615	256	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
<i>Neah Bay Agency.</i>												
Makah.....	32	70	.....	.....	80	13	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quillehute.....	33	.....	.....	.....	80	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Quinalt Agency.</i>												
Hoh, Queet, Quinalt, and others.....	73	53	.....	.....	80	15	5	5,038	50	1	.....	.....
<i>Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency.</i>												
Puyallup.....	140	20	20	15	90	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chehalis.....	30	3	3	1	88	12	.....	16,000	40	.....	.....	.....
Nisqually.....	30	1	.....	1	90	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Squaxin.....	20	5	1	.....	75	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S'Kokomish.....	43	10	.....	.....	88	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Tulalip Agency.</i>												
D'Wamiah (Tulalip).....	50	100	.....	.....	95	.....	5	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Madison.....	15	14	2	5	85	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Not reported.

together with criminal, religious, and vital statistics—Continued.

Criminal.						Religious and vital.											
Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.		Crimes against Indians committed by whites.		Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.	Number of whisky sellers prosecuted.	Whites unlawfully on reserve.		Number of missionaries.		Number of church members.		Number of church buildings.	Amounts contributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who received medical treatment during year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
By civil and military.	By Indian tribal organizations.	Against person.	Against property.			Number.	Acres occupied.	Males.	Females.	White.	Indian.		For education.	For other purposes.			
1	50			2	2	300	3	8	16				\$12	529	27	23	
	15			28			1	20	500	2				525	11	13	
5	10						1	1	1				1,772	1,495	15	14	
					6	(a)		12						170	34	19	
								8						560	26	13	
1		4		3				(c)	6500	1				6750	32	30	
	30		20				2	1	476	2	\$9,399			350	41	24	
								5						131	2	4	
														6	6	6	
								7						230	8	10	
	(a)						1		240	2		1,224	163	(a)	8		
	(a)						1		640			615	(a)	6	4		
	(a)						1		25				(a)				
	(a)						1	2	40			625	384				
26	1						2	19	474	1	1,296	300	302	16	20		
2			1	1					147	1			107	4			

^b Estimated.

^c Unknown.

Table of statistics showing labor performed by Indians,

Name of agency and tribe.	Labor.										Criminal.	
	Number of Indian families engaged in.				Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Number of Indians killed during year.		
	Full bloods.		Mixed bloods.		Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of pounds.	Amount earned.	By Indians.	By citizens.	Number of whites killed by Indians during the year.
	Agriculture	Other civilized pursuits.	Agriculture.	Other civilized pursuits.								
WASHINGTON—continued.												
<i>Tulalip Agency—Cont'd.</i>												
Muckleshoot.....	18	40			95		5				1	
Swinomish.....	50	10			95		5					
Lummi.....	60	20	3	3	95		5					
<i>Yakama Agency.</i>												
Yakama, Klickitat, Topnish, and others.....	300		8	1	a50	a50	77,350	\$387				
WISCONSIN.												
<i>Green Bay Agency.</i>												
Oneida.....	300	8			100							
Stockbridge.....			24	8	100							
Menomonee.....	400				100							
<i>La Pointe Agency.</i>												
Chippewa at Red Cliff....	13	10	5	2	75	25						
Chippewa at Bad River....	75	7	35	6	90	7	8	a200,000	a400			
Chippewa at Lac Court d'Oreille.....	70	100	40	60	85	10	5					
Chippewa at Fond du Lac.....	20	15	30	16	75	20	5	80,000	100			
Chippewa at Grand Portage.....	20	25	6	4	45	30	25					
Chippewa at Bois Forte....	160				25	50	25					
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau.....	8	3	1		20	75	5					
WYOMING.												
<i>Shoshone Agency.</i>												
Shoshone.....	100	50	3	7	25	25	50	257,047	5,784			
Northern Arapaho.....	75	50		1								116,583

*Day school at Keshena.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of full-blood families engaged in agriculture.....	24,605
Number of full-blood families engaged in other civilized pursuits.....	7,337
Number of mixed-blood families engaged in agriculture.....	8,601
Number of mixed-blood families engaged in other civilized pursuits.....	1,037
Percentage of subsistence obtained by labor in civilized pursuits.....	68
Percentage of subsistence obtained by hunting, fishing, &c.....	9
Percentage of subsistence obtained by issue of Government rations.....	23
Pounds of freight transported by Indians.....	13,498,506
Amount earned by transporting freight.....	\$85,708
Number of Indians killed during year by Indians of same tribe.....	34
Number of Indians killed during year by citizens.....	13
Number of whites killed by Indians during the year.....	1
Number of Indian criminals punished by civil and military.....	119
Number of Indian criminals punished by tribal organization.....	425
Number of crimes committed by whites against persons of Indians.....	19
Number of crimes committed by whites against property of Indians.....	232
Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.....	81
Number of whisky sellers prosecuted.....	123

together with religious, criminal, and vital statistics—Continued.

Criminal.						Religious and vital.										
Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.		Crimes against Indians committed by whites.		Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.	Number of whisky sellers prosecuted.	Whites unlawfully on reserve.		Number of missionaries.		Number of church members.		Amounts contributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who received medical treatment during year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
By civil and military.	By Indian tribal organizations.	Against person.	Against property.			Number.	Acres occupied.	Male.	Female.	White.	Indians.	Number of church buildings.	For education.				For other purposes.
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	1	.....	.....	.....	20	3	8
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	236	1	.....	\$150	.....	65	2	.....
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	285	1	.....	.....	.....	120	11	5
.....	a20	.....	.....	.....	3	480	1	13	a400	.....	.....	500	.....	165	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	294	2	**200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	12	1	.....	5	.....	2	4	2
.....	7	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	3	14	1,000	2	4,500	.....	1,171	49	72
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	1	350	.....	.....	.....	6	4
.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2	13	235	2	500	900	.....	25	20	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	100	3	18	433	3	1,625	1,000	.....	41	53	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	380	1	.....	.....	.....	27	14	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	178	1	.....	.....	.....	19	16	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	10	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	1,500	.....	24	16	.....
.....	1 } 2	.....	.....	2	6	16,000	2	38	1	1	266	1,491	3,310	42	63	.....

a Estimated.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of whites unlawfully on reserve	6,666
Number of acres occupied	423,240
Number of missionaries:	
Male	105
Female	38
	143
Number of church members:	
White	918
Indian	28,663
	29,581
Number of church buildings	142
Amount contributed by religious societies for education	\$95,182
Amount contributed by religious societies for other purposes	\$48,881
Donations by societies and individuals to Carlisle and Hampton	\$23,043
Number of Indians receiving medical treatment during year	60,934
Number of births during the year	4,419
Number of deaths during the year	3,929

Table of statistics showing lands cultivated

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands cultivated.							Produce raised during the year.	
	Number of acres tillable.	Acres cultivated during the year.		Acres broken during the year.		Number of acres under fence.	Rods of fence made during the year.	Bushels of wheat.	
		By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.			By Government.	By Indians.
ARIZONA.									
Colorado River Agency.....	a30,000	5	500	5	.....	a50	a1,350	.....	a250
<i>Pima Agency.</i>									
Pima.....	} 20,000	} 15,000	} 1,200	} 1,000	} 1,000	} 17,200	} 30,000	} 400,000	} 1,000
Maricopa.....									
Papago.....									
<i>San Carlos Agency.</i>									
Apache.....	12,000	.....	1,900	.....	700	1,900	600	.....	2,502
CALIFORNIA.									
<i>Hoopa Valley Agency.</i>									
Hoopa.....	2,000	260	100	.....	.....	450	200	1,666	200
<i>Mission Agency.</i>									
Serranos, Dieguenos, Coahuila, and San Luis Rey.....	a25,000	.....	1,500	.....	200	400	.....	.....	a7,500
<i>Round Valley Agency.</i>									
Concow, &c.....	1,500	450	300	.....	.....	2,000	320	3,000	700
<i>Tule River Agency.</i>									
Tule and Tejon.....	250	25	225	.....	.....	1,000	250	.....	300
COLORADO.									
<i>Southern Ute Agency.</i>									
Ute.....	150,000	.....	250	.....	40	260	.....	.....	a2,500
DAKOTA.									
<i>Cheyenne River Agency.</i>									
Sioux.....	1,600,000	.....	1,350	.....	650	1,300	a3,000	.....	a300
<i>Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency.</i>									
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux.....	384,000	90	986	10	102	1,495	10,000	150	1,306
Lower Brulé Sioux.....	a307,000	20	580	40	98	652	12,331	90	200
<i>Devil's Lake Agency.</i>									
Sioux.....	46,000	30	3,820	.....	684	(L)	(b)	.....	30,000
Chippewa.....	15,000	.....	850	.....	205	400	(b)	.....	2,200
<i>Fort Berthold Agency.</i>									
Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan.....	1,500,000	10	1,300	.....	225	1,250	1,900	.....	4,600
<i>Pine Ridge Agency.</i>									
Ogallala Sioux and Northern Cheyenne.....	400,000	.....	1,516	.....	724	5,490,107,084	.....	.....	.....

a Estimated.

b Unknown.

and crops raised on Indian reservations.

Produce raised during the year.

Bushels of corn.		Bushels of oats.		Bushels of barley and rye.		Bushels of potatoes, by Indians.	Bushels of turnips, by Indians.	Bushels of onions, by Indians.	Bushels of beans, by Indians.	Bushels of other vegetables.		Number of melons.	Number of pumpkins.	Tons of hay cut.
By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.					By Government.	By Indians.			
a25	a500							10	75	20		2,700	2,550	a28
	10,000				12,000			40	4,000		100	400,000	25,000	50
	250				500				21,900		25	60,000	25,000	
	500								2,000		100	60,000	25,000	
	a5,505				a5,885			25	500			(b)	(b)	153
	10	1,170	50			50		50	50				1,200	400
	6,000				6,000			(b)						600
1,500	400	1,000	500	1,800	1,000	500		200	800		200	15,000	3,000	700
	50				50	100	20	30	30			500	500	46
	a1,000		a3,990		a350	a700	a1,600	a160	a90		a40	a2,500	a3,000	a36
	a1,800		a30		a1,200			a500			a50	a6,000	a6,000	a1,650
100	2,905	1,500	1,291			429	480	17			75	2,000	1,500	943
180	6,400	45	675			1,800								545
	4,000	600	10,000		200									2,817
	30		2,350		450	3,800	125	310	15		855			1,671
	6,000		1,800		50	6,250	180	150	500				(d)	750
	8,240		60			5,112	2,140	424			20,000	200,000	60,420	3,614

c Last year.

d Not reported.

Table of statistics showing lands cultivated and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands cultivated.						Produce raised during the year.		
	Number of acres tillable.	Acres cultivated during the year.		Acres broken during the year.		Number of acres under fence.	Rods of fence made during the year.	Bushels of wheat.	
		By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.			By Government.	By Indians.
DAKOTA—continued.									
<i>Rosebud Agency.</i>									
Brulé and other Sioux	(a)	.....	4,199	25	1,913	6,000	47,000	.....	.....
<i>Sisseton Agency.</i>									
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux ..	500,000	40	5,728	.....	262	.....	.....	.....	36,982
<i>Standing Rock Agency.</i>									
Blackfeet and other Sioux	(a)	150	3,350	30	720	3,000	4,000	50	4,950
<i>Yankton Agency.</i>									
Yankton Sioux	400,000	18	2,911	.....	189	140	200	.....	7,150
IDAHO.									
<i>Fort Hall Agency.</i>									
Bannack and Shoshone	9,000	40	798	.....	110	2,000	1,800	.....	26,960
<i>Lemhi Agency.</i>									
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheep-eater	1,000	46	265	7	76	500	2,225	.....	21,000
<i>Nez Percé Agency.</i>									
Nez Percé	2300,000	225	25,900	.....	450	28,500	2500	.....	225,000
INDIAN TERRITORY.									
<i>Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.</i>									
Cheyenne and Arapaho	1,000,000	220	8,138	811	104	65,000	226,000	290	2200
<i>Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.</i>									
Apache, Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita	22,800,000	165	2,065	877	.....	3,270	5,238	48	.....
<i>Osage Agency.</i>									
Osage	2814,038	60	9,040	.....	2,000	12,000	(a)	.....	.....
Kaw	20,000	105	1,895	.....	100	2,000	.....	.....	.....
Quapaw .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.</i>									
Ponca	90,000	40	974	.....	148	1,171	.....	.....	.....
Pawnee	2100,000	35	1,360	.....	67	1,597	4,435	.....	1,273
Otoe and Missouria	2115,000	21	324	10	70	778	3,424	.....	.....
Oakland	75,000	35	68	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....
<i>Quapaw Agency.</i>									
Eastern Shawnee	7,000	.....	748	.....	22	882	340	.....	2,620
Miami	15,000	.....	1,930	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....	120
Modoc	1,000	.....	441	.....	8	891	350	.....	220
Ottawa	14,000	.....	1,287	.....	.....	2,821	80	.....	.....
Peoria	30,000	.....	1,928	.....	124	5,943	2,640	.....	.....

a Unknown.

b Estimated.

crops raised on Indian reservations—Continued.

Produce raised during the year.

Bushels of corn.		Bushels of oats.		Bushels of barley and rye.		Bushels of potatoes, by Indians.	Bushels of turnips, by Indians.	Bushels of onions, by Indians.	Bushels of beans, by Indians.	Bushels of other vegetables.		Number of melons.	Number of pumpkins.	Tons of hay cut.
By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.					By Government.	By Indians.			
.....	12,000	.....	1,000	.....	.....	7,000	1,200	200	210	.....	600	25,000	53,000	5,000
.....	9,000	70	16,400	60	1,040	8,575	.....	.....	850	50	900	.....	.....	3,600
100	7,900	250	700	.....	.....	3,000	3,300	300	280	.....	4,900	5,300	5,000	4,000
.....	20,000	.....	5,740	.....	.....	2,300	200	20	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500
.....	b100	b700	b4,500	.....	b450	b10,950	b2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	b700
.....	.....	.....	b5,000	.....	.....	b300	b300	b300	b300	.....	b300	.....	.....	b63
.....	b4,000	.....	b12,000	.....	b1,000	b6,000	b4,000	b1,000	b400	.....	b5,000	b10,000	b10,000	2,200
400	26,000	250	4,500	.....	.....	150	100	50	5	40	150	11,175	1,200	1,170
800	b8,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	b300	100	10	.....	.....	(c)	5,000	.....	280
1,200	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	25	100	190
2,500	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	500	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,135
800	23,975	900	150	.....	.....	717	10	5	55	15	100	17,000	8,000	1,040
b350	b26,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	b2,000	100	50	2,500	.....	.....	5,000	5,000	620
400	3,590	100	.....	.....	.....	144	2	12	53	50	71	5,050	5,750	900
b1,400	b1,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	b5	b2	b80	.....	b20	b5,000	b2,500	.....
.....	6,045	.....	75	.....	.....	300	100	100	60	.....	.....	350	250	30
.....	11,450	.....	200	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	300	.....	600
.....	4,000	.....	500	.....	.....	300	.....	15	10	.....	.....	500	50	50
.....	12,070	.....	300	.....	.....	375	350	800	50	.....	.....	700	300	200
.....	16,280	.....	1,600	.....	.....	350	50	80	25	.....	.....	800	300	475

c Not reported.

Table of statistics showing lands cultivated and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands cultivated.						Produce raised during the year.		
	Number of acres tillable.	Acres cultivated during the year.		Acres broken during the year.		Number of acres under fence.	Rods of fence made during the year.	Bushels of wheat.	
		By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.			By Government.	By Indians.
INDIAN TERRITORY—continued.									
<i>Quapaw Agency—Continued.</i>									
Quapaw.....	30,000		520			520			
Seneca.....	10,000		2,559		519	7,871	143		4,794
Wyandotte.....	5,750		1,144		91	2,929	2,780		1,464
<i>Sac and Fox Agency.</i>									
Absentee Shawnee, Iowa, Mexican Kickapoo, Pottawatomie (citizen), Sac and Fox of the Mississippi, &c.....	a125,000	50	2,910		352	a5,000	1,500		
IOWA.									
<i>Sac and Fox Agency.</i>									
Sac and Fox.....	b650		b225		b3	b1,490	b110		b2,000
<i>Union Agency.</i>									
Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole.....	a1,000,000		120,000		4,000	180,000			75,000
KANSAS.									
<i>Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.</i>									
Chippewa and Muncie.....	2,500		1,000			1,600	1,000		
Iowa.....	10,000		2,599		50	6,000	40		
Kickapoo.....	a10,000		2,550		100	4,000	4,509		5,000
Pottawatomie.....	30,000		3,100		200	5,000	5,000		
Sac and Fox of Missouri.....	4,000		1,800			4,000	2,000		2,000
MICHIGAN.									
<i>Mackinac Agency.</i>									
Chippewa of Lake Superior, Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek and Black River.....	1,598		1,496		30	1,708	898		22,500
Pottawatomie of Huron.....	80		80		5	120	60		270
MINNESOTA.									
<i>White Earth Agency.</i>									
Mississippi, Otter Tail, and Pembina Chippewa.....	552,960		5,618		611	14,864	6,052		45,000
Pillager of Leech Lake, Winnebagoish, and Cnes Lake.....	1,000	2	150	2		100	160		
Red Lake Chippewa.....	1,000,000	3	1,000		35	3,700	700		200
MONTANA.									
<i>Blackfeet Agency.</i>									
Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan....	(c)	48	12	3	5	100	a80		
<i>Crow Agency.</i>									
Crow.....	1,921	a45	a228	1,000	25	a200	a4,000		200

a Estimated.

b Last year.

crops raised on Indian reservations—Continued.

Produce raised during the year.

Bushels of corn.		Bushels of oats.		Bushels of barley and rye.		Bushels of potatoes by Indians.	Bushels of turnips by Indians.	Bushels of onions by Indians.	Bushels of beans by Indians.	Bushels of other vegetables.		Number of melons.	Number of pumpkins.	Tons of hay cut.
By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.					By Government.	By Indians.			
	4,500								110			500		
	42,120		2,606			579	888	5	18			1,300	1,150	214
	16,088		605			1,742	1,005	74	113			4,763	1,600	488
50	2,900					300	350	50	15	10	50	3,000	300	330
						500	550	510	5200			54,000	53,500	510
	1,500,000		25,000			32,000								20,000
	19,500		500			150		50	50		50	500	1,000	100
	37,550		1,000			500		250	200		500	1,000	2,000	2,000
	20,600					500		50	100		200	200	1,000	5,000
	25,000					500		25	100		300	500	2,000	3,500
	12,000					250		100	100		100	1,000	1,000	1,200
	23,850		23,785			25,000	25,775				3,800			425
	300		240			500	15				150			85
	3,525		41,685		2,490	22,500	23,385	2420	2484		275		2,333	5,548
	21,000					2,500	210	25	2100					430
75	6,000					3,000	75	150	75		50		300	1,025
		150	30	50		250	250							170
	600		900			3,000	300	75	10	10	50	20,000	20,000	200

c Unknown.

Table of statistics showing lands cultivated

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands cultivated.						Produce raised during the year.		
	Number of acres tillable.	Acres cultivated during the year.		Acres broken during the year.		Number of acres under fence.	Rods of fence made during the year.	Bushels of wheat.	
		By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.			By Government.	By Indians.
MONTANA—continued.									
<i>Flathead Agency.</i>									
Flathead	} a400,000							} a8,000 a3,000 a25,000	
Kootenai			a6,860	70	a500	a13,800	7,000		
Pend d'Oreille									
<i>Fort Belknap Agency.</i>									
Assinaboine and Gros Ventre ..	600	50	550		6	606	540		
<i>Fort Peck Agency.</i>									
Assinaboine and Yankton Sioux	b50,000	180	820			a2,000			(e)
<i>Tongue River.</i>									
Northern Cheyenne	(d)		75		25	50	400		
NEBRASKA.									
<i>Santee and Flandreau Agency.</i>									
Ponca of Dakota	(e)		519		51	220	330		1,690
Santee Sioux	20,000		3,860		198	3,700	6,000		11,520
Santee Sioux at Flandreau	2,000		864		81				2,726
<i>Omaha and Winnebago Agency.</i>									
Omaha	100,000	a12	a2,988		50	32,000			2,500
Winnebago	a85,000	30	1,443		a70	a2,500	7,550		a2,800
NEVADA.									
<i>Nevada Agency.</i>									
Pah-Ute	3,000	45	1,500	6	300	3,600	9,100	37	10,000
Pi-Ute	b400					b20			
<i>Western Shoshone Agency.</i>									
Western Shoshone	3,920		366		86	1,000	2,400		1,400
NEW MEXICO.									
<i>Mescalero Agency.</i>									
Mescalero and Jicarilla Apache.	300	8	295		25	1,500	490		100
<i>Navajo Agency.</i>									
Navajo	25,000	15	13,235		300	500	500		3,000
Moquis Pueblo	6,000		1,000		150	200	175		1,000
<i>Pueblo Agency.</i>									
Pueblo	132,025		30,000		500	300			17,000
NEW YORK.									
<i>New York Agency.</i>									
Allegany Reserve	15,000		4,000			5,000	100		a1,000
Cataragus Reserve	b12,000		5,000		50	5,600	250		a3,000

a Estimated.

b Last year.

c Crops failed by reason of drought.

and crops raised on Indian reservations—Continued.

Produce raised during the year.

Bushels of corn.		Bushels of oats.		Bushels of barley and rye.		Bushels of potatoes by Indians.	Bushels of turnips by Indians.	Bushels of onions by Indians.	Bushels of beans by Indians.	Bushels of other vegetables.		Number of melons.	Number of pumpkins.	Tons of hay cut.
By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.					By Government.	By Indians.			
.....	a200	.....	a8,000	.....	.....	a3,000	a600	a375	a60	.....	a70	a1,000	a900	.....
.....	.....	.....	a2,500	.....	.....	a1,500	a200	a100	a10	.....	a46	a600	a200	a4,000
.....	a700	.....	a30,000	.....	.....	a12,500	a1,500	a2,000	a300	.....	a150	a10,000	a1,500	.....
.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	5	2	.....	10	.....	.....	100
.....	(e)	.....	(c)	.....	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	.....	(c)	.....	.....	900
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a40	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	500	400	22
.....	11,510	.....	.....	.....	f125	676	25	53	247	.....	10	2,485	3,145	655
.....	34,480	.....	21,000	.....	100	5,000	400	750	910	.....	275	2,000	8,000	1,425
.....	1,640	.....	6,151	.....	.....	495	100	50	75	.....	150	1,000	600	500
250	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	a800	a200	a200	a150	a50	a300	a2,500	a4,000	a2,010
a400	a30,000	a400	a1,600	.....	.....	a800	.....	a100	a200	.....	.....	a1,500	a1,000	a1,800
80	300	.....	.....	.....	2,000	400	50	45	.....	400	420	9,000	1,600	1,150
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	b10
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	5,000	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	5,600	100	50	.....	20	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	600	20
.....
150	90,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	1,800	10	.....	20,000	25,000	.....
.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	200	.....	.....	50	10,000	15,000	.....
.....
.....	5,000	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	1,600	.....	1,000	15,000	6,000	g60
.....
.....	a3,500	.....	a3,000	.....	.....	a3,500	a100	a75	a700	.....	a600	a200	a1,200	1,000
.....	a6,000	.....	a6,000	.....	.....	a5,500	a150	a175	a1,000	.....	a1,200	a400	a2,000	a1,200

d Unknown.

e Not reported.

f Flax seed.

g Corn fodder.

Table of statistics showing lands cultivated

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands cultivated.						Produce raised during the year.		
	Number of acres tillable.		Acres cultivated during the year.		Acres broken during the year.		Number of acres under fence.	Rods of fence made during the year.	Bushels of wheat.
	By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.			
NEW YORK—continued.									
<i>New York Agency—continued.</i>									
Oneida Reserve.....	175		120						150
Onondaga Reserve.....	6,000		5,000			4,500			23,500
Tonawanda Reserve.....	6,000		3,000		100	3,000			2,500
Tuscarora Reserve.....	6,000		5,000			4,500			6,000
NORTH CAROLINA.									
Eastern Cherokee in North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee.	4,500		2,000			15,000	200		21,000
OREGON.									
<i>Grand Ronde Agency.</i>									
Clackama, Rogue River, &c....	28,000	234	21,430	234	21,430	2,809	10,000	34	25,000
<i>Klamath Agency.</i>									
Klamath, Modoc, and Snake....	280,000	130	275	62	210	35,000	5,000	320	350
<i>Siletz Agency.</i>									
Alesea, Chasta, Costa, &c.....	6,000	50	1,050	2	75	3,100	2,500		2,500
<i>Umatilla Agency.</i>									
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla.....	134,000	50	15,000	20	1,000	13,000	10,000	50	135,000
<i>Warm Springs Agency.</i>									
Warm Spring, Wasco, Tenino, John Day, and Pi-Ute.....	230,000	60	2,500	5	2495	25,500	2,000		25,000
UTAH.									
<i>Ouray Agency.</i>									
Tabeguache Ute.....	(b)		90		20	120	250		60
<i>Uintah Agency.</i>									
Uintah and White River Utes..	(b)		200			600			500
WASHINGTON.									
<i>Colville Agency.</i>									
Colville, Lake, O'Kanagan, San Puel, Methow, Spokane, Calspel, and Nez Percé.....	(b)		217,200		21,200	215,800	1,800		18,000
Cœur d'Alène.....	740,000		6,100		800	20,000	2,000		55,000
<i>Neah Bay Agency.</i>									
Makah and Quillehute.....	150	30	35	9	16	75	50		
<i>Quinalt Agency.</i>									
Hoh, Queet, Quinalt, &c.....	1,000	12	42	8	9	20	172		

a Estimated.

and crops raised on Indian reservations—Continued.

Produce raised during the year.

Bushels of corn.		Bushels of oats.		Bushels of barley and rye.		Bushels of potatoes by Indians.	Bushels of turnips by Indians.	Bushels of onions by Indians.	Bushels of beans by Indians.	Bushels of other vegetables.		Number of melons.	Number of pumpkins.	Tons of hay cut.
By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.					By Government.	By Indians.			
.....	500	.....	600	.....	.....	650	40	25	40	.....	100	200	750	50
.....	a3,500	.....	a6,000	.....	.....	a4,000	a2,000	a70	a200	.....	a500	a500	a5,000	a1,000
.....	a6,000	.....	a8,000	.....	.....	1,500	250	150	350	.....	300	400	1,500	800
.....	1,000	.....	5,500	.....	.....	4,500	300	100	150	.....	900	3,000	3,500	1,500
.....	a3,000	.....	a500	.....	a2,000	a500	a200	a100	a550	.....	a200	a1,000	a5,000	a2
5	a100	156	a15,000	.....	.....	a1,500	a50	a50	a50	50	a200	.....	a105	a609
.....	.....	400	1,000	75	1,500	250	400	25	.....	150	200	.....	.....	2,175
.....	.....	a1,000	a20,000	.....	.....	a15,000	a1,000	a200	a50	.....	a50	.....	a225	a530
25	6,000	.....	4,000	.....	12,000	6,000	2,500	500	1,600	100	1,500	7,300	2,000	1,240
.....	a200	.....	a500	.....	a50	a1,000	a200	a50	a10	a100	a1,000	a2,550	a2,050	a1,528
.....	200	.....	1,000	.....	.....	1,500	200	6	4	.....	1,000	3,000	200	95
.....	50	.....	1,580	.....	.....	1,000	75	(b)	.....	.....	(b)	.....	.....	110
.....	800	.....	14,000	.....	.....	6,000	200	500	500	.....	300	100,000	4,000	1,200
.....	100	.....	45,000	.....	150	500	100	200	50	.....	200	20,000	5,000	800
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550	200	.....	.....	40	20	.....	.....	102
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	500	.....	.....	500	400	.....	.....	28

δ Unknown.

Table of statistics showing lands cultivated

Name of agency and tribe.	Land cultivated.						Produce raised during the year.		
	Number of acres tillable.	Acres cultivated during the year.		Acres broken during the year.		Number of acres under fence.	Rods of fence made during the year.	Bushels of wheat.	
		By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.			By Government.	By Indians.
WASHINGTON—continued.									
<i>Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency.</i>									
Puyallup	6,500	50	1,500	350	4,000	3,000	.....	2,500	.....
Chehalis	1,000	35	80	1	700	300	20	400	.....
Nisqually	800	.....	250	40	717	100	.....	200	.....
Squaxin	100	.....	50	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
S'Kokomish	800	35	267	18	485	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Tulalip Agency.</i>									
D'Wamish	4,400	.....	100	20	7,000	500	.....	.....	.....
Madison	135	.....	25	10	90	200	.....	.....	.....
Muckleshoot	2,000	.....	225	12	5,000	1,000	.....	260	.....
Swinomish	2,000	.....	225	145	400	80	.....	25	.....
Lummi	7,000	.....	300	35	7,000	1,000	.....	120	.....
<i>Yakama Agency.</i>									
Yakama, &c	250,000	240	800	300	20,000	2,500	1,154	16,000	.....
WISCONSIN.									
<i>Green Bay Agency.</i>									
Oneida	45,000	.....	3,333	76	6,228	.....	.....	4,121	.....
Stockbridge	307	.....	200	10	307	.....	.....	271	.....
Menomonee	1,025	.....	665	174	1,125	2,855	.....	320	.....
<i>La Pointe Agency.</i>									
Chippewa at Red Cliff	300	.....	200	20	200	60	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa at Bad River	1,000	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	175	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa at Lac Court d'Oreille	603	.....	500	50	250	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa at Fond du Lac	564	.....	120	30	60	10	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa at Grand Portage	25	.....	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa at Bois Forte	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau	30	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WYOMING.									
<i>Shoshone Agency.</i>									
Shoshone and Northern Arapaho	16,000	20	114	10	50	300	35,200	.....	40

a Estimated.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of acres tillable	15,266,830
Number of acres cultivated during year by Government	3,132
Number of acres cultivated during year by Indians	372,276
Number of acres broken during year by Government	3,042
Number of acres broken during year by Indians	28,960
Number of acres under fence	603,337
Number of rods of fence built during the year	410,077
Bushels of wheat raised by Government	6,709
Bushels of wheat raised by Indians	1,037,733
Bushels of corn raised by Government	10,790
Bushels of corn raised by Indians	2,210,061
Bushels of oats raised by Government	10,871

Table giving miscellaneous products of Indian labor;

Name of agency and tribe.	Products of Indian labor.					Stock owned.			
	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Pounds of butter sold.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.		Mules.	
						By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.
ARIZONA.									
<i>Colorado River Agency.</i>									
Mohave		2,000				2	134	4	3
<i>Pima Agency.</i>									
Pima		100				2	3,500	5	50
Maricopa							650		25
Papago		500					10,500		500
<i>San Carlos Agency.</i>									
Apache		327				4	1,682	5	90
CALIFORNIA.									
<i>Hoopa Valley Agency.</i>									
Hoopa	10,000	400			\$1,000	5	58	14	5
<i>Mission Agency.</i>									
Serranos, Dieguenos, Coahuila, and San Luis Rey							2,000		100
<i>Round Valley Agency.</i>									
Concow, &c.						73	50	26	
<i>Tule River Agency.</i>									
Tule and Tejon						2	75	4	35
COLORADO.									
<i>Southern Ute Agency.</i>									
Uto					2,400	4	3,700		72
DAKOTA.									
<i>Cheyenne River Agency.</i>									
Sioux		54,000	53,000	5500	59,000	12	2,250	5	6
<i>Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency.</i>									
Lower Yanktonnals Sioux		761	100			28	438		3
Lower Brulé Sioux		250				12	593		2
<i>Devil's Lake Agency.</i>									
Sioux		250	(a)	(a)	(a)	6	36		
Chippewa		1,400	(a)	(a)	(a)		281		2
<i>Fort Berthold Agency.</i>									
Arikaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan	59,980	900			1,197	8	650	4	12
<i>Pine Ridge Agency.</i>									
Ogalalla Sioux and Northern Cheyenne	(a)	700			(a)	11	4,077	15	51

(a) Unknown.

also statistics as to stock on Indian reservations.

Stock owned.							Increase in stock.						
Cattle.		Swine.		Sheep.	Domestic fowls.		Horses and mules.		Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	
By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	Purchase.	Natural increase.	Purchase.	Natural increase.	Natural increase.	Natural increase.	
						300	1	14				50	
	1,250					7,000		500		150		1,000	
	225					4,500		50		25		500	
	3,000							5,000		1,000			
	3,869			785			230	151	1,045	952			
	4		500			226	2	10		4	500	150	
	500		500	100		3,000		150		130	212	23	
380		263			100	200		13		78	61		
	20		250	25		500		(a)		(a)	(a)	(a)	
238	246			5,400			22			66		1,400	
15	4,000	4	150	1	50	2,500	7	200	370	760	79	1,050	
12	619		54			995		48		141	36	674	
15	338		62			878		98		105	37	636	
2	380		43			427		12		(a)	(a)	(a)	
	274		207			410	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	
34	200		100			150		100		50	50	75	
16	4,618		90	3		7,513	6	901	250	1,208	38	1	

Table giving miscellaneous products of Indian labor.

Name of agency and tribe.	Products of Indian labor.					Stock owned.			
	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Pounds of butter sold.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.		Mules.	
						By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.
DAKOTA—continued.									
<i>Rosebud Agency.</i>									
Brulé and other Sioux	100,000	4,000	700	.....	\$300	11	7,680	9	30
<i>Sisseton Agency.</i>									
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux		550	200	.....		10	405	.....	3
<i>Standing Rock Agency.</i>									
Blackfeet and other Sioux		1,500	350	.....	\$1,000	10	2,800	11	14
<i>Yankton Agency.</i>									
Yankton Sioux	70,400	1,100	.....	.....		9	690	.....	.....
IDAHO.									
<i>Fort Hall Agency.</i>									
Bannack and Shoshone			400	.....	\$5,000	13	4,500	.....	2
<i>Lemhi Agency.</i>									
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepeater ..		800	.....	.....	1,200	5	\$1,200	.....	1
<i>Nez Percé Agency.</i>									
Nez Percé	120,000	450	400	.....	300	5	17,500	.....	35
INDIAN TERRITORY.									
<i>Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.</i>									
Cheyenne and Arapaho	550,000	\$1,000	250	150	250	13	2,000	14	52
<i>Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.</i>									
Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, and Wichita ..	40,508	400	100	100	1,500	10	8,017	12	38
<i>Osage Agency.</i>									
Osage		100	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500	7	475
Kaw		400	.....	.....	.....	2	60	4	30
<i>Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland Agency.</i>									
Ponca	130,500	\$250	\$50	.....	.....	11	234	2	.....
Pawnee	60,000	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,200	4	\$20
Otoe	\$7,000	85	.....	.....	.....	5	245	.....	.....
Tonkawa		\$25	.....	.....	.....	6	16	.....	1
<i>Quapaw Agency.</i>									
Eastern Shawnee		267	225	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	1
Miami		125	8,830	1,900	.....	.....	61	.....	15
Modoc		160	500	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	7
Ottawa		250	1,500	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	6
Peoria		350	1,650	600	.....	.....	83	.....	26
Quapaw		100	1,500	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....

a Not reported.

b Estimated.

also statistics as to stock on Indian reservations—Continued.

Stock owned.							Increase in stock,						
Cattle.		Swine.		Sheep.	Domestic fowls.		Horses and mules.		Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	
By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	Purchase.	Natural increase.	Purchase.	Natural increase.	Natural increase.	Natural increase.	
1	4,500		700			4,000	20	1,191	100	700	250	1,800	
60	443	23	32	27	3	700	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	
10	2,450	20	100		50	4,000		301	410	250		1,000	
	622		420	3		3,606		54		150	298	3	2,500
8	475		40			450		951		85	8		300
37	32					31		250		9			20
b117	b6,000	8	3,500		36	5,000					4	(c)	(c)
930	1,409	16	400		142	500	11	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
290	4,896		1,473			3,426	12	b800		b450	b150		b500
40	9,780		11,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	1		56	15			
94	300		500		72	200	21			19			72
46	169	6	45		36	1,546	126	27	77	72	b37		b1,086
82	b380	12	b150		36	b2,500	b84	b100	53	b106	b130		b2,036
360	10	18	38		36	840	2	16			15		620
			5			25	4				3		b15
	42		264			265		7		14	150		148
	292		190			725		10	22	120	100		500
	46		237			125		4		30	150		75
	65		227			1,235		6		50	160		900
	501		594	4		1,606		10		117	205		1,500
	22		89			1,000		5		7	50		800

c Unknown.

Table giving miscellaneous products of Indian labor;

Name of agency and tribe.	Products of Indian labor.					Stock owned.			
	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Pounds of butter sold.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.		Mules.	
						By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.
INDIAN TERRITORY—continued.									
<i>Quapaw Agency—Continued.</i>									
Seneca.....	67,200	600	2,170	200	.....	117	.....	2	.....
Wyandotte.....	.....	1,178	3,185	595	.....	168	.....	7	.....
<i>Sac and Fox Agency.</i>									
Absentee Shawnee, Iowa, Mexican Kickapoo, Pottawatomie (citizen), Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.....	.....	250	1,250	250	\$800	11	2,089	2	48
<i>Union Agency.</i>									
Cherokee.....	} (a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	.....	18,648	.....	1,289
Choctaw.....									
Chickasaw.....									
Creek and Seminole.....									
IOWA.									
<i>Sac and Fox Agency.</i>									
Sac and Fox.....	.....	d300	.....	.....	d250	d2	d700	.....	.....
KANSAS.									
<i>Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.</i>									
Chippewa and Muncie.....	.....	200	2,000	1,000	.....	.....	50	.....	1
Iowa.....	.....	400	500	.....	.....	.....	290	.....	10
Kickapoo.....	.....	100	500	.....	.....	.....	425	.....	.....
Pottawatomie.....	.....	100	1,000	.....	.....	2	1,800	.....	12
Sac and Fox of Missouri.....	.....	200	150	.....	.....	.....	225	.....	10
MICHIGAN.									
<i>Mackinac Agency.</i>									
Chippewa of Lake Superior, Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.....	14,000	1,190	67,200	51,350	2,209	.....	92	.....	.....
Pottawatomie of Huron.....	.....	10	100	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
MINNESOTA.									
<i>White Earth Agency.</i>									
Mississippi, Otter Tail, and Pembina Chippewa.....	239,000	3,600	12,890	4,450	4,051	7	402	.....	10
Pillager, Leech Lake, Winnabogish, and Cass Lake Chippewa.....	.....	1,500	15	.....	2,500	2	150	2	.....
Red Lake Chippewa.....	106,000	4,083	275	75	3,594	1	46	2	.....
MONTANA.									
<i>Blackfeet Agency.</i>									
Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan.....	10,000	100	436	247	51,000	6	1,200	.....	5

a Not reported.

b Estimated.

also statistics as to stock on Indian reservations—Continued.

Stock owned.								Increase in stock.					
Cattle.		Swine.		Sheep.	Domestic fowls.		Horses and mules.		Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	
By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	Purchase.	Natural increase.	Purchase.	Natural increase.	Natural increase.	Natural increase.	
.....	208	.....	1,034	81	.....	2,273	.....	13	.....	72	644	43	1,652
.....	906	.....	1,395	546	.....	3,288	.....	22	.....	201	616	163	2,132
427	7,155	26	1,976	.....	43	2,500	.....	(a)	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
.....	b150,000	.....	b120,000	18,000	.....	150,000	.....	(c)	.....	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
.....	.....	.....	d10	.....	.....	d100	.....	d100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	200	.....	150	.....	.....	1,000	.....	6	.....	12	.....	.....	300
.....	500	.....	150	40	.....	550	.....	15	.....	100	50	13	250
.....	500	.....	300	.....	.....	400	.....	25	.....	50	.....	.....	200
.....	1,700	.....	1,000	100	.....	1,500	2	100	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
.....	1,250	.....	350	.....	.....	200	.....	25	.....	250	50	.....	100
.....	247	.....	101	32	.....	2,650	.....	5	.....	51	34	13	910
.....	14	.....	24	19	.....	(c)	.....	2	.....	5	13	6	(c)
19	971	.....	1,183	195	.....	2,962	1	4	.....	.....	461	167	549
7	20	.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....	40	.....	7	6	.....	6
9	187	.....	214	.....	.....	25	.....	9	.....	26	163	.....	18
404	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	150	532	117	15	.....	6

c Unknown.

d Last year.

Table giving miscellaneous products of Indian labor;

Name of agency and tribe.	Products of Indian labor.					Stock owned.			
	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Pounds of butter sold.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.		Mules.	
						By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.
MONTANA—continued.									
<i>Crow Agency.</i>									
Crow		320				24	6,000	8	300
<i>Flathead Agency.</i>									
Flathead	} 500,000	51,300	53,000	54,000	\$3,000	7	51,000		8
Kootenais							5600		
Pend d'Oreilles							53,200		
<i>Fort Belknap Agency.</i>									
Assinaboine and Gros Ventre					1,800	12	1,032		
<i>Fort Peck Agency.</i>									
Assinaboine and Yankton Sioux		350				10	800	1	1
<i>Tongus River Agency.</i>									
Northern Cheyenne					550	12	320		5
NEBRASKA.									
<i>Santee and Flandreau Agency.</i>									
Ponca of Dakota		1,263	905				102		2
Santee Sioux		600	330		750	8	399		3
Santee Sioux at Flandreau		60	180				96		
<i>Omaha and Winnebago Agency.</i>									
Omaha		200			550		550		
Winnebago	533,000	5500	5200		5600	7	5350		8
NEVADA.									
<i>Nevada Agency.</i>									
Pah-Ute		250				10	2,400	1	12
Pi-Ute								4	
<i>Western Shoshone Agency.</i>									
Western Shoshone		20	285			4	760		1
NEW MEXICO.									
<i>Mescalero Agency.</i>									
Mescalero and Jicarilla Apache		55	100			3	2,300		50
<i>Navajo Agency.</i>									
Navajo						3	250,000	2	300
Moquis Pueblo							600		300
<i>Pueblo Agency.</i>									
Pueblo							5,500		2,500

a Unknown.

b Estimated.

also statistics as to stock on Indian reservations—Continued.

Stock owned.								Increase in stock.						
Cattle.		Swine.		Sheep.	Domestic fowls.		Horses and mules.		Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.		
By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	Purchase.	Natural increase.	Purchase.	Natural increase.	Natural increase.	Natural increase.		
340	1,900					50	12	(a)		137				
	b1,500		b250			b1,000	7	{ b200 b100 b600		b450	b50	b500		
	b400		b100			b350				b1,500	b100	b28	b50	
	b9,500		b700			b3,000					b200		b1,800	
399			7			150	2			112		50		
162	300	2			(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)		
								62						
15	103		125			619	10	14	30	40	86	1,093		
	484	26	140	10	100	909	10		50	90	151	1,000		
	46		11			600						500		
15	40		100			600				6	b25	b350		
	26	14	126			b500		b00						
6	175	11			20	250		1						
95							(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)		
	275		48			150		58		75	13	50		
20	495						25	348		175				
10	1,050		800,000				(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)		(a)		
	300		25,000				(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)		(a)		
	8,000		300	40,000		2,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)		

c Not reported.

Table giving miscellaneous products of Indian labor;

Name of agency and tribe.	Products of Indian labor.					Stock owned.			
	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Pounds of butter sold.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.		Mules.	
						By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.
NEW YORK.									
<i>New York Agency.</i>									
Alleghany Reserve	10,000	1,000	650		\$175		a140		
Cattaraugus Reserve		1,800	800		200		a220		
Oneida Reserve			30	250			20		
Onondaga Reserve	5,000	1,500	100				a65		
Tonawanda Reserve		500	500		75		125		
Tuscarora Reserve		1,500	500				80		
NORTH CAROLINA.									
Eastern Cherokee in North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee			600	200			200		120
OREGON.									
<i>Grand Ronde Agency.</i>									
Clackama, Rogue River, &c.	47,974		170			3	354		
<i>Klamath Agency.</i>									
Klamath, Modoc, and Snake	250,000	2,250	1,300		250	18	3,980	11	10
<i>Siletz Agency.</i>									
Alsea, Chaata Costa, &c.	180,000	500	400		400	5	228		5
<i>Umatilla Agency.</i>									
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla ..	125,000	3,000	900			3	6,000	2	18
<i>Warm Springs Agency.</i>									
Warm Springs, Wasco, Tenino, John Day, and Pinte	a200,000	a200	a150		a400	7	5,500	1	5
UTAH.									
<i>Ouray Agency.</i>									
Tabeguache Ute					(d)	17	6,000	2	12
<i>Uintah Agency.</i>									
Uintah and White River Ute						7	6,000	2	14
WASHINGTON.									
<i>Colville Agency.</i>									
Colville, Lake, O'Kanagan, San Puel, Methow, Spokane, Calispel, Nez Perce		2,500	500	300	1,000	4	1,000		40
Coeur d'Alene		700	180	130	200		3,000		
<i>Neah Bay Agency.</i>									
Makah		320			15,000	3	50		
Quillchute		50			2,000				

a Estimated.

b Not reported

also statistics as to stock on Indian reservations—Continued.

Stock owned.							Increase in stock.						
Cattle.		Swine.		Sheep.	Domestic fowls.		Horses and mules.		Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Do- mestic fowls.	
By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	Purchase.	Natural increase.	Purchase.	Natural increase.	Natural increase.	Natural increase.	
.....	a300	.....	a750	.....	.....	a1,200	(b)	.....	(b)	(b)	.....	200
.....	a500	.....	a1,150	.....	.....	a2,000	(b)	.....	(b)	(b)	.....	500
.....	40	.....	40	.....	.....	200	(b)	.....	(b)	(b)	.....	100
.....	a140	.....	a150	.....	.....	a400	(b)	.....	(b)	(b)	.....	200
.....	175	.....	350	.....	.....	a500	(b)	.....	(b)	(b)	.....	300
.....	a70	.....	a300	.....	.....	a75	12	8	.....	100	.....	500
.....	500	.....	1,000	500	.....	4,000	1i	.....	100	350	35	2,550
65	214	8	730	67	4	a1,250	(b)	.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
135	1,485	12	195	.....	.....	1,200	536	.....	342	125	.....	a250
31	275	27	250	40	36	500	2	73	.....	50	50	.....
8	550	400	500	1,000	400	50	20	100	500
30	a1,100	16	a60	a1,800	48	a700	2	a500	10	a100	a10	a500	a100
1,347	100	1,800	100	652	275	300	89
618	1,500	(d)	(d)	(d)
.....	1,500	500	1,200	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
.....	3,000	6,000	2,000	(d)	50	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
96	45	10	15	225	12
.....	36

e Last year.

d Unknown.

Table giving miscellaneous products of Indian labor;

Name of agency and tribe.	Products of Indian labor.					Stock owned.			
	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Pounds of butter sold.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.		Mules.	
						By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.
WASHINGTON—continued.									
<i>Quinalt Agency.</i>									
Hoh, Queet, Quinalt, &c		50			\$1,000	4	85		
<i>Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency.</i>									
Puyallup			(a)			3	560	2	
Chehalis						4	114		
Nisqually							100		
Squaxin							7		
S'Kokomish						3	109		
<i>Tulalip Agency.</i>									
D'Wamish	85,000	2,500	1,000				142		1
Madison							12		2
Muckleshoot			100				80		
Swinomish		1,000			100		125		
Lummi		20	1,500	500	150		154		
<i>Yakama Agency.</i>									
Yakama		327	6,035	5,500		45	9,000	2	20
WISCONSIN.									
<i>Green Bay Agency.</i>									
Oneida	41,171		7,368	3,323			414		1
Stockbridge			200	100			20		
Menomonee		635			2,000	6	517		
<i>La Pointe Agency.</i>									
Chippewa at Red Cliff		400	100				11		
Chippewa at Bad River		400	300		200		96		
Chippewa at Lac Court d'Orelle		50			300		130		
Chippewa at Fond du Lac		500			100		12		
Chippewa at Grand Portage		75			350				
Chippewa at Bois Forte		80			1,000	2			
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau		25			1,500		10		
WYOMING.									
<i>Shoshone Agency.</i>									
Shoshone and Northern Arapaho		100			2,000	6			

a Not reported.

b Estimated.

RECAPITULATION.

Lumber sawed	feet..	2,561,823
Wood cut	cords..	64,441
Butter made	pounds..	74,629
Butter sold	do	23,470
Value of robes and furs sold	do	\$72,701
Horses owned by Government		559
Horses owned by Indians		427,615
Mules owned by Government		189
Mules owned by Indians		6,899
Cattle owned by Government		8,858
Cattle owned by Indians		258,449

also statistics as to stock on Indian reservations—Continued.

Stock owned.								Increase in stock.						
Cattle.		Swine.		Sheep.	Domestic fowls.		Horses and mules.		Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.		
By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	Purchase.	Natural increase.	Purchase.	Natural increase.	Natural increase.	Natural increase.	Natural increase.	
25	60						30			7				
27	600	10	980	400	45	2,500	1			7	10	(a)	(a)	
30	33	5		28	48	2,200		1		7		(a)	(a)	
	200		50	75		360		(a)		(a)		(a)	(a)	
	20		5			200		(a)		(a)		(a)	(a)	
28	139		7			205		(c)		(c)		(c)	(c)	
	450		350	34		1,000		18		75	100	10	600	
	15		200	200		500		2		(a)		(a)	175	
	100		200	36		500		1		20	40	12	300	
	100		50	35		200		6		15	20	10	100	
	445		400	1,200		1,000		15		50	200	250	400	
1,572	4,500	71	500	1,000		100		3,000		1,500	200	400	400	
	431		209	98		2,820		79		128	233	34	2,024	
	58		75			400				18	30		200	
41	67	6	200			800		100	6	25	100		250	
	7					400		2		4			200	
	110		25			350	8	6		2	6		75	
	71		18			151	50	10	20	8			125	
	20					600				3			275	
	13					25				1			19	
	6									1				
						50		2					25	
	90		3			6	1			31				

c Unknown.

RECAPITULATION.

Swine owned by Government	625
Swine owned by Indians	166,712
Sheep owned by Indians	898,199
Fowls owned by Government	905
Fowls owned by Indians	266,528
Increase during year in number of—	
Horses and mules	19,104
Cattle	16,303
Swine	7,120
Sheep	3,483
Fowls	46,557

Consolidated report of sick and wounded, United

Name and location of agency.	Miasmatic diseases.																
	Typhoid fever.	Typhus fever.	Typho-malarial fever.	Remittent fever.	Quotidian intermittent fever.	Tertian intermittent fever.	Quartan intermittent fever.	Congestive intermittent fever.	Acute diarrhoea.	Chronic diarrhoea.	Acute dysentery.	Chronic dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Hospital gangrene.	Erysipelas.	Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.
Colorado River, Ariz.			1						55		19		2	1			
Pima and Maricopa, Ariz.			12		110				60		8	1				1	
Papago, Ariz.																	
San Carlos, Ariz.					57				309		97		1				
Hoopa Valley, Cal.	2				2	44	30		20		12	1					
Mission, Cal.		2							23								
Round Valley, Cal.	16			38					20								
Southern Ute, Colo.									26	1	2						
Cheyenne River, Dak.									53								
Devil's Lake, Dak.									17								
Fort Berthold, Dak.				10	3			8	53		11	1					
Crow Creek, Dak.				5	5				46		3						64
Lower Brulé, Dak.				8	2				41		1			4			
Pine Ridge, Dak.				3	24				192		53		43				21
Rosebud, Dak.				64	25				179	4	15		27				
Sisseton, Dak.				1					15				8				
Standing Rock, Dak.									133		20		6				16
Yankton, Dak.				8	1	9			43	1	16						
Fort Hall, Idaho									21		2	1					1
Lemhi, Idaho					1				12								
Nez Percé, Idaho	2	1	20	3	31	19			32		1						
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T.	7		48	6	019	543			408		26						
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. T.				73	279	931	2		116		106	3	13				
Osage, Ind. T.				67		129			34		6	1	9				
Kaw, Ind. T.				11	60	62		4	8				7				
Ponca, Ind. T.				109	37	67		1	72		27						
Pawnee, Ind. T.				102	448	396	47		195		170						13
Otoe, Ind. T.				105	39	67			53		29						
Oakland, Ind. T.				42		45			25		2						
Quapaw, Ind. T.	1			19	139	51			75		80						
Sao and Fox, Ind. T.				10	213	144	4		68	4	29						
Mackinac, Mich.	5								41		11		11				1
White Earth, Minn.									30	1							5
Leech Lake, Minn.									29								
Red Lake, Minn.									14		8						
Blackfeet, Mont.	4				4				8		3						
Crow, Mont.	1								78		5						152
Flathead, Mont.	1				8	6			14		1		6				
Fort Belknap, Mont.				4	8				48		2	3	4				
Fort Peck, Mont.	4			16					16		5						
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr.			1	8	34	5			39	10	20	5	1				13
Santee, Nebr.				1	8	1			44		1		3				
Flandreau, Nebr.									21		1						
Ponca, Nebr.			1	7	10			1	18		12	1	2				
Nevada, Nev.					132				3								
Mescalero, N. Mex.			7	3	3				8		1						
Navajo, N. Mex.				5					46	2	33		9				
Pueblo, N. Mex.									10								
New York, N. Y.					5	2			14				1				
Grand Ronde, Oreg.	8		2	10	28			1	47		8		2				
Klamath, Oreg.	1		5	5	7				4	1			15				
Siletz, Oreg.	12		3	30	21		21		50	13	11	2					
Umatilla, Oreg.				13	32												
Warm Springs, Oreg.				26	77				108		1		3				
Ouray, Utah					7	1			5		3	1					
Uintab, Utah					1	3			39		7						
Colville, Wash.					1				57		1						
Neah Bay, Wash.	2								8								
Quinalt, Wash.									1								
Nisqually, Wash.									1								1
S. Kokomish, Wash.				8	16				12		1		1				
Tulalip, Wash.									1								
Yakama, Wash.	3			15					13								
Green Bay, Wis.			9	51	5	299	19		64		38		4				
Shoshone, Wyo.				2	18				49		8		4				
Carlisle School, Pa.			20						19			1	8				9
Forest Grove School, Oreg.				2	22	9			2								13
Genoa School, Nebr.			1	2	6				5					1			
Chillico School, Ind. T.				1	15				2		1						
Haskell Institute, Kans.	1		9	76	98				13		2		6				1

Consolidated report of sick and wounded, United States

Name and location of agency.	Tubercular diseases.			Parasitic diseases.						Diseases of the nervous system.						
	Consumption.	Scrofula.	Other diseases of this order.	Itch.	Tape-worms.	Lnmbrioid worms.	Ascariides.	Trichiniasis.	Other diseases of this order.	Apoplexy.	Convulsions.	Chorea.	Epilepsy.	Headache.	Insanity.	Inflammation of the brain.
Colorado River, Ariz	6	9													2	
Pima and Maricopa, Ariz	1	4	1				12			1					19	
Papago, Ariz															2	
San Carlos, Ariz	3			19											53	
Hoop Valley, Cal	13	9									1				2	
Mission, Cal	24	28				1					1				5	
Round Valley, Cal	10	2													28	
Southern Ute, Colo				2											5	
Cheyenne River, Dak	78	74		2	6	73					3	2			76	
Devil's Lake, Dak	23	11		51			20				3				5	
Fort Berthold, Dak	10	9					17		2						3	
Crow Creek, Dak	10	3		85	6	17	37			5	1				41	
Lower Brulé, Dak	33	61				12	13	16					1		15	1
Pine Ridge, Dak	86	159	1	53	142	63				1			4		111	1
Rosebud, Dak	57	55		104	141	3	48				3		2		99	
Sisseton, Dak	51	46		31			4						1		16	
Standing Rock, Dak	48	229		38	5	2	111		6				1		127	1
Yankton, Dak	11	9		7			28	4			2				2	
Fort Hall, Idaho	2			66		1	1			1						
Lemhi, Idaho	6			1											4	
Nez Percé, Idaho	6	112		7			1						5		5	
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T.	105	658		732	1	394	10			49	1				20	
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. T.	5	155		738	3					1						
Osage, Ind. T.	11	6		91	2	3				1	2	1			6	1
Kaw, Ind. T.	6	3		110	2						2					2
Ponca, Ind. T.	20	11		144								3				
Pawnee, Ind. T.	10	16		312												1
Otoe, Ind. T.	9	12		88			15						2			
Oakland, Ind. T.	4															
Quapaw, Ind. T.	14	35		101	10	17	15			1	1			1	1	4
Sac and Fox, Ind. T.	4	29		26		8	8			1	1		1		6	1
Mackinac, Mich	1	4		28		5	3			1					13	
White Earth, Minn	10	11		140		27	15		1		3					
Leech Lake, Minn	12	5		2			4			11					8	
Red Lake, Minn	13	100		23		2	21		1		3				11	
Blackfeet, Mont	7	21		1			1				1					
Crow, Mont	2	3		29			2				1				58	1
Flathead, Mont	5	6				4			1	1	1	1		1	1	
Fort Belknap, Mont	35	59									1	1		11		2
Fort Peck, Mont	24	5		6							2			26		1
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr	8	31		16		4							2			1
Santee, Nebr	9	15		24		15	13			1	8	3	2			
Flandreau, Nebr	6	2		6		3				1	1				61	
Ponca, Nebr	1	2		20		3	1								16	
Nevada, Nev	2															
Mescalero, N. Mex	7	2			2	1									1	
Navajo, N. Mex												1			6	2
Pueblo, N. Mex																
New York, N. Y	11	29		68											7	
Grand Ronde, Oreg	8	24		1											43	1
Klamath, Oreg	11	1													10	1
Shletz, Oreg	4	17									1				15	
Umatilla, Oreg	6	15														
Warm Springs, Oreg	5	9				4									56	
Ouray, Utah	2														2	
Uintah, Utah	2	1					1								57	1
Colville, Wash	36	38		5		6	1			1					17	1
Neah Bay, Wash	11	1													3	1
Quinalt, Wash	9	3													1	
Nisqually, Wash	33	10				1	3	1							8	
S'kokomish, Wash	4	16													28	
Tulalip, Wash	12	7		4											22	
Yakaua, Wash	11	9		6			6								83	
Green Bay, Wis	14	24		268	2	9	29			2					15	1
Shoshone, Wyo	16	6		1					12		1				1	
Carlisle School, Pa	12	12			1						1	1			11	
Forest Grove School, Oreg	3	11				7									1	
Genoa School, Nebr	1	5	1									1				
Chillico School, Ind. T	2	4		24											1	1
Haskell Institute, Kans	5	9	3	23							1				3	

Indian service, for the year 1886—Continued.

Diseases of the nervous system.					Diseases of the eye.			Diseases of the ear.		Diseases of the organs of circulation.					Diseases of the respiratory organs.																				
Inflammation of the membranes of the brain.	Inflammation of the spinal cord.	Neuralgia.	Paralysis.	Sunstroke.	Tetanus.	Other diseases of this order.	Conjunctivitis.	Iritis.	Cataract.	Amaurosis.	Other diseases of this order.	Otorrhoea.	Inflammation of the internal ear.	Deafness.	Other diseases of this order.	Inflammation of pericardium.	Dropsy of pericardium.	Hypertrophy of heart.	Valvular disease of heart.	Dropsy from heart disease.	Aneurism.	Phlebitis.	Varicose veins.	Other diseases of this order.	Asthma.	Catarrh.	Acute bronchitis.	Chronic bronchitis.	Inflammation of larynx.	Inflammation of lungs.	Inflammation of pleura.	Other diseases of this order.			
2	20	60	2	2	12	18	1	1	2	2	2	4	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	66	6	14	14	2	2	2			
1	40	43	2	2	12	55	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	178	6	4	1	1	1	1			
1	40	40	2	2	12	359	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	63	59	2	2	2	2	2	2			
1	15	1	1	1	1	39	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	100	17	1	1	1	1	1			
1	11	11	1	1	1	74	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	20	12	12	12	12	12	12			
1	11	11	1	1	1	33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	17	10	2	2	2	2		
1	11	11	1	1	1	36	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	58	12	3	3	3	3	3	3		
1	11	11	1	1	1	178	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	333	167	3	3	3	3	3	3		
1	11	11	1	1	1	32	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	12	5	8	8	8	8	8		
1	29	29	1	1	1	85	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	72	1	21	29	18	18	18		
1	7	7	2	1	1	72	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	160	20	4	7	7	7	7	7		
1	48	48	4	1	1	53	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	92	8	4	1	1	1	1	1		
1	82	82	4	1	1	126	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	242	72	7	4	4	4	4	4		
1	102	102	4	1	1	153	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	143	232	19	28	2	2	2	2		
1	10	10	1	1	1	67	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	6	2	2	2	2	2		
1	112	112	2	2	2	232	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	473	68	23	2	2	2	2	2	
1	21	21	2	2	2	70	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	76	7	1	1	1	1	1	1		
1	12	12	2	2	2	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	88	8	1	1	1	1	1	1		
1	10	10	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	48	22	2	1	1	1	1	1		
1	3	3	2	2	2	122	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1		
1	19	19	1	1	1	1,452	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	151	400	22	4	4	4	4	4	
1	13	13	1	1	1	579	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	496	148	16	16	16	16	16	16	
1	8	8	1	1	1	154	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	59	1	1	1	1	1	
1	15	15	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	4	4	4	4	4	
1	8	8	1	1	1	75	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	165	165	1	1	1	423	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	96	25	29	2	2	2	2	2	
1	9	9	1	1	1	73	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	13	1	1	1	1	1	
1	41	41	3	3	3	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	42	7	15	1	1	1	1	
1	26	26	1	1	1	72	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	
1	9	9	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	43	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	
1	66	66	1	1	1	41	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	124	81	15	8	4	4	4	
1	70	70	1	1	1	56	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	69	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	
1	48	48	2	2	2	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	
1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	314	4	4	4	4	4	
1	37	37	1	1	1	652	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	131	26	4	5	5	5	5	5	
1	36	36	1	1	1	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	11	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	21	21	1	1	1	262	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	89	4	9	1	1	1	1	1	
1	20	20	1	1	1	50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	24	4	18	9	1	1	1	1	
1	3	3	1	1	1	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	5	5	1	1	1	88	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	210	3	3	3	3	3	3
1	12	12	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	36	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	
1	9	9	1	1	1	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	5	5	1	1	1	119	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	37	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
1	8	8	1	1	1	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	37	6	2	2	2	2	2	2
1	31	31	1	1	1	129	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	78	3	15	15	15	15	15	15	
1	2	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	129	4	4	4	4	4	4
1	24	24	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	40	42	10	10	10	10	10	10	
1	15	15	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	
1	7	7	1	1	1	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	5	8	8	8	8	8	8	
1	11	11	3	3	3	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	198	21	7	7	7	7	7	7	
1	1	1	3	3	3	317	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	198	21	7	7	7	7	7	7
1	4	4	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1	21	21	2	2	2	35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	12	1	216	1	1	1	1	
1	24	24	1	1	1	85	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	178	9	9	10	10	10		

Consolidated report of sick and wounded, United States

Name and location of agency.	Wounds, injuries, and accidents.																
	Burns and scalds.	Bruises.	Concussion of the brain.	Drowning.	Sprains.	Dislocation.	Frost-bite.	Simple fracture (not gunshot).	Compound fracture (not gunshot).	Gunshot wound.	Incised wound.	Lacerated wound.	Punctured wound.	Poisoning.	Other diseases of this order.	Homicide.	Suicide.
Colorado River, Ariz	8	10			12						4	3			1		
Pima and Maricopa, Ariz	9	10	2		2	1		1			16	16	10	2	7		
Papago, Ariz	12	54									3	3	3				
San Carlos, Ariz	47	25			10			6		2	23	41	2			3	
Hoopa Valley, Cal	1																
Mission, Cal	1	6			3					3	3	1	2				
Round Valley, Cal	1	1			2			3			5	5	1				
Southern Ute, Colo	1	2				1					1	1				1	
Cheyenne River, Dak	20	108	1		8	1	4				6	6	6	4	1		
Devil's Lake, Dak	6	4			7	1	4				3	3	2				
Fort Berthold, Dak	8	10			11	1	4	1		2	1	3	3	3	3		
Crow Creek, Dak	4	1			3		9					1	1	1			
Lower Brulé, Dak		11			9		4	2			3	2	5	5	2	1	
Pine Ridge, Dak	14	14			15	2	2	2			1	2	2	2	2	4	2
Rosebud, Dak	15	27			2	6	2	2		3	17	11	9	2	2		1
Sisseton, Dak	2				9		2	2			2			2			
Standing Rock, Dak	30	10			2		2	1			1						
Yankton, Dak	4	2					1	1			1		2		1		
Fort Hall, Idaho	2	13			11					2	7	5			2		
Lemhi, Idaho	2	9			7						7	1	3				
Nez Percé, Idaho	2	1			1			4		2	1	2					
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T.	5	24	1		1			9			1	1	1	15		1	
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. T.	10										3	3	1	1	1		
Osage, Ind. T.	5	1			1	2		2		1	2	1	1	1	1	1	
Kaw, Ind. T.					3			1						1	1		
Ponca, Ind. T.								1						1			
Pawnee, Ind. T.	6							1									
Otoe, Ind. T.								1									
Oakland, Ind. T.							5										
Quapaw, Ind. T.		4					3	2		2	5	2					
Sac and Fox, Ind. T.	3	2					2	2		1	1	1					
Mackinac, Mich		2					1	1			1	1					
White Earth, Minn	5	2			6			2			6	1	4				
Leech Lake, Minn		8			1	1		1			3	8	2	1			
Red Lake, Minn	2	5			3	1	1	1			1						
Blackfeet, Mont	3														1		1
Crow, Mont	21	26			16	1	3	1			13	2	3	5			
Flathead, Mont		10	1		4		2	2		1	13		1			1	
Fort Belknap, Mont	4	7			4		11	3			1	2	6				
Fort Peck, Mont		1			1		1	1			4	2	6				
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr	5					6					2	4	1	1			
Santee, Nebr	7	1			3	1	1	1		1	2	6	1	3	1		1
Flandreau, Nebr		2			1		2	1			1	2	1				
Ponca, Nebr					2		1										
Nevada, Nev		4									4						
Mescalero, New Mex	2				2	2	2	2		2	1	5	1		7		
Navajo, New Mex	1				14	10		4	4	2	7	3	2				
Pueblo, New Mex												2					
New York, N. Y.	2				9						1						
Grand Ronde, Oreg											1						
Klamath, Oreg	5	7	1		4			1				4					
Siletz, Oreg		1			1					3	4						
Umatilla, Oreg	2				3							1		2	1		
Warm Springs, Oreg	18	25			5		3	1			11	6					
Ouray, Utah	3	3			7		2	1		4	1	2	2			2	
Uintah, Utah	4	4	1	1	2		1	1		1	1	2			4		
Colville, Wash	3	15			13	1		6		4	5	3	1		1	1	
Neah Bay, Wash	3	2			1			1									
Quinalt, Wash	2	6			2					1	11	1	3				
Nisqually, Wash	2	1			4	1		1			6	3		1			
S'Kokomish, Wash	1	2			2					1	1	3			1		
Tulalip, Wash	1				13	1		5		1	6	7			1		1
Yakama, Wash	30	52			1	1	2	8		1	65	9	3	2	1		
Green Bay, Wis	3	16			12	1	2	1		4	6	3	20				
Shoshone, Wyo	22	44	1		8	2	1	1		2	19	4	6	10	1		
Carlisle School, Pa		11			8						2	2	2				1
Forest Grove School, Oreg	1	2			5	1		3			3	5	3	2			
Genoa School, Nebr					1		1				1						
Childoco School, Ind. T.											1						
Haskell Institute, Kans					1		1				6				2		

Indian service for the year 1886—Continued.

Taken sick or wounded.		Remaining last report.	Total.	Vaccinated.		Births.					Died.				Recovered.		Remaining under treatment June 30, 1886.		
Male.	Female.			Successfully.	Unsuccessfully.	Male.	Female.	Indians.	Half breeds.	Whites.	Aged over 5 years.		Aged under 5 years.		Total deaths.	Male.		Female.	
											Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
272	304	21	567	86	14	8	17	25	.....	10	10	9	11	40	233	273	46	
832	374	18	1,224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	4	829	376	15
220	150	.....	370	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	214	151	8
940	793	220	1,953	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	15	21	52	1,004	848	49
271	803	75	649	.....	.....	10	2	9	3	2	6	.....	.....	9	230	226	184
428	282	30	740	.....	.....	4	5	9	.....	3	4	.....	.....	9	425	279	27
181	152	15	328	.....	.....	12	3	12	3	9	7	1	2	19	171	121	17
166	96	3	265	.....	.....	2	1	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	2	164	95	4
1,247	847	248	2,342	55	14	65	53	104	14	33	30	9	3	75	1,203	834	230		
224	164	105	493	.....	.....	28	12	40	.....	5	11	.....	.....	4	188	156	117
410	340	47	797	.....	.....	6	3	8	.....	1	9	.....	.....	2	411	336	28
484	390	47	921	.....	.....	23	17	36	3	5	13	10	10	38	476	373	34
427	318	.....	745	.....	.....	18	12	30	.....	2	3	8	8	19	396	284	46
1,477	1,066	14	2,557	.....	.....	42	35	58	18	6	7	3	2	12	1,412	1,032	93
1,249	1,126	172	2,547	.....	.....	74	72	117	28	1	43	34	11	13	1,201	1,252	1,141
393	309	139	841	.....	.....	80	101	180	.....	1	7	3	.....	2	454	335	40
1,530	948	263	2,741	.....	.....	13	9	13	8	1	17	10	3	4	54	200	209
210	224	134	568	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	7	5	5	22	344	193	29
366	186	66	588	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	199	115	.....	
200	115	48	591	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	1	1	12	244	236	89
292	251	.....	7,621	.....	.....	44	38	81	1	27	32	18	13	90	3,907	3,599	25
3,915	3,609	97	5,757	.....	.....	7	6	12	.....	12	6	2	2	20	3,031	2,472	234
451	333	14	796	.....	.....	3	4	3	4	8	9	4	7	28	435	323	12
266	189	26	481	.....	.....	3	5	3	4	8	6	3	4	21	254	173	28
326	343	1	670	.....	.....	11	14	24	.....	1	4	3	1	7	15	314	310
1,379	1,560	94	3,033	.....	.....	8	7	15	.....	13	11	1	.....	25	1,377	1,577	54
303	262	.....	585	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	4	297	262	22
83	70	.....	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	4	77	67	5
442	418	28	888	13	24	9	27	1	6	4	3	5	18	425	404	41	
489	437	926	6	2	5	2	1	3	2	1	6	476	412	32	
187	136	11	334	.....	.....	10	3	8	5	3	2	.....	.....	2	185	137	5
522	499	108	1,129	.....	.....	8	7	1	13	1	6	7	.....	13	557	526	33
494	257	4	695	4	1	3	8	405	231	
443	319	55	817	.....	.....	4	13	17	.....	2	2	2	2	8	431	320	58
83	90	173	18	13	29	1	1	4	2	1	7	84	60	36	
1,291	1,365	18	2,674	.....	.....	11	9	19	.....	1	6	5	.....	11	1,287	1,368	8
154	141	27	322	11	11	8	11	3	3	5	2	2	12	149	136	25	
685	568	14	1,267	67	73	122	17	1	37	28	15	12	92	632	535	8	
387	280	87	734	13	6	16	2	1	12	18	8	11	49	351	270	64	
324	239	41	604	21	15	35	1	6	11	3	2	22	310	223	40	
185	191	25	401	15	15	27	2	1	4	9	3	4	20	186	170	25	
215	188	12	415	4	1	5	206	184	20
23	89	5	187	1	1	9	93	83	2
320	176	24	527	.....	.....	24	27	51	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	283	166	70
116	93	5	214	198	120	17	16	31	2	6	22	3	4	35	102	71
587	611	79	1,277	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	5	.....	.....	14	528	575	160
20	9	30	20	9	1
253	261	46	560	1	3	9	2	3	17	209	159	53	
226	200	12	438	13	8	20	1	4	6	3	2	15	77	82	20	20
93	91	10	194	16	16	29	2	1	4	6	3	1	25	280	276	56	56
297	299	41	637	12	17	29	10	11	3	1	25	10	59	80	26	26
58	85	32	175	6	4	7	3	5	5
716	628	36	1,380	14	7	19	2	3	2	3	4	13	719	631	15	15
86	42	12	170	19	15	34	12	3	1	2	18	62	43	17
262	176	2	440	10	13	23	4	3	4	5	10	246	170	8
449	392	95	936	43	29	70	2	14	13	13	5	45	421	376	94
80	56	10	146	3	5	8	5	2	2	1	10	65	54	17
124	59	183	2	4	6	2	2	1	5	121	51	6
184	134	85	353	7	7	14	7	1	1	9	125	57
120	106	14	240	1	1	3	1	5	114	90	31
365	215	21	571	5	11	16	8	6	1	1	16	320	202	33
1,788	1,380	15	3,171	7	7	3	6	23	1,758	1,373	7
720	591	146	1,457	83	48	22	18	36	4	4	12	6	80	727	588	112
565	169	83	767	3	6	11	2	20	565	162	20
281	180	16	477	32	58	6	4	10	280	176	11
116	84	14	214	2	1	2	3	106	90	15
118	92	13	223	1	120	93	9
155	130	14	299	1	164	132	2
443	142	2	587	8	4	12	430	142	3

Aggregate of foregoing table.

CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.	Other diseases of this order	Other diseases of this order
Order 1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.	CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.	Order 6.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.
Typhoid fever..... 70	Itch..... 3,553	Colic..... 607
Typhus fever..... 2	Tapeworms..... 334	Constipation..... 4,402
Typho-malarial fever..... 116	Lumbricoid worms..... 725	Cholera morbus..... 177
Remittent fever..... 1,010	Ascarides..... 419	Dyspepsia..... 966
Quotidian intermittent fever..... 2,954	Trichiniasis..... 1	Inflammation of stomach..... 157
Tertian intermittent fever..... 2,876	Other diseases of this order..... 23	Inflammation of bowels..... 47
Quartan intermittent fever..... 112	CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.	Inflammation of peritoneum..... 14
Congestive intermittent fever..... 10	Order 1.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.	Ascites..... 11
Acute diarrhea..... 3,364	Apoplexy..... 5	Hemorrhage from stomach..... 27
Chronic diarrhea..... 37	Convulsions..... 103	Hemorrhage from bowels..... 12
Acute dysentery..... 914	Chorea..... 27	Fistula in ano..... 5
Chronic dysentery..... 21	Epilepsy..... 29	Piles..... 54
Erysipelas..... 234	Headache..... 1,244	Prolapsus ani..... 7
Hospital gangrene..... 1	Insanity..... 11	Inguinal hernia..... 19
Pyæmia..... 5	Inflammation of the brain..... 19	Acute inflammation of liver..... 62
Small-pox..... 4	Inflammation of the membranes of the brain..... 11	Chronic inflammation of liver..... 12
Chicken-pox..... 310	Inflammation of the spinal cord..... 9	Cirrhosis of liver..... 1
Measles..... 238	Neuralgia..... 1,775	Dropsy from hepatic disease..... 1
Scarlet fever..... 22	Paralysis..... 54	Jaundice..... 48
Mumps..... 809	Sunstroke..... 5	Biliary calculi..... 2
Tonsillitis (quinsy)..... 1,162	Tetanus..... 2	Inflammation of the spleen..... 4
Diphtheria..... 13	Other diseases of this order..... 145	Enlarged spleen..... 85
Epidemic catarrh (influenza)..... 2,120	Order 2.—DISEASES OF THE EYE.	Other diseases of this order..... 300
Whooping cough..... 304	Conjunctivitis..... 7,860	Order 7.—DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.
Cerebro-spinal meningitis..... 39	Iritis..... 60	Inflammation of kidneys..... 69
Other diseases of this order..... 63	Cataract..... 15	Bright's disease..... 4
Order 2.—ENTHETIC DISEASES.	Amaurosis..... 8	Diabetes..... 4
Primary syphilis..... 462	Other diseases of this order..... 356	Gravel..... 8
Constitutional syphilis..... 571	Order 3.—DISEASES OF THE EAR.	Calculus..... 2
Gonorrhæa..... 860	Otorrhæa..... 361	Inflammation of bladder..... 46
Gonorrhæal orchitis..... 21	Inflammation of the internal ear..... 181	Incontinence of urine..... 39
Gonorrhæal ophthalmia..... 117	Deafness..... 27	Retention of urine..... 80
Stricture of urethra (gonorrhæal)..... 24	Other diseases of this order..... 35	Inflammation of testicle (not gonorrhæal)..... 29
Bite of serpent..... 14	Order 4.—DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.	Hydrocele..... 4
Malignant pustule..... 2	Inflammation of pericardium..... 2	Varicocele..... 1
Other diseases of this order..... 11	Dropsy of pericardium..... 2	Hysteria..... 23
Order 3.—DIETIC DISEASES.	Hypertrophy of heart..... 17	Prolapsus uteri..... 19
Starvation..... 4	Valvular disease of heart..... 35	Disease of uterus..... 131
Scurvy..... 104	Dropsy from heart disease..... 3	Other diseases of this order..... 136
Furpura..... 7	Aneurism..... 3	Order 8.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND JOINTS.
Inebriation..... 4	Phlebitis..... 1	Inflammation of periosteum..... 6
Delirium tremens..... 1	Varicose veins..... 4	Inflammation of bones..... 4
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.	Other diseases of this order..... 10	Caries..... 35
Order 1.—DIATHETIC DISEASES.	Order 5.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.	Necrosis..... 9
Acute rheumatism..... 2,427	Asthma..... 39	Inflammation of joints..... 47
Chronic rheumatism..... 982	Catarrh..... 2,045	Anchylolysis..... 5
Anæmia..... 175	Acute bronchitis..... 4,150	Other diseases of this order..... 4
Dropsy (when not a mere symptom of disease of heart, liver, or kidneys)..... 39	Chronic bronchitis..... 325	Order 9.—DISEASES OF THE EXTERMINATORY SYSTEM.
Cancer..... 5	Inflammation of larynx..... 473	Abscess..... 545
Epithelioma..... 1	Inflammation of lungs..... 668	Boil..... 219
Tumors..... 75	Inflammation of pleura..... 159	Caruncle..... 18
Dry gangrene..... 4	CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.	Ulcer..... 554
Other diseases of this order..... 59	Order 1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.	Whitlow..... 35
Order 2.—TUBERCULAR DISEASES.	Typhoid fever..... 70	Skin diseases (not including syphilitic skin affections or itch)..... 2,507
Consumption..... 1,010	Typhus fever..... 2	Other diseases of this order..... 51
Scrofula..... 3,364	Typho-malarial fever..... 116	
	Remittent fever..... 1,010	
	Quotidian intermittent fever..... 2,954	
	Tertian intermittent fever..... 2,876	
	Quartan intermittent fever..... 112	
	Congestive intermittent fever..... 10	
	Acute diarrhea..... 3,364	
	Chronic diarrhea..... 37	
	Acute dysentery..... 914	
	Chronic dysentery..... 21	
	Erysipelas..... 234	
	Hospital gangrene..... 1	
	Pyæmia..... 5	
	Small-pox..... 4	
	Chicken-pox..... 310	
	Measles..... 238	
	Scarlet fever..... 22	
	Mumps..... 809	
	Tonsillitis (quinsy)..... 1,162	
	Diphtheria..... 13	
	Epidemic catarrh (influenza)..... 2,120	
	Whooping cough..... 304	
	Cerebro-spinal meningitis..... 39	
	Other diseases of this order..... 63	
	Order 2.—ENTHETIC DISEASES.	
	Primary syphilis..... 462	
	Constitutional syphilis..... 571	
	Gonorrhæa..... 860	
	Gonorrhæal orchitis..... 21	
	Gonorrhæal ophthalmia..... 117	
	Stricture of urethra (gonorrhæal)..... 24	
	Bite of serpent..... 14	
	Malignant pustule..... 2	
	Other diseases of this order..... 11	
	Order 3.—DIETIC DISEASES.	
	Starvation..... 4	
	Scurvy..... 104	
	Furpura..... 7	
	Inebriation..... 4	
	Delirium tremens..... 1	
	CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.	
	Order 1.—DIATHETIC DISEASES.	
	Acute rheumatism..... 2,427	
	Chronic rheumatism..... 982	
	Anæmia..... 175	
	Dropsy (when not a mere symptom of disease of heart, liver, or kidneys)..... 39	
	Cancer..... 5	
	Epithelioma..... 1	
	Tumors..... 75	
	Dry gangrene..... 4	
	Other diseases of this order..... 59	
	Order 2.—TUBERCULAR DISEASES.	
	Consumption..... 1,010	
	Scrofula..... 3,364	
	Other diseases of this order..... 6	
	CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.	
	Itch..... 3,553	
	Tapeworms..... 334	
	Lumbricoid worms..... 725	
	Ascarides..... 419	
	Trichiniasis..... 1	
	Other diseases of this order..... 23	
	CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.	
	Order 1.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.	
	Apoplexy..... 5	
	Convulsions..... 103	
	Chorea..... 27	
	Epilepsy..... 29	
	Headache..... 1,244	
	Insanity..... 11	
	Inflammation of the brain..... 19	
	Inflammation of the membranes of the brain..... 11	
	Inflammation of the spinal cord..... 9	
	Neuralgia..... 1,775	
	Paralysis..... 54	
	Sunstroke..... 5	
	Tetanus..... 2	
	Other diseases of this order..... 145	
	Order 2.—DISEASES OF THE EYE.	
	Conjunctivitis..... 7,860	
	Iritis..... 60	
	Cataract..... 15	
	Amaurosis..... 8	
	Other diseases of this order..... 356	
	Order 3.—DISEASES OF THE EAR.	
	Otorrhæa..... 361	
	Inflammation of the internal ear..... 181	
	Deafness..... 27	
	Other diseases of this order..... 35	
	Order 4.—DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.	
	Inflammation of pericardium..... 2	
	Dropsy of pericardium..... 2	
	Hypertrophy of heart..... 17	
	Valvular disease of heart..... 35	
	Dropsy from heart disease..... 3	
	Aneurism..... 3	
	Phlebitis..... 1	
	Varicose veins..... 4	
	Other diseases of this order..... 10	
	Order 5.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.	
	Asthma..... 39	
	Catarrh..... 2,045	
	Acute bronchitis..... 4,150	
	Chronic bronchitis..... 325	
	Inflammation of larynx..... 473	
	Inflammation of lungs..... 668	
	Inflammation of pleura..... 159	
	Order 6.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.	
	Colic..... 607	
	Constipation..... 4,402	
	Cholera morbus..... 177	
	Dyspepsia..... 966	
	Inflammation of stomach..... 157	
	Inflammation of bowels..... 47	
	Inflammation of peritoneum..... 14	
	Ascites..... 11	
	Hemorrhage from stomach..... 27	
	Hemorrhage from bowels..... 12	
	Fistula in ano..... 5	
	Piles..... 54	
	Prolapsus ani..... 7	
	Inguinal hernia..... 19	
	Acute inflammation of liver..... 62	
	Chronic inflammation of liver..... 12	
	Cirrhosis of liver..... 1	
	Dropsy from hepatic disease..... 1	
	Jaundice..... 48	
	Biliary calculi..... 2	
	Inflammation of the spleen..... 4	
	Enlarged spleen..... 85	
	Other diseases of this order..... 300	
	Order 7.—DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.	
	Inflammation of kidneys..... 69	
	Bright's disease..... 4	
	Diabetes..... 4	
	Gravel..... 8	
	Calculus..... 2	
	Inflammation of bladder..... 46	
	Incontinence of urine..... 39	
	Retention of urine..... 80	
	Inflammation of testicle (not gonorrhæal)..... 29	
	Hydrocele..... 4	
	Varicocele..... 1	
	Hysteria..... 23	
	Prolapsus uteri..... 19	
	Disease of uterus..... 131	
	Other diseases of this order..... 136	
	Order 8.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND JOINTS.	
	Inflammation of periosteum..... 6	
	Inflammation of bones..... 4	
	Caries..... 35	
	Necrosis..... 9	
	Inflammation of joints..... 47	
	Anchylolysis..... 5	
	Other diseases of this order..... 4	
	Order 9.—DISEASES OF THE EXTERMINATORY SYSTEM.	
	Abscess..... 545	
	Boil..... 219	
	Caruncle..... 18	
	Ulcer..... 554	
	Whitlow..... 35	
	Skin diseases (not including syphilitic skin affections or itch)..... 2,507	
	Other diseases of this order..... 51	

Aggregate of foregoing table—Continued.

CLASS V.—VIOLENT DISEASES AND DEATHS.		Drowning	1	Incised wound.....	320
		Sprains	272	Lacerated wound	198
		Dislocation	36	Punctured wound	91
Order 1.—WOUNDS, INJURIES, AND ACCIDENTS.		Frost-bite	72	Poisoning	93
		Simple fracture (not gunshot).....	98	Other diseases of this order	45
Burns and scalds	368	Compound fracture (not gunshot).....	9	Order 2.—HOMICIDE	11
Bruises	609	Gunshot wound.....	43	Order 3.—SUICIDE	6
Concussion of the brain ..	8				

GRAND TOTALS.

Remaining under treatment from last year	3,097
Taken sick and wounded during year: Males, 36,092; females, 29,264	65,356
Recovered: Males, 35,100; females, 28,512	63,612
Deaths: Males over 5 years, 498; under 5 years, 205*	703
Deaths: Females over 5 years, 484; under 5 years, 222*	706
Births: Indians, 1,529; half-breeds, 179; whites, 33*	1,741
Births: Males, 903; females, 838*	1,741
Vaccinated: Successfully, 465; unsuccessfully, 258	723
Remaining under treatment June 30	3,432

* This table shows only births and deaths reported by agency physicians. For births and deaths as reported by agents, including agencies where there are no physicians, see table, pages 412-425.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES.

Clinton B. Fisk, *chairman*, 15 Broad street, New York City.
 E. Whittlesey, *secretary*, 1429 New York avenue, Washington, D. C.
 Albert K. Smiley, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.
 William McMichael, 265 Broadway, New York City.
 James Lidgerwood, 835 Broadway, New York City.
 William H. Waldby, Adrian, Mich.
 Merrill E. Gates, New Brunswick, N. J.
 John H. Charlton, Nyack, N. Y.
 William H. Morgan, Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF INDIAN AGENCIES FORMERLY ASSIGNED TO THE SEVERAL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

FRIENDS.—Santee, Nebraska, Otoe, and Pawnee, in the Indian Territory. *Leri K. Brown, Goshen, Lancaster County, Pa.*

FRIENDS.—Cheyenne and Arapaho, Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Osage, and Sac and Fox, in the Indian Territory. *James E. Rhoades, 1316 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

METHODIST.—Hoopa Valley, Round Valley, and Tule River, in California; Yakama, Neah Bay, and Quinalt, in Washington Territory; Klamath and Siletz, in Oregon; Blackfeet, Crow, and Fort Peck, in Montana; Fort Hall and Lemhi, in Idaho; and Mackinac, in Michigan. *Rev. Dr. J. M. Reid, secretary Missionary Society Methodist Episcopal Church, 805 Broadway, New York City.*

CATHOLIC.—Tulalip and Colville, in Washington Territory; Grande Ronde and Umatilla, in Oregon; Flathead in Montana; and Standing Rock and Devil's Lake, in Dakota. *The Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, 1101 G street, Washington, D. C.*

BAPTIST.—Union (Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles), in the Indian Territory, and Nevada in Nevada. *Rev. Dr. H. L. Morehouse, secretary American Baptist Home Missionary Society, Temple Court, Beekman street, New York City.*

PRESBYTERIAN.—Navajo, Mescalero Apache, and Pueblo, in New Mexico; Nez Percé, in Idaho; and Uintah Valley, in Utah. *Rev. Dr. J. C. Lowrie, secretary Board Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, 23 Centre street, New York City. Rev. Dr. H. Kendall, secretary Board Home Missions Presbyterian Church, 280 Broadway, New York City.*

CONGREGATIONAL.—Green Bay and La Pointe, in Wisconsin; Sisseton and Fort Berthold, in Dakota; and S'Kokomish, in Washington Territory. *Rev. Dr. M. E. Strieby, secretary American Missionary Association, 56 Reade street, New York City.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.—White Earth, in Minnesota; Crow Creek, Lower Brulé, Cheyenne River, Yankton, Rosebud, and Pine Ridge, in Dakota; Ponca, in Indian Territory; and Shoshone, in Wyoming. *Rev. G. F. Flitchner, secretary Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 22 Bible House, New York City.*

UNITARIAN.—Ouray, in Utah. *Rev. G. Reynolds, secretary American Unitarian Association, 7 Tremont Place, Boston.*

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.—Warm Springs, in Oregon. *Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., secretary Home Mission Board United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.—Southern Ute, in Colorado, and Mission, in California. *Rev. J. G. Butler, Washington, D. C.*

Special Indian agents at large:

WILLIAM PARSONS	Hartford, Conn.
JAMES L. ROBINSON	Franklin, N. C.
HENRY HETH	Richmond, Va.
HENRY S. WELTON	Springfield, Ill.
EUGENE E. WHITE	Prescott, Ark.

List of Indian agencies and independent schools, with post-office and telegraphic addresses of agents and superintendents.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
ARIZONA.			
Colorado River	C. F. Ashley	Parker, Yuma County, Ariz.....	Yuma, Ariz.
Pima and Maricopa and Papago.....	Elmer A. Howard	Sacaton, Pinal County, Ariz.....	Casa Grande, Ariz.
San Carlos.....	Capt. F. E. Pierce, U. S. A.....	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.....	San Carlos, Ariz., via Wilcox, Ariz.
CALIFORNIA.			
Hoopa Valley.....	Capt. William E. Dougherty, U. S. A.....	Hoopa Valley, Humboldt County, Cal.....	Arсата, Humboldt County, Cal.
Mission.....	John S. Ward.....	Colton, Cal.....	Colton, Cal.
Round Valley.....	C. H. Yates.....	Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal.....	Ukiah, Mendocino County, Cal.
Tule River.....	C. G. Belknap.....	Porterville, Tulare County, Cal.....	Tulare, Cal.
COLORADO.			
Southern Ute.....	C. F. Stollsteimer.....	Ignacio, La Plata County, Colo.....	Ignacio, Colo.
DAKOTA.			
Cheyenne River	Charles E. McChesney.....	Cheyenne River Agency, Fort Bennett, Dak.....	Fort Bennett, Dak.
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.....	William W. Anderson.....	Crow Creek Agency, Dak., via Chamberlain.....	Crow Creek Agency, Dak., via Chamberlain.
Devil's Lake.....	John W. Cramsie.....	Fort Totten, Ramsey County, Dak.....	Fort Totten, Dak.
Fort Berthold.....	A. J. Gifford.....	Fort Berthold Agency, Stevens County, Dak.....	Bismarck, Dak.
Pine Ridge (Red Cloud).....	Hugh D. Gallagher.....	Pine Ridge Agency, Dak.....	Pine Ridge Agency, Dak.; mail from Sidney, Nebr.
Rosebud (Spotted Tail).....	L. Foster Spencer.....	Rosebud Agency, Dak., via Valentine, Nebr.....	Rosebud Agency, Dak., via Valentine, Nebr.
Sisseton.....	Israel Green.....	Sisseton Agency, Dak.....	Brown's Valley, Minn.
Standing Rock.....	James McLaughlin.....	Standing Rock Agency, Fort Yates, Dak.....	Fort Yates, Dak.
Yankton.....	John F. Kinney.....	Yankton Agency, Greenwood, Dak.....	Greenwood, Dak.
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall.....	Peter Gallagher.....	Ross Fork, Bingham County, Idaho.....	Pocatello, Idaho.
Lemhi.....	Robert Woodbridge.....	Lemhi Agency, Idaho.....	Red Rock, Mont.
Nez Percés.....	George W. Norris.....	Nez Percés Agency, via Lewiston, Idaho.....	Lewiston, Idaho.
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	Gilbert D. Williams.....	Darlington, Ind. T.....	Fort Reno, via Dodge City, Kans.
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.....	Jesse Lee Hall.....	Anadarko, Ind. T.....	Fort Sill, Ind. T.
Osage.....	James I. David.....	Pawhuska, Ind. T.....	Coffeyville, Kans.
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland.....	E. C. Osborne.....	Ponca Agency, Ind. T.....	Arkansas City, Kans.
Quapaw.....	John V. Summers.....	Seneca, Newton County, Mo.....	Seneca, Mo.
Sac and Fox.....	Moses Neal.....	Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T.....	Tulsa, Ind. T.
Union.....	Robert L. Owen.....	Muskogee, Ind. T.....	Muskogee, Ind. T.

List of Indian agencies and independent schools, with post-office and telegraphic addresses of agents and superintendents—Continued.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
IOWA.			
Sac and Fox	William H. Black	Montour, Tama County, Iowa	Montour, Iowa.
KANSAS.			
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha ..	C. H. Grover	Silver Lake, Pottawatomie County, Kans.....	Silver Lake, Kans.
MICHIGAN.			
Maackinac	Mark W. Stevens	Flint, Genesee County, Mich.....	Flint, Mich.
MINNESOTA.			
White Earth (consolidated)	T. J. Sheehan	White Earth, Becker County, Minn.....	Detroit, Minn.
MONTANA.			
Blackfeet	Mark D. Baldwin	Piegan, Choteau County, Mont.....	Fort Shaw, Mont.
Crow	Henry E. Williamson	Crow Agency, Mont.....	Fort Custer, Mont.
Flathead	Peter Roman	Flathead Agency, Missoula County, Mont.....	Arlee, Mont.
Fort Belknap	W. L. Lincoln	Fort Belknap, Choteau County, Mont.....	Fort Assinaboine, Mont.
Fort Peck	Dale O. Cowen	Poplar Creek, Mont.....	Poplar River, Mont.
Tongue River	Robert L. Upshaw	Muddy P. O., Mont.....	Rosebud, Mont.
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha and Winnebago	Jesse F. Warner	Winnebago, Dakota County, Nebr.....	Dakota City, Nebr.
Santee and Flandreau	Charles Hill	Santee Agency, Knox County, Nebr.....	Springfield, Dak.
NEVADA.			
Nevada	William D. C. Gibson	Wadsworth, Washoe County, Nev.....	Wadsworth, Nev.
Western Shoshone	John B. Scott	White Rock, Elko County, Nev.....	Tuscarora, Nev.
NEW MEXICO.			
Mescalero	Fletcher J. Cowart	South Fork, Lincoln County, N. Mex.....	Fort Stanton, N. Mex., via San Marcial.
Navajo	Samuel S. Patterson	Fort Defiance, Ariz.....	Manuelito, N. Mex.
Pueblo	Melmoth C. Williams	Santa Fé, N. Mex.....	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
NEW YORK.			
New York	T. W. Jackson	Gowanda, Cattaraugus County, N. Y.....	Gowanda, N. Y.

NORTH CAROLINA.			
Eastern Cherokee.....	Robert L. Leatherwood.....	Charleston, Swain County, N. C.....	Waynesville, N. C.
OREGON.			
Grande Ronde.....	John B. McClane.....	Grand Ronde, Polk County, Oreg.....	Sheridan, Oreg.
Klamath.....	Joseph Emery.....	Klamath Agency, Klamath County, Oreg.....	Klamath Agency, Oreg.
Silet.....	F. M. Wadsworth.....	Toledo, Benton County, Oreg.....	Corvallis, Oreg.
Umatilla.....	Bartholomew Coffey.....	Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oreg.....	Pendleton, Oreg.
Warm Springs.....	Jason Wheeler.....	Warm Springs, Crook County, Oreg.....	The Dalles, Oreg.
UTAH.			
Uintah and Ouray.....	Timothy A. Byrnes.....	White Rocks, Utah, via Green River City, Wyo.....	Green River City, Wyo.
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.			
Colville.....	Benjamin P. Moore.....	Chewelah, Stevens County, Wash.....	Spokane Falls, Wash.
Neah Bay.....	W. L. Powell.....	Neah Bay, Clallam County, Wash.....	Port Townsend, Wash.
Quinalt.....	Charles Willoughby.....	Damon, Chehalis County, Wash.....	Olympia, Wash.
Nisqually and S'Kokomish.....	Edwin Eells.....	Tacoma, Wash.....	Tacoma, Wash.
Tulalip.....	Wilson H. Talbott.....	Tulalip, Snohomish County, Wash.....	Seattle, Wash.
Yakama.....	Thomas Priestly.....	Fort Simcoe, Yakima County, Wash.....	Yakima City, Wash.
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay.....	Thomas Jennings.....	Keshena, Shawano County, Wis.....	Shawano, Wis.
La Pointe.....	J. T. Gregory.....	Ashland, Ashland County, Wis.....	Ashland, Wis.
WYOMING.			
Shoshone.....	Thomas M. Jones.....	Shoshone Agency, Fremont County, Wyo.....	Fort Washakie, Wyo.
TRAINING SCHOOLS.			
Carlisle.....	R. H. Pratt, Capt. U. S. A.....	Carlisle, Pa.....	Carlisle, Pa.
Chilocco.....	Walter R. Branham, jr.....	Chilocco, Ind. T., via Arkansas City, Kans.....	Chilocco, Ind. T., via Arkansas City, Kans.
Fort Hall.....	J. D. Everest.....	Ross Fork, Idaho.....	Pocatello, Idaho Ter.
Fort Stevenson.....	George W. Scott.....	Fort Berthold Agency, Stevens County, Dak.....	Bismarck, Dak. Ter.
Fort Yuma.....	Mary O'Neil.....	Fort Yuma, Cal.....	Yuma, Ariz. Ter.
Genoa.....	Horace R. Chase.....	Genoa, Nebr.....	Genoa, Nebr.
Grand Junction.....	William J. Davis.....	Grand Junction, Colo.....	Grand Junction, Colo.
Lawrence (Haskell Institute).....	Charles Robinson.....	Lawrence, Kans.....	Lawrence, Kans.
Pawnee.....	Hugh T. Gordon.....	Pawnee Agency, Ind. Ter.....	Arkansas City, Kansas.
Salem.....	John Lee.....	Salem, Oreg.....	Salem, Oreg.

CHILCOCCO, INDIAN TERRITORY, *September, 1886.*

SIR: The Chilocco Indian school has prospered during the past year. On taking charge of the school, August 17, 1886, I found in attendance only 80 pupils. The school was filled as soon as possible. During the year 204 pupils have been enrolled, distributed as follows:

Pawnees	37	Ottawas	6
Potawattomies	55	Delawares	2
Otoes	14	Comanches	4
Shawnees	3	Caddoes	22
Apaches	1	Iowas	12
Siac and Fox	3	Kiowas	8
Tonkaways	5	Arapahoes	8
Wichitas	12	Cheyennes	7

The average attendance for the year is 168 $\frac{1}{2}$, the highest I think in the history of the school.

The progress made by the pupils in the literary department has been very satisfactory, in some cases remarkable. I think the progress made by the pupils in this school will compare favorably with that of the same number of white children in the States.

The pupils have worked well. Many of them had never had a hoe in their hands or stood behind a plow. Not only have they learned to use these tools well, but better than that—the habit of continued labor. I cannot speak too highly of the willingness manifested by the pupils in the performance of their various tasks. During the year they have plowed and cultivated 300 acres of land—125 acres of oats, 125 acres of corn, 50 acres of millet, besides 15 acres of garden. All of the work has been done by Indian pupils. I have not spent one dollar for white labor outside of hay-making last summer. We have endeavored to teach the pupils how to support themselves when they return to their homes. An Indian returning home from school finds but little to do save the cultivation of land and the care of cattle. The Chilocco school has peculiar advantages in the way of affording instruction in these respects. While the boys have cultivated the crops diligently, the seasons have been most unpropitious in this section. The oat and millet crops are almost entire failures on account of the dry weather and its accustomed accompaniment, the chintz-bug. The corn crop was damaged by a hail-storm of unprecedented severity in May. The yield will be about 3,000 bushels. We have fed the children largely, during the summer, on vegetables from the garden. A favorable year the farm and garden will furnish sufficient feed for stock and supplies for table use.

The school has a herd of 150 cows, 55 yearlings, and 70 calves (increase from the herd during the past year) 48 hogs and pigs, 12 mules, 9 horses. The loss in cattle last winter was considerable, owing to the fact that in the herd many of the cows were very inferior and very old; this, together with the severity of the winter and insufficient shelter, resulted in serious loss to the school herd.

About \$3,000 worth of improvements and repairs have been made during the year, and paid for out of funds appropriated for the support of the school. A granary 40 feet by 30 feet has been erected, and a blacksmith's and wheelwright shop. Provision has been made for a cattle-shed 300 feet by 28 feet, at a cost of \$1,000. The buildings have been thoroughly drained with 8 and 4 inch drain-tile, the main pipe emptying into Chilocco Creek, 900 feet from the main building. This drainage has been put in at a cost of \$650. The school building has been thoroughly overhauled, whitewashed, painted and put in good repair for the school term.

During the year we have had no trouble with drunken Indians or cowboys. We have had the good-will, for the most part, of the citizens of that part of Kansas contiguous to the school reservation.

The health of the pupils has been remarkable. During the fiscal year we had no deaths, and but little serious sickness. In my judgment, the Chilocco school is equal to any similar institution, and surpassed by none in its adaptation to the practical needs of the Indian youth.

This school stands greatly in need of additional buildings. A barn is much needed; a hospital; a store-room; a shoemakers' shop; a good laundry. Only \$2,000 has been appropriated to build a barn, other outbuildings, shops, and to pay for repairs. Two thousand dollars will hardly buy the material for such a barn as ought to be built, much less pay for its construction.

A blacksmith, wheelwright, and shoe shop will be opened by the 1st of October next.

The cost of maintaining the school has been \$27,927.10, about \$3,000 of which was used for improvements and repairs.

There are one or two suggestions I would respectfully make in closing my report. I think the Indian parents should be compelled to send their children to these schools. The delay and difficulty in filling them is very disadvantageous, both to the literary

and financial success of the school. That superintendent must be a bold man who will make much of an outlay of money until he can approximate, at least, what his average attendance will be. There are to my knowledge thousands of Indian children of school age in the Territory to-day who are not in the school, and yet it sometimes requires a month of hard work to get the consent of the parents of one-half dozen Indian children for them to be taken off to school. They are not prepared to judge in such matters, and some one else should act for them.

Another suggestion I would make is this: The regular ration is too small for the pupils of a training school who work one-half of every day. It should be increased and greater variety of food allowed.

Very respectfully,

WALTER R. BRANHAM, JR.,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF (good merchantable, and all offered under any contract, will be subject to rigid

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Joel Grover.	Thomas C. Power.	Edgar S. Marston.	Louis A. Walker.	Isaac G. Baker.	Julius Sands.	John J. Ellis.	James B. Newman.	David Balaz.
	<i>Agencies.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>									
1	Blackfeet, Mont	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	b3 69	c3 97	d3 47	c3 44	f3 90	.....	f3 95	.....
2		19,000	.....	a3 49								
3		500,000	.....								
4		300,000	.....								
5	Colorado River and School, Ariz	82,000	82,000	.....							
6	Colorado River Agency, Ariz	50,000	.....								
7	Cheyenne River, Dak.	2,250,000	1,125,000	.....		e3 32						
8			1,125,000	.....							
9				.....							
10				.....							
11	Crow Creek, Dak	800,000	800,000	.....							
12	Crow, Mont.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	.....	83 39	73 14						

a To be delivered on or about September 15, 1886.

b Monthly as required, till October 1; then balance at agency; 1 delivery.

c One delivery, between August 20 and October 1, 1886; northern-wintered cattle.

d To be delivered as usual; northern-wintered cattle.

e Monthly as required to October 1, 1886; balance at one delivery, on or before November 1, 1886; northern-wintered cattle.

f Northern-wintered cattle.

g In one or two deliveries; gross beef.

h One delivery, September 15 to October 15, 1886.

i One delivery.

j Deliveries last half of July, August, and September; final delivery October 1 to 15 of all required under contract; northern-wintered cattle.

k As required to October 1, 1886; balance of contract in one delivery, in October, 1886; northern-wintered cattle.

l Monthly till October; all in then.

m As you please.

n Two deliveries, one in July and one in September or October, 1886; northern-wintered cattle.

o Monthly as required to October 1; then final delivery of all required by October 15, 1886; northern-wintered cattle.

p Monthly as required to October 1, 1886, when balance shall be delivered, including any increase that may be required; northern-wintered cattle.

q Monthly till October 1, and then all required.

r Monthly till October 1, and no delivery to exceed one-twelfth of contract after October 1st, not beef as required, and bid to be taken as a whole.

s Net beef as required; all, or less.

t As required till October 5, 1886 and then all required.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for furnishing supplies for the Indian service.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

inspection. The net beef shall be good in quality and condition, fit for immediate use).

H. C. Slavens.	Charles E. Stone.	Thomas Halleck.	John H. Norton.	William A. Paxton.	Joseph Strange.	Adolph Heller.	W. B. Jordan.	Jesse Hasston.	W. S. Woods.	Milton C. Conners.	Asel Kyes.	Portus B. Wear.	Geo. Pomeroy Keese.	Jay L. Torrey.	Number.
															1
															2
															3
															4
A4 47 4 79		44 90													5
			45 00												6
33 26				43 24	43 85	43 36½	43 32		43 29	43 32½					7
				m4 45					43 22½						8
								43 24	47 97½						9
									47 95½						10
43 26						43 36½	43 41		48 03	403 53½	43 37				11
							43 36	43 08		43 48½		42 87	42 79	43 41	12
														43 94	

u Two deliveries of sufficient in July to last September 15, and final delivery to be made September 15 to October 15; northern-wintered cattle.

v Net beef.

w Two deliveries, one about July 5, 1886, of about 250,000 pounds, and on or about October 10, 1886, final delivery to be made.

x Monthly as required till October 1; balance in one delivery in October; northern-wintered cattle.

y Three deliveries; 1st, after July 1, 1886; 2d, in August, 1886; 3d, in September or October, 1886; northern-wintered cattle.

z As required during year; northern-wintered cattle.

¹ In two lots; 1st, from July 1 to August 15, balance from October 1 to 15; northern-wintered cattle.

² About 200,000 pounds about July 15, 200,000 pounds September 1, and balance required to be taken on or about October 15, 1886; northern-wintered cattle.

³ To be delivered on or about October 1, 1886; should agent make a call before time specified, will not deliver less than 200 head at any one time.

⁴ First delivery, 400,000 pounds to 500,000 pounds, between July 25 and August 10, 1886; second delivery, balance between October 1 and 10; northern-wintered cattle.

⁵ As required to October, 1886; balance at contractor's option in month of October; northern-wintered cattle.

⁶ As required till October 1, 1886; balance as required must be taken in one delivery; northern-wintered cattle.

⁷ Monthly as required till October 1, 1886; then balance; one delivery or monthly deliveries as called for at 20 per cent. advance, equal to \$3.76½.

⁸ Two deliveries, one in July and balance on or before September 20, 1886, which last delivery must include any increase required; northern-wintered cattle.

⁹ One in July and balance in September or October, 1886; northern-wintered cattle.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	W. C. Obrunn.	H. C. Slavens.	William H. R. Montgomery.	H. B. Denman.	Nelson Morris.	Alex. H. Swan.
<i>Agencies and schools.</i>									
1	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Indian Territory	<i>Pounds.</i> 3,850,000	<i>Pounds.</i> 3,850,000	a2 82 g2 88 t4 50	b2 70	c3 06	.....	d3 35	e3 00
2									
3		1,925,000	.....				f3 12½		
4							k3 12		
5	Chilocco School, Indian Territory	35,000	135,000	.....	7 67	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Carlisle School, Pennsylvania	150,000	150,000	.....	7 94	.....	.....	.....	.....
7									
8									

a As required to October 1, 1886, and then final delivery of all required under contract.

b As required to November 1, by which date all required to May 15 must be taken, and from then to June 30 as required.

c As required till October 10, 1886, then all required till May 15, 1887, then as required till completion of contract.

d To be taken not later than December, 1886.

e As required to October 1, 1886, then sufficient to June 1, 1887, including 25 per cent. additional if required, then balance as required.

f As required to October 15, 1886, then sufficient to June 1, 1887, then as required to completion of contract.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF—Continued.

William R. Merriam.	Charles Newton.	Charles H. Searing.	Dewitt McDonald.	Fred. Bower.	McDowell Brothers.	Morrison & Hartzell.	Andrew James Dixon.	John Park.	William Hoffer and Jacob H. Strock.	John Dickson Zimmerman.	Joseph R. Krieschbaum.	Number.
f3 09	2 74											1
												2
												3
												4
												5
		7 69	7 62½	6 87	7 70							6
						6 40	6 70	7 00	6 50	6 90	6 50	7
						6 70						8

g As required to October 1, 1886, then amount required to June 1, 1887, and then as required to end of contract.

h If all is taken that is required by contract on or before October 1, 1886.

i For any beef required between October 1, 1886, and June 1, 1887.

j Monthly delivery as required from July 1 to November 1, 1886. At this last date all must be received.

k Will deliver at agency on October 15, 1886.

l Net beef.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. C. Slavens.	Marcus Johnson.	Frank Palmer.	Isaac G. Baker.	E. L. McCulloch.
<i>Agencies and schools.</i>								
1	Devil's Lake Agency School, Dak	<i>Pounds.</i> 40,000	<i>Pounds.</i> 40,000	*9 60	'3 58	*10 75		
2	Fort Belknap, Mont.	700,000	700,000	<i>f</i> 3 60	.....	.....	<i>a b</i> 3 54	<i>c</i> 4 23
3	Fort Berthold, Dak.	200,000	200,000	<i>f</i> 3 60	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Fort Berthold and Fort Stevenson School	262,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Fort Peck, Mont	800,000	800,000	<i>f</i> 3 46	.....	.....	<i>m</i> 3 70	.....

¹ Gross beef.

* Net beef.

a Monthly, as required, till October 1, 1886; balance in one delivery on or before November 1, 1886; northern-wintered cattle.

b 350,000 pounds awarded.

c Monthly till November 1, 1886, and then all of contract to be taken.

d Northern-wintered cattle.

e Monthly, as required, till October 1, 1886, then balance one delivery; or monthly deliveries as called for at 20 per cent. advance, equal to 4.25¢.

f One delivery September 15 to October 15; northern-wintered cattle.

g Monthly, as required, till October 1; then balance at agency at one delivery.

h In one delivery between October 1 and 15; northern-wintered cattle.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF—Continued.

Julius Sanda.	Thomas C. Power.	Walter B. Jordan.	Edgar S. Marston.	William R. Merriam.	Benjamin F. Ferris.	Joseph Runch.	Jesse Haston.	George Pomeroy Keese.	Asel Kyes.	Milton C. Conners.	Number.
d 3 97	b c 3 54 g 3 92	h 4 12			i 3 38			f 3 49	k 3 62	l 3 93	1 2 3
	g 3 74	h 3 46	n 3 49	o 3 47	p 3 24	d 3 39 q 3 64	r 3 33				4 5

i Delivered between June 1 and December 1, 1886; northern-wintered cattle.

j One delivery August 25 and September 10, 1886; northern-wintered cattle.

k Monthly, as required, till October 1; balance in one delivery in October; northern-wintered cattle.

l In one delivery about October 1; northern-wintered cattle.

m At one delivery between July 1 and November 1, 1886; northern-wintered cattle.

n One delivery between August 20 and October 1, 1886; northern-wintered cattle.

o One delivery.

p Delivered between June 1 and December 1, 1886; northern-wintered cattle.

q No delivery after December 1, 1886; northern-wintered cattle.

r Two deliveries; one in July and balance on or before September 20, 1886, which last delivery must include any increase required; northern-wintered cattle.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. C. Slavens.	Edwin T. Webber and William High.	Joel Grover.	Worden P. Noble.	Joseph A. Winkler, Jr.	James S. Campbell.	Charles H. Searing.	Will T. Rickley & Bro.
<i>Agencies and schools.</i>											
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>								
1	Fort Hall, Idaho.....	250,000	250,000	a3 22	b3 47½	c3 49	d3 40	e3 39	b3 49	.....	.....
2	Fort Hall School.....	19,000	*19,000	9 60	f8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Genoa School, Nebraska	41,000	*41,000	7 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 84	7 65
4	Haskell Institute, Kansas†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Indian Territory	109,200	*109,200	7 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 69	.....
6	.....	3,500,000	3,500,000	g2 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Lemhi, Idaho.....	130,000	130,000	a3 42	.....	.....	d3 40	m3 00	.....	.....	.....
9	Lower Brulé, Dakota...	1,250,000	1,250,000	c3 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Net beef.

† Eyman & Gregg bid \$8.

‡ John Johnson bid \$7.50.

a One delivery, September 15 to October 15; northern-wintered cattle.

b Northern-wintered cattle.

c To be delivered on or about September 15, 1886.

d As required from July 1 to November 15, 1886; then balance required to be taken.

e As required from May 1 to October 1, 1886; balance, one delivery, on or before October 1, 1886.

f Northern-wintered cattle; net beef.

g As required to November 1, by which date all required to May 15 must be taken, and from then to June 30 as required.

h Monthly delivery to September 1, 1886, and then final delivery of all required between September 1 and October 10, contractor's option.

i As required till October 10, 1886; then all required till May 15, 1887; then as required till completion of contract.

j To be taken not later than December, 1886.

k As required to October 15, 1886; then sufficient to June 1, 1887; then as required to completion of contract.

l As required to October 1, 1886; then sufficient to June 1, 1887, including 25 per cent. additional if required; then balance as required.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF—Continued.

Joseph D. Bayne.	Frederick Detekmann.	William C. Oburn.	W. H. Montgomery.	Nelson Morris.	William R. Merriam.	Charles Newton.	Edgar S. Marston.	Thomas C. Power.	Asael Kyes.	W. B. Jordan.	W. A. Paxton.	Portus B. Weare.	Jesse Haston.	William S. Woods.	Asa W. Howard.	Joseph Roach.	Number.
																	1
																	2
																	3
																	4
6 98	7 00																5
		72 80	43 09	33 35	22 97	2 64	13 10										6
		12 84					23 00										7
		34 50															8
								n3 72									9
							p3 27	q3 39	r3 40	s3 19	t3 48	u3 29	v3 78	w3 78	x3 39	y3 34	10
													y8 03				

m One delivery on or before October 1, 1886.

n Monthly as required till October 1; then balance at agency, one delivery.

o Deliveries last half of July, August, and September; final delivery October 1 to October 15 of all required under contract; northern-wintered cattle.

p One delivery between August 20 and October 1, 1886; northern-wintered cattle.

q Monthly as required to October 1; balance in one delivery in October; northern-wintered cattle.

r Monthly as required to October 1; then final delivery of all required by October 15; northern-wintered cattle.

s Delivered as required to October 1, 1886; balance to complete contract in one delivery in October, 1886; northern-wintered cattle.

t Two deliveries—first about middle of July, second in September, 1886; northern-wintered cattle.

u As required till October 1, 1886, when balance shall be delivered, including any increase than may be required; northern-wintered cattle.

v As required to October 1, and then all required; northern-wintered cattle.

w As required to October 15; balance between that date and October 30, 1886.

x Does not want to deliver any cattle months of December, 1886, January, February, and March, 1887.

y Net beef; northern-wintered cattle.

¹ As required to October 1, 1886; then amount required to June 1, 1887, and as required in June.

² If all is taken that is required by contract on or before October 1, 1886.

³ For any beef required between October 1, 1886, and June 1, 1887.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF—Continued.

Number.	Point of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. K. Tharber.	Jno. H. Riley.	Homan C. Myles.	R. H. Cowles.	C. B. Stone.	H. C. Slavens.	Thos. J. Schofield.	Chas. Popper.	H. Harmon Cummings.
	<i>Agencies and schools.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>									
1	Mescalero, N. Mex.	850,000	850,000	2 92	2 40	2 89						
2	Nevada, Nev.	25,000	*7,000									
3	Nevada School, Nev. †		*18,000				13 00	*12 88				
4	Oakland, Ind. T.	30,000	30,000						a3 16			
5	Osage School, Ind. T. ...	50,000	50,000						a3 16			
6	Otoe and School, Ind. T. .	125,000	125,000						a3 16			
7												
8	Ouray, Utah.	300,000	300,000						f3 22	g3 30	h3 40	33 33
9										34 00		
10	Pine Ridge, Dak.	6,500,000	6,500,000						k3 27			
11												
12		200,000										
13												
14	Pawnee School, Ind. T. .	40,000	40,000						a3 16			
15												
16	Ponca School, Ind. T. .	50,000	50,000						a3 16			
17												
18	Quapaw (Modocs and Police), Ind. T.	19,000	19,000						a3 36			
19	Quapaw Agency School, Ind. T.	26,000	*26,000						e7 70			
20	Rosebud, Dak.	6,500,000	6,500,000						k3 37			
21												
22	San Carlos, Ariz.	1,500,000	1,500,000									
23												
24	Southern Ute, Colo. ...	500,000	*500,000						f3 17			
25												
26												
27	Sisseton and School, Dak.	15,300	15,300									

* Net beef.

† Eugene Griswold bid \$13.25.

‡ James M. Graham bid \$12.90.

a One delivery, about September 15, of all required.

b One delivery, August 1 to September 1, 1886.

c One delivery, between July 15, 1886, and October 15, 1886.

d In one delivery, on or before September 1, 1886.

e For any beef required, between October 1, 1886, and June 1, 1887.

f One delivery, September 15 to October 15; northern-wintered cattle.

g Two deliveries; last delivery not to be later than November 1, 1886.

h As required to December 15, and then in one lot, on or about that date.

i Delivered in three lots, viz, July, September, and November, 1886; northern-wintered cattle.

j As required.

k Deliveries last half of July, August, and September; final delivery October 1 to October 15, of all required under contract; northern-wintered cattle.

l Monthly delivery to September 1, 1886; then final delivery of all contract between September 15 and October 10; contractors' option.

m Monthly, as required, to October 1; between October 1 and 15; enough to last to June 1, 1887; then balance required under contract; northern-wintered cattle.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF—Continued.

Wm. H. R. Montgomery.	R. A. Houghton.	Wm. C. Oburn.	W. B. Jordan.	Wm. A. Paxton.	W. S. Woods.	Alex. H. Swan.	Jno. G. McGarron.	Wm. M. Ridpath.	C. H. Searing.	Jno. West.	Edwin T. Webber and Wm. High.	Joshua Hughes.	Jno. H. Norton.	Marcus Johnson.	Joseph Strange.	Number.
																1
																2
																3
b3 19	c3 24															4
c3 35																5
b3 19	c3 24	d3 00														6
		e4 50														7
																8
																9
																10
																11
																12
																13
																14
																15
																16
																17
																18
																19
																20
																21
																22
																23
																24
																25
																26
																27

n As required from July 1 to October 1, 1886; then all required to June 1, 1887; then as required to complete contract, notice of increase and delivery to be made by October 15, 1886; northern wintered cattle.

o As required to October 1, and then all required; northern-wintered cattle.

p As required till October 1, 1886; then sufficient to June 1, 1887, to be taken, and then balance as required; 25 per cent. additional to be accepted October 1, 1886; northern-wintered cattle.

q For June delivery 1887; northern-wintered cattle.

r Net beef.

s If full amount required is taken on or before October 1, 1886; northern-wintered cattle.

t All in by October.

u As you please.

v Seneca and Quapaw schools.

w Monthly till October 1, and then all required.

x To be delivered monthly.

y To be delivered quarterly.

z Northern-wintered cattle.

1 Colorado-wintered cattle; delivered weekly or as service requires.

2 Colorado-wintered cattle; all to be taken in July.

3 Colorado-wintered cattle; delivered one-third in July, two-thirds between September 10 and 20.

4 Award canceled.

5 In one delivery, July 30, 1886.

6 Awarded to Charles Pearson at \$2.93.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. C. Slavens.	Edgar S. Marston.	Milton C. Conners.	Joseph S. Smith.	W. R. Merriam.	W. C. Oburn.	Walter B. Jordan.	William A. Paxton.	Jesse H. Ineson.
	<i>Agencies and schools.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>									
1	Standing Rock, Dak.	4,000,000	3,500,000	a3 33	b3 32	c3 44	d3 08	e3 23	f3 21	g3 38	h3 29	i3 15
2		500,000	500,000									i3 10
3												300
4												m3 15
5		1,500,000										m3 25
6		1,000,000										m3 20
7	Sac and Fox (Mexican Kickapoos), Ind. Ter	30,000		n3 46								
8	Santee and School, Nebr.	70,000	*30,000 *40,000	7 24								
9	Shoshone and School, Wyo.	687,400	687,400	g3 27								
11	Tongue River, Mont.	275,000	275,000							q3 46		
12	Uintah Valley, Utah.	250,000	250,000	r3 22								
14												
15	Yuma school, Ariz.	14,600	14,000									

a Deliveries last half of July, August, and September; final delivery October 1 to 15 of all required under contract; northern-wintered cattle.

b As required till October 1, 1886, when balance must be taken in one delivery; northern-wintered cattle.

c As required till October 1, 1886, and then all required under contract; northern-wintered cattle.

d As required till October 1, 1886; final delivery of all cattle under this contract during October, 1886.

e As required till October 1, 1886; balance to be delivered between October 1 and 15, 1886.

f Monthly delivery to October 1, 1886; then final delivery of all required under this contract; northern-wintered cattle.

g Monthly, as required, to October 1, 1886; then final delivery of all required by October 15; northern-wintered cattle.

h Delivered as required to October 1, 1886; balance, to complete contract, in one delivery in October, 1886; northern-wintered cattle.

i Delivered as required to October 1, 1886, when balance shall be delivered, including any increase that may be required; northern-wintered cattle.

j Delivered between June 1 and December 1.

k Delivered in July; northern-wintered cattle.

l Delivered in August; northern-wintered cattle.

m Delivered in September; northern-wintered cattle.

n One delivery, about September 15, of all required.

o One delivery, between July 15, 1886, to October 15, 1886.

p Monthly deliveries, as required, till October 1; balance in one delivery in October; northern-wintered cattle.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF—Continued.

Benjamin F. Ferris.	R. A. Houghton.	Eugene Amoretli.	Asel Kyea.	Bernard Bade.	Edwin T. Webber and Wm. High.	Worden P. Noble.	Jay L. Torrey.	Portus B. Wear.	Thomas C. Power.	Thomas J. Schofield.	Charles Popper.	Harmon Cummings.	David Balsz.	Charles B. Stone.	Walter S. Maxwell.	Number.
33 47																1
																2
																3
																4
																5
																6
	03 35															7
			p8 40	6 49												8
				6 49												9
		r3 47½			q3 47½	s3 00	t3 17									10
		u3 07½				v3 37	w3 70									11
			p3 46					12 98½	y3 47							12
										z3 30	33 40	43 33				13
										r4 00						14
													*12 50	*12 97	*16 00	15

q Northern-wintered cattle.

r As required; northern wintered cattle.

s As required to October 15, 1886, when balance is to be taken; not to exceed 10 per cent.; cows to be taken without discount; northern-wintered cattle.

t Weekly, as called for, to October 1, 1886, when balance required to be delivered at once; northern-wintered cattle.

u As required till one week before or after October 15, 1886, at which time balance of contract must be delivered; northern-wintered cattle.

v As required, but not to exceed 10 per cent.; cows to be taken without discount; northern-wintered cattle.

w As required throughout year; northern-wintered cattle.

x In one lot, between October 1 and 15.

y Monthly, as required, till October 1; then balance at agency; one delivery.

z Two deliveries; first in July or August; balance in September or October, 1886; northern-wintered cattle.

1 Two deliveries; last delivery not to be later than November 1, 1886.

2 As required to December 15; then in one lot, on or about that date.

3 Delivered in three lots, viz, in July, September, and November, 1886; northern-wintered cattle.

4 One delivery, September 15 to October 15; northern-wintered cattle.

* Net beef.

† C H. Searing bid \$7.74.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. C. Slavens.	Asel Kyes.	Walter E. Jordan.
	<i>Agencies.</i>					
1	Yankton, Dak	Pounds. 600,000	Pounds. 600,000	a3 26	c3 37	d3 56
2						
3						
	<i>Cities.</i>					
4	Ignacio, Colo.....	500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
5						
6						

a One delivery, September 15 to October 15; northern-wintered cattle.

b As required.

c Monthly deliveries as required till October 1; balance in one delivery in October; northern-wintered cattle.

d Monthly, as required, till October 1; and then final delivery of all required by October 15; northern-wintered cattle.

e As required till October 15; balance between that date and October 30, 1886.

f Monthly till October; all in then.

g Two deliveries, one in July or August and balance in September, 1886; northern-wintered cattle.

h To be delivered the fifth day of each month from July 1, 1886, to June 1, 1887, inclusive; northern-wintered cattle.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF—Continued.

Asa W. Howard.	Joseph Strange.	Adolph Heller.	Albert W. Lavender.	William H. Stearns.	Joseph Roach.	Charles Pearson.	William J. Schofield.	Number.
e3 27	f3 85 b4 35	g3 48½	l3 78 i3 34 j3 28½	p3 37	l3 34			1 2 3
						m3 37½ n3 10 o2 93	z3 49	4 5 6

i To be delivered August, September, October, and November, 15th day of each month, 1886, and June 15, 1887; northern-wintered cattle.

j To be delivered September 15 and October 20, 1886; northern-wintered cattle.

k Does not want to deliver any cattle months of December, 1886, January, February, and March, 1887.

l One or two deliveries between July and November, 1886.

m Native cattle; weekly deliveries as required.

n Weekly deliveries till November 1; balance, one delivery on or before November 15, 1886.

o Four deliveries, July 1, 1886, to November 15, 1886.

p As required till October 1, 1886; balance not later than October 10, 1886.

¹ Beef must be delivered at Southern Ute Agency.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

BACON. (The bacon must be what is known to the trade as "short clear sides," summer or winter prices for SUMMER AND WINTER

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Louis Zeckendorf.	Abraham Staab.	Benj. F. Hyatt.	Leo. Goldman.	Theo. Poehler.	H. O. Armour.
<i>Agencies and schools.</i>									
1	Colorado River, and school, Ariz. <i>a</i>	<i>Pounds.</i> 1,500	<i>Pounds.</i>	14 38					
2	Colorado River and Yuma School, Ariz. <i>a</i>	520		14 38					
3	Pima, Ariz. <i>a</i>	500		12 18			12 50		
4	Pima School, Ariz. <i>a</i>	6,000		12 18			12 50		
5	Haskell Institute, Kans. <i>a</i>	18,200						9 00	
6	Navajo, and school, N. Mex. <i>a</i>	5,000		10 22		12 00			
7	Mescalero, N. Mex. <i>a</i>	2,000		9 40					
<i>Cities.</i>									
8	Chicago, Ill.	200,000	200,000						6 00
9	Chicago, Ill.	200,000	200,000						6 07½
10	Chicago, Ill.	200,000	200,000						6 12½
11	Chicago, Ill.	288,740	160,000						6 15
12	Kansas City, Kans.	155,720							6 70
13	Kansas City, Kans.	250,000	33,000						
14	Saint Louis, Mo.	250,000							
15	Rushville, Nebr. <i>a</i>	200,000							
16	Nebraska City, Nebr.	100,000	100,000						
17	Valentine, Nebr. <i>a</i>	200,000							

BARLEY. (The barley must be fair color, sound, clean, and reasonably free from other grain, not Samples of not less than 10

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Louis Zeckendorf.	Abraham Staab.	Benj. F. Hyatt.	Leo. Goldman.	Theo. Poehler.	H. O. Armour.
<i>Agencies and schools.</i>									
1	Colorado River and Yuma School, Ariz.	13,400		4 19					
2	Colorado River and Yuma School, Ariz.	4,400	4,400						
3	Colorado River, Ariz.	9,000	9,000						

BEANS. (The beans must be of good merchantable quality, sound and clean, and put up in double

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Louis Zeckendorf.	Abraham Staab.	Benj. F. Hyatt.	Leo. Goldman.	Theo. Poehler.	H. O. Armour.
<i>Agencies and schools.</i>									
1	Colorado River School, Ariz. <i>a</i>	2,300		6 74					
2	Colorado River, Yuma School, Ariz. <i>a</i>	1,040		6 74					
3	Pima, Ariz. <i>a</i>	1,000		6 04			6 00		
4	Pima School, Ariz. <i>a</i>	2,000		6 04			6 00		
5	Pima, and school, Ariz. <i>a</i>	3,000							
6	Chillico, Ind. T. <i>a</i>	2,000							
7	Haskell Institute, Kans. <i>a</i>	3,000						4 00	
8	Nevada, Nev. <i>a</i>	4,000							
9	Navajo, and school, N. Mex. <i>a</i>	1,000				ed2 45			
<i>Cities.</i>									
10	Chicago, Ill.	269,070							
11	Sioux City, Iowa.	169,000							
12	Sioux City, Iowa.	100,000							
13	Sioux City, Iowa.	269,070							
14	Saint Paul, Minn.	269,070							
15	Saint Louis, Mo.	269,070							
16	Saint Louis, Mo.	40,000							
17	Kansas City, Mo.	269,070							
18	New York, N. Y.	269,070	128,000						
19	New York, N. Y.	180,000	140,000						
20	Omaha, Nebr.	100,000							
21	Omaha, Nebr.	169,000							
22	Omaha, Nebr.	269,070							

a No proposals called for these points.
b If called for by August 31, 1886; and for each and every month after August 31, 1886, 10 cents per 100 pounds additional.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

cured, sound, sweet, and merchantable, and put up in crates. Bidders are requested to give separate cured, respectively.)

Isaac G. Baker.	Portus B. Weare.	Asel Kyes.	Chas. B. Stone.	Walter S. Maxwell.	Frank D. Austin.	Graff M. Acklin.	Chas. F. Diether.	Herman Wallenstein.	Fred'k W. Hoffman.	Jacob D. Nordlinger.	Michael Doyle.	Louis H. Maxfield.	Number.
													1
													2
													3
													4
													5
													6
													7
													8
													9
													10
													11
													12
	66 45												13
	66 45												14
			8 00										15
	6 23												16
			8 00										17

weighing less than 43 pounds to the bushel, in new 8-ounce burlap sacks of about 100 pounds capacity. pounds must be furnished.)

													1
			3 20	4 00									2
			3 90	4 00									3

bags, the inner bag to be of good substantial burlap, the outer one a gunny, ready for shipment.)

			64 70	7 00									1
			3 70	7 00									2
													3
			5 00										4
					8 37½								5
													6
			4 00										7
													8
													9
						2 50					2 48½	2 64	10
							2 93						11
							2 84						12
						2 70							13
						2 60						2 64	14
									2 18½			2 64	15
								1 80					16
						2 70							17
										2 36			18
											2 37½		19
													20
							2 87						21
							2 90						22
						2 70							

e No sample.
d "Navy."

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;
COFFEE. (Must be sound and clean, of good quality, and must be delivered in

Number.	Point of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Leo. Goldman.	Benj. F. Hyatt.	Abraham Staab.	Frank D. Austin.	Theo. Feehler.	Harry Schiffer.	John G. McGannon.	Albert E. Whyland.
	<i>Agencies and schools.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>								
1	San Carlos, Ariz.	10,000	14 00								
2	Pima, Ariz.	1,500	14 00								
3	Navajo, N. Mex.	1,800	17 8								
4	Mescalero, N. Mex.	10,000	14 22								
5	Chilocco School, Ind. T.	1,500	10 50								
6	Haskell Institute, Kan.	4,550	11 00								
	<i>Cities.</i>										
7	Ignacio, Colo.	2,000						15 00			
8	Seneca, Mo.	2,400							11 50		
9	New York, N. Y.	495,100									9 67
			495,190								9 43

CORN. (Must be sound and clean; to weigh not less than 56 pounds to the bushel, and

	<i>Agencies.</i>										
1	Cheyenne River, Dak.	15,700	15,700								
2	Crow Creek, Dak.	22,000	22,000								
3	Lower Brulé, Dak.	60,000	60,000								
4	Quapaw, Ind. Ter.	10,000									
5	Crow, Mont.	12,000	12,000								
6	Fort Peck, Mont.	20,000	20,000								
	<i>Cities.</i>										
7	Sisseton Station, Dak.	79,000	79,000								
8	Chamberlain, Dak.	82,000									
9	Sioux City, Iowa.	379,700									
10	Arkansas City, Kans.	250,000									
11	Caldwell, Kans.	250,000	250,000								
12	Lawrence, Kans.	10,000									
13	Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.	10,000						b50			
14			10,000					c75			
15	Seneca, Mo.	10,000	10,000							971	
16	Detroit, Minn.	9,000									
17	Brainerd, Minn.	640									
18	Valentine, Nebr.	250,000									
19	Rushville, Nebr.	250,000	250,000								

a No proposals asked for Quapaw delivery.
b On ear.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

strong double sacks—no charge for sacks—subject to the customary trade tare.)

John Arbuckle.	Warren Granger.	Robert P. McBride.	Jos. J. O'Donohue.	George W. Felt.	Thomas C. Power.	J. C. McVay.	Asel Kyes.	Walter B. Jordan.	Alex. C. Davis.	William M. Ridpath.	N. W. Wells.	Charles H. Searing.	Hiram C. Slavens.	Benj. F. Morehouse.	Number.
															1
															2
															3
															4
															5
															6
															7
															8
9 27	8 69	10 70	8 42												9
	8 93	10 99	8 45												10
	9 21	10 19	8 50												11
	9 43	10 10	8 80												12
	9 61	9 90	8 60												13
	9 12 ¹ / ₂	9 70	8 75												14
	9 12 ¹ / ₂		9 12												15
			9 25												16
			9 37 ¹ / ₂												17
			9 50												18
			9 00												19
			9 25												20
			8 90												21

to be delivered in sacks of about 2½ bushels capacity, made of 8-ounce burlap well sewed.)

				1 19	1 13	1 12									1
				1 10	1 09	1 05	99								2
				1 04	1 04	92	91								3
					2 24					1 18					4
					2 05			2 09	1 77						5
															6
				04	94	1 09	83		1 07						7
									57						8
										04					9
							89					83			10
												83	88		11
												93	95		12
															13
												1 07	1 18		14
									1 27						15
									1 05						16
									81	95					17
									1 03	97					18
				1 10					1 03	1 12				1 05	19

e Shelled.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

CORN-MEAL.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Geo. W. Felt.	Walter B. Jordag.	James C. McVay.	Hiram C. Slavens.	Alex. C. Davis.	W. H. Smith.	N. W. Wells.	Charles B. Stone.	B. F. Hyatt.
<i>Agencies.</i>												
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>									
1	Crow Creek, Dak	500				a1 40						
2	Fort Peck, Mont	10,000			a2 94							
3	Lower Brulé, Dak	500				a1 40						
4	Nevada School, Nev	5,000									a4 75	
5	Navajo, N. Mex.	3,000										a5.2334
6	Sisseton Station, Dak	11,000		a1 69		a1 36		a1 19				
<i>Cities.</i>												
7	Baltimore, Md	66,700										
8	Brainerd, Minn	400						a1 89				
9	Chicago, Ill	66,700	66,700									
10	Detroit, Minn	400						a1 79				
11	Haskell Inst., Kansas	45,500										
12	Kansas City, Mo	100,000					1 24					
13		81,700										
14		66,700										
15	New York, N. Y.	66,700										
16	Nebraska City, Nebr	66,700									a1 20	
17	Omaha, Nebr	66,700									d1 30	
18												
19	Philadelphia, Pa	66,700										
20	Sioux City, Iowa	16,500						81				
21	Saint Paul, Minn	66,700										
22	Saint Louis, Mo	112,200							1 04			
23		66,700										
24	Yankton City, Dak	66,700										

FLOUR. (The flour must be what is known as "straight, full stock," of good sound wheat; 60 pounds weigh 8 ounces)

	<i>Agencies.</i>											
1	Blackfeet, Mont	360,000	290,000									
2												
3		300,000				3 52						
4		70,000	70,000									
5	Colorado River and School, Ariz	60,000									j5 25	k4 74
6												
7		40,000	40,000									
8												
9		20,000	20,000									
10												
11	Crow, Mont	500,000	500,000		l2 86							
12					2 51							
13	Cheyenne River, Dak	500,000	500,000									
14		200,000										
15												
16		100,000				2 24						
17	Crow Creek, Dak	130,000	130,000			2 33						
18	Devil's Lake, Dak	10,000				2 38						
19	Fort Berthold, Dak	100,000	100,000			2 22						
20	Ft. Stevenson (school), Dak	40,000	40,000		l3 17							
21	Fort Belknap, Mont	200,000	250,000		l3 17							
22												
23	Fort Peck, Mont	600,000	700,000		l3 64							
24		100,000								2 77		
25										2 81		

a No proposals asked for.
 b Thoroughly steam-dried.
 c Yellow.
 d White.
 e Sample.

f Sample No. 1 rejected by inspector.
 g Sample No. 10 rejected by inspector.
 h Sample No. 2 rejected by inspector.
 i Nearest mill to agency; wheat raised there.

under advertisement of April 15, 1886, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

CORN-MEAL.

Lafayette Hominy Mill Company.	Jno. F. Sisson & Co.	Theo. Poehler.	Thomas C. Power.	C. H. Searing.	W. Nelson Bangs.	Eden Maxwell.	Marcus Johnson.	R. L. Frazee.	Lewis Zeckendorf.	W. S. Maxwell.	Isaac G. Baker.	Joel Grover.	Asel Kyes.	F. L. Benepe.	Jno. J. Ellis.	Number.
	a1 40		a1 80													1
			a2 84													2
	a1 35		a1 75													3
																4
																5
																6
	b1 61															7
	b1 45															8
		a1 00			a85											9
				1 07												10
	b1 61															11
	b1 64															12
	b1 79															13
	b1 74															14
																15
	b1 62															16
	b1 57															17
	b1 49															18
	b1 78															19
																20
																21
																22
																23
																24

of wheat to be ground down to 42 pounds of flour, and delivered in extra-strong single cotton sacks to the yard.)

		e3 60								f3 58		g3 58	3 23			1
										h3 38						2
															3 00	3
								4 80								4
																5
																6
										j3 99						7
										h3 75						8
										j3 99						9
										h3 75						10
		e2 41						j3 21			m3 47	g2 58	2 37			11
	195	e2 08						j2 72				l2 29				12
																13
																14
																15
																16
	170	n2 05			e2 10			j2 78				l1 94				17
		e2 19				2 22		j2 51								18
		e2 19						j2 51								19
		e3 98														20
																21
		e2 65						j2 07								22
																23
																24
																25

f Sample No. 1.

g If sample No. 2 is not satisfactory, will furnish flour like N. W. Wells's sample C. B. 82.

h XXXX.

m To be delivered on or about October 30.

n Sample "Gold Belt".

o Rejected by inspector.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Place of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Thomas C. Power.	Axel Kyes.	James C. McVay.	John F. Sisson & Co.	William B. Thews.	John Barrack, Alex. Barrack.	Charles H. Searing.	Abraham Steab.
	<i>Agencies.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>								
1	Fort Hall, Idaho*	100,000	100,000					1 94			
2	Flathead, Mont.....	20,000	20,000	² 49	² 54						
3					² 64						
4	Lemhi, Idaho.....	50,000	50,000					³ 19	2 85		
5	Lower Brulé, Dak.....	200,000	200,000	² 05	¹ 80	² 15	1 60				
6	Mescalero, N. Mex.†.....	220,000	220,000							⁴ 40	³ 59
7											
8	Navajo, N. Mex.....	35,000								⁴ 40	⁴ 17
9											
10	Nevada, Nev.....	55,000	55,000								
11											
12	Ouray, Utah.....	125,000	125,000								
13	Pima, Ariz.....	30,000	30,000								
14	Standing Rock, Dak.....	250,000									
15											
16		500,000	500,000	² 04½							
17		100,000									
18											
19	Southern Uta, Colo.....	120,000									³ 22
20	Sisseton Station, Colo..	56,300	56,300			¹ 94	² 25				
21	San Carlos, Ariz.....	250,000	250,000								⁴ 60
22											
23	Tongue River, Mont....	225,000									
24											
25	Utah, Utah.....	125,000	140,000	² 66							
26		80,000	80,000								

* J. S. Campbell bid \$2.30.

† Numa Raymond bid \$3.63.

¹ Sample XXXX.² Sample C. B. 82.³ ⊕ sample.⁴ Sample No. 10 rejected by Inspector.⁴ Sample Gold Belt.⁶ For sample No. 1. For sample No. 2, 15 cents per cwt. extra.⁷ Sample L. M.⁸ Sample A.⁹ Sample B

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

FLOUR—Continued.

H. C. Slavens.	B. F. Hyatt.	Fred J. Kiesel.	Charles B. Stone.	N. W. Wells.	Thos. J. Schofield.	Louis Zeckendorf.	Leo Goldman.	Louis H. Maxfield.	William W. Pinney, Leslie H. Pinney, Will J. Pinney.	Marcus Johnson.	Julius E. Levy.	Walter S. Maxwell.	Frank L. Benepe.	R. L. Frazee.	A. C. Davis.	W. B. Jordan.	Number.
		2 25		2 75													1
																	2
																	3
																	4
3 88																	5
3 78																	6
4 17	102 144																7
4 07																	8
																	9
			115 00														10
			124 75														11
				3 35	3 30												12
					4 23	13 25											13
								2 10									14
								2 06									15
														112 46		12 03	16
														2 17			17
														2 25			18
																	19
									2 49	2 38							20
			114 09		4 39	c3 89				3 59		113 64			2 13		21
			123 49									23 40					22
													113 52			13 19	23
																2 76	24
																	25
	3 90			3 35	3 30								2 66				26

¹⁰ Bid is \$750 for all. No samples.

¹¹ Sample No. 1.

¹² Sample No. 2. If sample No. 2 is not satisfactory, will furnish flour like N. W. Wells's sample, C. B. 82. (Rejected by inspector.)

¹³ Bid is \$975 for all.

^a Rejected by inspector.

^b Sample B. No proposals for Southern Ute asked for.

^c Bid is \$9,725 for all.

^d Sample No. 2, rejected by inspector.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. L. Frazer.	C. H. Searing.	W. C. Oburn.	H. C. Slavens.	Marcus Johnson.	G. H. Hunter.	J. D. Bowersock.	L. H. Maxfield.	Alex. C. Davis.
<i>Agencies.</i>												
1	Yankton Ag'cy, Dak.*	15,000										
2	Yuma School, Ariz. †	10,400	10,400									
3												
<i>Cities.</i>												
4	Arkansas City, Kans.	1,277,000		e2 39				2 64				
5		1,810,000				b2 52		2 91		g2 39		
6						e2 79				h2 29		
7		650,000	160,000		i2 19							
8		500,000			i2 32							
9		170,000					j2 33					
10							k2 23					
11		160,000			i2 22							
12		50,000								g2 30		
13										h2 29		
14	Ashland, Wis.	31,000	21,000	e1 73							a1 92	1 92
15	Bismark, Dak.	500,000									a1 89	
16	Brainerd, Minn.	21,300	21,300	e1 74							a1 72	1 86
17	Blackfoot, Idaho	24,000	24,000				m3 28					
18							p3 18					
19	Carlisle School, Pa.	125,000	125,000				j2 57	2 44				
20	Cale, Kans.	50,000	50,000		i2 33		j2 43					
21	Caldwell, Kans.	1,277,000		e2 39								
22		1,810,000							2 91		g2 39	
23										h2 29		
24		650,000	450,000		i2 22							
25		500,000			i2 35							
26		250,000					j2 43					
27							k2 33					
28							j2 87					
29							k2 27					
30							j2 85					
31							k2 25					
32		200,000	200,000				j2 33					
33							k2 23					
34							j2 27					
35							k2 18					
36		160,000			i2 32							
37	Chamberlain, Dak.	100,000										
38		75,000										
39		60,000										
40	Detroit, Minn.	60,000	60,000	e1 65							a1 62	1 91
41	Duluth, Minn.	35,000	35,000	e1 73				2 09			a1 87	1 92
42	Genoa, Nebr.	40,000	40,000		i2 30							
43												
44	Henrietta, Tex.	500,000	500,000				j2 93					
45							k2 33					
46	Ignacio, Colo.	120,000			i3 79							
47							k3 48					
48	Lawrence, Kans.	91,000	91,000		i2 25		j2 37			g2 24		
49							k2 27			h2 14		
50	Mandan, Dak. †	500,000										
51	Metewaka, Kans.	10,000	10,000		i2 42		j2 67					
52							k2 57					
53	Provo, Utah.	250,000										

* Joseph Strange bid \$1.80; rejected by inspector.

† Louis Zeckendorf bid \$4.86.

‡ Charles H. Hood bid \$1.75.

§ Rejected by inspector.

b Sample No. 1.

c Sample No. 2; if not satisfactory will furnish flour like N. W. Wells sample C. B. 82. No. 2; rejected by inspector.

d Sample No. 2; rejected by inspector.

e Sample No. 2.

f Sample No. 1; rejected by inspector.

g Sample No. 1, "Streight."

h Sample No. 2, "Streight."

i For sample No. 1. For sample No. 2 15 cents per cwt., extra.

j Sample A.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

FLOUR—Continued.

Eden Maxwell.	Joel Grover.	Wm. B. Thews.	Jno. D. Gilmore.	Woodward, Greybill, & Co.	M. W. Sheafe.	N. W. Wells.	De Lane A. Willard.	Gideon Wheeler.	C. B. Stone.	Sherman Mill Co.	Harry Schiffer.	W. J. Schofield.	Elmer E. Pierson.	Theo. Poehler.	Walter S. Maxwell.	Number.
																1
e2 07									b4 00						b3 89	2
									c3 50						b3 75	3
																4
																5
																6
																7
																8
																9
																10
																11
																12
																13
																14
																15
																16
	n3 19	o2 27														17
																18
			2 37½	q2 11½												19
																20
																21
																22
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																33
																34
																35
																36
					r1 84											37
					r1 85											38
					r1 65											39
																40
																41
						e2 08 2 15			b2 09							42
									e1 98							43
									b3 27	b2 70						44
									e2 77	e2 45						45
																46
						e3 23					e3 25 3 44½					47
																48
																49
																50
																51
																52
																53
							e2 50									53

Sample B.
 i For Chilocco if delivered in two shipments of 25,000 pounds each.
 m Sample A, in car lots.
 n Sample same as Fort Hall agency; to be delivered on or about October 15, 1886.
 o X X X X.
 p Sample B, in car lots.
 q Bid is \$2,643.75 for all.

r Sample "Bakers;" 70 percent of above amount to be delivered during the season of navigation on the Missouri River in fall of 1886. Remaining 30 per cent to be delivered on opening of navigation on Missouri River in spring of 1887.
 s Sample C. B. 52.
 t Sample arrived too late.
 u Brand "S. F."
 v No sample.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity required.	H. C. Stevens.	N. W. Wells.	Fred J. Kiesel.	Joel Grover.	Alex. C. Davis.	Asel Kyes.
	<i>Cities.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>						
1	Red Rock, Mont	50,000		a3 38	b2 80				
2				c3 28					
3	Rawlins, Wyo	354,600	354,600	d2 92	b2 43				
4				e2 82	f3 23				
5		350,000				2 55			
6	Ross Fork, Idaho	100,000		d3 28					
7				e3 18					
8	Ross Fork or Pocatello, Idaho	100,000					g3 19		
9	Rushville, Nebr	800,000							
10		400,000	300,000						i2 26
11									i2 36
12		300,000	200,000						
13		200,000	200,000					2 21	
14		100,000	100,000					2 11	
15									
16									
17	Rapid City, Dak	200,000							
18	Silver Lake, Kans	12,000	12,000	2 67					
19				2 57					
20	Seneca, Mo	48,000	48,000	d2 44					
21				e2 43					
22	Sapulpa, Ind. Ter	51,000	51,000	d2 64					
23				e2 54					
24	Sioux City, Iowa	800,000							
25		200,000						1 69	m1 68
26		120,000						1 59	
27		100,000						1 65	
28								1 68	
29								1 77	
30									
31		75,000							
32		60,000							
33		800,000							
34	Valentine, Nebr	400,000							i2 22
35		800,000	100,000						
36									
37		200,000	200,000					2 00	i1 96
38									i2 06
39		100,000	100,000					2 01	
40									
41									
42	White Cloud, Kans	12,000	12,000	d2 67					
43				e2 57					
44	Wichita Falls, Tex	500,000							
45									
46	Wadsworth, Nev	55,000	55,000						
47	Wadsworth, Pyramid Lake, Nev								
48	Yankton, Dak	800,000							
49		200,000							
50		100,000							m1 68
51		75,000							
52		60,000							
53									

a Sample A, in car lots.

b Sample C B 82.

c Sample B, in car lots.

d Sample A.

e Sample B.

f Sample C, B, rejected by inspector.

g To be delivered on or about October 15.

h Rejected by inspector.

i Bid is \$3,480 for all; sample No. 1.

j Bid is \$3,330 for all; sample No. 1.

k Bid is \$4,120 for all; sample No. 1.

l Bid is \$1,740 for all; sample No. 1.

m Bid is \$1,910 for all; sample No. 1.

n Sample XXXX.

o No award.

Or if sample No. 2, I will deliver any part or all of the flour enumerated in my bid at the above price increased by 10 cents per 100 pounds.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

FLOUR—Continued.

Stephen F. Gilman.	Stephen K. Bittenbender.	Solomon Star.	Charles A. Searing.	John G. McCannon.	Charles H. Hood.	Wm. W. Pinney, Les- lie H. Pinney, Will J. Pinney.	M. W. Sheafe.	Eden Maxwell.	Charles B. Stone.	James M. Graham.	Eugene Griswold.	Richard H. Cowles.	Charles S. Young.	Number.
														1
														2
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														46
														47
														48
														49
														50
														51
														52
														53

k For sample No. 1. For sample No. 2, 15 cents per cut, extra.

l This flour, or any part of the 800,000 pounds, to be delivered during the month of July or the first ten days of August.

m Sample No. 10 rejected by inspector.

n Seventy per cent. of this amount to be delivered during the season of navigation on the Missouri River in fall of 1886. Remaining 30 per cent. to be delivered on opening of navigation on Missouri River in spring of 1887, Sample, "Bakers'."

o Bid is \$6,150 for all; sample No. 1.

p Bid is \$6,600 for all; sample No. 1.

q Bid is \$3,900 for all; sample No. 1.

r Bid is \$1,800 for all; sample No. 1.

s Bid is \$1,630 for all; sample No. 1.

t Sample No. 1.

u Sample No. 2. If sample No. 2 is not satisfactory I will furnish flour like N. W. Wells's sample CB 82. (Rejected by inspector.)

Or if sample No. 2, I will deliver any part or all of the flour enumerated in my bid, at the above price increased by 10 cents per 100 pounds.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

FEED. (Clear corn and oats, fresh

Number.	Places of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. C. Slavens.	George H. Hunter.	Alex. C. Davis.	George W. Felt.	Thomas C. Power.	C. H. Searing.	J. C. McVay.	Justin D. Bowersock.
	<i>Agencies.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>								
1	Crow Creek, Dak.....	12,000	12,000	.....	.....	.....	1 46	1 40	.....	1 24	.....
2	Cheyenne River, Dak.....	11,400	11,400	.....	.....	.....	1 56	1 59	.....	1 39	.....
3	Lower Brulé, Dak.....	5,000	5,000	.....	.....	.....	1 33	1 39	.....	1 19	.....
	<i>Cities.</i>										
4	Arkansas City or Caldwell, Kans.....	4,000	.....	.....	a90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a70
5	Arkansas City, Kans.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a3 00	.....	.....
6	Ashland, Wis.....	8,000	8,000	.....	.....	1 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Brainerd, Minn.....	14,000	14,000	.....	.....	1 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Caldwell, Kans.....	4,000	.....	a11 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	a3 50	.....	.....
9	Duluth, Minn.....	8,000	8,000	.....	.....	1 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Omaha, Nebr.....	62,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Sioux City, Iowa.....	28,400	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

HARD BREAD. (Must be the best quality used by the Army, and

1	Omaha, Nebr.....	132,540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Rushville, Nebr.....	132,540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Sioux City, Iowa.....	132,540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Saint Louis, Mo.....	132,540	132,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Valentine, Nebr.....	132,540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

HOMINY. (Must be of good merchantable quality,

1	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Baltimore, Md.....	83,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Chicago or Saint Louis.....	83,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Chicago, Ill.....	83,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Chilocco School, Ind. T.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Haskell Institute, Kans.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Kansas City, Mo.....	83,440	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	New York, N. Y.....	83,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Nebraska City, Nebr.....	83,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Omaha, Nebr.....	83,440	28,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Philadelphia, Pa.....	83,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Saint Louis, Mo.....	83,440	12,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.....	83,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Sioux City, Iowa.....	83,440	2,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Saint Paul, Minn.....	83,440	28,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Yankton, Dak.....	83,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

LARD. (Must be "prime steam," in tin cans of 5 and 10 pounds net each, to

1	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Chicago or Saint Louis.....	23,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Chicago, Ill.....	23,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Haskell Institute, Kans.....	650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Kansas City, Mo.....	6,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Saint Paul, Minn.....	23,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Saint Louis, Mo.....	23,350	23,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Bran.

b No proposals asked for.

c Sample No. 1.

d Sample No. 2.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for furnishing supplies, &c —Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]
ground, of good sound grain.)

John F. Sisson & Co.	Nathan W. Wells.	George A. Bayles.	Augustus Woyl.	James W. Garneau.	Louis H. Maxfield.	Warren Granger.	William H. Smith.	Benjamin F. Hyatt.	Theodore Poebler.	Graf M. Acklin.	Frank D. Austin.	Lafayette Hominy Mill Company.	H. O. Armour.	Number.
1 20														1
1 35														2
1 15														3
														4
														5
														6
														7
														8
	7 70													10
														11

must be furnished in strong boxes of 50 pounds each, ready for shipment.)

	2 75		2 75											1
			63 75											2
			2 95											3
	3 16½	c2 90												4
		d2 70												5
			3 15											6
			63 50											7

sound and clean, and put up in double bags.)

							.01½					1 61		1
				1 62										2
														3
								1 40				1 45		4
									2 00		2 00			5
												1 04		6
												1 04		7
												1 79		8
	1 00			1 40								1 74		9
												1 62		10
							1 17					1 40		11
														12
										1 70				13
				1 45										14
				1 87½						1 50		1 57½		15
												1 78		16

be delivered packed in strong boxes, not to exceed 100 pounds in any one box.)

				6 75			b13 50							1
													e7 20	2
													f7 10	3
								b8 00						4
				7 00									g7 05	5
														6
														7
							f6 15							8
							e6 25							9

e In 5-pound pails.
f In 10-pound pails.

g In 5 and 10-pound pails.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

MESS PORK. (Must be well preserved, sound and

Number.	Places of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Louis H. Maxfield.	H. O. Armour.	Charles F. Diecher.	Thomas C. Power.	James C. McVey.	George W. Felt.	Alex. C. Davis.
		<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>							
1	Ashland, Wis.....	78				59 89				
2	Brainerd, Minn.....	40				510 11				
3	Chicago, Ill.....	976					29 49			
4		500	332		8 90					
5		476			8 95					
6		376		9 10						
7		300		8 90						
8				9 00						
9	Duluth, Minn.....	70				59 83				
10	Detroit, Minn.....	106				510 13				
11	Saint Paul, Minn.....	676	342	9 40						
12		300	300	9 30						
13		250				9 67				
14		200				9 77				

OATS. (To be bright and clean, well sacked,

	<i>Agencies.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>							
1	Crow, Mont.....	30,000	30,000				2 10			
2	Flathead, Mont.....	20,000	20,000				1 98			
3	Lower Brulé, Dak.....	30,000	30,000				1 40	1 33	1 42	1 09
4	Mescalero, N. Mex.....	10,000	10,000							
5	Ouray, Utah.....	15,000								
6	Santee and school, Nebr.....	30,000								
7	Santee, Nebr.....	30,000	30,000						1 19	1 19
8	Southern Ute, Colo.....	20,000								
9	Tongue River, Mont.....	5,000	5,000				2 69			
10	Uintah, Utah.....	30,000	30,000							
11		15,000								
12	Yankton, Dak.....	35,000	35,000					1 48	1 29	1 29
	<i>Cities.</i>									
13	Arkansas City, Kans.....	20,000								
14	Caldwell, Kans.....	20,000	20,000							
15	Chamberlain, Dak.....	30,000								
16	Haskell Institute, Kans.....	10,000	10,000							
17	Ignacio, Colo.....	20,000	20,000							
18	Lawrence, Kans.....	10,000								
19	Provo, Utah.....	30,000								
20	Rushville, Nebr.....	10,000	10,000						1 69	
21	Seneca, Mo.....	30,000	30,000							
22	Sisseton Station, Dak.....	79,000	79,000				1 39	1 26	1 29	1 17

a For June, July, and August delivery.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

sweet, in good barrels, with sound heads well hooped.)

Asel Kyes.	Nathan W. Wells.	Theodore Poehler.	Charles H. Searing.	H. C. Slavens.	William M. Ridpath.	Harry Schiffer.	John G. McGannon.	A. Steab.	Joseph Strange.	Thomas J. Schofield.	Numa Reymond.	Charles Popper.	William J. Schofield.	Number.
														1
														2
														3
														4
														5
														6
														7
														8
														9
														10
														11
														12
														13
														14

to weigh not less than 32 pounds to the bushel.)

2 17														1
1 79														2
1 18														3
			3 12	3 27							3 37			4
					1 29				1 19					5
1 00			1 24	1 24				3 19						6
														7
														8
										3 00		4 00		9
1 14			1 34		1 30				1 24					10
														11
			1 10											12
			1 13	1 14										13
1 35														14
	2 83	1 00												15
			2 65	2 47		2 40								16
			1 19	1 17									2 45	17
				2 04										18
			1 22	1 24	1 33		1 37 1/2							19
1 04														20
														21
														22

δ Not called for.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

OATMEAL.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Nathan W. Wells.	W. H. Smith.	Benjamin F. Hyatt.	Theodore Pochler.	Graff M. Aoklin.	Frank D. Austin.
	<i>Agencies.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>						
1	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.	100				a11			
2	Chicago, Ill.	12,600						2 75	
3	Haskell Institute, Kans.	650					3 50		
4	Omaha, Nebr.	12,600		2 00					
5	Saint Louis, Mo.	12,600	12,600		2 49				

RICE. (To be of good quality, and must be delivered in double bags)

1	Mescalero, N. Mex.	12,000							
2	Navajo, N. Mex.	1,300				09 ¹ / ₂			
	<i>Cities.</i>								
3	Chicago, Ill.	161,250						b4 75 c4 25	
4									
5	Haskell Institute, Kans.	3,000					5 00		
6	Kansas City, Mo.	161,250						b4 90 c4 40	
7									
8	New York, N. Y.	161,250	161,250						
9									
10									
11									
12	Omaha, Nebr.	161,250						b4 90 c4 40	
13									
14	Sioux City, Iowa	161,250						b5 00 c4 50	
15									
16	Saint Paul, Minn.	161,250						b4 90 c4 40	
17									
18	Seneca, Mo.	900							

SUGAR. (Must be of medium quality, granulated.)

	<i>Agencies.</i>								
1	Chilocco School, Ind. Ter.	5,000							7 98
2	Mescalero, N. Mex.	20,000							
3	Navajo, N. Mex.	3,800				a11 ¹ / ₂			
4	Pima School, Ariz.	3,000							
5	San Carlos, Ariz.	17,000							
	<i>Cities.</i>								
6	Haskell Institute, Kans.	10,900					7 50		
7	Ignacio, Colo.	3,600							
8	Kansas City, Mo.	970,090	1740,000						
9	New York, N. Y.	970,090	228,000						
10	Omaha, Nebr.	970,090							
11	Sioux City, Iowa	970,090							
12	Seneca, Mo.	5,200							

a Or all for \$11.
b Sample No. 1.
c Sample No. 2.

d No. 1.
e No. 2.
f Sample No. 2.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

OATMEAL.

Harry Schiffer.	John G. McGannon.	A. Staab.	W. S. Abbey, jr.	James E. Nichols.	A. E. Whyland.	Daniel Talmage.	Gustave A. Jahn.	Lewis Wallace.	Leo Goldman.	Adolph B. Spreckels.	North River Sugar Refining Company.	Number.
												1
												2
												3
												4
												5

the inner bag to be of good substantial burlap, the outer one a gunny.)

	8 40											1
												2
												3
												4
												5
												6
												7
			b4 31	b4 82	b5 40	d4 60	4 39	b4 25				8
			c4 30	c5 12½	c5 30	e4 45		c4 82				9
			f4 29		f4 05			f4 85				10
			g4 28					g4 47				11
												12
												13
												14
												15
												16
	6 50											17
												18

delivered in double bags of about 150 pounds capacity.)

		10 62										1
												2
												3
								12½				4
								12½				5
												6
	11									j6 13		7
					b7 22						6 62	8
												9
										j6 13		10
										j6 13		11
	8 50											12

g Sample No. 4.
 h 11½, or all for \$440.

† To be delivered at Kansas City, Sioux City, or Omaha.
 j All "only."

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

SALT. (Must be of good quality, packed in

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Thomas C. Power.	Lewis Zeckendorf.	Charles H. Searing.	Walter S. Maxwell.	Fredk. J. Kiesel.	Geo. W. Felt.	Abraham Staab.	Numa Raymond.
	<i>Agencies.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>								
1	Blackfeet, Mont	6,000	6,000	3 17							
2	Colorado River school and Yuma, Ariz	1,600					6 75				
3	Colorado River and school, Ariz	1,170	1,170		6 64						
4	Yuma school, Ariz	520			6 64						
5	Cheyenne River, Dak	11,200	11,200	1 24		1 34			1 23		
6	Crow Creek, Dak	2,800	2,800	1 49					1 23		
7	Flathead, Mont	1,400	1,400	4 00							
8	Fort Belknap, Mont	3,000	3,000	2 69							
9	Fort Peck, Mont	20,000		1 99							
10	Fort Berthold, Dak	2,500		1 99							
11	Fort Stevenson school, Dak	1,300		1 99							
12	Fort Hall, Idaho	2,500						5 00			
13	Fort Hall school, Idaho	850	850					5 00			
14	Lower Brule, Dak	3,000	3,000	1 49					1 19		
15	Lemhi, Idaho	500						7 00			
16	Mescalero, N. Mex	8,000	8,000			3 25				3 74	3 35
17	Nevada, Nev	2,000									
18	Nevada and school, Nev	2,000						7 00			
19	Navajo, N. Mex	2,700	1,500			4 39					
20	Ouray, Utah	6,000	6,000								
21	Pima, Ariz	200	200		6 00						
22	Sisseton, Dak	2,000	2,000								
23	Sisseton station, Dak	2,000		1 25					1 25		
24	Standing Rock, Dak	20,000		1 19		1 24					
25	Santee, Nebr	1,680	1,680	1 00		1 44			1 00		
26	San Carlos, Ariz	15,000	15,000		3 21		3 40				
27	Shoshone school, Wyo. Ter	1,500						7 00			
28	Tongue River, Mont	4,000		2 70							
29	Uintah, Utah	2,500	2,500								
30	Western Shoshone, Nev	1,000						67 00			
	<i>Cities.</i>										
31	Arkansas City, Kans	62,800	6,300			1 08					
32		25,000									
33		5,000	5,000								
34	Arkansas City or Caldwell, Kans	51,500									
35	Bismarck, Dak	61,000	47,800								
36	Chicago, Ill	800,160									
37	Caldwell, Kans	62,800				1 08					
38		51,500	51,500								
39	Cale, Kans	5,000	5,000			1 15					
40	Carlisle, Pa	6,000				1 55					
41	Duluth, Minn	800,160									
42	Genoa, Nebr	2,000	2,000			1 12					
43	Henrietta or Wichita Falls, Tex	25,000	25,000								
44	Henrietta, Tex	25,000									
45	Haskell Institute, Kans	4,550									
46	Ignacio, Colo	3,000	3,000								
47	Lawrence, Kans	4,550				1 04					
48	Metawaka, Kans	1,000	1,000			1 55					
49	Rushville, Nebr	15,000	15,000			1 07			1 46		
50	Ross Fork, Idaho	2,500	2,500								
51	Red Rock, Mont	500	500								
52	Rawlins, Wyo. Ter	1,500									
53	Sioux City, Iowa	800,160									
54		148,900									
55	Saint Louis, Mo	800,160	1,500								
56	Seneca, Mo	6,600	6,600			1 05					
57	Sapulpa, Ind. Ter	5,000	5,600			1 29					
58	Silver Lake, Kans	1,200	1,200			1 55					
59	Valentine, Nebr	60,000	60,000			1 04			1 10		
60	White Cloud, Kans	900	900								

a All for \$131.

b No award, price too high.

c At any railroad depot in Chicago.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]
double sacks, burlap covered with gunny.)

Chas. E. Stone.	Harmon Cummings.	Leo Goldman.	Charles Popper.	H. C. Slavens.	Benj. F. Hyatt.	Walter B. Jordan.	Frank D. Austin.	Wm. M. Ridpath.	Melvin A. Thompson.	The Davis Warehouse and Supply Company.	N. W. Wells.	Theodore Poehler.	Harry Schiffer.	Alexander C. Davis.	William H. Smith.	Jno. G. McGannon.	Number.
																	1
																	2
5 50																	3
5 00																	4
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																	59
																	60

d F. O. B. cars.

e In barrels of 280 pounds.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

SALT—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Eugene Griswold.	Richard H. Cowles.	James M. Graham.	Charles S. Young.	Leo Goldman.	Benj. F. Hyatt.	Theodore Boehler.	Frank D. Austin.	John C. Willett.	Edward M. Osborn.
	<i>Cities.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>										
1	Wadsworth, Nev	2,000	2,000	3 50	3 50	3 45							
2		1,000					23						

TEA. (Oolong, superior to

	<i>Agencies.</i>												
4	Navajo, N. Mex.	2 00							a .47				
5	Pima school, Ariz ...	75						.50					
	<i>Cities.</i>												
6	Baltimore, Md.	7,405										g 20 00	
7												r 22 00	
8												s 24 00	
9												t 25 00	
10												u 26 00	
11												v 28 00	
12	Chilocco School, Ind. Ter	250									.53		
13	Haskell Institute, Kans	455							.40				
14	New York, N. Y.	7,405	7,405										
15													
16													
17													
18													
19													
20		7,000											
21		6,000											
22		4,850											e .23
23		4,680											b .23
24		4,300											d .22
25		4,200											e .22
26		4,000											

WHEAT. (No. 1 "Spring" or "Winter," sound, sweet, and

27	Flathead Agency, Mont	20,000	20,000										
28	Seneca, Mo. *†	1,500	1,500										

- a Or all for \$94.
- b Sample No. § H X O
- c Sample No. † H X O
- d Sample No. ¶ H X O
- e Sample No. †† H X O

- f Sample 1.
- g Sample 2.
- h Sample 3.
- i Sample 4.
- j Sample 5.
- k Sample 6.
- l Sample A.
- m Sample B.
- n Sample C.
- o Sample No. 14.
- p Sample No. 15.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

SALT—Continued.

Francis E. Bevier.	Lewis Wallace.	Henry H. Holly.	Peter Haulenbeck.	Westminster S. J. Abbey.	Robert P. McBride.	James E. Nichols.	John Emmans.	Edwin Robinson.	Warren Granger.	Louis H. Maxfield.	Graff M. Acklin.	Thomas C. Power.	Ascl Kyes.	John G. McCannon.	Charles H. Searing.	Number.
																1
																2

fine trade classification.)

																	4
																	5
																	6
																	7
																	8
																	9
																	10
																	11
																	12
																	13
f 28	f 21	127	19	f 26	f 19 00	f 18 00	o 25 00	y 29 50	f 17 75	22 00	f 25 00						14
g 28	g 23	m 25	22	g 26	g 21 90	g 21 00	g 28 00		g 19 50		g 23 00						15
h 25	h 22	n 23	23	h 25	h 22 99	h 23 00			h 22 00		h 20 00						16
	i 24			i 24	i 26 90	i 25 00			i 24 00								17
				j 23					j 25 00								18
				k 22													19
								z 33 00									20
								w 20 00									21
																	22
																	23
																	24
																	25
								x 26 00									26

clean, and weigh not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.)

																	27
																	28
																	29

- q  II
- r  1
- s  2
- t  3
- u  4
- v  5
- w  6

- v L. B. 1.
- w L. B. 2.
- y L. B. 3.
- z L. B. 4.
- * Wm. M. Redpath bid \$1.65.
- † Hiram C. Slaven's bid \$1.85.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From	New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.					
	To—	A. H. Conran.	H. C. Slavens,	C. B. Stone.	R. A. Robbins.	F. J. Kiesel.	C. H. Smith.
1	Casa Grande, Ariz	6 28	a4 94	4 48	5 00	5 35	b5 40
2	Colorado River Agency, Ariz	9 11		7 68			
3	Holbrook, Ariz		a5 78	5 79		5 77	
4	San Carlos Agency, Ariz	5 09	a4 66	4 29			b6 00
5	Fort Yuma, Ariz			5 93		7 49	
6	Colton, Cal.			6 40	1 45	6 93	7 00
7	Hoopa Valley, Cal.			8 32			b8 70
8	Round Valley, Cal.			7 04			
9	San Francisco, Cal.			4 98	1 45	4 59	b4 75
10	Tulare, Cal.			6 48	1 45	6 63	
11	Ignacio, Colo.		a5 78			5 63	
12	Bismarck, Dak.			1 49			
13	Chamberlain, Dak.						
14	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak.						
15	Crow Creek Agency, Dak.						
16	Devil's Lake Agency, Dak.						
17	Flandreau, Dak.						
18	Fort Berthold Agency, Dak.						
19	Fort Stevenson, Dak.						
20	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak.						
21	Pierre, Dak.						
22	Running Water, Dak.						
23	Sisseton Station, Dak.						
24	Standing Rock Agency, Dak.						
25	Tyndall, Dak.						
26	Yankton Agency, Dak.						
27	Yankton City, Dak.						
28	Chicago, Ill.						
29	Blackfoot, Idaho		a4 36				
30	Ross Fork, Idaho		a4 29			4 39	
31	Muscogee, Ind. Ter		a1 95			2 17	b2 15
32	Sapulpa, Ind. Ter		a2 07				b1 48
33	Sioux City, Iowa						
34	Arkansas City, Kans.		a1 46				b1 39
35	Caldwell, Kans.		a1 46				b1 39
36	Cale, Kans.		a1 66				b1 39
37	Lawrence, Kans.		a1 46				b1 30
38	Netawaka, Kans.		a1 87			1 59	
39	Silver Lake, Kans.		a1 87			1 59	
40	White Cloud, Kans.		a1 87			1 57	
41	Brainerd, Minn.						
42	Detroit, Minn.						
43	Duluth, Minn.						
44	Seneca, Mo.		a1 85				b1 45
45	Arlee, Mont.			4 19		4 29	
46	Billings, Mont.			2 59			
47	Blackfoot Agency, Mont.						
48	Coal Banks, Mont.						
49	Crow Agency, Mont.						
50	Custer Station, Mont.			2 44			
51	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.						
52	Fort Benton, Mont.						
53	Fort Peck Agency, Mont.						
54	Glendive, Mont.						
55	Helena, Mont.			3 14			
56	Red Rock, Mont.		a4 85			4 55	

a From New York only.

b No time stated.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for furnishing transportation for the Indian service.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.				Saint Paul.			Sioux City.			Number.
N. W. Wells.	J. E. Levy.	C. H. Searing.	T. C. Power.	T. C. Power.	C. B. Stone.	F. J. Kiesel.	H. C. Slavens.	T. C. Power.	C. B. Stone.	
							4 94			1
5 49										2
	05 88									3
										4
										5
										6
										7
										8
										9
5 70		5 66	5 69							10
			1 34	58 ¹ / ₂	1 09			5 70		11
1 40			98	74				1 19	1 49	12
			1 42	99				49		13
			cl 18	c99				74		14
			1 49	75				c64		15
			1 43	94				1 19		16
			cl 74	c99				66		17
			cl 74	c99				cl 42		18
			cl 18	c99				cl 42		19
			1 08	89				c64		20
			89	74				59		21
			1 44	80				1 39		22
			cl 59	c84				c79		23
			1 00	74				39		24
			cl 19	c1 04				c49		25
			1 19	99				19		26
		45								27
			3 74							28
3 40			4 39							29
3 32										30
1 89										31
1 54		1 55								32
			77	49						33
1 39		1 40								34
1 39		1 40								35
1 54		1 45								36
1 24		1 30								37
1 39		1 57								38
1 52		1 57								39
										40
			1 59	70				1 30		41
			1 84	1 05				1 60		42
			99	35						43
		1 65								44
			4 14	3 80				4 18	4 19	45
			3 09	2 40	3 35	3 69		2 77	2 59	46
			cd4 42	cd4 00	2 09			cd4 29		47
			c3 00							48
			2 62	1 85				2 59		49
			2 19	1 50		2 00		1 94	2 44	50
			cd4 64	cd3 85				cd4 14		51
			c3 30	c2 50				c3 00		52
			c2 34	c1 59				c2 09		53
			c2 49	1 75				2 19		54
			2 69	1 99		2 40		2 24	3 00	55
3 75			4 05					4 04		56

c During season of navigation only; not responsible for river risks and accidents by fire on Missouri River.
 d Freight shipped during June, 45 cents per 100 less.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From	New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.						
		To—	T. C. Power.	N. W. Wells.	H. C. Slavens.	K. C. Morehouse.	F. J. Kiesel.	A. Steab.
1	Rosebud, Mont		2 19					
2	Dakota City, Nebr.....		89					
3	Genoa, Nebr.....		1 59	1 50				
4	Omaha, Nebr.....		99					
5	Rushville, Nebr.....				a2 28 ¹	b1 70		
6	Santee Agency, Nebr.....		1 09					
7	Valentine, Nebr.....				a1 99 ¹	b1 40		
8	Elko, Nev.....		5 99	4 90	a5 67		5 81	
9	Wadsworth, Nev.....		5 99	4 50	a5 67		4 91	
10	Manuelito, N. Mex.....			5 49	a5 35			c6 97
11	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.....			4 84	a4 88			c6 72
12	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.....			4 84	a5 85			c7 72
13	Santa Fé, N. Mex.....			4 09	a5 35		5 11	
14	Carlisle, Pa.....				a55			
15	Henrietta, Tex.....			1 69	a2 16			
16	Wichita Falls, Tex.....			1 69				
17	Ouray Agency, Utah.....			a6 20	a6 29			
18	Provo City, Utah.....		4 19	3 20			4 19	
19	Uintah Agency, Utah.....			a6 20	a6 29			
20	Ashland, Wis.....		89					
21	Shawano, Wis.....		1 00					
22	Rawlins, Wyo.....		4 19	3 10	a3 65		4 18	
23	Lewiston, Idaho.....							
24	Ashland, Oreg.....		6 24					
25	Chemawa, Oreg.....							
26	Klamath, Oreg.....							
27	Pendleton, Oreg.....		6 49					
28	Sheridan, Oreg.....		6 74				6 77	
29	The Dalles, Oreg.....		6 24				6 33	
30	Toledo, Oreg.....							
31	Hoquiam Mill, Wash. Ter.....							
32	New Tacoma, Wash. Ter.....		5 24					
33	Reservation, Wash. Ter.....		6 24					
34	Spokane Falls, Wash. Ter.....		6 64					
35	Tenino, Wash. Ter.....		6 24					
36	Toppenish Station, Wash. Ter.....		6 24					
37	Tulalip, Wash. Ter.....							
38	Union City, Wash. Ter.....		6 29					
39	Neah Bay Agency, Wash. Ter.....			6 30				

a From New York only.

b From Philadelphia and Baltimore 20 cents more.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for furnishing transportation—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.				Saint Paul.					Sioux City.		Number.
C. H. Smith.	C. H. Searing.	R. A. Robbins.	C. E. Stone.	T. C. Power.	F. J. Kiesel.	K. C. Morehouse.	C. E. Stone.	N. W. Wells.	T. C. Power.	K. C. Morehouse.	
				1 50					1 94		1
				74					1 19		2
					1 57				1 24		3
						1 50				1 10	4
				1 00		1 25			49	50	5
											6
											7
											8
											9
c6 50											10
c5 25	5 17										11
c7 00	6 17										12
c5 20											13
		50									14
		1 85									15
		1 85									16
											17
											18
											19
											20
											21
			5 99				5 19				22
			5 99				5 19				23
			5 48				4 68				24
			3 98				3 18				25
			5 49				5 00				26
			5 59				5 00				27
			5 39				4 60				28
			6 49				6 70				29
			6 69				6 00				30
			5 00				4 50				31
			5 99				5 19				32
			5 99				5 19				33
			5 99				5 19				34
			5 89				5 19				35
			6 29				5 79				36
			7 29				6 80				37
			6 29				5 50	5 55			38
											39

c No time stated.

d Time, 60 days during summer months.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From..... To—	Chicago.		
		A. H. Conran.	H. C. Slavens.	C. B. Stone.
1	Casa Grande, Ariz.....	6 28	4 74	4 69
2	Colorado River Agency, Ariz.....	9 11		7 98
3	Holbrook, Ariz.....		5 48	5 99
4	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.....	5 09	4 46	4 49
5	Fort Yuma, Ariz.....			6 73
6	Colton, Cal.....			6 05
7	Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal.....			5 99
8	Round Valley Agency, Cal.....			6 74
9	San Francisco, Cal.....			4 68
10	Tulare, Cal.....			6 18
11	Ignacio, Colo.....		5 58	
12	Bismarck, Dak.....			1 29
13	Chamberlain, Dak.....			
14	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak.....			
15	Crow Creek Agency, Dak.....			
16	Devil's Lake Agency, Dak.....			
17	Flandreau, Dak.....			
18	Fort Berthold Agency, Dak.....			
19	Fort Stevenson, Dak.....			
20	Lower Brule, Dak.....			
21	Pierre, Dak.....			
22	Running Water, Dak.....			
23	Sisseton Station, Dak.....			
24	Standing Rock Agency, Dak.....			
25	Tyndall, Dak.....			
26	Yankton Agency, Dak.....			
27	Yankton (city), Dak.....			
28	Blackfoot, Idaho.....		3 96	
29	Rosa Fork, Idaho.....		3 89	
30	Muscogee, Ind. T.....		1 90	
31	Sapulpa, Ind. T.....		1 97	
32	Sioux City, Iowa.....			
33	Arkansas City, Kans.....		1 14	
34	Caldwell, Kans.....		1 14	
35	Cale, Kans.....		1 34	
36	Lawrence, Kans.....		1 03	
37	Netawaka, Kans.....		1 47	
38	Silver Lake, Kans.....		1 47	
39	White Cloud, Kans.....		1 47	
40	Brainerd, Minn.....			
41	Detroit, Minn.....			
42	Duluth, Minn.....			
43	Seneca, Mo.....		1 74	
44	Arlee, Mont.....			3 85
45	Billings, Mont.....			2 24
46	Blackfeet Agency, Mont.....			
47	Crow Agency, Mont.....			

a No time stated.

b During season navigation only; not responsible for river risks and accidents by fire on Missouri.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for furnishing transportation—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Chicago.						San Francisco.		Number.
F. J. Kiesel.	C. H. Smith.	N. W. Wells.	J. E. Levy.	C. H. Searing.	T. C. Power.	C. B. Stone.	F. J. Kiesel.	
5 29	a5 02					3 70	4 13	1
5 59		5 29				4 95		2
	a5 50		a5 77			5 00	4 38	3
7 27						3 50		4
6 93	a6 82					2 78	3 39	5
	a8 40					2 98	2 77	6
4 49	a4 65					3 70		7
6 39						3 68		8
5 63		5 60		5 36	5 65		2 58	9
		1 00			1 19			10
					79			11
					1 09			12
					b99			13
					1 14			14
					1 20			15
					b1 44			16
					b1 44			17
					b 99			18
					69			19
					59			20
					1 19			21
					b1 18			22
					69			23
					b 84			24
					90			25
		3 00			3 49			26
4 11		2 93			4 09			27
1 09	a1 69	1 69						28
	a1 45	1 54		1 55				29
					38			30
	a1 12	1 13		1 10				31
	a1 12	1 13		1 10				32
	a1 12	1 49		1 15				33
1 05	a1 00	99		1 00				34
1 29		1 04		1 23				35
1 29		1 26		1 28				36
1 19								37
					1 19			38
					1 44			39
					62			40
	a1 19			1 30				41
3 93					3 76			42
					2 71			43
					bc4 04			44
					2 24			45
								46
								47

c Freight shipped during June 45 cents per 100 less.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From	Chicago.				
		To—	T. C. Power.	C. B. Stone.	H. C. Slavens.	N. W. Wells.
1	Custer Station, Mont		1 99	2 09		
2	Fort Belknap, Mont		<i>ab</i> 4 26			
3	Fort Benton, Mont		<i>a</i> 3 92			
4	Fort Peck, Mont		<i>a</i> 1 96			
5	Glendive, Mont		2 11			
6	Helena, Mont		2 31	2 80		
7	Red Rock, Mont		3 75		4 15	3 35
8	Rosebud, Mont		1 99			
9	Dakota City, Nebr		55			
10	Genoa, Nebr		1 29			1 10
11	Omaha, Nebr					61
12	Rushville, Nebr				1 80 ¹	
13	Santee Agency, Nebr		79			
14	Valentine, Nebr				1 57 ¹	
15	Elko, Nev		5 74		5 27	4 90
16	Wadsworth, Nev		5 74		5 27	4 50
17	Mannelito, N. Mex				4 95	5 49
18	Mescalero, N. Mex				4 48	4 54
19	Navajo Agency, N. Mex				5 45	
20	Santa Fé, N. Mex				4 95	3 75
21	Henrietta, Tex				1 95	1 49
22	Wichita Falls, Tex					45 80
23	Ouray Agency, Utah				5 89	2 80
24	Provo City, Utah		3 99			45 80
25	Uintah Agency, Utah				5 89	
26	Ashland, Wis		49			
27	Shawano, Wis		64			
28	Rawlins, Wyo		3 99		3 25	2 70
29	Lewiston, Idaho			5 69		
30	Ashland, Oreg		5 90	5 69		
31	Chemawa, Oreg			5 18		
32	Klamath, Oreg			8 68		
33	Pendleton, Oreg		6 24	5 49		
34	Sheridan, Oreg		6 49	5 29		
35	The Dalles, Oreg		5 80	5 09		
36	Toledo, Oreg			6 19		
37	Hoquiam Mill, Wash. Ter			6 39		
38	New Tacoma, Wash. Ter		5 10	4 70		
39	Reservation, Wash. Ter		5 00	5 69		
40	Spokane Falls, Wash. Ter		6 24	5 69		
41	Tenino, Wash. Ter		5 99	5 69		
42	Toppenish Station, Wash. Ter		5 89	5 59		
43	Tulalip, Wash. Ter			6 00		
44	Union City, Wash. Ter		5 99	7 00		
45	Neah Bay Agency, Wash. Ter			6 00		6 10
46	New York, N. Y. Ter					

^a During season navigation only; not responsible for river risks and accidents by fire on Missouri River.
^b Freight shipped during June, 45 cents per 100 less.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for furnishing transportation—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Chicago.					San Francisco.			Carlisle.	Number.
F. J. Kiesel.	K. C. Morehouse.	C. H. Smith.	C. H. Searing.	R. A. Robbins.	C. B. Stone.	F. J. Kiesel.	E. Kahn.	R. A. Robbins.	
									1
									2
									3
									4
									5
									6
4 25									7
									8
									9
									10
	1 30								11
	1 00								12
5 81					4 00	3 77			13
4 91					3 30	3 37			14
		c6 00							15
		c5 00	4 87						16
		c6 50	5 54						17
4 53		5 00							18
				1 95					19
				1 95					20
3 89									21
									22
4 05									23
									24
					3 28				25
					2 90		2 45		26
					1 98		1 85		27
					4 97		5 65		28
					2 97		3 30		29
6 49					2 19		2 80		30
5 87					2 39	2 87	2 90		31
					2 98	2 87	2 75		32
					2 98		3 60		33
					1 69		90		34
					3 39		2 20		35
					1 99		4 00		36
					2 98		3 00		37
					2 18		3 70		38
					2 78		2 95		39
					1 47		2 95		40
								0 50	41
									42
									43
									44
									45
									46

c No time stated.
 d Time, 60 days during summer months.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From ----- To—	Saint Louis.				
		A. H. Conran.	H. C. Slavens.	C. B. Stone.	F. J. Kiesel.	C. H. Smith.
1	Casa Grande, Ariz.	\$6 05	\$4 94	\$4 48	\$5 24	a4 92
2	Colorado River Agency, Ariz.	9 00		7 68		
3	Holbrook, Ariz.		5 78	5 79	5 59	
4	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.	4 96	4 46	4 49		a5 00
5	Fort Yuma, Ariz.			6 73	7 23	
6	Colton, Cal.			6 05	6 89	a6 75
7	Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal.			8 00		a8 30
8	Round Valley Agency, Cal.			6 74		
9	San Francisco, Cal.			4 98	4 39	a4 00
10	Tulare, Cal.			6 18	6 39	
11	Ignacio, Colo.		5 53		5 53	
12	Bismarck, Dak.			1 49		
13	Chamberlain, Dak.					
14	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak.					
15	Crow Creek Agency, Dak.					
16	Devil's Lake Agency, Dak.					
17	Flandreau, Dak.				1 05	
18	Fort Berthold Agency, Dak.					
19	Fort Stevenson, Dak.					
20	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak.					
21	Pierre, Dak.					
22	Running Water, Dak.					
23	Sisseton Agency Station, Dak.					
24	Standing Rock Agency, Dak.					
25	Tyndall, Dak.					
26	Yankton Agency, Dak.					
27	Yankton (City), Dak.				59	
28	Chicago, Ill.				34	
29	Blackfoot, Idaho.		3 86			
30	Ross Fork, Idaho.		3 79		3 79	
31	Muscogee, Ind. T.		1 50			a1 65
32	Sapulpa, Ind. T.		1 64			a1 00
33	Sioux City, Iowa.					
34	Arkansas City, Kans.		1 14			a1 00
35	Caldwell, Kans.		1 14			a1 00
36	Cale, Kans.		1 34			a1 00
37	Lawrence, Kans.		95		95	a1 00
38	Netawaka, Kans.		1 37		1 29	
39	Silver Lake, Kans.		1 37		1 29	
40	White Cloud, Kans.		1 37		1 22	
41	Brainerd, Minn.					
42	Detriot, Minn.					
43	Duluth, Minn.					
44	Vermillion Lake, Minn.					
45	Seneca, Mo.		1 34		1 13	a1 00
46	Arlee, Mont.			4 18	4 17	

a No time stated.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for furnishing transportation—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Saint Louis.				Nebraska City.			Pierre.	Chamberlain.	Duluth.	Number.
N. W. Wells.	J. E. Levy.	C. H. Searing.	T. C. Power.	H. C. Slavens.	C. B. Stone.	N. W. Wells.	T. C. Power.	T. C. Power.		
				4 74	5 28				1	
5 29					7 98				2	
	5 52				6 21	5 15			3	
					5 20				4	
					6 05				5	
									6	
									7	
									8	
									9	
5 60		5 36	5 70			5 60			10	
1 20			1 19		1 49	1 00			11	
			89						12	
			1 09				39	54	13	
			01 19				029	029	14	
			1 19						15	
			1 19						16	
			01 29						17	
			01 29						18	
			01 19				049	024	19	
			99						20	
			99						21	
			1 39						22	
			01 29				064	074	23	
			99						24	
			099					029	25	
			99						26	
3 00			3 49			3 70			27	
2 93			4 14			2 60			28	
1 29						1 64			29	
1 09		1 25				1 24			30	
			49						31	
99		1 10		1 19		88			32	
99		1 10		1 14		88			33	
1 09		1 10		1 34		1 24			34	
89		92		58		39			35	
1 04		1 28		1 13		54			36	
1 23		1 28		1 13		98			37	
				1 13					38	
			1 14						39	
			1 34						40	
			74						41	
									42	
			1 18						43	
			4 04		4 19			1 24	44	
									45	
									46	

During season of navigation only; not responsible for river risks and accidents by fire on Missouri River.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From..... To—	Saint Louis.				
		T. C. Power.	C. B. Stone.	H. C. Slavens.	N. W. Wells.	F. J. Kiesel.
1	Billings, Mont.....	2 74	2 59			
2	Blackfeet Agency, Mont.....	ab4 14				
3	Crow Agency, Mont.....	2 24				
4	Custer Station, Mont.....	1 24	2 44			
5	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.....	ab4 26				
6	Fort Benton, Mont.....	a2 92				
7	Fort Peck Agency, Mont.....	a1 96				
8	Glendive, Mont.....	2 24				
9	Helena, Mont.....	2 24	3 14			
10	Red Rock, Mont.....	4 04		4 25	3 35	4 15
11	Rosebud, Mont.....	1 84				
12	Dakota City, Nebr.....	54				
13	Genoa, Nebr.....	1 29			1 10	1 49
14	Rushville, Nebr.....					
15	Santee Agency, Nebr.....	94				
16	Sidney, Nebr.....					2 58
17	Valentine, Nebr.....					
18	Elko, Nev.....	5 74			4 90	5 81
19	Wadsworth, Nev.....	5 74			4 50	4 91
20	Mannelito, N. Mex.....			5 20	5 09	
21	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.....			4 73	4 44	
22	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.....			5 70		
23	Santa Fé, N. Mex.....			4 95	3 55	4 37
24	Henrietta, Tex.....			1 65	1 29	
25	Wichita Falls, Tex.....				1 29	
26	Ouray Agency, Utah.....			5 79	d5 80	
27	Provo City, Utah.....	3 99			2 80	3 94
28	Uintah Valley Agency, Utah.....			5 79	d5 80	
29	Rawlins, Wyo.....	3 99		3 55	2 70	4 05
30	Lewiston, Idaho.....		5 99			
31	Ashland, Oreg.....	5 89	5 99			
32	Chemawa, Oreg.....		5 45			
33	Klamath, Oreg.....		8 95			
34	Pendleton, Oreg.....	6 24	5 79			
35	Sheridan, Oreg.....	6 49	5 39			6 49
36	The Dalles, Oreg.....	5 89	5 39			5 90
37	Toledo, Oreg.....		6 49			
38	Hoquiam Mill, Wash. Ter.....		6 69			
39	New Tacoma, Wash. Ter.....	5 19	5 00			
40	Reservation, Wash. Ter.....	5 99	5 99			
41	Spokane Falls, Wash. Ter.....	6 24	5 99			
42	Tenino, Wash. Ter.....	5 09	5 99			
43	Toppenish, Wash. Ter.....	5 89	5 89			
44	Tulalip Agency, Wash. Ter.....		6 29			
45	Union City, Wash. Ter.....	5 99	7 29			
46	Neah Bay Agency, Wash. Ter.....		6 29		6 30	

a During season navigation only; not responsible for river risks and accidents by fire on Missouri.
 b Freight shipped during June 45 cents per hundred less.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for furnishing transportation—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.)

Saint Louis.					Nebraska City.				Ashland, Oreg.	Glendive.	Number.
K. C. Morehouse.	A. Steab.	C. H. Smith.	C. H. Searing.	R. A. Robbins.	C. B. Stone.	N. W. Wells.	H. C. Slavens.	K. C. Morehouse.	C. B. Stone.	T. C. Power.	
					2 59						1
											2
					2 44						3
											4
											5
										23 50	6
					3 00						7
						3 00					8
											9
											10
											11
											12
						65					13
							1 32				14
1 70								1 10			15
											16
1 30											17
							1 03				18
							4 07				19
						5 05					20
	c6 42	c5 30				4 65					21
	c8 17	c4 90	4 87			5 30					22
	c7 17	c6 35	5 44			4 19					23
		c4 75				5 45					24
						3 00					25
				1 70		1 44		1 95			26
				1 70		1 44					27
						65 50		5 34			28
						2 45					29
						65 50		5 34			30
						2 35		2 90			31
											32
									3 00		33
											34
											35
											36
											37
											38
											39
											40
											41
											42
											43
											44
											45
											46

c No time stated.

d Time sixty days during summer months.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From	Kansas City.						
		To—	A. H. Conrau.	H. C. Slavens.	C. R. Stone.	F. J. Kiesel.	C. H. Smith.	N. W. Wells.
1	Casa Grande, Ariz.....		5 81	4 44	4 48	4 99	a4 98	
2	Colorado River Agency, Ariz.....		9 03		7 68			
3	Holbrook, Ariz.....			5 18	5 79	4 97		4 99
4	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.....		4 72	4 26	4 31		5 00	
5	Fort Yuma, Ariz.....				6 70	6 99		
6	Colton, Cal.....				6 05	6 57	6 60	
7	Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal.....				8 00		a3 28	
8	Round Valley Agency, Cal.....				6 74			
9	San Francisco, Cal.....			4 68	4 19		a4 45	
10	Tulare, Cal.....				6 18	6 39		
11	Ignacio, Colo.....			4 98		5 27		5 40
12	Bismarck, Dak.....				1 49			
13	Chamberlain, Dak.....							1 20
14	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak.....							
15	Crow Creek Agency, Dak.....							
16	Devil's Lake Agency, Dak.....							
17	Flandreau, Dak.....							
18	Fort Berthold Agency, Dak.....							
19	Fort Stevenson, Dak.....							
20	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak.....							
21	Pierre, Dak.....							
22	Running Water, Dak.....							
23	Sisseton Agency Station, Dak.....							
24	Standing Rock Agency, Dak.....							
25	Tyndall, Dak.....							
26	Yankton Agency, Dak.....							
27	Yankton (city), Dak.....							
28	Blackfoot, Idaho.....		3 31					3 00
29	Ross Fork, Idaho.....		3 24			3 31		2 93
30	Muscogee, Ind. T.....		1 50			1 69	a1 70	1 49
31	Sapulpa, Ind. T.....		1 74				a1 13	1 09
32	Sioux City, Iowa.....							
33	Arkansas City, Kans.....		84			75	a70	73
34	Caldwell, Kans.....		84				a70	73
35	Calo, Kans.....		1 04				a80	1 09
36	Lawrence, Kans.....		28			32	a30	24
37	Notawaka, Kans.....		83			84		39
38	Silver Lake, Kans.....		83			84		53
39	White Cloud, Kans.....		83			79		
40	Brainerd, Minn.....							
41	Detroit, Minn.....							
42	Seneca, Mo.....		1 74				a1 14	
43	Arlee, Mont.....				4 19	4 49		
44	Billings, Mont.....				2 59			
45	Blackfeet Agency, Mont.....							
46	Crow Agency, Mont.....							

a No time stated.

b During season navigation only. Not responsible for river risks, and accidents by fire on Missouri.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for furnishing transportation—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Kansas City.			Omaha.					Bismarck.	Number.
J. E. Levy.	C. H. Searing.	T. C. Power.	J. E. Levy.	C. B. Stone.	H. C. Slavens.	N. W. Wells.	F. J. Kiesel.	T. C. Power.	
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c Freight shipped during June 45 cents per one hundred less.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From	Kansas City.						
		To—	T. C. Power.	C. B. Stone.	F. J. Kiesel.	N. W. Wells.	H. C. Slavens.	K. C. Morehouse.
1	Custer Station, Mont		2 24	2 44				
2	Fort Belknap, Mont		<i>ab</i> 4 49					
3	Fort Benton, Mont		<i>a3</i> 49					
4	Fort Peck Agency, Mont		<i>a2</i> 4 44					
5	Glendive, Mont		2 64					
6	Helena, Mont		2 60	3 14	2 87			
7	Red Rock, Mont		4 04		4 15	3 35	3 65	
8	Rosebud, Mont		2 24					
9	Dakota City, Nebr		74					
10	Genoa, Nebr		99		97	1 10		
11	Rushville, Nebr							1 20
12	Santee Agency, Nebr		1 24					
13	Sidney, Nebr				2 58			
14	Valentine, Nebr							90
15	Elko, Nev		5 74		5 81	4 90	5 27	
16	Wadsworth, Nev		5 74		4 91	4 50	5 27	
17	Manuelito, N. Mex					5 15	4 65	
18	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex					4 04	4 18	
19	Navajo Agency, N. Mex						5 15	
20	Santa Fé, N. Mex				4 37	2 85	4 35	
21	Henrietta, Tex					1 29	1 65	
22	Wichita Falls, Tex					1 29		
23	Ouray Agency, Utah						5 14	
24	Provo City, Utah		3 99		3 94	2 80	5 14	
25	Uintah Agency, Utah					2 80	5 14	
26	Ashland, Wis		1 04					
27	Shawano, Wis		1 14					
28	Rawlins, Wyo		3 90		3 77	2 70	2 75	
29	Lewiston, Idaho				5 99			
30	Ashland, Oreg		5 89		5 99			
31	Chemawa, Oreg				5 45			
32	Klamath, Oreg				8 98			
33	Pendleton, Oreg		6 24		5 79			
34	Sheridan, Oreg		6 49		5 59	6 49		
35	The Dalles, Oreg		5 89		5 39	5 90		
36	Toledo, Oreg				6 49			
37	Hoquiam Mill, Wash. Ter				6 69			
38	New Tacoma, Wash. Ter		5 19		5 00			
39	Reservation, Wash. Ter		5 99		5 99			
40	Spokane Falls, Wash. Ter		6 24		5 99			
41	Tenino, Wash. Ter		5 99		5 99			
42	Toppenish, Wash. Ter		5 80		5 89			
43	Tulalip Agency, Wash. Ter				6 29			
44	Union City, Wash. Ter		5 99		7 29			
45	Neah Bay Agency, Wash. Ter				6 29	6 30		

a During season navigation only; not responsible for river risks and accidents by fire on Missouri.
b Freight shipped during June 45 cents per 100 less.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for furnishing transportation—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Kansas City.				Omaha.					Bismarck.	Number.
A. Staab.	C. H. Smith.	C. H. Searing.	R. A. Robbins.	C. B. Stone.	H. C. Slavens.	N. W. Wells.	F. J. Kiesel.	K. C. Morehouse.	T. C. Power.	
				2 44					1 39	1
									ab3 35	2
									a2 00	3
									a90	4
									1 75	5
				3 00		2 85	3 31		1 75	6
					3 65				1 35	7
										8
						50	58			9
								1 10		10
									1 00	11
							2 58			12
								80		13
										14
						4 90	5 81			15
						4 50	4 91			16
c5 55	e5 60									17
c5 65	e5 00									18
e6 30	e6 00	4 42								19
	e4 65	5 00								20
				1 70						21
				1 70						22
						5 30				23
						2 30	2 97			24
						d5 30				25
										26
					2 50	2 20	2 93			27
										28
										29
										30
										31
										32
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d Time, 60 days during summer months.
 c No time stated.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 1. BLANKETS—ALL WOOL, MACKINAC. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	John Dobson.	Herman Heyneman.	T. A. Ashburner.	Edward F. Church.
				Points of delivery.			
				New York.	New York, Chicago, or San Fran- cisco.	New York.	New York.
1	2-point, indigo blue, 42 x 56 in., 5½ lbs.....pairs.	1,263	1,263	2 59½	Per lb.	64½	.....
2	2½-point, indigo blue, 54 x 66 in., 6 lbs.....do..	4,758	4,758	2 97	64½	.....
3	3-point, indigo blue, 60 x 72 in., 8 lbs.....do..	11,438	11,438	3 96	64½	.....

CLASS 2.—WOOLEN GOODS. (Deliverable

1	Cassimere, medium weight, dark colors, ¾.....yds.	1,105	.....	.....	.....	1 12½	1 12½
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 12½
3	.....	1,100	.....	.....	.....	1 59	.....
4	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	1 29	.....
5	.....	1,057	.....	.....	.....	1 57	.....
6	.....	670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	408	408	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	408	408	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	.....	340	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Cloth, sky-blue kersey, not less than 22 ozs. per yard.....yds.	2,800	2,600	.....	.....	1 4c	1 52½
14	.....	.....	650	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Flannel, blue, twilled.....do..	28,855	32,105	.....	.....	30	24.55
19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.55
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.55
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.55
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.55
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Flannel, red, twilled.....do..	29,780	.....	.....	.....	35	31.55
28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.55
29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.55
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.55
31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.55
32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Hose, children's, woolen, medium.....doz.	859	29,750	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	.....	.....	859	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Style 231, 750 yards only; style 217, 615 yards only; style 216, 900 yards only; style 212, 850 yards only; style 211, 650 yards only; style 208, 600 yards only.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for furnishing goods, &c., for the Indian service.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.												Number.	
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.		
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b Deliverable in September, October, and November, 1886.
 c Any other sizes at proportional prices.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 2—Continued. WOOLEN GOODS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.						
				Thos. M. Henderson.	R. A. Robbins.	E. J. Chaffee.	Rowland Thompson.	Thomas G. Hood.	Samuel B. Brown.	
				New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
1	Hose, misses', woolen, medium... doz.	1,270	317 ¹ / ₂	a 90	1 05	1 75	51 69	1 39	1 86	
2			317 ¹ / ₂					1 64	1 89	
3			317 ¹ / ₂					1 92 ¹ / ₂	1 81	
4			317 ¹ / ₂					1 79 ¹ / ₂		
5								1 90 ¹ / ₂		
6								1 98		
7								2 24 ¹ / ₂		
8	Hose, women's, woolen, medium... do..	2,118	2,118	a 1 12 ¹ / ₂	2 47 ¹ / ₂	2 50	52 28	1 80	2 11 ¹ / ₂	
9					b 20			2 08	2 33	
10								2 09	3 44	
11								2 48	3 24	
12								2 59	3 29	
13								2 60	2 21	
14								2 62 ¹ / ₂		
15								2 74		
16	Linsey, plaid..... yds.	85,680			13 33			14 44	10 55	
17					14 50 ¹ / ₂			14 50	12 50	
18					15 00 ¹ / ₂			13 50	14 75	
19			55,680		16 75			13 50	11 75	
20								12 75	14 75	
21								11 75	14 75	
22								11 75	14 75	
23	Mittens, woolen, medium, assorted sizes..... doz.	990	990		1 45			2 24	2 67	
24					1 95			2 48 ¹ / ₂	3 07	
25					3 45			2 49	3 48	
26					3 35			2 69	3 59	
27								2 89		
28								3 24		
29	Mittens, woolen, boys', ass'd sizes. do..	537	537		1 29			1 09	1 53	
30					1 50			1 54	1 41 ¹ / ₂	
31								1 98	1 92	
32									2 05	
33									1 09	
34	Scarfs, small..... do..	527	527						1 61	
35									1 55	
36									1 69	
37									1 72	
38									1 92	
39									2 05	
40	Scarfs, large..... do..	696	696						3 45	
41									3 48	
42									3 30	
43									3 72	
44									3 82	
45									4 48	
46	Shawls, 1/2.....	16,075	16,075		1 27 ¹ / ₂			1 09 ¹ / ₂		
47					1 37 ¹ / ₂			1 24 ¹ / ₂		
48								1 26 ¹ / ₂		
49								1 28 ¹ / ₂		
50										
51										

a Cotton.

b Any other sizes at proportional prices.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for furnishing goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

		Points of delivery.													
		New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Number.										
Jabe O. King.															1
George G. Felton.															2
Stewart Shillito.															3
George T. Victor.															4
T. A. Ashburner.															5
James A. Robinson.															6
Robert H. W. Rowe.															7
Edward E. Eames.															8
Horace Maxwell.															9
Edward S. Jeffrey.															10
Simon Sohriver.															11
John J. Hinchman.															12
William E. Teft.															13
Herman Heyneymann.															14
James S. Whiteside.															15
E. H. Ammdown.															16
H. H. Toby.															17
Henry L. Butler.															18
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¢ 972 shawls.

¢ 288 shawls.

¢ 576 shawls.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS 2—Continued. WOOLEN GOODS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	T. A. Ashburner.	Wm. E. Tefft.	Thos. M. Henderson.	E. J. Chaffee.	Samuel B. Brown.
				Points of delivery.				
				New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
1	Skirts, balmoral.....	6,770	6,770	62				
2	Socks, boys', cotton, heavy, mixed .doz.	755	755		64	75	62	69
3					67	92½	72½	76
4								82
5								82
6								81
7	Socks, boys', woolen, medium.....do..	1,296	1,293				1 50	1 33½
8								1 38
9								1 53
10								1 59
11		236						1 55
12								
13	Socks, men's, cotton, heavy, mixed .do..	1,011	1,011			85	62	1 04½
14						85	72	1 05½
15						85	60	1 05
16						85		
17						95		
18						1 12½		
19	Socks, men's, cotton, medium.....do..	484	484		87	57½	52½	62½
20						57½	65	79
21						57½	57½	94½
22						57½	67	
23						57½	82	
24						57½	87	
25	Socks, men's, woolen, medium.....do..	1,771	1,771				1 75	1 53
26								1 57
27								1 71
28								1 69
29								1 81
30								
31								
32	Winseys.....yds.	3,560	1,860					
33								
34		1,700	1,700					
35	Yarn, assorted colors, 3-ply.....lbs.	636	636					
36								
37	Yarn, gray, 3-ply.....do..	380	380					
38								
39	<i>Additional for Carlisle School</i>							
40								
41	Hose, women's, cotton, cardinal, regular sizes, 8, 8½, 9, 9½.....doz.	70	70			1 58		
42								
43	Leggings, 22-in., 27-in., 29-in.....do..	15	15					
44								

a Any other sizes at proportional prices.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Rowland Thompson.	Thomas G. Hood.	Stewart Shillito.	Jabe O. King.	John J. Hinchman.	Herman Heyneman.	R. A. Robbins.	Martin Lippman.	A. E. Karelson.	Columbia Cotton Mill Company.	Jos. S. Whiteside.	E. B. Woodworth.	
Points of delivery.												
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York, Chicago, San Francisco.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Number.
												1
												2
												3
												4
												5
a1 37	1 14½	1 27	1 40	2 00								6
a1 45	1 28		1 45	2 15								7
a1 49	1 34			2 30								8
a1 51	1 34½			2 35								9
	1 49			2 45								10
												11
					65							12
	93	65	82½	82½		95	9	1 32				13
	94	75	82½	97½		1 10	9	1 32				14
	99	84				75	9	1 44				15
		99					9	1 44				16
							9	1 44				17
							9	1 44				18
			72½			52	9	98				19
			72½			58	9	98				20
						60	8	1 20				21
						67	8	1 20				22
						80	8	1 20				23
							8	1 20				24
1 49	1 09	2 05	1 55	2 25		1 48	8					25
1 60	2 23	2 24	1 55	2 35		1 82	8					26
2 16	2 24		2 00	2 50		1 82	8					27
2 24	2 39			2 50		2 47	8					28
1 74	2 40½			2 65			8					29
2 64	2 84						8					30
	2 99						8					31
	2 99½						8					32
									225	10½		33
									230			34
												35
												36
												37
												38
												39
												40
												41
			1 20			1 10						42
			1 25									43
			1 25									44
						6 50						

5 All wool, white linsey.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 3. COTTON GOODS. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.					
				William E. Tefft.	Augustus Thomas.	Edward E. Eames.	Joseph S. Latimer.	Edward A. Palmer.	Samuel B. Brown.
				New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
1	Bed-quilts	19,952	19,952	85 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀	1 29	1 22 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀	1 32	1 27 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀	1 65
2				1 10	1 28	1 27 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀	1 34	1 35	1 70
3					1 32	1 32 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀	1 36	1 37 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀	1 80
4	Bed-ticking, medium.....yds.	25,100	25,100	8 ⁵⁰ ₁₀₀		9			9 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀
5				11 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀		10 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀			9 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀
6									10 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀
7									11 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀
8									
9									
10	Calico, standard prints, 64 x 64 .do.	100,230	40,230			4 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀			
11						5 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀			
12									
13									
14									
15		90,000		4 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀					
16		60,000	60,000	4 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀					
17		50,000		4 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀					
18		70,000		4 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀					
19		30,000		4 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀					
20		70,000		4 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀					4 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀
21		20,000							5 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀
22		100,000							4 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀
23									4 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀
24	Canton flannel, brown, heavy .yds.	23,680	23,680			9 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀			10 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀
25						10 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀			8 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀
26									8 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀
27									9 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀
28									10 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀
29									10 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀
30									
31	Cheviot	11,677	11,677	6 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀		6 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀			7 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀
32				7 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀					8 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀
33									8 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀
34	Cotton, knit'g, white, medium .lbs.	294	294						
35									
36	Cotton bats, full net weight...do.	760	760						
37									
38									
39	Crash, linen, medium.....yds.	14,345	14,345	8 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀		7 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀			6 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀
40				7 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀		9 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀			7 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀
41				9		9 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀			8 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀
42				8 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀		10 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀			7 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀
43									7 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀
44									8 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀
45	Denims, blue	16,555	16,555	11 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀		12			10 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀
46						11			11 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀
47									12 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀
48									12 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀
49									
50	Drilling, indigo blue	9,300	9,300	9 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀		9 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀			8 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀
51									8 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀
52									9 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀
53									9 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀
54									8 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀

a Full 16 ounces to pound.

b Trade weight 12 ounces to pound.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.														
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Number.
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														50
														51
														52
														53
														54

o 6,800 yards.

d Dozen.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded,

Number.	CLASS 3—Continued. COTTON GOODS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Edward E. Eames.	Thos. G. Hood.	Stewart Shillito.	Saml. B. Brown.	Edwin Martin.	T. A. Ashburner.	R. A. Robbins.
				Points of delivery.						
				New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
1	Drilling, slate .....yds.	7,320	7,320	5½	6.09 6.15	6.37	5.40 5.20 6.45			
2					5.85					
3					5.29					
4										
5	Duck, standard, not less than 8 ozs. per yard, free from all sizing .....yds.	78,150	78,150					9.27 10.52	10.21	a9.48 a9.60 a9.62 a9.75
6										
7										
8										
9	Gingham, medium .....do.	250,940	175,940		6.20	6.78	6.90	6.20	6.24	
10			75,000		6.23			6.27	6.27	
11					6.30			7.79	7.79	
12					7.15			6½		
13								6		
14		150,000								
15		100,000					6.14			
16		46,000								
17		80,000								
18		241,840		7						
19		80,000		7½						
20		72,000		7½						
21		17,000					6.95			
22		10,000					6.95			
23		120,000					5.70			
24	Handkerchiefs, large size .....doz.	2,290	2,290	60 75	64 66 98 65	72 75 72½	66½			72 70 77 57
25										
26										
27	Handkerchiefs, large size, white linen .....doz.	63	63		1.09 1.48 1.48 1.57 2.19	1.52 1.74				1.47 1.75 1.90
28										
29										
30										
31										
32	Kentucky jeans, me- dium .....yds.	17,100	17,100	17.10 18.45 19.85 23.55 17.95 16.45	18.74 14.48 14.49 16½ 19.75 24.15	23½ 23 85	18.70 23.60 22.45	18.57	19.59 15.91	18½ 19 16 19½
33										
34										
35										
36										
37										
38										
39		17,000								15
40		15,000								
41										
42										
43										
44	Linen, table .....do.	2,286	2,286	39.93 F2½ 41.77 55.15	37.75 30.5 30.87 28.81	30	29.70 30.40 31.20 31.48		d29.50 32	31 34 35
45										
46										
47										
48										
49		2,000					25			
50		1,800						37½		

a Delivered at Chicago.

b Deliverable 20,000 yards within sixty days; 15,000 yards monthly thereafter.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

		Points of delivery.																		
		New York.	Baltimore.	New York.	N. Y., Phila., Baltimore, or Carlisle.	New York.	New York.	N. Y., Chic., St. Louis.	Number.											
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																				49
																				50

g Gingham No. 1. Quantities to be delivered only as specified on sample card of each pattern. No. 4 can be furnished in same pattern as Nos. 2 and 3.
 d Plain border, 29 cents.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 3—Continued. COTTON GOODS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.							
				William E. Tefft.	Melville Lindsey.	James R. Michael.	Henry L. Butler.	Stewart Shillito.	Edwin Martin.		
				New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.		
1	Mosquito-bar.....yds.	1,325	1,325	3.50		5					
2	Oil-cloth, table.....do..	2,332	2,332		a17 b24		18	16.75			
4	Sheeting, $\frac{3}{4}$, bleached, standard, medium.....yds.	51,915	51 15	6.99 7.25				6.78 6.83 7.05	6.83 6.85 7.49		
9	Sheeting, $\frac{3}{4}$, brown, standard, heavy.....yds.	182,030	97,000	5.04 6.16				5.93 6.12	5.97		
13		71,960									
14		85,000	55,000							5.70	
15		60,000									
16	Sheeting, 58-inch, brown, standard, heavy.....yds.	1,800	1,800								
18	Shirting, calico.....do..	4,650	4,650	3.89							
19	Shirting, hickory.....do..	13,705	13,705	8.67 8.93				8.02 8.63	8.46 8.77		
23	Warp, cotton, loom, blue.....lbs.	55	55								
24	Warp, cotton, loom, white.....do..	85	85								
25	Wicking, candle.....do..	53	53								
	<i>Additional for Carlisle School.</i>										
26	Silesia, colors, slate (1 piece light blue).....yds.	2,000	2,000				7 8 9	6.88 7.77			
29	Canvas, tailor's.....do..	750	750				11	10			
35	Gingham, prodigy check.....do..	4,500	4,500					7.90 7.82 8.06			
38	Gingham, Lancaster, 4 patterns, half light, and half medium colors. yds.	5,000	5,000				49	45			
39	Cotton, knitting, cardinal, No.12. lbs.	20	20								
40	Bed-spreads, linen.....do..	300	300								
44	Seersucker, blue.....yds.	1,000	1,000								

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

														Points of delivery.													
T. A. Ashburner.	William T. Buckley.	Joseph S. Whiteside.	Henry H. Tobey.	Edward E. Eames.	Thomas G. Hood.	E. S. Jaffray.	Samuel B. Brown.	R. A. Robbins.	Robert H. W. Rowe.	Robert C. Ogden.	Mississippi Mills.	Alexander Dougan.	Augustus Thomas.														
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Philadelphia.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Number.													
														1													
														2													
														3													
	8.08	7.02½	6¾	7	6.74	7½	6.44							4													
	7		7½	7½	6.55		6.73							5													
					6.17		7.00							6													
					6.54		7.46							7													
					6.74		6.90							8													
	6.09	6.06	6½	5½	5.74		5.76	6½	5½					9													
					5.86		5.85							10													
					5.84		5.83							11													
					5.98	6								12													
	5.98													13													
														14													
														15													
					c12.05	14.97	15.20				6			16													
						11.69	11.08							17													
					4	3.97	4.05							18													
	7.23			3½	9.24		8.45	8.45				10		19													
	7.73			3½	9.24		8.20	7.90						20													
	7.73			3½	8.44		8.75							21													
					8.19									22													
								24						23													
								19½						24													
								22						25													
														26													
					6.74		6.70	9½						27													
					8.12		7.50	8½						28													
					7.84		8.70							29													
					8.74		9.45	11				10		30													
					9.48			12				11		31													
					9.98			18				11½		32													
					10.48			23				12		33													
					11.70							12½		34													
				8½	7.82		7.05	8.24				14		35													
														36													
														37													
														38													
							6.90							39													
														40													
								87					d1.25	41													
								77						42													
								85						43													
								65						44													
							8.08																				

c 54-inch.

d Deliverable within 4 months.

advertisement of June 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.														Number.	
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Saint Louis	N. Y.		N. Y.							
															1
															2
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															18
															19
															20
															21
															22
7 54	8 17	7 13													23
8 88		6 74	8 03												24
9 15		7 71	8 14												25
															26
5 42	4 89	4 48	5 54												27
6 19	5 20	5 86	5 72												28
6 74	5 30	5 52	5 81												29
	5 70	4 69	6 07												30
					0 33										31
					33½										32
					41										33
															34
					39½										35
					40										36
					48½										37
															38
															39
															40
															41
															42
															43
															44
2 48	2 46	2 78	2 74		2 25	2 51	2 92	2 37½	2 49	1 95	3 08	2 81	3 33		45
2 57	2 56	2 98	2 83			2 55	3 10	2 37½	2 87	2 28	3 11	3 04	3 35		46
2 68	3 60	3 11	3 14			2 61	3 20	2 50	2 79		3 14	3 04	3 37		47
2 71	2 63	3 16	3 20			2 69	3 30	2 75	2 76		3 16	3 28	3 37		48
2 72	2 65	2 89	3 41			2 77	3 60	3 00			3 18	3 26	3 39		49
2 74	2 68	3 21				2 80		3 00				3 38	3 42		50
2 81	2 76					2 84							3 49		51
2 84	2 79					2 91						3 38	3 50		52
	2 84												2 62		53
													2 67		54
													2 75		55
													2 76		56
													2 79		57
													2 82		58
													2 85		59
													2 72		60

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 4—Continued. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Solomon Moses.	Isaac Wallach.	Leopold Lowenthal & Co.	Charles L. Bernheim.	Moses Stern.
				Points of delivery.				
				N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
1	Overcoats, boys', <i>brown duck, lined</i> , 10 to 18 years.....	1,759		1 62	1 70			
2				1 65	1 72			
3			880	1 68	1 74			
4			879	1 71	1 90			
5				1 70	2 04			
6					2 20			
7					2 75			
8					1 72			
9					1 80			
10					1 77			
11					2 00			
12					2 10			
13					2 28			
14					2 80			
15					2 90			
16					1 79			
17	Overcoats, boys', <i>brown duck, un-</i> <i>lined</i> , 10 to 18 years.....	270	270	1 05	1 14			
18					1 23			
19					1 38			
20					1 52			
21	Overcoats, men's, sack, assorted sizes, medium quality.....	25,000						
22		2,700				3 69		
23		2,300				3 80		
24		2,800	418			3 52		
25		3,300				3 84		
26		850				4 19		
27		580				4 19		
28		650				4 21		
29		3,900				4 23		
30		2,150				4 23		
31		4,685					3 49	3 55
32							3 50	3 65
33							3 64	3 74
34							3 66	3 76
35			4,267				3 68	3 78
36							3 72	3 82
37							3 75	3 85
38							3 79	3 89
39								
40								
41								
42		3,600						
43		4,000						
44	Overcoats, men's, sack, <i>brown duck</i> , <i>lined</i> , assorted sizes*.....	5,162		2 28	2 25			
45				2 28	2 24			
46			2,261	2 34	2 45			
47			1,300	2 54	2 75			
48			1,381	2 70	2 88			
49				2 61	3 10			
50				2 67	2 37			
51				2 67	2 46			
52				2 85	2 55			
53					2 85			
54					2 97			
55					3 20			
56			300		3 50			
57					2 70			
58					2 75			
59					2 78			
60					3 09			
61		1,000						

*Carried on next page. * Will furnish any of the overcoat lots with circular breast pockets, as in

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.												Number.
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	All points.	N. Y.					
												1
												2
												3
												4
												5
												6
												7
												8
												9
												10
												11
												12
												13
												14
												15
												16
												17
												18
												19
												20
										3 80		20½
												21
												22
												23
												24
												25
												26
												27
												28
												29
3 54	4 32	4 21	4 13	a3 20	3 60	3 50	3 72	4 45	3 71			30
3 67	4 40	4 21	4 15	a3 20	3 74		3 49	4 61	3 79			31
3 79		3 66	4 20	a3 20			3 88	4 74	3 81			32
3 84		3 89	4 28	a3 25			3 53	4 86	3 84			33
3 90			4 26	a4 00			3 61	4 89	3 93			34
3 96			4 19	a4 00			3 74		3 95			35
3 98			4 21	a4 00			3 64		3 99			36
			4 24	a4 00					4 05			37
				a4 12½								38
				a4 12½								39
				a4 00								40
				a3 12½								41
				a4 00								42
				a4 00								43
												44
												45
												46
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												55
												56
												57
												58
												59
												60
											3 04	61

men's No. 1, at same price as given for straight-welt pockets in their respective lots. δ With belts.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 4—Continued. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.		
				Isaac Wallach.	Solomon Moses.	Augustus B. Eifelt.
				N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
1	Overcoats, men's, sack, <i>brown duck, lined</i> , assorted sizes	5,162	-----	3 28	-----	-----
2				3 70		
3				2 90		
4				2 88		
5				3 09		
6				3 24		
7				3 60		
8				3 90		
9				3 15		
10				4 32		
11	Overcoats, men's, sack, <i>brown duck, unlined</i> , assorted sizes	590	590	1 70	1 65	2 04½
12				1 83	1 90	
13				1 92		
14				2 07		
15				2 25		
16				2 46		
17	Pants, boys', 10 to 18 years, medium quality, Kentucky jeans, dark colors	3,643	-----			
18						
19						
20						
21						
22						
23						
24						
25						
26	Pants, boys', 10 to 18 years, <i>brown duck, lined</i> .....do..	1,203	-----	1 10	1 05	-----
27				1 15	1 10	
28				1,203	1 08	
29				1 20	1 01	
30				1 35	1 15	
31				1 52		
32				1 25		
33				1 78		
34				1 12		
35				1 17½		
36				1 14		
37				1 27		
38				1 44		
39				1 59		
40	Pants, boys', 10 to 18 years, <i>brown duck, unlined</i> ....do..	664	664	46	54	-----
41				53		
42				63		
43				70		
44	Pants, boys', 5 to 10 years, medium quality, Kentucky jeans, dark colors	1,561	1,561	-----	-----	-----
45						
46						
47						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52	Pants, boys', 5 to 10 years, <i>brown duck, lined</i> *do..	215	215	86	80	-----
53				85	82	
54				85½	81½	
55				89	86	
56				1 02		
57				1 12		
58				93		
59				1 20		
60				88		

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denotes the rates at which contracts have been awarded,

Number.	CLASS 4—Continued. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.																
				Issac Wallach.	Solomon Moses.	Henry Bernheim.	Chas. L. Bernheim.	John Martin.	Moses Stern.	Isaac N. Heidelberg.	Ralph Rosenberg.									
				N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Saint Louis	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.									
1	Pants, boys' 5 to 10 years, brown duck, lined...pairs.	215		91																
2				96																
3				87½																
4				1 08																
5				1 17																
6	Pants, boys' 5 to 10 years, brown duck, unlined...pairs.	425	425	37½	44	35														
7				45		41														
8				50																
9				54																
10	Pants, men's, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 in seam, medium quality, Kentucky jeans, dark colors.....pairs.	11,027					1 24	87½	1 27	1 12	1 28									
11							1 26		1 29	1 14	1 38									
12							1 28		1 31	1 17	1 47									
13							1 37		1 40	1 28	1 58									
14							1 39		1 42	1 36	1 52									
15			11,027				1 41		1 46	1 27	1 73									
16							1 43		1 48	1 35										
17							1 50		1 53	1 36										
18										1 40										
19										1 45										
20																				
21																				
22	Pants, men's, brown duck, lined, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 in seam.....pairs.	5,435		1 27½	1 20															
23				1 31	1 25															
24			5,435	1 33	1 30															
25				1 60	1 35															
26				1 79	1 41															
27				1 98																
28				1 60																
29				1 33½																
30				1 88																
31				1 38½																
32				1 65																
33				1 83																
34				2 05																
35				2 37																
36				2 28																
37		1,000																		
38	Pants, men's, brown duck, unlined, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 in seam.....pairs.	1,638	1,638	50	69	63½														
39				57	66½	64														
40				68½		53														
41				70																
42				80½																
43				98																
44	Pants, men's, blue, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 in seam, for police uniforms, medium quality, officers'....pairs.	94					3 73			4 20										
45			94				4 73													
46							4 90													
47	Pants, men's, sky-blue kersey, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 in seam, for police uniforms, medium quality, privates'.....pairs	766	766				3 60			3 15										
48							3 74			3 25										
49							3 88			3 27										
50							3 95													

a Per dozen.

b 10,625 pairs only.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.											Number.					
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	All ports	N. Y.		N. Y.	N. Y.	St. Louis	N. Y.	N. Y.
																1
																2
																3
																4
																5
																6
																7
																8
																9
																10
1 27	63	1 27	1 12	97	a 12 50	1 10	1 29	1 14	b 1 20	1 32	94	d 1 35	e 1 10			11
1 29	69	1 35	1 12	92			1 27	1 32	b 1 20	1 35	98		1 25			12
1 43	75	1 48	1 25	1 09			1 18	1 39	b 1 20	1 37	1 15		1 40			13
1 43	81	c 1 59	1 37	1 04			1 20	1 47	b 1 20	1 37	1 19		1 35			14
1 49	87		1 37	1 16				1 47		1 46	1 22					15
1 49	87			1 24				1 48		1 47	1 22					16
1 37	89			1 30						1 55	1 26					17
1 44	90									1 55						18
1 48	93									1 56						19
	96									1 58						20
	1 00									1 43						21
	98															22
																23
																24
																25
																26
																27
																28
																29
																30
																31
																32
																33
																34
																35
																36
																37
													1 33			38
													78			39
													68			40
																41
																42
																43
4 08		3 72														44
3 71		4 14														45
4 65		4 26														46
																47
3 28		2 98													2 95	48
3 47		3 08														49
		3 24														50

e Pants, men's 30 to 44 waist.

d 42 dozen.

e 4,000.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 4—Continued. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.			
				Chas. L. Bernheim.	Isaac N. Heidelberg.	Ralph Rosenberg.	Elkan Naumburg.
				N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
2	Suits (coat, pants, and vest), boys', 10 to 18 years, medium quality, cassimere, dark colors.....	1,700	1,760	4 51	5 03	5 50	4 89
3			4 93	5 09	5 55	5 61	
4			5 15	5 17	5 45	5 59	
5			5 29	5 23	5 62½	6 26	
6			5 56	5 25	5 70	5 81	
7			5 73	5 43	5 85		
8			5 77	5 45			
9			5 79	5 51			
10				5 80			
11				5 91			
12		400		5 98			
13	Suits (coat, pants, and vest), boys', 10 to 18 years, medium quality, Kentucky jeans, dark colors.....	4,230	1,000	3 49	3 19	3 09	3 59
14			1,230	3 51	3 27	3 92	3 90
15			1,230	3 53	3 31	4 00	4 10
16			1,000	3 72	3 59	4 10	4 14
17			1,000	3 74	3 64	4 50	
18			1,000	3 75	3 67		
19				3 81	3 82		
20				3 89			
21	Suits (coat, pants, and vest), brown duck, lined, boys', 10 to 18 years.....	1,432	1,432				
22							
23							
24							
25							
26							
27							
28							
29							
30							
31							
32							
33							
34							
35	Suits (coat, pants, and vest), brown duck, unlined, boys', 10 to 18 years.....	1,156	1,156				
36							
37							
38							
39	Suits (jacket and pants), boys' 5 to 10 years, medium quality, cassimere, dark colors.....	686	686	2 85	3 49	3 37½	3 05
40				2 93	3 51	3 45	3 74
41				2 99	3 62	3 62½	3 73
42				3 14	3 69	3 50	4 14
43				3 18	3 74	3 55	3 60
44				3 43	3 77	3 72	
45				3 47	3 79		
46				3 49	3 90		
47					4 17		
48					4 21		
49					4 27		
50	Suits (jacket and pants), boys', 5 to 10 years, medium quality, Kentucky jeans, dark colors.....	1,826	1,000	2 04	2 14	2 27	
51				2 09	2 16	2 48	2 17
52				2 14	2 17	2 53	2 42
53				2 23	2 32	2 78	2 59
54				2 29	2 34	2 84	
55				2 34	2 41		
56			896	3 37	2 39		
57				2 53			

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids :

Lewis M. Hornthal.	Christian Scheyflin.	B. Sommer & Co.	Lewis Seasongood.	Joseph Tronmstine.	Max Briesacher.	Adolph Hockstadter.	John Martin.	Moses Stern.	Solomon Moses.	Isaac Wallach.	Number.
Points of delivery.											
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	St. L.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	
5 41	5 62 ¹ / ₂	4 33	5 37	a3 96	5 68	5 00					1
5 56	5 62 ¹ / ₂	4 33	5 40	a4 68	5 69	5 00					2
6 27	5 62 ¹ / ₂	4 44		a6 24	6 03	5 37 ¹ / ₂					3
7 35		4 44			6 03	5 43					4
						5 53					5
						5 71					6
						5 71					7
						5 95					8
											10
5 98											11
											12
3 41	3 35	2 59	3 37	3 63	3 81	3 65	2 50	3 58			13
3 54	3 35	2 77	3 59	3 87	4 13	3 67		3 62			14
3 95	3 45	3 14		3 95	4 11	3 86		3 71			15
4 17	3 49			3 97	4 44	3 87		3 84			16
				4 08	4 44	3 89		3 91			17
						3 91		3 97			18
						3 98		3 99			19
						4 02		4 06			20
									2 70	2 82	21
									2 76	2 95	22
									2 82	2 95	23
									2 97	3 25	24
										3 51	25
										3 84	26
										3 30	27
										4 50	28
										2 98	29
										2 98	30
										3 03	31
										3 38	32
										3 63	33
										3 96	34
									1 71	1 95	35
										2 10	36
										2 52	37
										2 73	38
3 60	3 37	2 90	3 75	2 25	4 33	2 71					39
3 97	3 37	2 90	3 67	2 42	4 33	3 75					40
4 14		3 01		2 59	4 12	3 94					41
4 59		3 01				4 03					42
						4 23					43
											44
											45
											46
											47
											48
											49
2 24	2 23	1 79	2 10	2 08	2 38	2 50		2 12			50
2 34	2 25	1 01	2 24	2 27	2 50	2 60		2 16			51
2 40	2 25	2 17		2 42	2 50	2 65		2 24			52
2 54	2 25				2 73	2 70		2 32			53
2 79	2 12				2 73	2 75		2 39			54
	2 12					2 73		2 46			55
	2 00							2 48			56
	2 00							2 57			57

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 4—Continued. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.							Number.
				Points of delivery.							
				N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	
1	Suits (jacket and pants), <i>brown duck</i> , lined, boys', 5 to 10 years.....	924	1 61 1 67 924 1 70 1 80	1 72 1 77 1 80 1 98 2 37							1 2 3 4 5 6
7	Suits (jacket and pants), <i>brown duck</i> , unlined, boys', 5 to 10 years.....	457	457 1 18	1 26 1 35							7 8 9
10	Shirts, calico, boys', assorted sizes.....	2,204	2,204	16½ 16½ 17 17 17½ 18½ 17½	16½						10 11 12 13 14 15
16	Shirts, calico, men's, assorted sizes.....	6,137	6,137	19 19 19½ 19½ 20 20 21 20	19½	19½					16 17 18 19 20 21 22
23	Shirts, hickory, boys', assorted sizes....	1,511	6,511	21½ 22½ 23 24½ 24½ 24 26 26 27 28½ 20½ 24	23½	22 20½ 21½ 22½ 23 23½ 24 24 25½ 26 26 27					23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33
34	Shirts, hickory, men's, assorted sizes....	15,977	15,977	26 27½ 29 29 32 32 33½ 35½ 37 39 39 45 48½ 47 49 51 51 51½ 52 51½ 52 55½ 55	30 80½ 34 35	27 27½ 29 31 31 32 32 32½ 32 35 51 52 55 55 61	22 20½ 21½ 22½ 23 24 24 25½ 26 27 27½ 24 24 25 27 27½ 29 31 29 32½ 32 35 36 39½ 52½ 54 52	50½ 52	43	34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60	

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 4—Continued. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.							Number.
				Points of delivery.							
				N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	
1	Shirts, gray flannel, men's, assorted sizes.	12,986	150 12,636	74½	61	45½	59	64½	45½	55	1
2				76½	63	50	60½	67½	57½		2
3						54		69	61		3
4						57½		72	60		4
5						57½		77½	62½		5
6						56½			65		6
7						58½			65		7
8						59			65		8
9						60			65		9
10						62			66		10
11						64			65½		11
12						63			65½		12
13						62½			70		13
14						67			70½		14
15						61					15
16						46					16
17	Shirts, red flannel, boys', assorted sizes.	3,380	3,380	74	78	53½	75	71½	51	17	
18				76½	1 23	55½	78	75½	54	18	
19					81	59	82	77	56	19	
20					84½	60	93	80	58	20	
21					97	60½	1 18		61	21	
22						60			61	22	
23						61½			62	23	
24						63½			62½	24	
25						61			65	25	
26						65			63	26	
27						67½			66	27	
28						66½			63½	28	
29						71			70	29	
30						70½			72	30	
31						71			74	31	
32									72½	32	
33						76	33				
34						73	34				
35	Shirts, red flannel, men's, assorted sizes..	8,053	4,000 4,053	92½	92½	68½	89	93½	64	35	
36				95	96	71	93	98	69	36	
37					1 00	76½	96	1 00	70½	37	
38					1 15	78	1 12	1 04	73½	38	
39					1 46	78½	1 41½		79	39	
40						78			81	40	
41						80½			80½	41	
42						83½			81½	42	
43						78½			87	43	
44						89½			81	44	
45						88½			88	45	
46						87½			89½	46	
47						91			91	47	
48						90½			85	48	
49						92½			95½	49	
50									95	50	
51						81½	51				
52						95½	52				
53						98½	53				

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 4—Continued. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Charles L. Bernheim.	John Martin.	Moses Stern.	Isaac N. Heidelberg.
				Points of delivery.			
				New York.	Saint Louis.	New York.	New York.
1	Vests, men's, 34 to 46 inches, medium quality, Kentucky jeans, dark colors.....	7,745	7,745	67	0 62½	0 70	0 74
2				69		72	76
3				70		75	78
4			7,745	74		77	80
5				76		79	80½
6				78		81	81
7				80		87	82
8				83			83
9							85
10	Vests, men's, brown duck, lined, 34 to 46 in..	3,450	3,450				
11			2,450				
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
21							
22							
23							
24							
25		1,000	1,000				
26	Vests, men's, brown duck, unlined, 34 to 46 inches	1,100	1,100				
27							
28							
29	Vests, men's, blue, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, officers'.....	84	84	2 04			2 25
30				2 21			
31				2 28			
32	Vests, men's, dark-blue kersey, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, privates'.....	672	672	1 60			1 40
33				1 76			1 56
34				1 84			1 59
35							1 69
	<i>Additional for Carlisle School.</i>						
36	Pants, ladies' and misses', assorted sizes, 28 to 34..... pairs.	250	250				
37	Vests, ladies' and misses', assorted sizes, 28 to 34.....	300	300				

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.													Number.
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
0 87	0 82		0 82	a0 64	0 90	0 80	0 98	0 85					1
92	84		86	a70	83	84		82					2
95	92		92	a67	85	85		84					3
1 02	89		97	67	88	89		87					4
98	96			a79		91		98					5
1 00	93			74		92		1 00					6
	86			a73									7
	99												8
	1 02												9
			69										10
			72										11
			74										12
			78										13
			78										14
													15
													16
													17
													18
													19
													20
													21
													22
													23
													24
													25
													26
			57½										27
													28
													29
													30
													31
													32
													33
													34
													35
													36
													37
													35
													35

a Flannel lined.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 5. BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC. (Deliverable packed in quantities and sizes as required.) NOTE.—The sizes of boots and shoes, as stated, indicate a majority of the requirements, but prices given must include, in addition thereto, larger and smaller, and in proportion thereof, as the necessities of the service may demand.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.													
				Louis H. Maxfield.		Charles F. Diether.		Daniel F. Morse.		Bay State Shoe and Leather Company.		Jesse St. John.		Jacob Friedman.		Walter H. Tenny.	
				New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.						
1	Boots, boys', assorted sizes, Nos. 1 to 6.....pairs.	2,300	2,300	1 54 1 50	a1 47½ a1 49 a1 22½	1 52 1 57	2 00 1 67 1 75 1 47	1 54 1 59 1 50	1 75 1 45	1 60 1 62 1 65							
2																	
3																	
4																	
5	Boots, men's, assorted sizes, Nos. 6 to 9.....pairs.	4,938	4,938	2 12½ 2 07½	a1 80 a1 97 a1 68	2 18 2 19 2 15	2 42 2 00 2 17 1 75	2 19 2 14 2 09 1 99	2 25 1 90	2 12 2 18 2 21 2 25							
6																	
7																	
8																	
9	Boots, men's, rubber, Nos. 6 to 9.....pairs.	520	520			2 15		2 00									
10		471															
11																	
12																	
13	Overshoes, arctic, assorted sizes.....pairs.	311	160					b1 00 d67½									
14																	
15																	
16																	
17																	
18																	
19																	
20																	
21																	
22																	
23	Shoes, boys', assorted sizes, Nos. 1 to 6.....pairs.	8,605	8,605	1 00 97½	a93½ a94 a85	94	97½ 90	97½ 96 95	1 05	98							
24																	
25																	
26	Shoes, children's assorted sizes, Nos. 11 to 13....pairs.	4,564	4,564	52½	a54½ a52	52½	57½ 52½	55 52 50	60 57½	55 58 55							
27																	
28																	
29	Shoes, men's, assorted sizes, Nos. 6 to 9.....pairs.	13,611	13,611	1 17½ 1 15	a1 13½ a1 04 a95 a94 a87½	1 14	1 19 1 10	1 17½ 1 15 1 14	1 22½	1 18							
30																	
31																	
32																	
33																	
34	Shoes, misses', assorted sizes, Nos. 13 to 2.....pairs.	6,116	6,116	62½	a04½ a78	60	72½ 62½	65 62 59	67½ 70	63 66 62½							
35																	
36																	
37	Shoes, women's assorted sizes, Nos. 3 to 5.....pairs	14,561	14,561	72½	74½ 93	66 70	87½ 75	75 72 69	80 77½	73 72½ 76							
38																	
39																	
40	Shoe-laces, leather, in yard strings.....gross.	291	291														
41	Shoe-laces, linen, in yard strings.....gross.	357	357														
42																	
43																	

a Delivered at Saint Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, or Chicago, two (2) cents per pair more; wooden pegs, five (5) cents less than nailed boots or shoes; plain-top boots, five (5) cents less per pair than fancy tops.
 b Men's.
 c Sizes Nos. 6 to 11.
 d Women's.
 e Sizes Nos. 2½ to 7.
 f Sizes Nos. 1 to 6.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Silas B. Foot.	Edward P. Thayer.	William B. Wills.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Joseph Dempsey.	Melville Lindsay.	Patrick H. Malloy.	Eugene H. Conklin.	Henry L. Butler.	John W. Rife.	John H. Woodhouse.	Stewart Shillito.	Albert Flagler.	
Points of delivery.													
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York or Carlisle.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Number.
1 49	1 53	1 59 1 47	1 80 1 58										1
													2
													3
1 99	2 17	2 20	2 45										4
1 95		2 14	2 06										5
1 79													6
													7
	2 05			2 05									8
	1 80			2 18									9
					2 47								10
					2 00								11
	1 00			1 04½	c1 24								12
	90			1 09	c1 00								13
					e99								14
					e80								15
					f96								16
					fg78								17
					h75								18
					hi60								19
					j66								20
					j45								21
													22
93	94½		1 32			95							23
92			1 06										24
													25
56	60	65											26
	53	62½											27
		60											28
1 00	1 14½		1 54			97							29
99			1 37			1 08							30
1 02			1 21										31
			1 70										32
													33
63	70	65				72							34
	63	62½											35
													36
71	80	75				79							37
	78	72½				72							38
													39
			m58				58	70	60				40
													41
			m20				20½	22½		30			42
			m27						23	20			43
			m22							21			44

g Boys'.

h Sizes Nos. 10½ to 2.

i Children's.

j Sizes Nos. 6 to 10½.

k Split leather, \$1.58 per pair.

l If no larger sizes than Nos. 3 to 5 are wanted, will furnish them at two (2) cents per pair less than prices given.

m New York.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 5—Continued. BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.—Continued. (Deliverable packed in quantities and sizes as required.) NOTE.—The sizes of boots and shoes, as stated, indicate a majority of the requirements, but prices given must include, in addition thereto, larger and smaller, and in proportion thereof, as the necessities of the service may demand.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Louis H. Maxfield.	Charles F. Diether.	Daniel F. Morse.	Bay State Shoe and Leather Company.	Jesse St. John.	Jacob Friedman.	Walter H. Tenny.	
				Points of delivery.							
				New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
44	Shoe-lasts, assorted sizes .doz.	14	7								
45	Shoe-nails, assorted sizes .lbs.	363	363								
46	Shoe-packs, boys assorted sizes .pairs	1,147	1,247		67			89		95	
47	Shoe-packs, men's, assorted sizes .pairs	3,635			80			99		1 04	
			3,635								
48	Shoe-packs, women's, assorted sizes .pairs	400	400					89		95	
50	Shoe-pegs, assorted sizes .galls.	44	44								
	<i>Additional for Carlisle School.</i>										
51	Shoe-nails, brass, with head, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$.lbs.	80	80								
52											
53											
54	Shoe-nails, Swede, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$.do.	200	200								
55											
56											
57	Shoe tacks, 2-oz and 3-oz .do	20	20								
58											
59	Shoe-cylets, long, black .boxes	40	40								
60	Bristles .lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$	1-2								

^a New York.
^b Swede.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.												Number.	
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York or Carlisle.	New York.	New York.		
Silas B. Foot.	Edward P. Thayer.	William B. Wills.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Joseph Dempsey.	Melville Lindsay.	Patrick H. Malloy.	Eugene H. Conklin.	Henry L. Butler.	John W. Rife.	John H. Woodhouse.	Stewart Shillito.	Albert Flagler.	
			a3 70				3 50		3 00	3 88			44
			a4 2				4		5	66 1/2		0 03 1/2	45
67													46
75													47
86													48
67													49
									20				50
							18		50	39 1/2			43
							18			19 1/2			52
							18						53
			a7 7/10				6		7 1/2	26 3/4			6
							6						55
							6						56
			a16				13 1/2		18	15		c15	57
							13 1/2					d13	58
							7						59
									10	8			60
									8 00				

c 2 ounces.
d 3 ounces.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.													Number.
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	
Henry Corn.	Henry Lichtenstein.	Wm. H. Hurlbut.	A. P. Connell.	Horace S. Bayley.	R. A. Robbins.	Alexander Dougan.	Henry L. Butler.	William E. Tefft.	Thomas G. Hood.	Stewart Shillito.	Albert Flagler.	William Barbour.	
0 22	0 26												1
26	25												2
26	28												3
27	28½												4
27													5
27													6
27													7
24	28												8
29	30												9
28	30												10
29	31												11
29													12
29													13
29													14
.....		34	39½	25									15
.....		35½	39	25									16
.....		37	35½	26									17
.....		42	36½										18
.....													19
.....													20
.....		38	35	29½									21
.....		41½	37½	30									22
.....		49½	42	29½									23
.....		45	41½	29½									24
.....			42										25
.....			40										26
.....		72	70½	58½									27
.....		76	74	58½									28
.....		81		67									29
.....				66½									30
.....				61									31
.....													32

CLASS 7.—NOTIONS.

.....	0 16	0 22½	0 42½										1
.....	70		20										2
.....	35		30	0 37½		0 88½							3
.....	35		25			89½							4
.....	40					44½							5
.....						88½							6
.....						89½							7
.....						44½							8
.....	4		7	6½				0 08½					9
.....	5												10
.....	9												11
.....	10												12
.....	2½		2½			2½		2					13
.....	2½					2½		2½					14
.....	14	15	27½										15
.....	45		16										16
.....						15							17
.....	6		7½			7½							18
.....	8					8½				6½			19
.....	39		22½			17½		17½					20
.....	34		34			28½		21½					21
.....	50					35							22
.....	24												23
.....	18		17					15½					24
.....	54					15½							25
.....						18½							26
.....	21½		22							0 20½			27
.....	60	67	68								0 76		28
.....	65												29
.....	68												30
.....	64	74	76										31
.....	69												32
.....	81												33

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 7 Continued. NOTIONS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.			
				R. A. Robbins.	Alex. Dongan.	Wm. Barbour.	
				N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	
1	Gilling-twine, 3-cord, No. 40	lbs.	876	876	0 75	0 83	0 99
2					82		
3					1 02		
4	Gloves, buck, boys', No. 1, standard quality	pairs.	200	200	47		
5							
6	Gloves, buck, men's, No. 1, standard quality, or oil-tanned, sheep or goat	pairs.	2,596	1,298 1,298	80		
7					90		
8					94		
9							
10							
11							
12							
13	Hooks and eyes, white	gross.	83	83	20		
14	Mirrors, 10 by 12 inches, bevel frames, German plate. doz.		93	46 46	2 62		
15					3 15		
16	Needles, assorted sizes, Sharps, Nos. 4 to 8 and 5 to 10, and between	M.	358	358	1 40	60	
17					90	87	
18						72	
19						1 00	
20	Needles, darning, medium sizes	gross.	71	71	14	9	
21						10	
22						11	
23						12	
24	Needles, gloves'	M.	65	65	2 55	2 30	
25							
26							
27							
28	Needles, knitting, common, medium sizes	gross.	21	21	50	25	
29	Needles, sack	doz.	136	68 68	15	7	
30						10	
31						16	
32							
33							
34							
35							
36							
37							
38							
39	Needles, saddlers'	do.	147	147	3	2	
40	Needles, machine, "Domestic," self-setting	do.	362	362	16		
41	Needles, machine, "Singer"	do.	350	350	12		
42	Pins, brass, standard, Nos. 2, 3, and 4	packs.	820	273 273 274	a 36		
43					b 44		
44					c 40		
45					d 40		
46	Spool-cotton, standard, 6-cord, Nos. 20 to 50, white, black, and brown	doz.	5,548	3,699 1,847			
47							
48							
49	Suspenders, medium	pairs.	11,720		12		
50					12		
51					15		
52					16		
53					17		
54					18		
55					20		
56	Tape measures, medium	doz.	11	11	24		
57	Tape, white, cotton, medium width	pieces.	4,065		1		
58							
59							
60							
61							
62							
63							
64	Thimbles, closed	doz.	843	562 281 1,655 1,655	6		
65	Thimbles, open	do.	90	66 33	6	10	
66					6	10	

Advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

wards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.														Number.
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y. or Carlisle.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chic.	N. Y.	
Henry L. Butler.	Jos. Sulzbacher.	Simon Schriver.	Thos. G. Hood.	Sam'l B. Brown.	Wm. A. Shaw.	Wm. E. Tefft.	Stewart Shillito.	Jno. W. Rife.	Jno. H. Wood- house.	James R. Michael.	Martin Lippman.	Herman B. Dit- wiler.	Albert Flagler.	
0 84														1
40	0 75	0 75												2
42½														3
63	55	83	0 73	0 81½										4
55	77	87½	74	82½										5
75	87½		74½	82½										6
80			79	83										7
83			82	82										8
87½			82½	73½										9
7			86½											10
2 75					2 75									11
														12
80			1 32½	1 20½		1 22½	1 25							13
1 20			1 31½	1 31½										14
12½														15
														16
3 00														17
														18
50														19
12½														20
														21
														22
														23
														24
														25
														26
														27
														28
														29
														30
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														60
														61
														62
														63
														64
														65
														66
														67
														7
														65
														66

d Average.

e White.

f One-half black and one-half brown.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.— Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 7—Continued. NOTIONS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.							
				R. A. Robbins.	Alex. Dougan.	William Barbour.	Henry L. Butler.	John W. Rife.	Eugene H. Conklin.	William D. Bangs.	
				N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Carlisle or N. Y.	N. Y.	St. L.	
1	Thread, linen, standard make, Nos. 30, 35, and 40, $\frac{3}{4}$ dark blue, $\frac{1}{4}$ white-brown, standard Nos.....lbs.	1,533	a 1,533	60 79	0 75	9 80	0 75	1 00	.....	.....	.....
2				71	75	90	85	1 13	.....	.....	.....
3				c89	85	1 00	95	1 29	.....	.....	.....
4				80	55				.....	.....	.....
5				d99	95				.....	.....	.....
6				90	95				.....	.....	.....
7	Thread, shoe, medium.....do.	196		49		56	1 00	55	0 50	.....	.....
8			196	54						.....	.....
9	Twine, sack.....do.	333		21			20			.....	0 17
10			333	29						.....	25
11	Twine, wrapping.....do.	190		18			18			.....	00
12			190	17						.....	14
13										.....	19
	<i>Additional for Carlisle School.</i>										
14	Brushes, hair, 13-row.....doz.	6	6	2 75			3 60			.....	.....
15				3 75			4 25			.....	.....
16				4 75			4 82			.....	.....
17							5 50			.....	.....
18							6 00			.....	.....
19	Buckles, pants.....gross.	12	12	13			20			.....	.....
20	Buttons, uniform, brass, Carlisle school, coat.....gross.	25	25	4 97			4 75			.....	.....
21	Buttons, uniform, brass, Carlisle school, vest.....gross.	25	25	2 47			2 85			.....	.....
22	Payson's indelible ink.....doz.	10	10	1 97			2 25			.....	.....
23	Pins, safety, No. 3.....gross.	2	2	50			30			.....	.....
24	Silk, machine, E and D, black, spools.....	36	36	12			75	60		.....	.....
25	Tape, elastic, white, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....yards.	300	300	15			3			.....	.....
26	Tape, elastic, black, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do.	100	100	3			2			.....	.....
27	Silk, scarlet, A and B (50-yard spools).....doz.	18	18	72			73			.....	.....
28	Buttonhole twist, No. 12, 8-strand, lbs.	3	3				4 00			.....	.....
29	Tailors' crayons.....boxes.	6	6	35			25			.....	.....
	CLASS 8.										
	GROCERIES.										
1	Alspice, ground.....lbs.	164	164							.....	.....
2										.....	.....
3	Apples, dried.....do.	46,035	46,035	03						.....	.....
4										.....	.....
5										.....	.....
	Bags, manilla paper:										
6	1 pound.....per M.	18,500	18,500	88						.....	97
7				82						.....	78
8	2 pounds.....do.	23,500	23,500	1 10						.....	1 22
9				1 05						.....	98
10	3 pounds.....do.	24,050	24,050	1 37						.....	1 52
11				1 30						.....	1 22
12	4 pounds.....do.	6,250	6,250	1 60						.....	1 76
13				1 50						.....	1 41
14	5 pounds.....do.	12,700	12,700	1 87						.....	2 06
15				1 80						.....	1 66
16	6 pounds.....do.	3,700	3,700	2 20						.....	2 43
17				2 10						.....	1 95
18	7 pounds.....do.	2,700	2,700	2 42						.....	2 68
19				2 30						.....	2 14
20	8 pounds.....do.	3,700	3,700	2 65						.....	2 92
21				2 50						.....	2 34
22	10 pounds.....do.	3,200	3,200	2 90						.....	3 16
23				2 70						.....	2 53
24	12 pounds.....do.	1,500	1,500	3 50						.....	3 82

a Average \$1303.05.
b No. 30.

c No. 35.
d No. 40.

f "A" only.
g Chicago or Saint Louis.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

		Points of delivery.													Number.	
N. Y. or Car-Isle.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y. or Chic.	N. Y.	Hask. Inst.	As stated.	St. L.	N. Y.	Chic.	N. Y.	N. Y.	As stated.		As stated.
																1
																2
																3
																4
																5
																6
																7
																8
																9
																10
																11
																12
																13
750	1 80															14
10 75	2 05															15
10 00	2 80															16
10 75																17
14 50																18
	1 00			11½												19
		4 33½														20
		2 23½														21
		2 25														22
		60														23
				4½												24
																25
																26
																27
																28
																29
					0 00	0 00	0 12	0 17								1
					3½	3½	2½	5	28	2 47	3 32		3 10	2 25½	2 73 m	2
					3½						3 100		2 100	2 25½	2 73 m	3
														2 25½	2 73 m	4
															2 25½ m	5
															2 25½ m	6
					88							0 50				7
					1 10							1 00				8
					1 37							1 25				9
					1 59							1 45				10
					1 87							1 70				11
					2 20							2 00				12
					2 42							2 20				13
					2 04							2 40				14
					2 86							2 60				15
					3 40							3 15				16
																17
																18
																19
																20
																21
																22
																23
																24

^ New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, or Saint Louis.

^ Omaha or Sioux City.

† Saint Paul.

‡ Omaha.

§ Sioux City.

m 2,800 pounds offered.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 8—Continued. GROCERIES—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.															
				New York.	New York.	New York.	Saint Louis.	New York.											
											Albert E. Whyland.	David S. Walton.	R. A. Robbins.	William D. Bangs.	Royal Baking Powder Company.	Lewis H. Maxfield.	Warren Granger.		
1	Bags, manila paper:																		
2	14 pounds.....per M.	1,200	1,200	4 56	4 15	4 70	5 04												
3	16 pounds.....do..	1,200	1,200	4 95	4 50	4 99	5 47												
4	20 pounds.....do..	600	600	5 50	5 00	5 70	6 08												
5	25 pounds.....do..	1,200	1,200	6 05	5 50	6 15	6 68												
6	*Baking powder, standard quality, in $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ pound tins, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each.....pounds.	77,380	77,380	22 $\frac{1}{2}$				a20 c28 ag42 $\frac{3}{4}$ cg36 $\frac{3}{4}$	b23 f22 $\frac{1}{2}$	cd11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d27 $\frac{1}{2}$ ad12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d28 $\frac{1}{2}$									
7																			
8																			
9	Bath-brick.....dozen.	32	32	65		60													
10	Beeswax.....pounds.	107	107			37													
11																			
12	Boxes, bluing.....dozen.	248					15												
13			248			25													
14																			
15																			
16																			
17	Candles, adamantine, 6's.....pounds.	2,145	2,145	10 $\frac{1}{2}$															
18																			
19																			
20	Cassia, ground.....do..	157	157	10															
21																			
22	Cloves, ground.....do..	115	115	18 $\frac{1}{2}$															
23																			
24	Corn-starch.....do..	1,559	1,559	4 $\frac{1}{100}$															
25	Cream tartar.....do..	136	136																
26	Ginger, ground.....do..	303	303	10															
27																			
28	Hops, fresh, pressed.....do..	445	445	23															
29	Indigo.....do..	13	13	65															
30	Matches, full count, 100 in box.....gross.	554	554	81															
31																			
32	Molasses, in barrels of not exceeding 43 gallons.....gallons.	390																	
33			390																
34	Mustard, ground.....pounds.	180	180	9 $\frac{1}{2}$															
35																			
36	Peaches, dried.....do..	32,610	32,610	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		4													
37																			
38																			
39																			
40																			
41																			
42																			
43																			
44	Pepper, ground, black.....do..	592	592	14 $\frac{1}{2}$															
45																			
46	Prunes, dried, new.....do..	700	700	05 $\frac{1}{2}$															
47																			

* Baking powders containing alum will not be considered.
a In $\frac{1}{2}$ pound tins.
b New York, Chicago, or Saint Louis.
c In $\frac{3}{4}$ pound tins.
d Saint Paul or Sioux City.
e 60,000 pounds only.
f Saint Paul

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

		Points of delivery.																Number.					
		New York.	New York.	Saint Louis.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Kansas City.	New York.	All points.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Saint Louis.	Saint Louis or Chicago.	Haskell Indian settlement.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	Saint Louis.	New York.	New York.	Number.
Robert P. McBride.																							1
John D. Gilmore.																							2
Levi E. Taylor.																							3
Albert M. Kalbfleisch.																							4
Levi J. De Land.																							5
Lewis Wallace.																							6
Leis Chemical Manufacturing Company.								a22										e14½					7
Eugene H. Conklin.								e20										e12½					8
Herman Wallenstein.									0 34														9
James R. Michael.									39		0 24½												10
James E. Nichols.										0 20													11
S. H. Crane.										32													12
Phillip M. Millspaugh.										20													13
Willis J. Powell.										12													14
Aaron W. Cornwall.										13													15
Theo. Poehler.										12													16
Edwin Robinson.										08													17
West, Abbey, Jr.																							18
Charles F. Diether.																							19
William H. Smith.																							20
Edward L. Allen.																							21
Wallace Bros.																							22
																							23
																							24
		0 35																					25
		28																					26
		23																					27
		35																					28
		27																					29
																							30
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																							46
																							47

g Royal.
 h In quantity as required.
 i Chicago or Saint Louis.
 j New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, and Saint Louis.
 k Omaha.
 l Sioux City.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 8—Continued. GROCERIES—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	James E. Nichols.	Louis H. Maxfield.	Gus. M. Rosenblatt.	David S. Wood.	Charles Eller.	Charles F. Diether.	Warren Granger.
				Points of delivery.						
				New York.		New York.	New York.		New York.	
1	* Soap, samples of not less than five pounds of each quality submitted must be furnished.....lbs.	237,400	337,400	0 3.44 3.40 3.36 4.00 4.00 4.00	a3.62 ¹ f3.70 ¹ 3.87 ¹ ah4.00 ¹ eh4.00 ¹	3.82 4.00	b4. b3.80	c3.85 c3.80 g4.00 g3.85	d3.3 d3.4 d3.8 d3.8 d4.0 d4.0	
21	Soda, standard quality, in pound and half-pound tin cans, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each.....lbs.	3,745	3,745							
22	Soda, washing.....do..	5,017								
26	Starch.....do..	3,598	3,598	3 ¹						
27	Sirup, in barrels of not exceeding 43 gallons.....gals.	1,995	1,995	24 25 27 24 26	a10 a20 e20					
32	Sirup in 5-gal. IX-tin cans, cased.....gals.	6,192	6,192	32 32 33 34 35	a35					
37	Vinegar in barrels.....do..	836	836	9 ¹ 14 ¹ 11 ¹					12 ¹ 15	
40	Vinegar in kegs.....do..	973	973	16 ¹ 21 ¹ 18 ¹					19 21	
<i>Additional for Carlisle School.</i>										
43	Soap, "Ivory," or equal...lbs.	1,000	1,000	m7	(tn)	6				
44	Lye, concentrated.....dos.	40	40	69						

* Soap to be delivered in boxes of about 80 pounds net.

† Same as for soap above.

a Saint Paul.

b 100,000.

c Sioux City.

d Sioux City or Omaha.

e Chicago.

f Chicago and Saint Paul

g Chicago or Omaha.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of the samples which accompanied bids.]

		Points of delivery.																Number.					
		New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Saint Louis.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Philadelphia	Chicago.	Saint Louis or Chicago.	New York.		New York.	Harkness Institute.	All points.	New York. †	Saint Louis.	New York.	New York.		
Richard F. Handy.		3.724	3.55	4.49	3.53	4.44	3.72	4.68	3.60	4.30	3.60	4.58	2.75	e3.24	4.8	5	5						1
Albert E. Whyland.		3.77	3.80	4.08	3.88	4.08	4.08	4.24	3.80	4.30	3.80	4.58	3.70	e3.24	3.48								2
Richard M. Colgate.		3.11	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	e3.24	3.10								3
Calvin A. Smith.		3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	e3.24	3.10								4
Willis J. Powell.		3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	e3.24	3.10								5
Alex. S. Kirkman.		3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	e3.24	3.10								6
Richard A. Henry.		3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	e3.24	3.10								7
Lewis Wallace.		3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	e3.24	3.10								8
Anthony Van Haagen.		3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	e3.24	3.10								9
Guy S. Gosman.		3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	e3.24	3.10								10
Aaron W. Cornwell.		3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	e3.24	3.10								11
R. A. Robbins.		3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	e3.24	3.10								12
Graff. M. Acklin.		3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	e3.24	3.10								13
Enterprise Soap Works		3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	e3.24	3.10								14
Theo. Poehler.		3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	e3.24	3.10								15
B. F. Babbitt.		3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	e3.24	3.10								16
Abram B. Skinner.		3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	e3.24	3.10								17
William E. Smith.		3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	e3.24	3.10								18
West. Abbey, jr.		3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	e3.24	3.10								19
Henry Adams, jr.		3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	e3.24	3.10								20
									11b. 8														21
									1b. 9														22
																							23
																							24
																							25
																							26
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																							41
																							42
																							43
																							44

h 1,000 pounds.

† Saint Louis.

‡ Omaha and Kansas City.

§ Kansas City.

¶ Two kegs of 5 and 10 gallons.

m Box 65 pounds.

n No sample will guarantee equal to Ivory soap.

o At Carlisle.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 9. CROCKERY AND LAMPS. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.								Number.						
				John H. Wood-house.		R. A. Robbins.		John Early.		Jas. K. Shaw and Wm. A. Shaw.			Charles E. Adams.		*Missouri Glass Company.		Wm. D. Bangs	
				N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	St. L.	St. L.		N. Y.	N. Y.	St. L.	St. L.		
1	Bowls, pint, ironstone..... doz.	154	154	0 65	0 65	0 71	a0 69	0 56	0 75	...	1							
2				65				42	90	...	2							
3								35		...	3							
4								36		...	4							
5	Bowls, quart, ironstone..... do..	179	179	80	74	84	a83	83	1 13	...	5							
6				80				70		...	6							
7								50		...	7							
8								51		...	8							
9								51		...	9							
10								43		...	10							
11	Burners, lamp, No. 0..... do..	14	14	40	40	44	45		40 0	40	11							
12	Burners, lamp, No. 1..... do..	45	45	45	45	49	54		45	45	12							
13	Burners, lamp, No. 2..... do..	62	62	63	67	64	70		63	60	13							
14	Casters, dinner..... do..	34	34	15 00			18 00		21 00		14							
15							12 50		9 00		15							
16									24 00		16							
17	Chambers, with covers..... do..	32	32	5 25	5 00	3 39	4 25	4 50	5 40		17							
18				3 44	5 00		4 25	3 15			18							
19								3 85			19							
20								4 65			20							
21	Crocks, 1-gallon..... do..	13	13	2 65	2 98		2 05		90		21							
22	Crocks, 2-gallon..... do..	12	12	4 00	3 98		4 00		1 80		22							
23	Crocks, 3-gallon..... do..	9	9	5 50	5 70		5 50		2 70		23							
24	Cups and saucers, coffee, ironstone..... doz.	523	523	85	b1 05	84½	a87	80			24							
25				85	a90	93		90			25							
26								62	b1 05		26							
27								75			27							
28	Cups and saucers, tea, ironstone..... doz.	234	234	70	b85	64	a71	75	a75		28							
29					a72	81		65	b90		29							
30								50			30							
31								62			31							
32	Dishes, meat, ironstone, 20-inch..... doz.	7	7	7 50	7 75		a7 20	6 50	7 43		32							
33								5 00			33							
34	Dishes, vegetable, with covers, ironstone..... doz.	25½	25½	4 70	3 45	4 46	a4 50	3 15	4 73		34							
35					4 45			3 60	6 08		35							
36					4 00			4 00	5 40		36							
37					4 99			4 50			37							
38	Lamp-shades, paper..... do..	26	26	80		34	85		70		38							
39				1 25		69	86		1 20		39							
40									1 30		40							
41									1 30		41							
42	Lamps, glass, with bracket, burner, and chimney complete... doz.	61½	61½	3 35		2 88	2 80		5 00		42							
43				3 90			3 00				43							
44							3 95				44							
45							a4 50				45							
46							a4 50				46							
47							a5 45				47							
48	Lamps, glass, with burner and chimney complete..... doz.	84	33½	2 00		1 79	1 75		1 65		48							
49				2 25			1 95		2 00		49							
50							1 95		2 50		50							
51							1 95		3 25		51							
52	Lamps, student's No. 1, with burner, shade, and chimney complete..... doz.	82	82	2 58	2 94		3 75		3 00		52							
53							2 44				53							
54	Lamps, tin, safety, kerosene, with burners..... doz.	14	14	1 90			1 55		1 25		54							
55				4 00			e1 60				55							
56							1 80				56							
57							1 30				57							
58							1 40				58							
59							1 00				59							

* No samples. a Jas. K. Shaw. b Handles. c No handles. d With reflectors. e Packed.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made en comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 9—Continued. CROCKERY AND LAMPS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.								Number.
				John H. Wood-house.	R. A. Robbins.	Wm. A. Shaw and Jas. K. Shaw.	*Missouri Glass Company.	Wm. D. Bangs.	John Early.	C. E. Adams.		
				N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	St. L.	St. L.	N. Y.	N. Y.		
1	Lamps, tubular, globe, hanging, with burners complete.....doz.	36	36	4 75	4 75	3 50	4 25					1
2						4 70						2
3						3 85						3
4						2 25						4
5	Lamp-chimneys, sun-burner, No. 0, .....doz.	54	54	28		28½	28 0 28		27			5
6				47								6
7	Lamp-chimneys, sun-burner, No. 1, .....doz.	163	163	29		30	31	29	27			7
8				48								8
9	Lamp-chimneys, sun-burner, No. 2, .....doz.	364	364	39		41	42	43	39			9
10				60								10
11	Lamp-chimneys, sun-hinge, No. 0, .....doz.	2		30		31	30		28			11
12				49								12
13	Lamp-chimneys, sun-hinge, No. 1, .....doz.	2		31		32	35		29			13
14				50								14
15	Lamp-chimneys, sun-hinge, No. 2, .....doz.	5	5	41		42	45		39			15
16				62								16
17	Lamp-chimneys, for student-lamp No. 1, .....doz.	93	93	26		25	28		26			17
18	Lamp-wicks, No. 0 .....do.	110	110	1½	2	1¼	20	1½	1½			18
19	Lamp-wicks, No. 1 .....do.	191	191	1½	2½	1½	25	1½	1½			19
20	Lamp-wicks, No. 2 .....do.	473	473	2½	3	1½	20	2½	2½			20
21	Lamp-wicks, student's No. 1 .....do.	112	112	4½		4	10	655				21
22				10½								22
23	Pitchers, pint, ironstone .....do.	33½	33½	1 10	1 05	e1 05	1 13		1 05		1 05	23
24							1 35				1 08	24
25											90	25
26											85	26
27	Pitchers, quart, ironstone .....do.	35	35	1 55	1 49	e1 50	1 58		1 49		1 15	27
28					1 24						1 30	28
29	Pitchers, water, ironstone.....do.	43½	43½	2 80	3 90	e2 55	2 70		2 53		4 25	29
30					2 69		4 05				2 75	30
31											1 60	31
32											3 50	32
33											2 25	33
34											1 50	34
35	Plates, dinner, ironstone .....do.	497	497	77	65	e75	73		79		68	35
36					75						60	36
37											55	37
38											50	38
39	Plates, pie, ironstone .....do.	30	30	47	44	e45	51		48		40	39
40											40	40
41											30	41
42	Plates, sauce, ironstone .....do.	60	60	31	29	e30	39		32		27	42
43											22	43
44											25	44
45											35	45
46	Plates, soup, ironstone .....do.	80	80	72	65	e70	73		69		72	46
47					72						64	47
48											52	48
49											42	49
50											55	50
51											60	51
52	Plates, tea, ironstone.....do.	72	72	55	55	e55	62		58		50	52
53	Reflectors, lamp, to match the lamp, 7-inch.....doz.	33½	33½	1 30		1 50	1 50		1 50			53
54	Salt-sprinklers.....do.	50	50	35		1 35	50		33			54
55						2 35						55
56	Tumblers.....do.	100	159	42		1 24½	30		23			56
57				24		2 24½	40					57
58				24		3 24½						58
59	Wash-bowls and pitchers, ironstone (24 pieces) .....doz.	24½	24½	8 25	8 20	e8 25	8 55				7 75	59
60						8 20					6 00	60
61											5 00	61

* No samples. a With attachments for reflectors. b Per gross. c Jas. K. Shaw.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 9—Continued. CROCKERY AND LAMPS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.			
				John H. Woodhouse	R. A. Robbins.	William A. Shaw.	* Missouri Glass Co.
				New York.	New York.	New York.	Saint Louis.
	<i>Additional for Carlisle School.</i>						
1	Lamps, student's, No. 2, nickel, with burner, shade, and chimney complete	6	6	7 75	5 40	4 85	3 00
2						5 50	
3	Lamp-chimneys for student lamp No. 2... doz.	4	4	85	.....	26	28
4	Lamp-wicks for student lamp No. 2..... do..	6	6	36	.....	05	b 55

CLASS 10.—FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.

1	Baskets, clothes, large.....dozen.	24½	0 24½	.....	6 60	.....	.....
2					c 7 10	.....	.....
3	Baskets measuring ½ bushel.....do..	7½	7½	.....	3 60	.....	.....
4					c 3 75	.....	.....
5	Baskets measuring 1 bushel.....do..	22½	22½	.....	2 70	.....	.....
6					c 2 95	.....	.....
7					5 00	.....	.....
8					c 5 45	.....	.....
9	Bedsteads, wrought-iron frame, double, with casters, 6 feet long inside, 4 feet wide.....	695	695	.....	.....	.....	.....
10					.....	.....	.....
11					.....	.....	.....
12					.....	.....	.....
13					.....	.....	.....
14					.....	.....	.....
15					.....	.....	.....
16	Bedsteads, wrought-iron frame, single, with casters, 6 feet long inside, 3 feet wide.....	267	267	.....	.....	.....	.....
17					.....	.....	.....
18					.....	.....	.....
19					.....	.....	.....
20					.....	.....	.....
21					.....	.....	.....
22					.....	.....	.....
23	Blacking, shoe.....boxes.	3,056	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24					.....	.....	.....
25					3,056	.....	.....
26	Bowls, wooden, chopping, round, 15-inch,.....dozen.	15½	15½	.....	1 84	.....	.....
27					.....	.....	.....
28	Brooms, to weigh not less than 27 pounds per dozen, in bundles of 1 dozen, matted.....dozen.	585	585	.....	3 15	.....	.....
29					c 3 05	.....	.....
30					2 95	.....	.....
31	Brooms, whisk.....do..	51½	51½	.....	1 45	.....	.....
32					1 70	.....	.....
33					.....	.....	.....
34					.....	.....	.....
35					.....	.....	.....
36	Bureaus, 3 drawers, papered and crated, not over 2 in each crate.....dozen.	131	131	c 4 45	.....	.....	.....
37	Chairs, reed-seat.....dozen.	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Chairs, wood, solid seat, bow-back.....do..	336	336	c 4 68	.....	.....	.....
39					c 4 40	.....	.....
40					.....	.....	.....
41	Chairs, wood, solid seat, bow-back and arms,.....dozen.	23	23	c 12 65	.....	.....	.....
42					c 13 20	.....	.....
43	Churns, 10-gallon.....dozen.	11	11	c 2 45	.....	.....	.....

* No samples.

a Delivered at Chicago, 40 cents more per bedstead.

b Per gross.
c Chicago.

d Unpacked.
e Packed.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

S. H. Crane.	John Early.	Theo. Foehler.	William D. Bangs.	Richard F. Handy.	Frank A. Hall.	Hartford Woven Wire Mattress Co.	Eugene T. Barnum.	Smith Davis Manufacturing Co.	Eugene H. Conklin.	John W. Rife.	Aaron B. Cohn.	Graf. M. Acklin.	
Points of delivery.													
Chicago.	New York.	Haskell Institute.	Saint Louis.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Saint Louis.	New York.	New York or Carlisle.	New York.	Chicago.	Number.
													1
													2
													3
													4

CLASS 10.—FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.

5 75			6 00										1
7 00	5 73	7 00	8 00										2
2 00		2 00	1 50										3
		65											4
2 25		1 75	1 65										5
		3 00	4 00										6
													7
													8
				d 5 00	6 50	2 86	4 35	5 25					9
				d 5 50		3 12	4 50	5 50					10
				e 5 95		3 25							11
				e 5 50		4 22							12
						4 62							13
						4 84							14
						4 95							15
				d 4 50	5 75	2 63	4 05	4 75					16
				d 4 25		2 86	4 00	5 00					17
				e 4 95		3 09							18
				e 4 65		3 87							19
						4 43							20
						4 61							21
						4 79							22
	32	1 28	1 11						0 02	0 04			23
		3 00	3 00										24
		3 00											25
			0 3										26
1 35	1 43	2 25	1 10										27
	1 44												28
3 09	2 98		3 25								3 50		29
3 30	2 96										3 40		30
	2 67										3 60		31
1 15	1 35	2 00	1 20										32
1 30	1 49		1 25										33
			1 35										34
1 20			1 55										35
			2 00										36
													37
6 50													38
4 00													39
4 50													40
4 25													41
13 75													42
13 25											8 25		43

f Assorted, jointed, and solid seats. If all solid seats are wanted add 25 cents per dozen.
g No iron brace.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 10—Continued. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Point of delivery.		
				R. A. Robbins.	William A. Shaw.	S. H. Crane.
				New York.	New York.	Chicago.
1	Clocks, pendulum, 8-day.....	60	60	b3 74	3 90	-----
2					3 50	-----
3					3 50	-----
4					4 25	-----
5	Clothes-pins.....gross.	218	218	25	-----	0 15
6	Desks, office, medium size and quality.....	9	9	19 40	-----	-----
7					-----	-----
8					-----	-----
9					-----	-----
10	Desks, school, with seats, double.....	206	206	b3 40A	-----	3 45
11				b3 05C	-----	5 10
12				b2 90E	-----	2 95
13					-----	-----
14					-----	-----
15					-----	-----
16	Desks, school, <i>back-seats</i> for double.....	25	25	b2 80A	-----	2 85
17				b2 50C	-----	2 55
18				b2 35E	-----	2 40
19					-----	-----
20					-----	-----
21					-----	-----
22	Desks, school, with seats, single.....	10	10	b2 90A	-----	2 95
23				b2 65C	-----	2 70
24				b2 45E	-----	2 50
25					-----	-----
26					-----	-----
27					-----	-----
28	Desks, school, <i>back-seats</i> for single.....	5	5	b2 40A	-----	2 45
29				b2 00C	-----	2 05
30				b1 90E	-----	1 95
31					-----	-----
32					-----	-----
33					-----	-----
34	Desks, teachers.....	14	14	11 90	-----	10 50
35					-----	-----
36					-----	-----
37					-----	-----
38	Machines, sewing, Domestic, "family," with cover and accessories.....	28	28	b24 40	-----	-----
39				b25 40	-----	-----
40	Machines, sewing, Domestic, manufacturing, No. 10, with cover and accessories.....	4	4	32 90	-----	-----
41				b33 90	-----	-----
42	Machines, sewing, Singer's, "family," with cover and attachments.....	22	22	19 20	-----	-----
43				b20 20	-----	-----
44	Machines, sewing, Singer's, tailor's, with cover and attachments.....	7	7	38 20	-----	-----
45				b39 20	-----	-----
46	Mattresses, double, 6 by 4 feet, excelsior, cotton top, packed in burlaps and crated, not over five in one crate.....	225	225	2 27	-----	2 65
47				b2 50	-----	-----
48				b2 60	-----	-----
49	Mattresses, single, 6 by 3 feet, excelsior, cotton top, packed in burlaps and crated, not over five in one crate.....	373	373	1 60	-----	2 30
50				b1 95	-----	-----
51				b2 30	-----	-----

* Office desks delivered at: Saint Louis, Chicago, and Saint Paul, 40 cents each less; at Kansas City, Omaha, and Sioux City, 30 cents each less. School desks and back-seats delivered at Saint Louis, Chicago, and Saint Paul, 24 cents each less; at Kansas City, Omaha, and Sioux City, 18 cents each less.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Theo. Poehler.	W. D. Bangs.	Jno. H. Woodhouse.	A. H. Andrews & Co.	*Joseph F. Coulter.	Edward T. Howard.	George Heyman.	Stewart Shilite.	
Points of delivery.								
Haskell Institute.	Saint Louis.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	New York or Carlisle.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Number.
0 20	0 70	f20 00	f13 50 f16 00 f27 00	11 00 13 00 14 00 24 00				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
		3 40	2 80	3 32				10
		3 40	3 80	2 12				11
		3 10	2 70	2 92				12
		3 10	2 60					13
		3 90	2 60					14
		3 90						15
		2 50	2 00	2 32				16
		3 50	2 00					17
		3 10	2 00					18
		3 10	2 00					19
		3 00						20
		3 00						21
		3 60	2 40	2 80				22
		3 00	2 40	2 60				23
		3 00	2 30	2 40				24
		3 80	2 20					25
		3 20	2 20					26
		3 20						27
		3 25	1 75	1 78				28
		3 25	1 75					29
		3 00	1 75					30
		3 00	1 75					31
		1 75	1 75					32
		1 75						33
		f12 00	f8 25	6 25				34
			f9 00	6 75				35
			f13 50	7 75				36
			f13 50	8 50				37
					032 50			38
					43 00			39
								40
								41
								42
								43
								44
								45
		03 23				3 25	2 39	46
						3 00		47
						2 74		48
		02 67				2 75	1 89	49
						2 50		50
						2 24		51

Teachers' desks delivered at Saint Louis, Chicago, and Saint Paul, 30 cents each less; at Kansas City, Omaha, and Sioux City, 20 cents each less.

f No sample.

b Chicago delivery.

g With extension drop leaf.

h No. 1.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 10—Continued. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.				
				John H. Woodhouse.	George Heyman.	R. A. Robbins.	S. H. Crane.	
				New York or Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	
1	Measures, wood, 1 peck, iron-bound.....doz.	1½	1½				\$ 25	
2	Measures, wood, ¼ bushel, iron-bound.....do.	4½	4½			a2 70	\$ 50	
3						2 40		
4	Mop-sticks.....do.	33	33	1 00		1 09	85	
5				1 25		1 24	92	
6	Pails, wood, three iron hoops.....do.	63½	63½			2 40	2 22	
7						3 20		
8						a6 40		
9						a3 20		
10	Pillows, 20 by 30 inches, 3 pounds each, curled hair, or mixed filling, packed in burlaps and crated, not over 20 in one crate.....do.	732	732	a79	1 20	75	1 28	
11				a69	95	a77	73	
12				a86	89	58	68	
13				a50	60	a61		
14					50	a75		
15					42			
16	Rolling-pins, 2½ by 13 inches, exclusive of handle.....doz.	3½	3½				1 10	
17	Washboards, zinc.....do.	220	220			1 70	1 25	
18						a1 90	1 58	
19						1 75	2 19	
20						a1 95		
21								
22	Washstands, wood, papered, and crated, not over four in one crate.....do.	81	81	a1 33				
23	Washtubs, cedar, three hoops, in nests of the three largest sizes.....doz.	85	85			a13 48	b11 00	
24						a12 98	b10 75	
25	Wringers, clothes, No. 1, "Universal," or equal ...	105	105	a4 05		4 45	4 20	
26				e2 70		a4 70		
27								
28	Wringers, clothes, No. 2, "Universal," or equal ...	12	12	e2 26		2 70	2 35	
29				e2 05		a2 95		
30								
	CLASS 11.							
	SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, &c.							
1	Bags, nose.....doz.	1½	1½			7 00		
2						9 00		
3						10 00		
4	Blankets, horse.....do.	75	75			2 20		
5						2 00		
6						2 75		
7								
8	Bridles, harness.....doz.	15½	15½					
9								
10								
11								
12								
13	Bridles, riding.....do.	12	11½					
14								
15								
16								
17	Bridle-bits, tinned, curb.....do.	26	25½	e79		1 15		
18				e79				
19								
20								
21								
22								

a Chicago.

b Washtubs have only 2 hoops.

c With iron handles.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.													Number.	
Haakell Inst.	Saint Louis.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	?	Chicago.	New York.	N. Y. Chic., K. City, or St. L.	New York.	New York.	Saint Louis.	All points. <i>g</i>		New York.
2 40	1 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
3 20	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1 50	80	0 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
1 75	1 45	1 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
		.....	0 67½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
		.....	72½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
2 50	1 10	1 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
1 40	1 40	1 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
	1 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
	2 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
	2 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
	d9 00	1 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
	4 17	.....	.....	4 50	f48 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
		.....	.....	4 03	f48 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
		.....	.....	.....	f50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
	2 32	.....	.....	2 00	f23 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
		.....	.....	2 54	f23 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
		.....	.....	.....	f28 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
		.....	.....	.....	.....	6 50	6 00	7 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 00	4 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22

d No samples. e New York only. f Per dozen. g Except Sioux City or Omaha.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 11—Continued. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, &C.—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.			
				Carl G. Ortmyer.	George Peters.	Philip Constam.	James Bannerman.
				Chicago.	New York.	St. Louis.	N. Y., Chic., St. City, St. L.
1	Brushes, horse, leather backs doz	14	14 ¹ / ₂	7 80	7 50	6 00	6 60
2				8 50		6 50	7 85
3				9 00		8 50	10 00
4							
5							
6							
7							
8	Buckles, roller, harness, 3/4-inch, loop gross.	7 ¹ / ₂	7 ¹ / ₂			55	
9	Buckles, roller, harness, 3/4-inch, tinned-iron..... do..	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	45		40	39
10							
11	Buckles, roller, harness, 3/4-inch, tinned-iron..... do..	8 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂	54 ¹ / ₂		45	48
12							
13	Buckles, roller, harness, 1 inch, tinned-iron..... do ..	24 ¹ / ₂	24 ¹ / ₂	63		65	64
14							
15	Buckles, roller, harness, 1 1/4-inch, tinned-iron do..	24 ¹ / ₂	24 ¹ / ₂	1 04		90	92
16							
17	Buckles, trace, 1 1/4-inch..... pairs.	121	121			8	7 ¹ / ₂
18							
19	Buckles, trace, 2-inch..... do ..	38	38			10	
20							
21	Chains, halter, with snap, 4 1/2-feet, No. 0..... doz.	10	9 ¹ / ₂				1 62
22	Cinchas, hair..... do..	12 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹ / ₂	4 40	4 25	2 50	3 85
23				3 75		3 00	3 50
24				5 00		3 25	4 50
25				5 50		3 75	
26						4 00	
27						4 50	
28	Cockeyes, or trace-hooks, Japanned, 2-inch..... do..	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂				
29	Cockeyes, or trace-hooks, Japanned, 2 1/4-inch..... do..	5 ¹ / ₂	1-4				87
30	Cockeyes, screwed, Japanned, 2-inch..... do..	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	38		30	55
31	Cockeyes, screwed, Japanned, 2 1/4-inch..... do..	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	54		40	12 50
32	Collars, horse, medium..... do..	121 ¹ / ₂	121 ¹ / ₂	13 10		11 75	13 50
33				15 00		12 75	
34				17 50		14 50	
35						16 50	
36						24 00	
37	Collars, horse, large..... do..	21 ¹ / ₂	21 ¹ / ₂	13 10		11 75	12 50
38				15 00		12 75	13 50
39				17 50		14 50	
40						16 50	
41						24 00	
42	Collars, mule..... do..	24	24	13 10		11 75	12 50
43				15 00		12 75	13 50
44				17 50		14 50	
45						16 50	
46						24 00	
47	Halters..... do..	18	18	10 35	6 50	8 25	7 00
48				11 40	7 75	10 50	9 00
49				8 50		11 50	12 00
50				9 60			
51	Hames, Concord..... pairs.	65	65	52		50	50
52				54			
53	Harness, double, complete, with breeching, Concord hames..... sets	652				14 85	13 25
54						17 30	15 75
55						17 65	17 80
56						18 45	19 75
57							20 00
58	Harness, double, complete, without breeching, Concord hames..... sets	350	350			13 45	12 00
59						15 25	13 75
60						16 65	16 25
61						16 45	17 25
62							17 15
63	Harness, plow, double, with back-band and collars, Concord hames..... sets	372	372			18 20	8 95
64							6 93
65							

a 16 to 18; same can be baled.
b 18 to 20; same can be baled.

c 16 to 17; same can be baled.
d Offers 90 cts.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.
awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Michael Burg- man.	R. A. Robbins.	John H. Wood- house.	John Early.	Albert Flagler.	William D. Bangs.	Paul Geschwend.	Charles H. Plink- ham, jr.	James P. Curd.	Milo F. Hudnall.	Carlisle School.	Hampton School.	
Points of delivery.												
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Saint Louis.	New York.	New York.	All points ex- cept Sioux City and Omaha.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Number.
8 85	6 20	4 50	2 73	8 20	2 50							1
c 60	5 90	7 50		7 30	3 00							2
6 00	4 40	12 00			3 00							3
		7 50			6 00							4
		6 50			6 00							5
		6 50			6 00							6
		6 00			6 00							7
		6 00			6 00							8
45	80	67 ¹		39		0 32						9
	60	40				43						10
53	70	68		44		37						11
72	85	94		60		50						12
1 05	1 50	1 35		89		57						13
6	7 ¹	5		7		70						14
10		9		5		68						15
				11		1 00						16
	1 54	1 99		1 40								17
												18
												19
												20
												21
												22
												23
												24
												25
												26
												27
	74					60						28
	84											29
36		30				34						30
		38										31
18 50							11 85	26 00	d12 50			32
15 50							11 25	23 00	e12 00			33
15 75							10 65	19 50	e11 00			34
14 75							8 50					35
13 75												36
18 50							11 85	26 00	b13 00			37
15 50							11 25	23 00	b12 50			38
15 75							10 65	19 50	b11 50			39
14 75							8 50					40
13 75												41
18 50							11 85	26 00	c12 00			42
15 50							11 25	23 00	c11 50			43
15 75							10 65	19 50	e10 50			44
14 75							8 50					45
13 75												46
10 25							9 65	15 00				47
9 00							8 65					48
9 25												49
8 50												50
52		69					48					51
		64										52
17 50							17 25		d17 31			53
16 50									e13 44			54
17 20							15 90					55
15 20												56
												57
15 00							14 10					58
16 75							13 50					59
15 25												60
13 65												61
												62
8 40							8 00				10 50	63
							7 50				9 75	64
							7 25					65

e Without collars.
f If hand-made add \$1 per set.

g If hand-made add \$1.25 per set.
h No. 2 collars with slow harness.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS 11—Continued. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, &c.—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.		
				C. H. Pinkham, Jr.	Michael Bergman.	Eugene H. Conklin.
				New York.	New York.	New York.
1	Harness, single set.	1	.....	8 25	.....	.....
2	Harness, single, with saddle, for dump-cart... do..	1	1	11 50	.....	.....
3	Leather, calf-skin lbs.	683	683	.....	0 95	0 95
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....
5	Leather, harness (15 to 18 pounds per side).... do..	10,486	5,000	.....	34	.....
6	.....	.....	5,486	.....	33	.....
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....
8	Leather, lace (sides) per lb.	81	81	.....	50	45
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....
10	Leather, sole, hemlock lbs.	50	50	.....	.....	.....
11	Leather, sole, oak do..	4,035	4,035	.....	33	.....
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	.....
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....
14	Rings, halter gross.	12½	12½	.....	.....	.....
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Rings, harness, assorted do..	22	22	.....	.....	.....
19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Saddles do..	51	51	9 50	8 25	.....
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Surcingles doz.	14	13½	.....	3 75	.....
27	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 50	.....
28	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 40	.....
29	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 10	.....
30	Wax, saddlers', African lbs.	100	100	.....	.....	5
31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
32	Wax, shoemakers', African do..	111	111	.....	.....	5
33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10

a Oak-tanned.

b Delivered at New York, Chicago, or Carlisle.

c All No. 1.

d Or will furnish half of No. 1 and half of No. 2 quality at 81½ cents.

e Delivered at New York or Chicago.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.										
John W. Rife.	George Peters.	Philip Constam.	James Bannerman.	James P. Curd.	R. A. Robbins.	John H. Woodhouse.	Paul Gachwend.	Albert Flagler.	Carl G. Ortmeayer.	
New York or Car- liste.	New York.	Saint Louis.	New York, Chica- go, Kansas City, Saint Louis.	All points except Stonx City and Omaha.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	
										1
										2
										3
										4
										5
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										29
										30
										31
										32
										33

f Japanned.
g Tinned.

h Assorted— $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, 1.
i Fir or black.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 11—Continued. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, &C.—continued,	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.		
				C. H. Pinkham, jr.	Michael Bergman.	Eugene H. Conklin.
				New York.	New York.	New York.
	<i>Additional for Carlisle School.</i>					
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Bridle-bits, tinned, loose ring, snaffle..... doz.	34	34	0 90		
8 9	Buckles, 1½-inch, breast strap, X. C., "Champion breast snap"..... gross.	6	6	10 50		
10 11	Buckles, harness, center bar, ¾-inch, tinned-iron, gross.	3	3	1 12		
12 13	Buckles, harness, center bar, 1-inch, tinned-iron, gross.	6	6	1 40		
14 15	Irons, breast-strap, 1½-inch, Japanned, malleable, doz.	36	36	30		
16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Hames, Concord, size 18x20 inches, wood, short clip..... pairs.	400	400	0 48	80 65 00 52	
23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34	Leather, kip, about 5-lb. sides..... lbs.	1,500	1,500		40 45 56	50 18
	Rings, breeching, 1½-inch, malleable, Japanned, gross	6	6		70	
	Rings, breeching, 1½-inch, malleable, Japanned, gross	10	10		90	
	Snaps, harness, ¾-inch, for lines..... do..	6	6		4 50 2 75	
	Sheep-skins..... doz.	10	10		1 35 8 50 6 25 5 50 5 00 3 75	3 50 3 75

* Special Carlisle pattern.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.										
John W. Rife.	George Peters.	Philip Constan.	James Bannerman.	James P. Curd.	R. A. Robbins.	John H. Woodhouse.	Paul Gschwend.	Albert Flagler.	Carl G. Ortmyer.	
New York or Car- lsruhe.	New York.	Saint Louis.	New York, Chica- go, Kansas City, Saint Louis.	All points except Sioux City and Omaha.	New York.	Carlisle.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Number.
.....	0 55	1 05	0 48 38 85	.....	1 29	0 49 46 41 50 ¹ 45 ¹ 43	0 50 70	.....	.....	1 2 3 4 5 6
.....	9 00	16 50 8 25	8 40	.....	.....	.....	9 00 7 00	.....	.....	7 8
.....	1 00	97	1 00	.....	1 40	97 97	1 09 1 09	1 00	.....	9 10
.....	1 25	1 14	1 16	.....	1 75	1 17 1 17	1 30 1 30	1 18	.....	11 12
.....	28	25 35	25	.....	40	24	50	.....	.....	13 14
.....	55	50	50	.....	.....	α 89 α 64	.....	.....	.....	15 16 17 18 19 20 21
.....	0 80	.....	.....	.....	57¹	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 23
.....	75	70	60	.....	.....	53	70 90	57	.....	24 25
.....	95	90	75	.....	.....	62	85 1 00	73	.....	26 27
.....	3 25	1 47 3 00 3 00	1 35 2 75 4 65	3 60	1 90	1 35	1 60 1 30	.....	.....	28 29
.....	5 50 6 00	4 75	6 80	13 00 11 50 10 50 9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 31 32 33 34

b Square feet only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded,

Number.	CLASS 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery																	
				Chicago.	Saint Louis.	Haskell Institute.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.										
				S. H. Crane.	William D. Bangs.	Theodore Pehler.	Graff M. Acklin.	R. A. Robbins.	Peter W. Mead.	Michael Bergman.	Henry J. Foster.	Aaron B. Cohe.									
1	Axle-grease, of 2 dozen boxes each. per doz. cases.	616	616	0 98	1 06 ¹ / ₂	0 70	57	0 55	54 ¹ / ₂	54											
2				77 ¹ / ₂			57	73													
3				54																	
4				48																	
5				88																	
6	Bags, grain, seamless, 2 ¹ / ₂ bushels doz.	550	550	2 08		a 18		1 65													
7								1 50													
8								2 74													
9								3 50													
10								b 1 35													
11	Corn-planters, hand	359		65										c 1 44					0 80		
12				75										678							
13	Corn-planters, 1-horse	18	18																		
14	Corn-planters, 2-horse	35																			
15																					
16																					
17																					
18	Corn-shellers	28	28					4 45												6 00	
19																				3 50	
20	Cradles, grain, 4 fingers, with scythes, packed in cases doz.	16 ¹ / ₂	16¹/₂																	19 50	
21																					
22	Cultivators, 1-horse	114	114											d 4 00						2 45	
23																					
24																					
25	Cultivators, 2-horse	133	67																	7 00	
26			66																		
27	Fanning-mills	9	9																	e 12 00	
28																				11 50	
29																					
30	Feed-cutters	7	5																	f 14 00	
31	Forks, hay, c. s., 3 oval tines, 5 ¹ / ₂ -foot handles, packed in cases doz.	230	230 ¹ / ₂	2 23																	3 15
32																					
33	Forks, hay, c. s., 4 oval tines, 5 ¹ / ₂ -foot handles, packed in cases doz.	34	34 ¹ / ₂	3 33																	
34																					
35	Forks, manure, c. s., 4 oval tines, long handles, packed in cases doz.	12 ¹ / ₂	12¹/₂	3 19																	4 95
36																					
37	Forks, manure, c. s., 5 oval tines, long handles, strapped ferrule, packed in cases doz.	17	16 ¹ / ₂	5 54																	
38																					

a Each.
 b Additional 5 per cent. for Chicago.
 c Champion.
 d Leader or Lucky.
 e Belle City.
 f Chicago.

g Not boxed.
 h 5 teeth, Diamond, reversible, hard wood, steel.
 i 3 teeth, wood beams.
 j 5 teeth, wood beams.
 k 5 teeth, iron beams, the Mayflower.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.
awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Alvah Mansur.	C. H. Deere.	Moline Plow Co.	Joseph C. Barlow.	C. G. M. Witte.	C. H. Pinkham, jr.	John E. Woodhouse.	Albert Flagler.	Barry E. Coleman.	Samuel L. Avery.	J. S. Gilmore.	Lawson & Bronzer.	
Points of delivery.												
Saint Louis.	All points.	Saint Louis, Chicago, Omaha, Saint Paul, Kansas City.	All points.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Saint Louis.	Chicago or Saint Louis.	All points.	New York.	Number.
												1
												2
												3
												4
												5
												6
												7
												8
												9
												10
d0 55												11
	8 50											12
	32 00	30 00	27 00									13
	22 00		25 00									14
			23 00									15
			21 00									16
5 00				3 85	5 70	4 30						17
2 90					3 50							18
												19
					18 00		f17 95					20
							18 47					21
3 00	3 25	2 25			2 50	3 20		43 00	3 50	3 50		22
2 75					2 90			33 75				23
								33 25				24
	m13 25	14 00						n4 50	o14 50			25
	q12 50									p12 50		26
11 75					10 75					r13 50		27
					3 40							28
												29
					u2 80						3 25	30
					u2 05		2 40					31
							2 70					32
												33
					u3 70		3 30				4 00	34
					u3 50		3 75					35
												36
					u3 45		3 30				3 95	37
							3 75					38
					u5 70		f5 20				5 95	39
							6 30					40

l As above, but not adjustable, and with 9 teeth; guide-wheel extra, 75 cents.
m Beams.
n 7 teeth, wood beams.
o Walking.
p Without springs.

q Wood beams.
r With springs.
s 25-inch.
t 31-inch.
u Delivered at New York or Chicago.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 12—Continued. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS— continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.								
				S. H. Crane.	Albert Flagler.	Parkhurst & Wilkinson.	John H. Wood-house.	William Morrow.	S. D. Kimbark.	Barry E. Coleman.	Moline Plow Co.	
				Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	All points.	Chicago.	Saint Louis.	St. L. Chic. Omaha St. P. or Kans. City.	
1	Handles, ax, 36-inch, hickory, No. 1 (samples of 1 dozen required), packed in cases. <i>b</i> § doz.	1,044	1,944	1 45 1 56				a1 17	1 25	1 60		
2	Handles, hay-fork, 5½-feet, packed in cases doz.	52	52	70	154			74 84				
3	Handles, hoe, planters', packed in cases doz.	105	105	99		90		99				
4	Handles, pick, 36-inch, No. 1, packed in cases*} doz.	110½	110½	1 25				a1 20	1 25	1 64		
5	Handles, plow, left-hand doz.	63	63	1 48				1 20		1 75	b1 30	1 20
6	Handles, plow, right-hand, doz.	65	65	1 48				1 34		1 50	c1 40	
7	Handles, shovel, long, packed in cases doz.	11½	11½	1 15	1 13			d110				
8	Handles, spade, packed in cases doz.	12½	12½	1 58	1 13			d141				
9	Harrow-teeth, square, § x 10 inches, headed lbs	4,835	4,835					e2 40		2 40		
10	Harrow, 40 teeth, § x 10 inches, headed † doz.	196	196					e4 25				
11	Hoes, garden, solid shanks, c. s., 8-inch doz.	140	139½	2 16	2 17							
12	Hoes, grub, c. s., oval eye, No. 2 doz.	33	33	4 14	4 23			f384				
13	Hoes, planters', c. s., solid shank, 8-inch doz.	105	105	3 45	3 29							
14	Hoes, planters', c. s., 10 inch, with eye doz.	68	68	2 64								
15	Knives, hay doz.	9½	9½	7 90	8 00					f12 28		
16	Machines, mowing, single trees, double-trees, and neck-yoke complete, with two dozen extra sections...	56	28 28									
17	Machines, mowing and reaping combined, singletrees, doubletrees, and neck-yoke complete, with 1 dozen extra sections for each mowing and reaping.....	8	8									
18	Machines, reaping, single-trees, double trees, and neck-yoke complete, with two dozen extra sections...	23	11 12									

* Michael R. Campbell bid \$1.45; Saint Louis.

† Samuel L. A very bid \$4.50; Saint Louis.

‡ J. S. Gilmore bid \$4.50. All points.

§ William D. Bangs bid \$1.66; Saint Louis.

a Delivered at New York, Chicago, or Saint Louis.

b 2½ x 1½ x 5.

c 2½ x 1½ x 5.

d Delivered at New York and Chicago.

e Steel.

f 2-section harrows, steel teeth, &c.

g 48 solid steel teeth.

h § x 10 teeth

i ½ x 9½ teeth.

j New York.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

		Points of delivery.															
		C. H. Deere.	Alvah Mansur.	Henry J. Foster.	E. W. Herendeen.	John M. Kanll.	C. H. Pinkham, jr.	Canton Hoe and Tool Company.	R. A. Robbins.	George T. Lane.	Isaac Harter.	Eliphalet Wood.	Ass S. Bushnell.	Turner, Day and Woolworth Manufacturing Company.	Henry A. Ainsworth.		Number.
All points.	Saint Louis.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Saint Louis.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chic. St. L., Kans. C. or Sioux City.	Chic. St. L., Sioux C., K. City, Omaha.				
													1 05			1	
													95			2	
																3	
																4	
																5	
																6	
													1 06			7	
	1 55															8	
	2 00															9	
																10	
	1 55															11	
	2 00															12	
																13	
																14	
																15	
																16	
																17	
	0 22															18	
	3 85	3 75	76 40	6 00	74 00	4 25										19	
	4 00				3 75											20	
							2 50									21	
							3 95	4 20								22	
								2 70								23	
									3 75							24	
							9 00									25	
																26	
																27	
																28	
	89 50				73 50				m 34 95			n 38 00	36 50			29	
										35 00		o 43 00	37 50			30	
												p 48 00				31	
												q 53 00				32	
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																98	
																99	
																100	

k Crucible steel.
 l Delivered at Chicago.
 m No. 8 or No. 5 Peerless.
 n Champion light mower.
 o Champion new mower.
 p Champion No. 4 new mower, cut 4 feet 6 inches.
 q Champion No. 4, cut 5 feet.

r Champion No. 4.
 s No. 6 Peerless.
 t Champion No. 1 reaper, cut 5 feet.
 u Champion light reaper.
 v Champion No. 1 reaper, cut 6 feet.
 w No. 4 Peerless.
 y 200 "only."

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded

Number.	CLASS 12—Continued. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.			
				Lawrence D. Kingsland.	Jos. W. French.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Plakham, Jr.
				Saint Louis.	Chicago.	New York.	
1	Machine, thrashing, 6 horse-power, complete, with stacker, mounted power, and all necessary belting and fixtures.....	1	a368.75	a380.00 b396.50 c423.00 d425.00			
2							
3							
4							
5	Machine, thrashing, 8 horse-power, complete, with stacker, mounted power, and all necessary belting and fixtures.....	1	1 381.25	a400.00 b415.00 c443.00 d445.00			
6							
7							
8							
9	Machine, thrashing, 10 horse-power, complete, with stacker, mounted power, and all necessary belting and fixtures.....	1	1 412.50	a430.00 b445.00 c490.26 d475.00			
10							
11							
12							
13	Ox-bow keys, 2-inch..... doz.	28	28		0.50		
14	Ox-bows, 2-inch..... do.	17	17		3.25	3.75	
15					4.75		
16	Picks, earth, steel-pointed, assorted, 5 and 6 pounds..... doz.	42 ¹			4.32	4.10	
17			42¹		4.60		
18	Plows, 7-inch, c. s., 1-horse, with extra share..	22	22			2.65	
19	Plows, 8-inch, c. s., 1-horse, with extra share..	243	243			3.65	
20	Plows, 9-inch, c. s., 1-horse, with extra share..	87	87			4.40	
21	Plows, 10-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share..	139	139			6.75	
22							7.00
23	Plow, 11-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share..	1					
24	Plows, 12-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share..	468	468				
25	Plows, 14-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share..	85	85				
26	Plows, breaking, 10-inch, with rolling coulter, gauge-wheel, and extra share.....	50	50				
27	Plows, breaking, 12-inch, with rolling coulter, gauge-wheel, and extra share.....	71	71				
28	Plows, breaking, 13-inch, with rolling coulter, gauge-wheel, and extra share.....	39	39				
29	Plows, breaking, 14-inch, with rolling coulter, gauge-wheel, and extra share.....	45	45				
30	Plows, shovel, double.....	431	431				
31	Plows, shovel, single.....	236	236				
32	Pumps, iron, open top, pitcher spout, 3-inch cylinder.....	17	17			1.40	
33	Pumps, wood.....	40	40			2.20	
34	Pump tubing, wood, with necessary couplings, per foot.....	1,115	1,115			7	
35							
36	Rakes, hay, sulky.....	68	68				
37							
38							
39	Rakes, hay, wood, 12 teeth, 2 bows..... doz.	43 ¹	43¹			1.75	
40	Rakes, malleable iron, handled, 12 teeth.. do..	142 ¹	142¹			1.41	
41							

a Chicago.
b Saint Louis.
c Kansas City
d Sioux City.

e New York.
f Light.
g Heavy.
h With truss, handle brace.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.														
New York or Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	Saint Louis.	St. Louis, Omaha, Chicago, St. Paul, or Kansas City.	Chicago or Saint Louis.	All points.	All points.	Sioux City or Saint Paul.	New York.	Saint Louis.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Number.
														1
														2
														3
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														9
														10
														11
														12
0 40														13
														14
														15
4 20	4 05	4 00												16
4 12														17
			2 75	5 37	3 00	3 50	2 80							18
			3 25	5 61	3 60	3 70	3 80							19
			3 75	4 52	4 90	3 70	4 00							20
			5 70	7 60	5 50	3 25	6 85							21
			6 00			6 00								22
			6 90	8 08	6 50	7 50	7 75							23
			8 00	9 03	8 00	8 00	8 00							24
			9 25	10 34	9 75	8 75	9 25							25
			10 50	10 53	11 50	10 00	10 50	10 00						26
			10 50	11 93	12 00	10 50	10 50	10 25						27
			10 50	11 93	12 50	10 50	10 75	10 35						28
			10 50	12 60	13 00	10 50	12 00	10 40						29
			1 70	2 00	1 55	1 75	1 75	1 75	1 75	1 72				30
			1 70	1 50	1 50	1 75	1 75	1 75	1 15	1 48				31
											1 67			32
									2 24					33
									2 22					34
						13 00				12 50		13 90	14 75	35
												13 90		36
												13 65		37
														38
														39
1 50	1 87													40
1 71	1 73													41

‡ With extra thick steel points.

‡ Tubing.

‡ Couplings.

‡ With iron wheels, \$1 per rake extra; with pole, double truss, and neck yoke in place of shafts, at \$1.50 per rake extra; second (\$13.90) price, same as furnished before.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS 12—Continued. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Amos L. See.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Pinkham, Jr.	St. Louis Shovel Company.	John H. Wood- house.
				Points of delivery.				
				New York.	Chicago.	New York.	St. Louis.	Chicago.
1	Scoops, grain, medium quality, No. 4doz.	5½	5½	a 6 50	5 98	5 50	b 6 50	d 5 93
2								
3								
4	Scythes, grass, assorted, 36 to 40 inch, packed in casesdoz	80½	80½		5 50			
5					6 50			
6								
7	Scythe-snathsdo.	77½	77½		4 87			4 05
8								3 51
9								5 12
10								5 40
11	Seed-drills	26				5 75		
12	Seeders, broad-cast:							
13	Hand	13	13			3 15		
14	For 1-horse wagon	1				20 00		
15	For 2-horse wagon	6				20 00		
16	Shovels, medium quality:							
17	Long-handle, No. 2, round point, packed in casesdoz.	103	102½		j 4 70 m 4 90 n 6 75	4 30		4 41 4 15
18	Short-handle, No. 2, square point, packed in casesdoz.	34½	34½		j 4 89 m 5 09 n 6 75	4 30		4 57 4 38
19								
20	Sickles, No. 3, graindo.	68	68					
21								
22								
23								
24	Spades, medium quality:							
25	Long-handle, No. 3, packed in casesdo.	23	23		j 5 28 m 5 48 n 8 76	4 70		d 4 74 d 4 40
26	Short-handle, No. 3, packed in casesdo.	84½	84½		j 5 05 m 5 25 n 8 75	4 70		d 4 74 d 4 40
27								
28								
29	Swamp (or bush) hooks, handleddo.	3½	3½		9 00	8 00		
30	Wheelbarrows:							
31	All iron	38	38			5 65		
32								
33								
34	Garden, medium size	24	24		2 40	2 20		
35								
36								
37	Yokes, ox:							
38	Large, oiled and painted	37	37		4 25	3 75		
39	Medium, oiled and painted	82	82		3 75	3 50		
40	Plov-beams:							
41	For 7-inch plows	25	25			82		
42	For 8-inch plows	20	20			40		
43	For 10-inch plows	70	70			40		
44	For 12-inch plows	55	55					
45	For 14-inch plows	24	24					
46	For 12-inch breaking	6	6					
47	For 14 inch breaking	50	50					
48								
49								
50								
51								
52								

a Stamp "Rolland", self colored.
 b Unpacked or natural color, 25 cents per dozen less.
 c Delivered at Kansas City at 27½ cents per dozen more.
 d Not bagged, 15 cents less; cased, 27 cents additional.

e Bundled.
 f Sacked.
 g Cased.
 h Hoiser.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Ināian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.																															
Albert Flagler.	A. B. Cohn.	H. J. Foster.	Alvah. Mansur.	Amos L. See.	St. Louis Shovel Company.	B. B. Neal.	R. A. Robbins.	Jules G. Dreyfus.	S. D. Kimbark.	Moline Plow Company.	Parkhurst and Wilkinson.	Samuel L. Avery.	Kelley, Maus & Co.	C. H. Deere.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	New York.	St. Louis.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, Omaha, or Kansas City.	Chicago.	Chicago or St. Louis.	Chicago.	All points.	Number.	
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																															51
																															52

f Foster's perfect.
 j Scovel's.
 k Bagged.
 l Polished, \$6.30.

m Rowland's.
 n Bartlett's.
 o Delivered at New York.
 p Polished, \$6.55.

q No sample.
 r Steel, No. 1 A.
 s Rough.
 t Dressed.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 13. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.) NOTE.—Axletrees, bolsters, eveners, hounds, reaches, and tongues to be sawed and rough finished on "shaper" to shape and size, without boring or mortising or fitting ends of axletrees for skeins. Narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches; wide track, 5 feet 2 inches.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.							Number.			
				Parkhurst & Wilkinson.	S. D. Kimbark.	M. Rosenfield.	Kelly, Maus & Co.	S. H. Crane.	C. Studebaker.	A. Clemens.				
				Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Saint Louis.				
1	Axletrees, hickory, wagon:													
2	2½ x 3½, narrow track	43	43	0	35	0	38	0	36			1		
3	2½ x 3½, narrow track	33	33		40		42		36			2		
4	3 x 4, narrow track	87	87		44		48		48			3		
5	3½ x 4½, narrow track	74	74		47		54		48			4		
6	3½ x 4½, narrow track	91	91		57		59		55			5		
7	4 x 5, narrow track	4	4		62		70		60			6		
	4½ x 5½, narrow track	12	12		76		85		75			7		
8	Axletrees, hickory, wagon:													
9	2½ x 3½, wide track	11	11		35		38		38			8		
10	2½ x 3½, wide track	36	36		40		42		38			9		
11	3 x 4, wide track	44	44		44		48		48			10		
12	3½ x 4½, wide track	67	67		47		54		48			11		
13	3½ x 4½, wide track	122	122		57		59		55			12		
14	4 x 5, wide track	28	28		62		70		60			13		
	4½ x 5½, wide track	26	26		76		85		75			14		
15	Bolsters, oak, wagon, front:													
16	2½ x 3½, narrow track	54	54		10		24		20			15		
17	2½ x 3½, narrow track	43	43		25		28		28			16		
18	3 x 4½, narrow track	117	117		28		32		30			17		
	3½ x 5, narrow track	90	90		33		35		35			18		
19	Bolsters, oak, wagon, front:													
20	2½ x 3½, wide track	35	35		21		24		20			19		
21	2½ x 4½, wide track	32	32		27		30		28			20		
22	3 x 4½, wide track	133	133		30		33		32			21		
	3½ x 5, wide track	82	82		35		37		35			22		
23	Bolsters, oak, wagon, rear:													
24	2½ x 3, narrow track	41	41		10		20		18			23		
25	2½ x 3, narrow track	24	24		20		25		20			24		
26	3 x 4, narrow track	100	100		25		28		25			25		
	3½ x 4½, narrow track	34	34		28		34		28			26		
27	Bolsters, oak, wagon, rear:													
28	2½ x 3, wide track	8	8		19		23		18			27		
29	2½ x 3, wide track	24	24		22		27		25			28		
30	3 x 4, wide track	136	136		28		30		28			29		
31	3½ x 4½, wide track	68	68		30		35		32			30		
32	Bows, narrow track	12	12		08		09		10			31		
33	Bows, wide track	216	216		08		09		10			32		
34	Covers, 29 inch 8-oz. duck, 10 x 14 feet, free from sizing.	213	213								3 30	2 75	63 65	33
35	Eveners, oak, wagon, full-ironed, narrow track	350	350		25				30		25			34
36	Eveners, oak, wagon, full-ironed, wide track	199	199		25				30		28			35
37	Eveners, oak, wagon, plain, narrow track	263	263		12		12½		15		10½	15		36
38	Eveners, oak, wagon, plain, wide track	76	76		12		12½		15		12	15		37
39	Felloes, hickory, wagon, bent, 1½ x 1½ inch	32	32		57		60				56			38
40	Felloes, hickory, wagon, bent, 1½ x 1½ inch	12	12		67		65				66			39

a Oak.

b 10 x 14 feet.

c 9 feet 8 inches x 14 feet.

Abstracts of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 13—Continued. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Points of delivery.										Number.									
			Quantity awarded.		Points of delivery.																	
			Kansas City.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Saint Louis.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Seymour Manufacturing Company.	Parkhurst & Wilkinson.		S. D. Kimbark.	Kelley, Mans & Co.	M. R. Campbell.	S. H. Crane.	Tuthill Spring Company.	M. Rosenfield.			
1	Spokes, oak, wagon:																					
2	2½-inch, cased sets.	130	130	1 73	1 35	1 23	1 25	2 05														1
3						1 55																2
4	2½-inch, cased do..	43	43	1 73	1 50	2 85	1 23	1 25	2 23													3
5						1 55																4
6	2½-inch, cased do..	62	62	1 73	1 65	2 85	1 30	1 60	2 46													5
7						1 65																6
8	2½-inch, cased do..	8	8	1 73	1 75	3 25	1 50	2 00	2 67													7
9						2 65																8
10	3-inch, cased do..	4	4	1 73	2 10	3 50	2 00	2 25	2 95													9
11						2 75																10
12	3½-inch, cased do..	2		1 73	2 50	3 90	2 75	2 35	3 18													11
13						4 50																12
14	3½-inch, cased do..	1	1	1 73	2 75	4 50	3 00	3 00	3 15													13
15						4 50																14
16	Springs, for wagon seats, 2-leaf, 26 inches by 1½ inches per pair.	253	253		50	50	50		57 ¹⁰													15
17																						16
18	Springs, wagon, elliptic per lb.	15	15		05	06	05 ¹⁰															17
19																						18
20	Tongues, ash, for 3-inch wagon	307	307		53	55	57															19
21	Tongues, ash, for 3½-inch wagon	328	328		54	55	57															20
22	Tongues, ash, for 3½-inch wagon	356	356		55	55	57															21
23	Whiffletrees, hickory, wagon, full-ironed, cased	889	889		25	24	24½															22
24																						23
25	Whiffletrees, hickory, wagon, plain, cased	577	577		6	6½																24
26	Yokes, neck, hickory, wages, full-ironed, cased	426	426		32	32			30													25
27	Yokes, neck, hickory, wagon, plain, turned to shape and size, cased	250	250		7	8																26
28																						27
29																						28
30																						29
31																						30
																						31

a Painted.

b Unpainted.

c Ground black.

d Ground bright.

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS 13—Continued. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued. NOTE.—Price of log trucks to comprise bunks, evener, hickory axle 4½ x 5 inches, hubs 11x13 inches, neck-yoke, pole, singletrees, spokes 1½x3½ inches, 4-stakes 3 feet long for use in bolsters, and tires ½x4 inches; bolsters and bunks to be 3½ inches thick, tops heavily plated with iron, and the latter even with the tops of wheels. All other wood-work, including evener, hounds, neck-yoke, pole, reach, sand-board, and singletrees, to be in proportion, fully and firmly itoned.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	William Morrow.	Alex. Caldwell.	Edward L. Webster.	Clement Strudobaker.	Morris Rosenfield.
				Points of delivery.				
				Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago. a
1	*Wagons, 2½ x 8 inch thimble skein, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches; hickory axletrees.....	78	78	28 45	34 00	c27 00	37 50	35 00
2								
3	*Wagons, 3 x 9 inch thimble skein, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches; hickory axletrees.....	90	99	29 45	35 00	b28 00	39 50	36 00
4								
5	*Wagons, 3½ x 10 inch thimble skein, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches; hickory axletrees.....	124	122	30 45	36 00	29 00	40 50	36 00
6								
7	*Wagons, 3½ x 11 inch thimble skein, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches; hickory axletrees.....	94	94	31 45	37 00	f30 00	42 50	37 00
8								
9	*Wagons, 2½ x 8 inch thimble skein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches; hickory axletrees.....	45	45	28 45	34 00	m27 00	37 50	35 00
10								
11	*Wagons, 3 x 9 inch thimble skein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches; hickory axletrees.....	71	71	29 45	35 00	c28 00	39 50	36 00
12								
13	*Wagons, 3½ x 10 inch thimble skein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches; hickory axletrees.....	2	.....	30 45	36 00	29 00	40 50	36 00
14								
15	*Wagons, 3½ x 11 inch thimble skein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches; hickory axletrees.....	29	29	31 45	37 00	g30 00	42 50	37 00
16								
17	Wagon, log (or log-truck), 4½ x 12 inch thimble skein, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches; hickory axletrees.....	1	1	.....	143 00	.....	70 00	.....
18								
19	Wagons, log (or log-trucks), 4½ x 12 inch thimble skein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches; hickory axletrees.....	3	3	.....	153 00	.....	70 00	.....
20								
21	Dump-cart, complete, 1-horse, wide track; hickory axletree.....	1	1	.....	43 00	.....	35 00	.....
22	Wagons, three-spring, capacity 1,200 pounds.....	5	5	.....	88 00	.....	65 00	62 00
23								
24	Bows.....per set.....	.....	.....	.....	60	50	50	Each 8
25	Covers.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	2 50	.....	2 30
26	Spring seats.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	2 50	1 75	1 75
27								
28	Top boxes.....	.....	.....	.....	1 75	2 00	2 25	1 75
29								2 00
30	Truss rods.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....

* Prices given must include brake, evener, lower box, neck-yoke, singletrees, stay-chain, and tongue; and separate prices specified for bows, 8-ounce *unsized* duck covers, spring seats, and top boxes. The size of wagon bodies to be as follows: 2½-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 12-inch lower box, 8-inch upper box; 3-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 13-inch lower box, 8-inch upper box; 3½-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 14-inch lower box, 10-inch upper box; 3¾-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 15-inch lower box, 10-inch upper box.

^a Same prices at Saint Louis, Saint Paul, and Omaha.

^b In car-load lots only; car load is from 16 to 24 wagons.

^c 66 wagons.

^d 12 wagons.

^e 8 wagons.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.
awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

William Morrow.	Alex. Caldwell.	Morris Rosenfeld.	Carlisle School.	William Morrow.	Alex. Caldwell.	Morris Rosenfeld.	Alex. Caldwell.	Clement Studebaker.	John Burg.	McCune Carriage Factory.	
Points of delivery.											
Kansas City.	Kansas City.	Kansas City.	New York.	Sioux City.	Sioux City.	Sioux City.	San Francis- co.	San Francis- co.	San Francis- co. b	San Francis- co.	Number.
31 20	d31 00	35 00	.....	31 20	34 00	35 00	e53 00	f61 50 g70 00	65 50	80 00	1 2
32 20	32 00	36 00	.....	32 20	35 00	36 00	54 00	f63 50 g72 00	.....	85 00	3 4
33 20	33 00	36 00	.....	33 20	36 00	36 00	55 00	f64 50 g73 00	.....	.....	5 6
34 20	k34 00	37 00	.....	34 20	37 00	37 00	l56 00	f66 50 g75 00	67 75	.....	7 8
31 20	31 00	35 00	.....	31 20	34 00	35 00	n53 00	f61 50 g70 00	65 50	85 00	9 10
32 20	p32 00	36 00	.....	32 20	35 00	36 00	54 00	f63 50 g72 00	.....	90 00	11 12
33 20	33 00	36 00	.....	33 20	36 00	36 00	55 00	f64 50 g73 00	.....	.....	13 14
34 20	34 00	37 00	.....	34 20	37 00	37 00	r56 00	f66 50 g75 00	67 50	.....	15 16
.....	140 00	.....	.....	.....	143 00	.....	.....	f64 00 g102 50	.....	.....	17 18
.....	150 00	.....	.....	.....	153 00	.....	.....	f64 00 g102 50	.....	.....	19 20
.....	40 00	.....	.....	.....	43 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00	21
.....	85 00	62 00	58 00 s69 00	.....	88 00	62 00	.....	.....	.....	145 00	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	2 50	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 50	.....	.....	12 50	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	.....	4 00	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 25	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 00	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 50	6 00	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30

f Regular wagon, but fitted with California
brake and California tire rivets.
g Regular standard California wagon complete.
h 99 wagons.
j 32 wagons.
k 62 wagons.
l 13 wagons.
m 45 wagons.

n 4 wagons.
o 60 wagons.
p 11 wagons.
q 29 wagons.
r 22 wagons.
s Platform springs.
t On high seat rises.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS. (Deliverable, packed in quantities as required. Oil-cans to be made of 10 tin. Material for cases to be 1 inch thick for top ends, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick for sides and bottoms. Cases not to be strapped. Bids may also be made for oils in "jacket cans.")	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	
				J. Seaver Page.	Rowland A. Robbins.
				New York.	New York.
1	Chrome, yellow, in oil pounds	250	259	0 15	0 16
2					
3					
4					
5	Coal-tar gallons.	35	35		30
6	Glass, window, 8 x 10, American, A quality boxes.	84	84		
7	Glass, window, 9 x 12, American, A quality do..	12	12		
8	Glass, window, 9 x 13, American, A quality do..	11	11		
9	Glass, window, 9 x 14, American, A quality do..	9	9		
10	Glass, window, 9 x 15, American, A quality do..	4	4		
11	Glass, window, 10 x 12, American, A quality do..	78	78		
12	Glass, window, 10 x 13, American, A quality do..	3	3		
13	Glass, window, 10 x 14, American, A quality do..	50	56		
14	Glass, window, 10 x 16, American, A quality do..	42	42		
15	Glass, window, 10 x 18, American, A quality do..	28	28		
16	Glass, window, 12 x 14, American, A quality do..	14	14		
17	Glass, window, 12 x 16, American, A quality do..	24	24		
18	Glass, window, 12 x 18, American, A quality do..	23	23		
19	Glass, window, 12 x 22, American, A quality do..	14	14		
20	Glass, window, 12 x 28, American, A quality do..	18	18		
21	Glass, window, 12 x 30, American, A quality do..	2	2		
22	Glass, window, 12 x 36, American, A quality do..	0	0		
23	Glass, window, 14 x 20, American, A quality do..	13	13		
24	Glass, window, 16 x 20, American, A quality do..	4	4		
25	Glass, window, 16 x 22, American, A quality do..	1	1		
26	Glass, window, 16 x 24, American, A quality do..	9	9		
27	Glaziers' glass-cutters do..	32	32		
28					2 70
29					2 95
30					3 24
31	Japan gallons.	116	116	70	74
32					
33					
34	Lampblack, in papers pounds.	160	160	7	
35					
36	Lead, red, standard brand, dry do..	2,491	2,491	6	7
37	Lead, white, pure, and best do..	19,350	19,350		
38	Ochre, Rochelle, in oil do..	485	485	8	54
39					
40					
41	Oil, harness, in cans, cased gallons.	110	110	90	80
42					1 05
43					1 50
44	Oil, kerosene, fire-test not less than 150°, in 5-gallon tin cans, cased gallons.	16,350	16,350		144
45					
46	Oil, lard, good quality, in cans, cased do..	965	965	60	
47					
48					
49	Oil, linseed, boiled, in cans, cased do..	1,540	1,540	48	53
50					
51	Oil, linseed, raw, in cans, cased do..	200	200	45	49
52					
53	Oil, lubricating, mineral, crude, in cans, cased do..	319	319		
54					
55					

a In 5-gallon cans, cased.

b Barrels.

c 5-gallon cans.

d 1-gallon cans.

e Germantown.

f In kegs.

g "Colgate's Atlantic."

h Less 2½ per cent. cash in fifteen days from date of invoice; also 5 per cent. rebate on December 31, 1886, for delivery at Saint Louis or New York.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

		Points of delivery.											Number.											
Amos Marsh.	W. W. Lawrence.	Wm. Rosenberg.	Simeon H. Crane.	John H. Woodhouse.	Albert Flagler.	Collier White Lead and Oil Company.	Parkhurst and Wilkinson.	Graf M. Acklin.	Peter W. Mead.	Philip M. Mills-pangl.	Willis J. Powell.	Chicago or Carlisle.	Chicago.	New York, Chicago, or Saint Louis.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	St. Louis or New York.	Chicago.	Chicago & Kansas City.	New York.	New York.	St. Louis.	Number.
0 10	0 18	0 15	0 15																					1
	16																							2
	14																							3
	12																							4
																								5
																								6
																								7
																								8
																								9
																								10
																								11
																								12
																								13
																								14
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																								42
																								43
																								44
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																								46
																								47
																								48
																								49
																								50
																								51
																								52
																								53
																								54
																								55

‡ In jacket cans, add 1 cent per gallon.
 † Chicago.
 ‡ Two 5-gallon cans in case.
 † Kansas City.

m In jacket cans.
 n 10-gallon cans.
 o In barrels and half-barrels.

Abstracts of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 14.—Continued. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS.—continued. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity required.	Points of delivery.		
				J. Seaver Page.	Rowland A. Robbins.	
				New York.	New York.	
1	Oil, sewing machine	bottles.	916	916	0 41	
2					5	
3	Paint, roof	gallons.	705	705	0 50	65
4						72
5						
6	Paper, building	pounds.	14, 850	14,350		23 1/2
7						
8						
9						
10	Paper, tarred, packed in crates, strapped	do..	14, 100	14,100		3 1/2
11						23 1/2
12	Pitch	do..	550	550		5
13	Turpentine, in cans, cased	gallons.	877	877		55
14	Umber, burnt, in oil, ground	pounds.	642	642	10	8 1/2
15						
16						
17						
18	Varnish, copal, 1-gallon cans	gallons.	80	80	80	85
19						
20	Varnish, copal, 5-gallon cans	do..	55	55	75	85
21						
22	Whiting	pounds.	1, 780	1,780	1	3
	<i>Additional for Carlisle School.</i>					
23	Chrome green, in oil	do..	30	30	15	16
24						
25						
26	Varnish, coach	gallons.	5	5	125	150
27						
28						
29						
30	Glass, window, 10x17, American, A quality	boxes.	2	2		
31	Glass, window, 10x20, American, A quality	do..	2	2		
32	Glass, window, 12x12, American, A quality	box.	1	1		
33	Glass, window, 12x17, American, A quality	do..	1	1		
34	Glass, window, 12x20, American, A quality	boxes.	2	2		
35	Glass, window, 14x30, American, A quality	do..	3	3		
36	Indian red, in Japan	pounds.	20	20	30	25
37						
38						
39						
40	Ivory black, in Japan	do..	10	10	25	25
41						
42						
43						
44	Japan drier	gallons.	10	10	70	90
45						
46						
47						
48	Oil, neat's-foot	do..	6	6	90	1 00
49	Prussian blue, in oil	pounds.	10	10	30	39
50						
51						
52						

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service- Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.										
New York.	Chicago and Carlisle.	Chicago.	New York.	New York, Chicago or St. Louis.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	Number.
Philip M. Millspaugh.	Amos Marsh.	Wm. W. Lawrence.	Moses K. Glines.	Wm. Rosenberg.	Jno. H. Woodhouse.	Simeon H. Crane.	Peter W. Mead.	Parkhurst & Wilkinson.	Leis Chemical Manufacturing Company.	
0 4					0 4 ¹ / ₂				0 4	1
	0 60	0 60	20 50		55	0 50	e0 57			2
		55	d50		55					3
		50								4
			2 ¹ / ₂		2 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂				5
			2 ¹ / ₂		2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂				6
					2 ¹ / ₂					7
			2 ¹ / ₂		1 65	2 ¹ / ₂				8
			2 ¹ / ₂			1 ¹ / ₂				9
					43 ¹ / ₂	3				10
						3				11
	9	11		0 12		12				12
		10								13
		9								14
		8								15
		8								16
	85	1 00		75	88	75		1 40		17
		90								18
	80	95		73	88	70		1 15		19
		85								20
						1 ¹ / ₂				21
										22
										23
	8	14								24
		13								25
		12								26
	1 50	2 00		1 75	1 15					27
		1 75								28
		1 50								29
		1 25								30
						2 20				31
						2 20				32
						2 20				33
						2 20				34
						2 20				35
						2 54				36
										37
	30	15								38
		14								39
		13								40
		12								41
	30	30								42
		28								43
		25								44
		22								45
	75	90		65	75					46
		80								47
		70								48
		60								49
65							63			50
	30	35								51
		30								52
		28								53
		26								54

d In jacket cans add 1c. per gallon.
e In barrels. In jacket cans add 5c. per gallon.

d Bottle, on tin, on wood, in barrels.
e In barrels and half-barrels.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded,

Number.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
CLASS 15. BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)			
1	Boilers, wash, IX tin, flat copper bottom, size 21 x 11 x 13 inches, iron drop-handles, riveted, No. 8	32	32
2	Buckets, water, galvanized iron, 4 gallons	155	155
3	Candle-molds, in stands of 8 molds (per dozen stands)	1	.....
4	Candle-sticks, planished tin, 6-inch	65	65
5	Cans, kerosene, 1 gallon, common top	13	13
6			
7			
8	Coffee-boilers, 2 quarts, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle	253	252¹/₂
9	Coffee-boilers, 4 quarts, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle	214	214¹/₂
10			
11	Coffee-boilers, 6 quarts, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle	33	33
12	Coffee-mills, iron hopper, box	100	100
13			
14			
15	Coffee-mills, side, No. 1	12	12
16			
17	Coffee-mills, with wheel, capacity of hopper 6 pounds	3	.....
18	Cups, pint, full size, stamped tin, retinned, riveted handle	1,036	1,036
19			
20	Cups, quart, full size, stamped tin, retinned, riveted handle	680	679¹/₂
21			
22	Dippers, water, 1 quart, full size, long iron handles, riveted	255	255
23	Dippers, water, 2 quarts, full size, long iron handles, riveted	12 ¹ / ₂	12¹/₂
24	Funnels, 1 quart, full size, plain tin	7 ¹ / ₂	7¹/₂
25	Funnels, 2 quarts, full size, plain tin	1 ¹ / ₂	1¹/₂
26	Graters, nutmeg	3 ¹ / ₂	3¹/₂
27	Kettles, brass, 2 gallons	12	12
28	Kettles, brass, 2 ¹ / ₂ gallons	14	14
29	Kettles, brass, 3 gallons	17	17
30	Kettles, brass, 5 gallons	19	19
31	Kettles, brass, 6 gallons	26	26
32	Kettles, brass, 10 gallons	20	20
33	Kettles, camp (nest of three, 7, 11, and 14 quarts), galvanized iron, redipped, strapped bottom	996	996
34	Kettles, camp (nest of three, 7, 11, and 14 quarts, plain iron, strapped bottom)	5	5
35	Kettles, galvanized iron, 7 quarts	92 ¹ / ₂	92¹/₂
36	Kettles, galvanized iron, 11 quarts	90 ¹ / ₂	90¹/₂
37	Kettles, galvanized iron, 14 quarts	114 ¹ / ₂	114¹/₂
38	Lanterns, tubular safety	12 ¹ / ₂	12¹/₂
39			
40	Match-safes, japanned iron, self-closing, medium size	12	12
41			
42	Pails, water, heavy tin, retinned, 10 quarts	190	190
43			
44	Pails, water, heavy tin, retinned, 14 quarts	36	35
45			
46	Pans, 1 quart, full size, deep-pudding, stamped tin, retinned	200 ¹ / ₂	200¹/₂
47	Pans, 2 quarts, full size, deep-pudding, stamped tin, retinned	192	192
48	Pans, dish, 12 quarts, full size, IX stamped tin, retinned	118	113
49			
50	Pans, dish, 18 quarts, full size, IX stamped tin, retinned	32	32
51			
52	Pans, dust, japanned	87	37
53			

a Not full size.
 b 80¹/₂ dozens.
 c 172 dozens.
 d Trade size.

e 36¹/₂ dozens.
 f 178 dozens.
 g Full size.
 h 91 dozens.

Advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

David Block.	John H. Woodhouse.	R. A. Robbins.	Wm. A. Shaw.	Jno. J. Hinman.	Bernard B. Neal.	Albert Flagler.	Carlisle school.	Hampton school.	S. H. Crane.	
Points of delivery.										
New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Number.
11 50					3 98				10 50	1
									3 04	2
									2 50	3
									56	4
1 55									1 92	5
									3 75	6
									1 80	7
a1 10							b1 40	a1 50	c1 36	8
a1 50							c1 94	a2 00	f1 90	9
g2 00										10
a2 00							2 64	a2 75	3 30	11
	2 44	4 08	3 10			2 80			4 25	12
	4 33	2 44				3 05			4 75	13
						4 30				14
	2 68	4 88	4 29			4 15			4 50	15
	4 35					4 15				16
d35		45					h44	40		17
g45		63							55	18
d45										19
g65		1 20								20
		2 45								21
										22
										23
45							45		35	24
60							67		55	25
20									25	26
									j22	27
									j22	28
									j22	29
									j22	30
									j22	31
									j24	32
					k1 60					33
					k1 30					34
g3 00		l2 75				2 47				35
		l3 25				2 83				36
		l3 85				2 95				37
		m7 00	n9 00						8 34	38
		m9 00	o8 75							39
		1 10							1 00	40
		1 45			3 00					41
		4 40			2 25		3 48		3 65	42
					3 50				3 90	43
					2 75		3 60			44
										45
g60		50							p75	46
g70		70							p97	47
g2 75		2 85					2 68		q3 25	48
									3 35	49
g4 00		a3 47							q3 85	50
									3 90	51
70									75	52
									95	53

i 84 1/2 dozens.
 j Per pound.
 k Per nest.
 l 15 cents per dozen extra if packed in crates.

m 25 cents per dozen less without guards.
 n With guards.
 o Without guards.
 p IX full size.
 q N. York.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
CLASS 15—Continued. BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE—continued. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)			
1	Pans, fry, No. 4, full size, wrought-iron, polished	407	407
2	Pans, tin, 2 quarts, full size, stamped tin, retinned	85 ¹	85¹
3	Pans, tin, 4 quarts, full size, stamped tin, retinned	224	224
4	Pans, tin, 6 quarts, full size, stamped tin, retinned	135	135
5	Plates, stamped tin, 9-inch, baking, deep, jelly	294	294
6	Plates, stamped tin, 9-inch, dinner	859	859
7	Plates, stamped tin, 9-inch, pie	553	553
8	Punches, tinner's, hollow, 3-inch	1	1
9	Punches, tinner's, hollow, 3-inch	1	1
10	Punches, tinner's, hollow, 3-inch	3 ¹	3¹
11	Scoops, grocer's, hand, No. 20	6	6
12	Scoops, grocer's, hand, No. 40	6	6
13	Shears, tinner's, bench, No. 4, Wilcox's	6	6
14	Shears, tinner's, hand, No. 7	6	6
15	Shears, tinner's, hand, No. 9	13	13
16	Solder	508	508
17			
18	Soldering-irons, No. 3, 1 ¹ / ₂ pounds each	13	13
19	Spoons, table, tinned iron, heavy	1,716	1,716
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			
26			
27	Spoons, tea, tinned iron, heavy	1,432	1,432
28			
29			
30			
31			
32	Teapots, planished tin, 4 pints, round	6	6
33			
34	Tin, sheet, 10 x 14 inches, IC, charcoal	40	40
35	Tin, sheet, 14 x 20 inches, IC, charcoal	27	27
36	Tin, sheet, 10 x 14 inches, IX, charcoal	42	42
37	Tin, sheet, 14 x 20 inches, IX, charcoal	64	64
38	Tin, sheet, 14 x 20 inches, IX, charcoal	3	3
39	Tin, sheet, 14 x 60 inches, boiler, IX	242	242
40	Wash-basins, stamped tin, flat bottom, retinned, 11 inches		
41	Zinc, sheet, 36 x 84 inches, No. 9	4,470	4,470
42			
<i>Additional for Carlisle School.</i>			
43	Spoons, basting, tinned iron, heavy	4	4
44	Tin, block	300	300
45	Tin, sheet, 12 x 24 inches, IX, charcoal	610	610
46	Bucket-ears, tinned, No. 1	6	6
47	Bucket-ears, tinned, No. 2	10	10
48	Bucket-ears, tinned, No. 3	12	12
49	Bucket-ears, tinned, No. 4	25	25
50	Bucket-ears, tinned, No. 5	30	30
51	Bucket-ears, tinned, No. 6	20	20
52	Woods, bucket	3,000	3,000

a Chicago.

b Trade size

c Full size.

d 100 dozen not full size.

e 75 dozen not full size.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

David Block.	Simeon H. Crane.	R. A. Robbins.	W. A. Shaw.	John J. Hinman.	Carlisle school.	Bernard B. Neal.	Albert Flagler.	
Points of delivery.								
New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Number.
1 42	1 18	1 35	.....	1 20	.....	.....	.....	1
b53	62	a1 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
c62	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
b75	95	97	.....	.....	20 49	.....	.....	4
c88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
a97	1 10	1 30	.....	.....	e92	.....	.....	6
a1 10	1 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
33	32	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	24	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
f28	24	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	2 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 50	11
.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 80	12
.....	1 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	2 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	3 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	1 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 80	16
.....	1 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 56	17
.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	18
.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	954	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	10	16	0 21	.....	.....	0 16	1 95	22
.....	15	21	21	.....	.....	21	1 82	23
.....	23½	22½	20	.....	.....	.....	2 70	24
.....	24	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	3 25	25
.....	28	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	06	7	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	08	10½	09	.....	.....	.....	87	28
.....	11½	15	08	.....	.....	.....	71	29
.....	12	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	1 09	30
.....	16½	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	2 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	2 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
.....	5 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	5 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	7 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	7 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
.....	26 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.....	70	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
.....	5 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
.....	168	1 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
.....	34	a20	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	46
.....	38	a22	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	47
.....	58	a35	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	48
.....	68	a40	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	49
.....	81	a49	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	50
.....	1 06	a60	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 38	51
.....	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52

f Not full size.
 g Per pair.
 h 14-inch
 * None offered.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 16. STOVES, HOLLOW-WARE, PIPE, ETC. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	
				Aaron B. Cohn.	Joseph Campbell.
				New York.	New York.
1	Caldron, iron, plain, kettle, 20 gallons actual capacity.....	1	1	2 50	
2	Caldron, iron, plain, kettle, 40 gallons actual capacity.....	1		4 50	
3	Caldrons, iron, plain, kettle, 90 gallons actual capacity....	2	2	8 00	
4	Caldron, iron, portable, with furnace, 20 gallons actual capacity.....	1	1	9 00	
5	Caldrons, iron, portable, with furnace, 40 gallons actual capacity.....	5	5	16 50	
6	Caldrons, iron, portable, with furnace, 90 gallons actual capacity.....	4	4	33 00	
7	Elbows, stove-pipe, size 5-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron, packed in cases.....	08	68		
8	Elbows, stove-pipe, size 6-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron, packed in cases.....	1,376	1,376		
9					
10					
11	Elbows, stove-pipe, size 7-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron, packed in cases.....	93	93		
12	Ovens, Dutch, cast-iron, deep pattern, 10 inches diameter inside, crated.....	1,585	1,585		
13	Ovens, Dutch, cast-iron, deep pattern, 12 inches diameter inside, crated.....	129	129		
14	Pipe, stove, 5-in., No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted; nested in bundles, with necessary rivets, crated.....	251	251		0 12
15	Pipe, stove, 6-in., No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted; nested in bundles, with necessary rivets, crated.....	11,591	11,591		13
16	Pipe, stove, 7-in., No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted; nested in bundles, with necessary rivets, crated.....	167	167		14
17	Polish, stove.....	143	143		
18					
19					
20	Stoves, box, heating, wood, 24 inches long.....	81	81		f3 10
21	Stoves, box, heating, wood, 27 inches long.....	147	147		A3 80
22	Stoves, box, heating, wood, 32 inches long.....	285	285		4 00
23					4 00
24					45 50
25	Stoves, box, heating, wood, 37 inches long.....	50	50		m6 10
26	*Stoves, cooking, coal, 7-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete ^a	125	125		14 97
27					13 75
28					

a 25 gallons.
b Per dozen.
c No samples; cuts only.
d Not tagged.

e With patent cover.
f 25-inch.
g Cut only; no weight given; no size of oven given.

* Furniture for 8-inch cook-stove to consist of the following, viz: 1 iron pot and cover; 1 iron 21 x 11 x 13 inches, iron drop-handles, riveted; 1 coffee-boller, 6-quart, flat copper bottom; 1 tin tea-stamped each 1½ and 3-quart; 2 iron dripping-pans, 12 x 16 inches, seamless. Furniture for other sizes Each stove must be accompanied by a joint of pipe, one end of which must fit the pipe-collar and

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.											
Chicago or Saint Paul.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	All points.		Detroit, Chicago, Saint Louis, or Saint Paul.	All points.	Saint Louis.	Number.
Walter B. Jordan.	Charles B. Hotchkiss.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Simeon H. Crane.	Chas. H. Pinkham, jr.	Albert Flagler.	Chauncey H. Castle.	Carlisle school.	George H. Barbour.	Phillips and Buttorff Manufacturing Company.	Ralph S. Buck.	
.....	4 00	.....	a2 75	3 50	.....	.....	.....	2 40	.....	.....	1
.....	8 00	.....	4 75	6 30	.....	.....	.....	4 77	.....	.....	2
.....	16 25	.....	7 75	10 60	.....	.....	.....	12 60	.....	.....	3
.....	11 25	.....	12 00	10 50	.....	.....	.....	n8 00	.....	.....	4
.....	20 00	.....	18 50	18 20	.....	.....	.....	n1,250	.....	.....	5
.....	50 00	.....	28 50	35 00	.....	.....	.....	35 70	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	07	.....	.....	.....	.....	bc80	0 08	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	d10	.....	.....	.....	.....	bc85	9	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	d08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	d18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	bc1 40	13	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	e45	.....	.....	0 40	.....	c40	39	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	e50	.....	.....	50	.....	c60	54	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	09½	.....	.....	.....	0 09	15	8	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	10½	.....	.....	.....	10½	16	9	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12	19	10	.....	16
.....	6 50	5 40	5 35	.....	2 70	.....	.....	6 00	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	2 47	3 50	.....	3 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	2 75	.....	5 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
f4 12	3 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 25	.....	fc3 56	3 49	g3 50	20
f4 50	4 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 90	.....	hc4 21	4 00	g4 50	21
f4 72	5 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 50	.....	lc4 36	4 75	g5 25	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
mk6 92	7 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 50	.....	cm6 16	7 00	g6 75	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 00	c11 33	14 00	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 50	c12 33	12 00	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 50	.....	.....	.....	28

h 28-inch.
 k 30 and 34-inch.
 j 30-inch.
 l No samples or cuts.

i 31-inch.
 m 38-inch.
 n Chicago, Saint Louis, or Saint Paul.

kettle and cover; 1 iron spider; 1 tin steamer and cover; 1 wash-boiler and cover, flat copper bottom kettle, copper bottom, 8-inch; 1 tin water-dipper, 2-quart; 2 square tin pans, 8½ x 12, 1 round pan, of cook-stoves to be in proportion. the other a six-inch pipe.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
	CLASS 16—Continued. STOVES, HOLLOW-WARE, PIPE, ETC.—continued. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)		
1	*Stoves, cooking, coal, 8-inch with iron and tin furniture, complete...	21	21
2			
3			
4			
5	*Stoves, cooking, coal, 9-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete...	25	25
6			
7			
8	*Stoves, cooking, wood, 6-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete..	54	54
9			
10			
11			
12	*Stoves, cooking, wood, 7-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete..	398	398
13			
14			
15			
16	*Stoves, cooking, wood, 8-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete..	331	331
17			
18			
19			
20	*Stoves, cooking, wood, 9-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete..	35	35
21			
22	Stoves, heating, coal, 14-inch cylinder	24	24
23			
24	Stoves, heating, coal, 16-inch cylinder	26	26
25			
26	Stoves, heating, wood, sheet-iron, 32-inch	20	20
27			
28	Stoves, heating, wood, sheet-iron, 37-inch	10	10

a Too light; oven too small for size of top.

b Cuts only; no samples.

c Cuts only; no weights given; no size of oven given.

* Furniture for 8-inch cook-stove to consist of the following, viz: 1 iron pot and cover; 1 iron 21 x 11 x 13 inches, iron drop-handles, riveted; 1 coffee boiler, 6-quart, flat copper bottom; 1 tin tea-kettles 1½ and 3 quart; 2 iron dripping-pans, 12 x 16 inches, seamless. Furniture for other sizes of cook-stove, Each stove must be accompanied by a joint of pipe, one end of which must fit the pipe-collar and the

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Joseph Campbell.	Walter B. Jordan.	Charles B. Hotchkiss	Channey H. Castle.	George H. Barbour.	Phillips & Buttorf Manufacturing Company.	Ralph S. Brook.	
Points of delivery.							
New York.	Chicago or Saint Paul.	New York.	All points.	Detroit Chicago, Saint Louis, Saint Paul.	All points.	Saint Louis.	Number.
17 20	a12 62	-----	11 50	b13 19	16 75	c14 94	1
15 75			14 00		15 00	c21 52	2
			15 00				3
19 60	d14 82	-----	13 00	b14 04	17 75	c17 07	4
18 00			15 00			c24 39	5
			16 50				6
12 78	-----	-----	8 00	b9 48	9 60	c10 41	7
11 60			8 25	b10 18		c13 83	8
			9 25				9
			11 00				10
14 50	e10 52	-----	8 25	b9 73	13 36	c11 82	11
13 25			10 25	b10 58	11 90	c15 03	12
			12 25		10 25		13
			13 50				14
16 70	e11 96	-----	10 15	b11 36	13 95	c14 00	15
15 25			12 50		12 75	c17 85	16
			14 25		12 00		17
			15 50				18
19 10	e13 62	-----	14 50	b13 29	17 75	c16 74	19
17 50			17 25			c23 48	20
			18 00				21
8 78	-----	19 20	4 90	b5 46	6 00	c6 27	22
5 25			10 00			c7 13	23
11 40	-----	24 00	6 90	b6 91	8 00	c8 55	24
5 90			14 00			c11 40	25
-----			11 00	b9 66	-----	-----	26
-----			12 00	b10 16	-----	-----	27
-----							28

d Too light; sample 8-inch instead of 9.

e No samples or cuts.

kettle and cover; 1 iron spider; 1 tin steamer and cover; 1 wash-boiler and cover, flat copper bottom, copper bottom, 8-inch; 1 tin water-dipper, 2-quart; 2 square tin pans, 8½ x 12, 1 round pan, stamped each to be in proportion.

other a 6-inch pipe.

H. Ex. 1, pt. 5—52

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under
 [NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS 17. HARDWARE. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.				
				Powell Tool Co.				
				Chi- cago.	New York.	New York.	Chi- cago.	Chicago.
1	Adzes, cast steel, house-carpenter's, square head.....dozen.	7	7	9 97	11 00	12 60	11 10	12 60
3	Anvils, wrought-iron, steel face, 100 lbs.....per lb.	4	4			8½		
4	Anvils, wrought iron, steel face, 140 lbs.,.....per lb.	5	5			8½		
5	Anvil, wrought iron, steel face, 200 lbs.,.....per lb.	1				8½		
6	Angers, ¾-inch, cast steel, cut with nut,.....dozen.	14	14	1 70	1 60			1 73
7	Angers, 1-inch, cast steel, cut with nut,.....dozen.	22	22	2 88	2 80			2 90
8	Angers, 1½-inch, cast steel, cut with nut,.....dozen.	6	6	3 50	3 40			3 62
9	Angers, 1¾-inch, cast steel, cut with nut,.....dozen.	22	22	4 25	4 15			4 40
10	Angers, 2-inch, cast steel, cut with nut,.....dozen.	22	22	6 00	5 90			6 25
11	Angers, cast steel, hollow, ¾-inch.....do.	17	5-12					68 00
12	Angers, cast steel, hollow, ¾-inch.....do.	3	3-4					29 25
13	Angers, cast steel, hollow, ¾-inch.....do.	1						10 58
14	Angers, cast steel, hollow, 1-inch.....do.	1						10 58
15	Angers, cast steel, hollow, 1-inch.....do.	1	1-4					13 00
16	Angers, post-hole, 9-inch.....do.	1	1					10
17	Awls, cast-steel, saddler's, assorted, regular.....dozen.	124	124		13			9
18	Awls, cast steel, shoemaker's, peg, assorted, regular.....dozen.	156	156		5			9
19	Awls, cast steel, shoemaker's, sewing, assorted, regular.....dozen.	182	182		13			9
20	Axes, assorted, 3½ to 4½ lbs., Yankee pattern.....dozen.	1,052	1,052	5 48	5 95		5 60	5 50
21	Axes, assorted, 3½ to 4½ lbs., Yankee pattern.....dozen.	1,052	1,052	5 40				5 00
22	Axes, cast steel, broad, 12-inch cut, single bevel.....dozen.	2½	2½	12 00			13 40	15 00
23	Axes, cast steel, hunter's, handed,.....dozen.	147	147	3 83	3 75		3 74	4 05
24	Babbitt metal, medium quality.....pounds	340	340					6½
25	Bellows, blacksmith's, 26-inch, standard.	4	4					7½
26	Bellows, blacksmith's, 38-inch, standard.	4	4					
27	Bellows, blacksmith's, 42-inch, standard.	1	1					
28	Bells, cow, wrought, large.....dozen.	1½	1½	3 25				3 70
29	Bells, cow, wrought, small.....do.	2		1 50				1 20
30	Bells, hand, No. 8, polished.....do.	3	3	4 25				3 50
31	Bells, school, with fixtures for hanging; bell to weigh 240 to 260 pounds.	4						
32	Bells, school, with fixtures for hanging; bell to weigh 300 to 350 pounds.	1						
33	Bells, school, with fixtures for hanging; bell to weigh 400 to 425 pounds.	3						
34	Belting, leather, 2-inch.....feet.	340	340					9½
35	Belting, leather, 3-inch.....feet.	257	257					15½
36	Belting, leather, 3½-inch.....do.	50	50					18

a Delivered at Chicago.
 b Peter Wright's.

c Delivered at New York.
 d Ames' patent, with Cook's bits.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.
awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.												Number.
Chicago or New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Saint Louis.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago or New York.	New York or Chicago.	New York, Chicago		
										13 00	1	
								a10 45	a12 60	11 70	2	
	b9 24		0 9 ² / ₁₀	0 9 ² / ₁₀			9 25				3	
	b9 24		9 ² / ₁₀	9 ² / ₁₀			9 25				4	
	b9 24		9 ² / ₁₀	9 ² / ₁₀			9 25				5	
				1 53		1 60			c1 56	1 65	6	
				2 64		2 80			c2 69	2 85	7	
				3 20		3 40			c3 25	3 45	8	
				4 81		4 15			c3 95	4 20	9	
				5 53		5 90			c5 65	6 00	10	
	9 00			8 10		7 50			e24 00	8 10	11	
				8 10							12	
	10 50			9 45		8 80			e24 00	9 45	13	
				9 45							14	
	12 00			9 50		10 20			e24 00	10 80	15	
				9 50							16	
	12 00			10 75		10 20			e24 00	10 80	17	
				10 75							18	
											19	
					8						20	
					9 ¹ / ₂						21	
					8 ¹ / ₂						22	
					7 ¹ / ₂						23	
a6 12		g5 72		5 40				5 80			24	
a5 60											25	
											26	
								13 95			27	
a4 05					3 09	3 50		4 00			28	
	6				6 ¹ / ₈						29	
					7						30	
	7 10		6 90			8 00	7 50			A7 00	31	
	7 80		7 58			8 75	8 30			A7 60	32	
	10 60		10 00			11 50	12 00			A10 26	33	
									c2 01	a2 70	34	
									c1 26	1 15	35	
					3 75				c3 81	a3 35	36	
		a15 90							16 00		37	
		a19 90							20 00		38	
		a32 70							30 00		39	
11		a9 1 ¹ / ₂								8 ¹ / ₂	40	
c8 ¹ / ₂											41	
6 ¹ / ₂											42	
17		a15 1 ¹ / ₂									43	
c13											44	
10 ¹ / ₂											45	
20		a17 1 ¹ / ₂								15 ¹ / ₂	46	
c15 ¹ / ₂											47	
c12										1	48	

e Bonney's cuts, all sizes.
√ Vaughn's patent.

g Delivered at New York, Chicago, Saint Louis, or Saint Paul.
A Delivered in Chicago or Saint Louis.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.		
				Simcoen H. Crane.	C. H. Pinkham, Jr.	Rowland A. Robbins.
				Chicago.	N. Y. & Chicago.	Chicago.
1	Belting, leather, 4-inch feet.	210	210	0 20 ⁷ / ₁₀	0 23	0 21 ⁷ / ₁₀
2					a17 ¹ / ₂	
3	Belting, leather do..	20		26 ¹ / ₂	14	26 ⁷ / ₁₀
4					29	
5					22	
6	6-inch..... do..	150	150	32	17 ¹ / ₂	32 ⁷ / ₁₀
7					a35	
8					a26 ¹ / ₂	
9					a21	
10	7-inch..... do..	50	50	37	a41 ¹ / ₂	38 ⁷ / ₁₀
11					a31 ¹ / ₂	
12					a25	
13	8-inch..... do..	90	90	43	a47	42
14					a36 ¹ / ₂	
15					a28 ¹ / ₂	
16	12-inch..... do..	55	55	65	a76	65
17					a55	
18					a43	
19	Belting, rubber:					
20	3-ply, 3-inch..... do..	50	50	7 ⁷ / ₁₀		8
21	3-ply, 4-inch..... do..	20		10		10
22	3-ply, 6-inch..... do..	20		15 ¹ / ₂		15
23	3-ply, 8-inch..... do..	20		20 ⁷ / ₁₀		21
24	4-ply, 3-inch..... do..	20		9 ⁷ / ₁₀		9
25	4-ply, 4-inch..... do..	20		12 ¹ / ₂		12 ¹ / ₂
26	4-ply, 6-inch..... do..	20		18 ⁷ / ₁₀		18 ¹ / ₂
27	4-ply, 8-inch..... do..	100	100	25		25
28	4-ply, 10-inch..... do..	150	150	31 ⁷ / ₁₀		30
29	4-ply, 12-inch..... do..	220	220	38 ¹ / ₂		39
30	4-ply, 14-inch..... do..	104	104	45 ⁷ / ₁₀		45
31	Bits, auger, c. s.:					
32	1/2-inch..... doz.	17	17	90		
33	3/4-inch..... do..	18	18	99		
34	1-inch..... do..	19	19	1 08		
35	1 1/4-inch..... do..	15	15	1 89		
36	1 3/4-inch..... do..	12	12	1 70		
37	2-inch..... do..	9	9	2 40		
38	Bits, gimlet, double cut, assorted, 1/2 to 1-inch..... do..	25	25	48		
39	Bols, carriage:					
40	1 x 1..... per 100.	950	950	26		
41	1 x 1 1/4..... do..	2,625	2,625	27		
42	1 x 2..... do..	2,615	2,615	27		
43	1 x 2 1/4..... do..	2,375	2,375	30		
44	1 x 3..... do..	2,315	2,315	32		
45	1 x 3 1/4..... do..	1,375	1,375	33		
46	1 x 4..... do..	1,440	1,440	35		
47	1 x 4 1/4..... do..	300	300	37		
48	1 x 5..... do..	370	370	39		
49	1 x 2..... do..	1,575	1,575	44		
50	1 x 2 1/4..... do..	2,935	2,935	47		
51	1 x 3..... do..	3,395	3,395	52		
52	1 x 4..... do..	3,799	3,799	59		
53	1 x 5..... do..	2,625	2,625	67		
54	1 x 6..... do..	2,935	2,935	75		
55	1 x 7..... do..	1,650	1,650	82		
56	1 x 8..... do..	1,320	1,320	90		
57	1 x 9..... do..	1,650	1,650	97		
58	1 x 4..... do..	1,025	1,025	97		
59	1 x 5..... do..	650	650	1 08		
60	1 x 6..... do..	1,325	1,325	1 21		
61	1 x 7..... do..	1,150	1,150	1 83		
62	1 x 8..... do..	550	550	1 48		
63	1 x 10..... do..	950	950	1 70		

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

										Points of delivery.											
																					Number.
	N. Y. & Chicago.	N York.	N. York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	N. York.	N. York.	Chicago	N. Y.											
	0 18																				1
	22½																				2
	b27½																				3
	b32½																				4
	b37½																				5
	b56½																				6
	b6																				7
	8																				8
	12.85																				9
	16.5																				10
	7.5																				11
	10																				12
	14.75																				13
	b20																				14
	26.5																				15
	32.5																				16
	38½																				17
	b81	0 90	0 90	1 19			0 84	0 89	0 95	0 85											18
	b87½	96	94	1 29			91	97	1 02	91½											19
	b94½	1 04	1 00	1 39			98	1 04	1 11	99											20
	1 21½	1 33	1 30	1 79			1 27	1 34	1 41	1 27											21
	1 48½	1 64	1 60	2 19			1 55	1 64	1 73	1 55											22
	2 16	2 88	2 40	3 19			2 25	2 39	2 52	2 26											23
	c30	25					30														24
	24	26		24	0 26	0 26			26												25
	24	26		24	26	26			26												26
	26	27		26	28	28			28												27
	28	30		28	29	30			30												28
	b29	32		30	32	31½			31												29
	b31	35		32	33	33½			33												30
	33	36		33	35	35½			35												31
	b35	35		36	37	37.			37												32
	37	37		37	39	39			39												33
	b41	42		42	44	44			44												34
	b45	47		46	48	47½			48												35
	b48	54		49	51	51½			52												36
	b55	62		57	59	59			59												37
	b63	68		64	67	68½			67												38
	b70	75		72	74	71			75												39
	b77	83		79	82	82			82												40
	b84	90		86	89	90			89												41
	b92	1 00		94	97	97			97												42
	b91	1 00		93	97	97			97												43
	b1 03	1 04		1 05	1 09	1 11			1 09												44
	b1 14	1 25		1 17	1 21	1 21			1 21												45
	b1 26	1 33		1 29	1 30	1 33			1 33												46
	b1 37	. 85		1 41	1 45	1 45			1 46												47
	b1 60	1 75		1 65	1 70	1 68			1 70												48

b Chicago.

c No sample.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
	Bolts:		
1	Carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 per 100.	400	400
2	Carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 do.	1,450	1,450
3	Door, wrought-iron barrel, 5-inch doz.	17	17
4			
5	Door, wrought-iron barrel, 8-inch do.	17	17
6			
7	Shutter, wrought-iron, 10-inch do.	1	
	Bolts, square head and nut:		
8	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 per 100.	450	450
9	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	550	550
10	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 do.	475	475
11	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	600	600
12	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 do.	450	450
13	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	400	400
14	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 do.	400	400
15	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	400	400
16	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 do.	350	350
17	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	825	825
18	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 6 do.	1,025	1,025
19	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	1,225	1,225
20	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 7 do.	1,875	1,875
21	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	1,325	1,325
22	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 8 do.	1,375	1,375
23	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	675	675
24	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 9 do.	700	700
25	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	100	100
26	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 do.	650	650
27	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	200	200
28	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 do.	400	400
29	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	850	850
30	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 do.	675	675
31	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	875	875
32	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 13 do.	375	375
33	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	1,275	1,275
34	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 14 do.	475	475
35	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	700	700
36	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 15 do.	300	300
37	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	875	875
38	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 16 do.	200	200
39	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	200	200
40	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 17 do.	200	200
41	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	150	150
42	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 18 do.	300	300
43	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	350	350
44	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 19 do.	350	350
45	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	550	550
46	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 20 do.	200	200
47	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	400	400
48	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 21 do.	500	500
49	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	500	500
50	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 22 do.	450	450
51	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	425	425
52	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 23 do.	200	200
53	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	600	600
54	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 24 do.	100	100

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Samuel A. Bigelow.	Simeon H. Crane.	Seneca D. Kimbark.	Parkhurst & Wilkinson.	Tutthill Spring Company.	Albert Flagler.	Kelly, Maus & Co.	Gray, Fall & Co.	
Points of delivery.								
New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Number.
1 88	1 82	1 76	1 82	1 82	.....	1 82	b1 72	1
2 00	1 94	1 88	1 94	1 94	.....	1 94	b1 83	2
75	74	.....	.....	.....	0 68	.....	90	3
1 62	1 64	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	4
.....	1 50	.....	.....	.....	1 79	.....	1 74	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 63	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 20	.....	1 52	7
55	60	56	51	56	.....	56	56	8
55	61	56	51	56	.....	56	56	9
55	63	58	53	58	.....	58	58	10
59	65	60	54	60	.....	60	60	11
61	67	62	56	62	.....	62	62	12
63	69	64	58	64	.....	64	64	13
65	71	66	60	66	.....	66	66	14
67	74	68	62	68	.....	68	68	15
62	69	64	58	64	.....	64	64	16
63	69	64	58	64	.....	64	64	17
64	73	67	64	67	.....	67	66	18
69	76	70	66	70	.....	70	70	19
72	79	73	69	73	.....	73	73	20
75	83	76	73	76	.....	76	76	21
79	86	79	76	79	.....	79	79	22
82	90	82	78	82	.....	82	82	23
85	93	85	81	85	.....	85	85	24
88	96	88	84	88	.....	88	88	25
90	99	91	87	91	.....	91	91	26
73	78	72	69	72	.....	72	.....	27
73	78	72	69	72	.....	72	72	28
73	83	76	73	76	.....	76	76	29
79	87	80	76	80	.....	80	80	30
83	91	84	80	84	.....	84	84	31
87	96	88	84	88	.....	88	88	32
91	1 00	92	88	92	.....	92	92	33
95	1 04	96	92	96	.....	96	96	34
99	1 09	1 00	96	1 00	.....	1 00	1 00	35
1 03	1 13	1 04	1 00	1 04	.....	1 04	1 04	36
1 07	1 18	1 08	1 04	1 08	.....	1 08	1 08	37
1 11	1 22	1 12	1 08	1 12	.....	1 12	1 12	38
1 15	1 27	1 16	1 12	1 16	.....	1 16	1 16	39
1 19	1 31	1 20	1 16	1 20	.....	1 20	1 20	40
1 23	1 35	1 24	1 20	1 24	.....	1 24	1 24	41
1 27	1 40	1 28	1 24	1 32	.....	1 32	1 32	42
1 10	1 20	1 10	1 05	1 10	.....	1 10	1 11	43
1 11	1 27	1 16	1 11	1 16	.....	1 16	1 16	44
1 21	1 33	1 22	1 16	1 22	.....	1 22	1 22	45
1 27	1 40	1 28	1 22	1 28	.....	1 28	1 28	46
1 33	1 46	1 34	1 28	1 34	.....	1 34	1 34	47
1 45	1 59	1 46	1 39	1 46	.....	1 46	1 56	48
1 57	1 73	1 58	1 50	1 58	.....	1 58	1 58	49
1 30	1 35	1 24	1 18	1 24	.....	1 24	1 24	50
1 31	1 42	1 30	1 24	1 30	.....	1 30	1 30	51
1 31	1 49	1 36	1 30	1 36	.....	1 36	1 36	52
1 45	1 55	1 42	1 36	1 42	.....	1 42	1 42	53
1 48	1 62	1 48	1 42	1 48	.....	1 48	1 48	54

b Chicago.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.		
				Simeon H. Crane.	Seneca D. Kimbark.	Parburat & Wil- kinson.
				Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.
	Bolts, square head and nut:					
1	x 6 per 100	475	475	1 68	1 54	1 48
2	x 7 do..	50	50	1 81	1 66	1 58
3	x 8 do..	350	350	1 95	1 78	1 70
4	x 9 do..	350	350	2 08	1 90	1 81
5	x 7 do..	200	200	2 78	2 54	2 42
6	x 8 do..	450	450	3 00	2 74	2 60
	Bolts, tire:					
7	x 1½ do..	925	925	17	19	21
8	x 1½ do..	875	875	19	21	23
9	x 2 do..	1,025	1,025	20	23	24
10	x 1½ do..	475	475	23	26	28
11	x 2 do..	875	875	25	29	31
12	x 2½ do..	975	975	30	33	35
13	x 3 do..	925	925	31	36	38
14	x 2 do..	50		33	39	40
15	x 2½ do..	50		36	43	45
16	x 3 do..	600	600	41	48	50
17	x 3½ do..	100	100	45	52	55
18	Bolts, window, spring, tin case, iron knob dozen	24	24	6½		
19				15		
20	Borax, refined pounds.	400	400	8½	8½	8
21	Borer, hub.....	1	1		15 50	18 25
22					21 00	
23	Braces, iron, grip, 10-inch sweep.....dozen	2	2	3 50	4 35	
24				3 98		
25				9 40		
26						
27						
28	Braces, iron, ratchet, 10-inch sweep .....do.	2½	2½	6 00	12 50	
29				12 00		
30	Brass, sheet, Nos. 14 to 18 gauge .....pounds	75	75	21		
31	Brass, sheet, No. 22 gauge .....do..	30	30	21		
32	Brushes, marking, assorted .....dozen	9	9	30		
33						
34	Brushes, paint, all bristles, No. ½, full size.....do	6	6	3 79		
35				6 80		
36						
37	Brushes, paint, all bristles, No. ¾, full size .....do..	6	6	4 95		
38				9 87		
39						
40	Brushes, paint, all bristles, No. ¾, full size .....do..	7	7	7 90		
41				13 00		
42						
43	Brushes, paint, all bristles, No. 2, full size.....do..	9	9	2 25		
44						
45						
46	Brushes, scrub, 6-row, 10-inch .....do	90	90	1 00		
47				1 10		
48				1 25		
49				1 30		
50				1 40		
51	Brushes, shoe.....do..	62	62	1 05		
52				1 12		
53				1 18		
54				1 29		
55				1 32		

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
	HARDWARE—continued.			
1	Brushes, stove, 5-row, 10-inch	doz.	20	20
2	Brushes, varnish, all bristles, No. 3, full size	do..	5	5
3				
4	Brushes, whitewash, all bristles, 8-inch block, with handle	do..	22	22
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10	Butts, brass, 1½-inch, narrow	do..	12½	12½
11	Butts, brass, 2-inch, narrow	do..	16½	16½
12	Butts, brass, 2½-inch narrow	do..	16	16
13	Butts, door, 2 x 3 inches, loose pin, acorn	do..	37	37
14	Butts, door, 3 x 2½ inches, loose pin, acorn	do..	25	25
15	Butts, door, 3 x 3 inches, loose pin, acorn	do..	58	58
16	Butts, door, 3½ x 3 inches, loose pin, acorn	do..	34½	34½
17	Calipers, inside and outside, 8 inches	do..	2½	2½
18	Cards, cattle	do..	5½	5½
19				
20	Catches, iron, cupboard	do..	18	18
21				
22	Chain, cable, short links, ¾-inch (per pound)	pounds	281	281
23	Chain, cable, short links, ¾-inch (per pound)	do..	1,525	1,525
24	Chain, cable, short links, ¾-inch (per pound)	do..	650	650
25	Chains, log, ¾-inch, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab-hook	per pound.	28	28
26	Chains, log, ¾-inch, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab-hook	do..	16	16
27	Chains, log, ¾-inch, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab-hook	do..	12	12
28	Chains, surveyor's, 66 feet, iron, with brass handles	do..	5	5
29	Chains, trace, No. 2, 6½ feet, 10 links to the foot	pairs.	35	35
30				
31	Chalk, carpenter's, blue	pounds	81	81
32	Chalk, carpenter's, red	do..	21	21
33	Chalk, carpenter's, white	do..	36	36
34	Chalk crayons	gross.	95	95
35	Chalk-lines, medium size	dozen.	30	30
36				
37	Chisels, c. s., cold, octagon, ¾ x 6 inches	do..	2½	2½
38	Chisels, c. s., socket, corner, 1-inch, handled	do..	1½	1½
39				
40	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, ¾-inch, handled	do..	2½	2½
41				
42	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, ¾-inch, handled	do..	2½	2½
43				
44	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, ¾-inch, handled	do..	3½	3½
45				
46	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, ¾-inch, handled	do..	2½	2½
47				
48	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, 1-inch, handled	do..	3½	3½
49				
50	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, 1½-inch, handled	do..	3½	3½
51				
52	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, 1½-inch, handled	do..	3½	3½
53				
54	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, 2-inch, handled	do..	2½	2½
55				

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Samuel A. Bigelow.	S. H. Crane.	R. A. Robbins.	Albert Flagler.	John H. Woodhouse.	Gray, Fall & Co.	S. D. Kimbark.	Parkhurst & Wilkin- son.	Kelly, Maus & Co.	
Points of delivery.									
New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York, Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Number.
1 12	1 25	1 95	1 10	0 88	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
1 00	1 38	-----	1 35	2 00	-----	-----	-----	-----	2
2 00	2 14	2 25	1 65	3 20	-----	-----	-----	-----	3
-----	-----	-----	1 95	3 50	-----	-----	-----	-----	4
-----	-----	-----	4 00	4 00	-----	-----	-----	-----	5
4 50	-----	6 00	5 20	7 50	-----	-----	-----	-----	6
-----	-----	6 50	8 40	8 50	-----	-----	-----	-----	7
-----	-----	7 00	8 50	10 75	-----	-----	-----	-----	8
-----	-----	8 40	-----	15 00	-----	-----	-----	-----	9
18	14	-----	15½	-----	0 16	-----	-----	-----	10
25	23	-----	24	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	11
50	35	-----	38	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	12
34	37½	40	38	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	13
40	40	42	39	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	14
45	44	48	43	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	15
54	54	55	52	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	16
-----	-----	-----	1 35	1 44	-----	-----	-----	-----	17
-----	60	-----	-----	60½	-----	-----	-----	-----	18
-----	40	-----	31	42	-----	-----	-----	-----	19
-----	4½	-----	39	-----	-----	0 04½	0 04½	0 04½	20
-----	3½	-----	-----	-----	-----	3½	3½	3½	21
-----	3½	-----	-----	-----	-----	3½	3½	3½	22
-----	4½	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	23
-----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	4½	4½	-----	24
-----	3½	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	3½	-----	25
-----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	26
-----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	27
-----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	28
-----	40	-----	35	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	29
-----	-----	-----	45	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	30
9	14	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	31
8	11	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	32
7	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	33
10	10	9	-----	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	34
15	18	-----	18	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	35
-----	-----	-----	23	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	36
-----	1 35	-----	1 38	-----	-----	-----	1 25	-----	37
-----	-----	-----	6 45	-----	8 65	-----	-----	-----	38
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8 87	-----	-----	-----	39
1 80	-----	-----	-----	-----	2 16	-----	-----	-----	40
-----	-----	-----	1 58	-----	1 57	-----	-----	-----	41
1 80	-----	-----	-----	-----	2 16	-----	-----	-----	42
-----	-----	-----	1 59	-----	1 67	-----	-----	-----	43
1 80	-----	-----	-----	-----	2 43	-----	-----	-----	44
-----	-----	-----	1 78	-----	1 77	-----	-----	-----	45
2 20	-----	-----	-----	-----	2 97	-----	-----	-----	46
-----	-----	-----	2 17	-----	2 16	-----	-----	-----	47
2 38	-----	-----	-----	-----	3 24	-----	-----	-----	48
-----	-----	-----	2 37	-----	2 37	-----	-----	-----	49
2 55	-----	-----	-----	-----	3 51	-----	-----	-----	50
-----	-----	-----	2 58	-----	2 60	-----	-----	-----	51
2 75	-----	-----	-----	-----	3 72	-----	-----	-----	52
-----	-----	-----	2 75	-----	2 75	-----	-----	-----	53
3 18	-----	-----	-----	-----	4 82	-----	-----	-----	54
-----	-----	-----	3 15	-----	4 74	-----	-----	-----	55

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded,

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.		Samuel A. Bigelow.	S. H. Crane.
				New York.	Chicago.		
1	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, 1/2-inch, handled .....dozen.	1	1	2 38	.....	
2	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, 3/4-inch, handled.....do..	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 38	.....	
3	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, 1-inch, handled.....do..	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 38	.....	
4	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, 1 1/4-inch, handled.....do..	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 78	.....	
5	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, 1-inch, handled.....do..	3	3	3 18	.....	
6	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, 1 1/2-inch, handled.....do..	1	1	3 50	.....	
7	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, 1 3/4-inch, handled.....do..	2 1/2	2 1/2	3 95	.....	
8	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, 2-inch, handled.....do..	2	2	4 75	.....	
9	Clamps, carpenters', iron, to open 6 inches.....do..	2 3/4	2 3/4	.....	3 65		
10	Cleavers, butchers', 12-inch.....do..	2 1/2	2 1/2	.....	16 20		
11	Clothes-lines, galvanized wire, in lengths of 100 feet.....	12,700	12,700	25	20		
12					24		
13					31		
14	Compasses, carpenters', 6-inch, cast steel.....dozen	1 3/4	1 3/4	.....	1 10		
15	Compasses, carpenters', 8-inch, cast steel.....do..	1 1/2	1 1/2	.....	1 38		
16	Compasses, pocket, 2-inch, brass case.....do..	2 1/2	2 1/2	.....	3 00		
17	Crowbars, steel-pointed, assorted sizes.....per pound	15	15	.....	a 2 1/2		
18					b 3 1/2		
19	Curry-combs, tinned iron, 8 bars.....dozen.	24	24	1 12	1 00		
20							
21	Dividers, 8 inches long, c. s., wing.....do..	1 1/2	1 1/2	.....	2 00		
22	Dividers, 10 inches long, c. s., wing.....do..	1 1/2	1 1/2	.....	2 75		
23	Drills, blacksmiths', 8-inch.....do..	1 1/2	1 1/2	.....	18 00		
24	Drills, breast.....do..	2 3/4	2 3/4	.....	23 98		
25	Drills, hand, light, for metal.....do..	1	1	.....	12 00		
26							
27	Faucets, brass, racking, 1/2-inch, loose key.....do..	1	1	5 50	4 80		
28	Faucets, wood, cork-lined, No. 2.....do..	1	.....	.....	65		
29	Files, flat, bastard, 8-inch.....do..	14	14	1 00	1 12		
30	Files, flat, bastard, 12-inch.....do..	23	23	2 00	2 21		
31	Files, flat, bastard, 16-inch.....do..	15	15	3 90	4 32		
32	Files, flat, wood, 12-inch.....do..	11	11	.....	2 21		
33	Files, flat, wood, 14-inch.....do..	17	17	.....	3 13		
34	Files, gunsmiths', assorted.....do..	19 1/2	19 1/2	.....	2 62		
35	Files, 1/4-round, bastard, 8-inch.....do..	9	9	1 25	1 42		
36	Files, 1/4-round, bastard, 10-inch.....do..	9	9	1 70	1 91		
37	Files, 1/4-round, bastard, 12-inch.....do..	15	15	2 30	2 57		
38	Files, mill-saw, 6-inch.....do..	5 3/4	5 3/4	50	75		
39	Files, mill-saw, 8-inch.....do..	19	19	75	95		
40	Files, mill-saw, 10-inch.....do..	40	40	1 00	1 25		
41	Files, mill-saw, 12-inch.....do..	48	48	1 40	1 78		
42	Files, mill-saw, 14-inch.....do..	38 1/2	38 1/2	2 00	2 57		
43	Files, round, bastard, 6-inch.....do..	4 1/2	4 1/2	67	74		
44	Files, round, bastard, 8-inch.....do..	7	7	87	95		
45	Files, round, bastard, 10-inch.....do..	5 1/2	5 1/2	1 14	1 25		

a Chicago.

b Iron.

c Solid steel.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

									Points of delivery.										
Albert Flagler.	Kelly, Mans & Co.	Gray, Fall & Co.	Bernard B. Neal.	R. A. Robbins.	S. D. Kimbark.	Parkhurst & Wilk- inson.	Jno. H. Woodhouse.	Michael R. Camp- bell.											
New York.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Saint Louis.	Number.										
2 35		3 24																	1
		a2 37																	2
2 37		3 24																	3
		a2 37																	4
2 38		3 24																	5
		a2 37																	6
2 75		3 72																	7
		a2 75																	8
3 15		4 32																	9
		a3 15																	10
3 55		4 86																	11
		a3 54																	12
3 90		5 40																	13
		a3 94																	14
4 70		6 66																	15
		a4 74																	16
3 60	3 50																		17
21			0 23	0 23															18
25			35	27															19
31				33															20
1 00		1 00										1 08							21
1 40		1 37										1 49							22
																			23
	3 1/2	3 1/2				0 3 1/2	e0 3 1/2	a3 1/2											24
96				96															25
				1 10								76							26
												90							27
												90							28
1 88	18 00	a1 87			d18 00							2 03							29
2 50		a2 25			e2 00							2 70							30
23 00																			31
											15 50								32
11 25																			33
					8 25														34
					9 00														35
					13 33														36
6 00		a4 80																	37
																			38
	1 23	1 02	94	a95	1 21	1 08												1 02	39
	2 41	2 01	1 02	a1 90	2 40	2 14												2 01	40
	4 72	3 03	3 65	3 90	4 69	4 19												3 93	41
	2 41	3 69	1 96	a1 91	2 40	3 94												2 01	42
	3 42	5 07	2 66	a2 65	3 40	5 40												2 85	43
																			44
		1 29	1 06	a1 02	1 50	1 38												1 29	45
		1 74	1 58	a1 47	2 00	1 85												1 74	46
		2 34	2 07	a2 05	2 75	2 50												2 34	47
			62	a60	80	72												673	48
	81	67	85	89	1 00	93												87	49
	1 05	a57	1 23	1 25	1 32	1 22												1 14	50
	1 37	a1 14	1 87	1 75	2 00	1 73												1 62	51
	1 95	a1 62	2 46	2 47	2 75	2 50												2 34	52
	2 81	a2 34	70	a60	80	72												673	53
	81	67	97	a55	1 00	93												87	54
	1 05	87	1 35	1 24	1 32	1 22												1 14	55
	1 37	a1 14																	

d Ordinary pattern.

e No. 12. Miller's Falls Company.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	
				Samuel A. Bigelow.	Bernard B. Neal.
				N. Y.	N. Y.
	Files, round:				
1	Bastard, 12-inch dozen.	3 ² ₄	3 ² ₄	1 60	1 87
2	Bastard, 14-inch do.	3 ¹ ₄	3 ¹ ₄	2 30	2 65
3	Files, square, bastard, 12-inch do.	2	2	2 00	1 88
4	Files, taper:				
5	Saw, 3-inch do.	45	45	28	38
6	Saw, 3 ¹ / ₄ -inch do.	26	26	28	38
7	Saw, 4-inch do.	76	70	30	642
8	Saw, 4 ¹ / ₄ -inch do.	29 ² ₄	29 ¹ ₄	35	646
9	Saw, 5-inch do.	57 ² ₄	57 ¹ ₄	42	655
10	Saw, 6-inch do.	63	63	60	672
11	Fish-hooks, ringed, assorted, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 M.	12 ² ₄	12 ¹ ₄	2 00	.....
12	Fish-lines, cotton, assorted sizes dozen.	85	85	12	.....
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21	Flat-irons:				
22	5 pounds (pairs) per pound.	40	40	.....	.....
23	6 pounds (pairs) do.	78	78	.....	.....
24	7 pounds (pairs) do.	82	82	.....	.....
25	8 pounds (pairs) do.	18	18	.....	.....
26	Gates, molasses, 2, iron dozen.	1	1	2 75	.....
27	Gauges:				
28	Marking do.	4 ¹ ₄	4 ¹ ₄	30	.....
29	Mortise, screw-slide do.	1 ¹ ₄	1 ¹ ₄	4 50	.....
30	Saddler's do.	1	1-2	.....	.....
31	Slitting, with handle do.	1 ¹ ₄	5-12	24 00	.....
32	Gimlets, metal heads:				
33	Nail, assorted, large do.	7	7	20	.....
34	Spike, assorted, large do.	5	5	38	.....
35	Glue, carpenter's, medium quality pounds.	375	375	.....	.....
36					
37	Glue-pots, No. 1, tinned do.	20	20	42	.....
38	Gouges, o. s.:				
39	1/4-inch socket, firmer, handled dozen.	1 ¹ ₄	1 ¹ ₄	4 00	.....
40	1/2-inch socket, firmer, handled do.	1 ¹ ₄	1 ¹ ₄	4 20	.....
41	3/4-inch socket, firmer, handled do.	1 ¹ ₄	1 ¹ ₄	4 35	.....
42	1-inch socket, firmer, handled do.	1 ¹ ₄	1 ¹ ₄	4 75	.....
43	1-inch socket, firmer, handled do.	2 ¹ ₄	2 ¹ ₄	5 63	.....
44	Grindstones:				
45	Weighting 50 pounds per pound	158	158	.....	.....
46	Weighting 75 pounds do.	62	62	.....	.....
47	Weighting 100 pounds do.	20	20	.....	.....
48	Weighting 125 pounds do.	1	1	.....	.....
49	Weighting 150 pounds do.	2	2	.....	.....
50	Weighting 250 pounds do.	1	.....	.....	.....
51	Weighting 500 pounds do.	1	.....	.....	.....
52	Grindstone fixtures, 17 inches, improved patent cap, extra heavy do.	201	201	30	.....
53					
54	Gun-hammers, forged, unfinished dozen.	4 ¹ ₄	4 ¹ ₄	.....	.....
55	Gun-locks:				
56	Left-hand do.	3 ¹ ₄	3 ¹ ₄	.....	.....
57	Right-hand do.	5 ¹ ₄	5 ¹ ₄	.....	.....

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.									Number.
Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	N. Y. or Chicago.	N. Y.	
1 78	2 00	1 80	1 73	-----	1 62	1 95	a1 62	-----	1
2 57	2 75	2 65	2 50	-----	2 34	2 81	a2 34	-----	2
2 21	2 35	a1 74	2 14	-----	2 01	2 41	2 00	-----	3
36	37	34	35	-----	33	39	a33	-----	4
36	37	34	30	-----	33	40	a33	-----	5
40	42	a39½	30	-----	36	43	a36	-----	6
46	49	a45	38	-----	42	50	a42	-----	7
56	59	a53	33	-----	51	61	a51	-----	8
79	84	a71	45	-----	72	86	72	-----	9
e1 50	-----	-----	77	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	10
7	-----	-----	65	-----	1 40	-----	-----	-----	11
8	-----	-----	-----	-----	8	-----	-----	-----	12
9	-----	-----	-----	-----	9	-----	-----	-----	13
10	-----	-----	-----	-----	10	-----	-----	-----	14
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22	-----	-----	-----	-----	12	-----	-----	-----	16
23	-----	-----	-----	-----	13	-----	-----	-----	17
24	-----	-----	-----	-----	14	-----	-----	-----	18
25	-----	-----	-----	-----	15	-----	-----	-----	19
1 75	-----	-----	-----	-----	16	-----	2 28	-----	20
35	-----	-----	-----	-----	17	-----	-----	-----	21
4 00	-----	-----	-----	-----	18	-----	-----	-----	22
18 75	-----	-----	-----	-----	19	-----	-----	-----	23
4 00	-----	-----	-----	-----	20	-----	-----	-----	24
16	-----	-----	-----	-----	21	-----	-----	-----	25
33	-----	-----	-----	-----	22	-----	-----	-----	26
13	-----	-----	-----	-----	23	-----	-----	-----	27
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c Diston & Sons', assorted.

d Arcade File Company.

e Assorted.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17.—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.		
				Powell Tool Company.	Samuel A. Bigelow.	Bernard B. Neal.
				Chicago.	New York.	New York.
	Gun-sights:					
1	Front, German silver, unfinished.....dozen.	5	5			
2	Back, iron, clover-leaf pattern, unfinished.....do.	5	5			
3	Gun-triggers, malleable, unfinished.....do.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$			
4	Gun-tubes, assorted sizes, c. s.....do.	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$			
	Hammers:					
5	Claw, solid, c. s., adze-eye, forged, No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.....do.	38	38		3 48 2 98	3 75
6						
7						
8						
9	Farrier's, shoeing, c. s.....do.	5	5			
10						
11	Farrier's, turning, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.....do.	1-3	1-3			
12						
	Hammers, riveting, solid, c. s.:					
13	1-inch.....do.	2	2			
14	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....do.	4	2-3			
15	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do.	4	2-3			
16	Hammers, shoemaker's, c. s., No. 1.....do.	3-7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3-7 $\frac{1}{2}$			
	Hammers, sledge, blacksmith's, solid, c. s.:					
17	2 lbs.....do.	28	28			
18	4 lbs.....do.	17	17			
19	6 lbs.....do.	4	4			
20	8 lbs.....do.	1	1			
21	10 lbs.....do.	3	3			
22	12 lbs.....do.	3	3			
	Hammers, stone, solid, c. s., size:					
23	5 lbs.....do.	4	4			
24	8 lbs.....do.	2	2			
25	12 lbs.....do.	2	2			
26	Hammers, tack, upholsterer's pattern.....dozen.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			
	Handles, awl:					
27	Ordinary peg.....do.	18	18			
28	Ordinary sewing.....do.	97	97			
29						
	Hatchets, c. s.:					
30	Broad, 6-inch cut, handled.....do.	6	6	6 48	7 25	
31	Shingling, No. 2.....do.	127	127	3 25	4 23	3 00
32					3 50	4 45
33					2 25	
	Hinges, extra heavy, strap and T:					
34	8-inch.....do.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$			
35	10-inch.....do.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$			
36	12-inch.....do.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$			
	Hinges, heavy, strap:					
37	8-inch.....do.	30	30			
38	10-inch.....do.	7	7			
39	12-inch.....do.	14	14			
	Hinges, light, strap:					
40	6-inch.....do.	76	76			
41	8-inch.....do.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$			
42	10-inch.....do.	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$			
43	12-inch.....do.	8	3			

c Yerkes & Plumb.

d Delivered at New York.

e Without handles.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Robert Murray.	S. H. Crane.	S. D. Kimbark.	R. A. Robbins.	Parkhurst & Wilkinson.	Albert Flagler.	Kelly, Maus & Co.	Joseph H. Mann.	John H. Woodhouse.	Gray, Fall & Co.	
Points of delivery.										
Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York Chicago.	New York Chicago.	New York Chicago.	Number.
					0 12					1
					10					2
					12					3
	0 30		0 20		27				0 25	4
	4 19				3 75			b2 73	3 75	5
	7 80				2 25			b3 63		6
								b4 14		7
								b3 90		8
	2 43	3 40		4 50	2 25	2 40		b3 96	2 40	9
	3 50	3 40								10
	17 50	c18 50		14 09	16 60	18 00		b19 23		11
		d20 00								12
	2 80	3 00		2 34	2 70	2 70		b2 36	2 90	13
	3 40	3 75		2 52	3 45	3 45		b2 62	3 25	14
	4 20	4 25		2 80	4 40	4 35		b3 01	3 65	15
	2 85								f2 75	16
	23	e12 ₁		e11 ₁	21	6 00		e f s	e11 ₁	17
	44	e12 ₂		e11 ₂	40	9 25		e f s	e11	18
	57	e9 ₁		e9 ₁	50			e f s	e9 ₁	19
	76	e9 ₂		e9 ₂	70			e f s	e9 ₂	20
	95	e9 ₃		e9 ₃	84			e f s	e9 ₃	21
	1 14	e9 ₄		e9 ₄	1 00			e f s	e9 ₄	22
	58	e12 ₁		e9 ₁	f42	e11		e f s	e11	23
	92	e9 ₁		e9 ₁	f67	e9 ₁		e f s	e9	24
	1 14	e9 ₂		e9 ₂	f1 00	e9 ₂		e f s	e9	25
	1 75	e9 ₄						e f s	e9	26
								e f 3 68		27
	14				14				15	27
	14 ₁				14				15	28
									8 25	29
	6 85	6 94					7 00		7 40	30
	3 50	4 20			3 49				3 80	31
										32
										33
	1 64								1 65	34
	2 50								2 55	35
	8 52								f3 50	36
										37
	1 52								f1 50	37
	2 25								2 30	38
	3 20								3 30	39
										40
	58								50	40
	86								88	41
	1 22								f1 20	42
	2 08								2 10	43

d With handles.

e Per pound.

f Delivered at Chicago.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.					Number.			
				S. H. Crane.	S. D. Kimbark.	Parkhurst & Wilkinsonson.	Kelly, Meas & Co.	Gray, Fall & Co.				
				Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.				
	Hinges, light, strap and T:											
1	6-inch dozen .	36	36	0	52				0	53	1	
2	8-inch do. .	28	28		63					63	2	
3	10-inch do. .	13	13		84					84	3	
	Iron, band:											
4	x 2 pounds.	275	275			2	80		2	30	4	
5	x 1 do. .	850	850			2	20		2	198	5	
6	x 1 1/2 do. .	900	910			2	20		2	198	6	
7	x 1 1/4 do. .	1,510	1,510			2	10		2	198	7	
8	x 1 1/2 do. .	1,250	1,250			2	10		2	198	8	
9	x 2 do. .	2,350	2,350			2	10		2	198	9	
10	x 3 do. .	1,075	1,075			2	10		2	198	10	
11	x 3 1/2 do. .	350	350			2	10		2	198	11	
12	x 1 do. .	650	650			2	20		2	198	12	
13	x 2 do. .	550	550			2	10		2	198	13	
14	x 8 do. .	650	650			2	10		2	198	14	
15	x 8 1/2 do. .	50				2	10		1	98	15	
16	x 8 1/4 do. .	300	300			2	10		1	98	16	
17	Iron, boiler, 1/2-inch do. .	50								2	50	17
	Iron, flat-bar:											
18	x 1 do. .	115	115			2	80		2	65	18	
19	x 1 1/2 do. .	625	625			2	10		2	200	19	
20	x 1 do. .	2,000	2,000			1	90		1	179	20	
21	x 1 1/2 do. .	1,025	1,025			1	90		1	179	21	
22	x 1 1/4 do. .	1,250	1,250			1	80		1	174	22	
23	x 1 1/2 do. .	390	300			1	80		1	174	23	
24	x 2 do. .	1,150	1,150			1	80		1	174	24	
25	x 2 1/2 do. .	415	415			1	80		1	174	25	
26	x 4 do. .	900	900			1	80		1	174	26	
27	x 2 do. .	650	550			1	80		1	174	27	
28	x 2 1/2 do. .	75	75			1	80		1	174	28	
29	x 2 1/2 do. .	200	200			1	80		1	174	29	
30	x 8 1/2 do. .	50				1	80		1	174	30	
31	x 1 do. .	300	300			2	80		2	25	31	
32	x 1 do. .	425	425			2	80		2	200	32	
33	x 1 do. .	875	875			2	00		2	200	33	
34	x 1 do. .	1,375	1,375			1	85		1	174	34	
35	x 1 1/2 do. .	1,465	1,465			1	75		1	174	35	
36	x 1 1/2 do. .	1,225	1,225			1	65		1	164	36	
37	x 1 1/2 do. .	1,975	1,975			1	85		1	164	37	
38	x 2 do. .	100	100			1	85		1	164	38	
39	x 5 do. .	500	500			1	85		1	164	39	
40	x 5 do. .	25	25			1	85		1	164	40	
41	x 1 1/2 do. .	50	50			1	85		1	164	41	
42	x 1 1/2 do. .	50	50			1	65		1	164	42	
43	x 1 do. .	350	350			2	85		2	200	43	
44	x 1 do. .	825	825			1	85		1	184	44	
45	x 1 do. .	2,450	2,450			1	85		1	164	45	
46	x 1 1/2 do. .	840	340			1	65		1	164	46	
47	x 2 do. .	1,050	1,050			1	85		1	164	47	
48	x 2 1/2 do. .	150	150			1	85		1	164	48	
49	x 2 1/2 do. .	500	500			1	85		1	164	49	
50	x 2 1/2 do. .	400	400			1	85		1	164	50	
51	x 2 do. .	625	625			1	85		1	164	51	

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.				Number.
				S. H. Crane.	S. D. Kimbark.	Parkhurst & Wilkinson.	Kelly, Mans & Co.	
				Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	
1	Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{3}{8}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.....pounds.	675	675		1 65	1 64	1 70	1
2	Iron, half-round: $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do.	200	200			4 50	5 60	2
3	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....do.	50			4 60	4 50	4 50	3
4	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do.	350	350		3 10	2 90	3 05	4
5	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....do.	220	220		2 80	2 50	2 75	5
6	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do.	225	225		2 80	2 50	2 75	6
7	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....do.	175	175		2 30	2 25	2 25	7
8	1-inch.....do.	325	325		2 80	2 25	2 25	8
9	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do.	50			2 30	2 25	2 25	9
10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do.	50			2 30	2 25	2 25	10
	Iron, Juniata:							
11	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.....do.	50			3 50	2 50		11
12	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.....do.	50			3 50	2 50		12
13	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.....do.	50			3 00	2 10		13
14	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.....do.	50			2 75	2 75		14
15	$\frac{1}{2}$ by 1.....do.	650	650		2 75	2 75		15
16	sheet, galvanized, 28-inches, No. 25.....do.	700	700	0 5$\frac{1}{2}$				16
17	sheet, 28 inches, No. 25.....do.	700	700	4$\frac{1}{2}$				17
18	nail-rod, $\frac{3}{8}$ x 8.....do.	1,045	1,045		4 75	4 09	4 50	18
19	Norway, $\frac{3}{8}$ x 1.....do.	540	540		3 80	3 70	3 70	19
20	Norway, 1 inch square.....do.	500	500		3 60	3 50	3 50	20
21	1-oval, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$.....do.	50	50		3 10	3 00	3 05	21
22	1-oval, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$.....do.	250	250		2 80	2 75	3 05	22
23	oval, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, assorted.....do.	100	100		3 00	2 25	2 35	23
	Iron, round:							
24	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do.	1,725	1,725		2 60	2 40	2 55	24
25	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....do.	2,050	2,050		2 40	2 20	2 35	25
26	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do.	3,125	3,125		2 20	2 10	2 15	26
27	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....do.	1,975	1,975		2 00	1 90	1 95	27
28	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do.	4,000	4,000		2 00	1 90	1 95	28
29	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....do.	1,400	1,400		1 80	1 75	1 75	29
30	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do.	4,170	4,170		1 80	1 75	1 75	30
31	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....do.	5,125	5,125		1 70	1 75	1 65	31
32	1-inch.....do.	1,525	1,525		1 75	1 75	1 65	32
33	1-inch.....do.	2,225	2,225		1 65	1 65	1 70	33
34	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do.	600	600		1 65	1 65	1 70	34
35	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do.	1,200	1,150		1 65	1 65	1 70	35
	Iron, sheet:							
36	$\frac{1}{8}$ -inch thick.....do.	760	760		2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 50		36
37	$\frac{1}{8}$ -inch thick.....do.	150	150		2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 35		37
38	$\frac{1}{8}$ -inch thick.....do.	100	100		2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 35		38
39	No. 16.....do.	200	200		2 55	2 50		39
40	No. 20.....do.	200	200		2 65			40
41	No. 22.....do.	925	925		2 75			41
42	No. 24.....do.	775	775		2 75			42
43	No. 25.....do.	700	700		2 90			43
44	No. 26.....do.	3,200	3,200		2 90			44
	Iron, square:							
45	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do.	150	150		2 60	2 40	2 55	45
46	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....do.	50			2 20	2 10	2 15	46
47	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do.	975	975		2 00	1 90	1 95	47
48	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....do.	750	750		1 80	1 75	1 75	48
49	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do.	2,275	2,275		1 70	1 75	1 65	49
50	1-inch.....do.	895	895		1 65	1 65	1 70	50
51	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do.	920	920		1 65	1 65	1 70	51
52	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do.	350	350		1 65	1 65	1 70	52
	Iron, Swede:							
53	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$.....do.	50	50			5	5 50	53
54	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$.....do.	110	110			4$\frac{1}{2}$	5 25	54

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity offered.	Points of delivery.	
				Chicago.	New York.
				Powell Tool Company.	Samuel A. Bigelow.
	Iron, Swede:				
1	by 1.....pounds.	100	100		
2	by 1.....do.	50	50		
3	by 1.....do.	1,175	1,175		
4	by 1½.....do.	776	775		
5	by 2.....do.	1,025	1,025		
6	by 2½.....do.	190	150		
7	Knives and forks.....per pair.	9,200	9,200		0 05
8					5
9					6½
	Knives:				
10	Butcher, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster.....dozen.	396	396		80
11	Carving, and forks, cocoa handles, per pair.....pair.	93	93		35
12	Chopping.....dozen.	5½	5½		50
13	Drawing, 10-inch, c. s., carpenter's.....do.	13	13		1 25
14	Drawing, 12-inch, c. s., carpenter's.....do.	1	1		7 50
15	Horse-shoeing.....do.	3½	3½		
16	Hunting, 6-inch, ebony handle, with bolster.....do.	170	170		10 00
17	Saddler's.....do.	1½	1½		
18	Shoemaker's, square point, No. 3.....do.	6½	6½		
19	Skinning, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster.....do.	40	40		
20	Ladles, melting, 5-inch bowl.....do.	2½	2½		
21	Latches, thumb, Roggen pattern.....do.	60	60		
22	Lead, in bars.....pounds.	95	95		
23	Locks, cupboard, 3½-inch, iron bolt, dead, 2 keys.....dozen.	14	14		
24	Locks, drawer, 2½ by 2 inches, iron, 2 keys.....do.	7	7		
25	Locks, mineral knob:				
26	Rim, 4 inches, iron bolt, 2 keys.....do.	67	67		
27	Rim, 4½ inches, iron bolt, 2 keys.....do.	39	39		
28	Rim, 5 inches, iron bolt, 2 keys.....do.	37	37		
29	Rim, 6 inches, iron bolt, 2 keys.....do.	22	22		
30	Mortise, 3½ inches, iron bolt, 2 keys.....do.	6	6		
31	Locks, pad, iron or brass, 2-tumbler, 2 keys each, assorted combinations on each shipping order.....dozen.	57	57		
32	Main springs for gun locks.....do.	3	3		
33	Mallets, carpenters, hickory.....do.	37½	37½		
34	Mattocks, axo, c. s.....do.	33½	33½	6 00	5 50

a Delivered at New York.

b Brass key.

c Short cutter.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

B. E. Neal.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Pinkham, Jr.	S. D. Kimbark.	R. A. Robbins.	Pariburst & Wilkinson.	A. Flagler.	Miller Lock Company.	Kelly, Mans & Co.	J. H. Woodhouse.	Gray, Fall & Co.	
Points of delivery.											
New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Philadel- phia.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Number.
					4 50			4 20			1
					4 50			4 50			2
			3 80		4 50			3 70			3
			3 60		4 50			3 60			4
			3 60		5 50			3 50			5
			3 60		5 50			3 50			6
	0 05			20 05							7
	5 ³										8
											9
0 76	78			77		76					10
1 25	77			77		1 40					11
49	40			a58		50					12
	50			a55							13
	1 00					1 25					14
	4 80					1 10					15
	5 30					3 95					16
						4 15				6 30	17
						4 34				4 18	18
						4 50				6 90	19
						2 93				4 63	20
			3 24	2 73		2 50		2 55			21
						2 25					22
	1 48			1 92							23
	1 46			1 97		12 25					24
											25
	70					59					26
	1 34					69					27
				1 47		1 92					28
	3 54			1 27							29
	27										30
						26		3 10			31
						81					32
						28					33
	05 ²										34
	1 35					3 06					35
	1 40					2 55					36
											37
	1 90					1 75					38
						01 83					39
	3 10					02 42					40
						02 95					41
	4 99					03 15					42
						04 15					43
	6 30					04 40					44
						05 85					45
	1 90					02 20					46
						02 78					47
											48
						2 20	5 00				49
						2 65	5 50				50
						2 62	6 00				51
						2 85	6 00				52
						4 68					53
											54
	1 75										55
	5 60	5 48	e5 80	5 70		d5 60			5 33	7 50	56
	5 90		e5 65	5 40		d5 28			d5 17	5 70	55

d Delivered at Chicago.

e Long cutter.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.				Number.
				S. H. Crane.	S. D. Kimbark.	Parkhurst & Wilkinson.	Kelly, Mans & Co.	
				Chicago.				
1	Nails, casing, 6d pounds.	1, 100	100	a3 53	-----	b3 54	3 45	1
2				c3 33		d3 39		2
3				e3 63				3
4				f3 73				4
5		1, 000	1,000		3 32			5
6	Nails, casing, 8d do.	2, 100	400	a3 28	-----	b3 29	3 20	6
7				c3 08		d3 14		7
8			200	e3 38				8
9				f3 48				9
10		1, 600	1,600		3 07			10
11	Nails, 6d., cut do.	6, 100	1,100	a2 28	-----	b2 79	2 70	11
12				c2 58		b2 04		12
13			300	e2 88				13
14			300	f2 98				14
15		4, 400	4,400		2 57			15
16	Nails, 8d., cut do.	24, 325	5,200	a2 53	-----	b2 54	2 45	16
17				c2 33		d2 30		17
18			2,500	e2 63				18
19			625	f2 73				19
20		16, 000	16,000		2 32			20
21	Nails, 10d., cut do.	33, 725	9,700	a2 28	-----	d2 29	2 20	21
22				c2 08		d2 14		22
23			2,500	e2 38				23
24			725	f2 48				24
25		19, 800	19,800		2 07			25
26	Nails, 12d., cut do.	8, 300		c2 08	-----	b2 20	2 20	26
27			2,100	a2 28		d2 14		27
28			400	f2 48				28
29				e2 38				29
30		5, 800	5,800		2 07			30
31	Nails, 20d., cut do.	27, 300	5,600	a2 28	-----	b2 29	2 20	31
32			3,000	e2 38		d2 14		32
33			300	f2 48				33
34				c2 08				34
35		18, 200	18,200		2 07			35
36	Nails, 30d., cut do.	10, 800	1,300	a2 28	-----	b2 29	2 20	36
37			400	e2 38		d2 14		37
38			200	f2 48				38
39				c2 08				39
40		8, 900	8,900		2 07			40
41	Nails, 40d., cut do.	5, 800	1,600	a2 28	-----	b2 29	2 20	41
42			400	e2 38		d2 14		42
43			200	f2 48				43
44				c2 08				44
45		3, 600	3,600		2 07			45
46	Nails, 60d., cut do.	2, 400	800	a2 28	-----	b2 29	2 20	46
47				c2 08		d2 14		47
48				e2 38				48
49				f2 48				49
50		1, 600	1,600		2 07			50
51	Nails, fence, 8d do.	3, 600	600	a2 53	-----	b2 54	2 45	51
52			700	e2 63		d2 39		52
53			500	f2 73				53
54				c2 08				54
55		1, 800	1,800		2 32			55
56	Nails, fence, 10d do.	4, 600	500	a2 28	-----	b2 29	2 20	56
57			700	e2 38		d2 14		57
58			900	f2 48				58
59				c2 08				59
60		2, 500	2,500		2 07			60

a Delivered at Saint Paul.
 b Steel.
 c Delivered at Chicago.

d Iron.
 e Delivered at Sioux City.
 f Delivered at Kansas City or Yankton.
 Awarded, to be delivered at Kansas City.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
1	Oilers, zinc, medium size.....dozen.	20	20
2			
3	Oilstones, Washita.....do..	7	7
4	Packing:		
5	Hemp.....pounds.	130	130
6			
7	Rubber, $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch.....do..	105	105
8	Rubber, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....do..	65	65
9	Rubber, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	90	90
10	Yarn (cotton waste).....do..	56	56
11			
12	Paper:		
13	Emery, assorted.....quires.	67	67
14	Sand, assorted.....do..	234	234
15			
16	Pencils, carpenter's.....dozen.	40	40
17			
18	Picks, mill, solid cast steel, 2 pounds.....do..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1$\frac{1}{2}$
19	Pinking irons, 1-inch.....do..	2	1-4
20	Pipe iron:		
21	$\frac{1}{8}$ -inch.....feet.	50	50
22	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....do..	674	674
23	1-inch.....do..	3,524	3,524
24	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	1,384	1,384
25	2-inch.....do..	580	580
26	2-inch.....do..	1,470	1,470
27	Pipe, lead (per pound):		
28	$\frac{1}{8}$ -inch.....do..	50	50
29	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....do..	20	-----
30	1-inch.....do..	300	300
31	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	50	-----
32	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	466	466
33	Planes:		
34	Fore, double-iron, cast steel.....dozen.	17	17
35	Hollow and round, 1-inch, cast steel.....pairs.	6	6
36	Hollow and round, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, cast steel.....do..	2	2
37	Hollow and round, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, cast steel.....do..	2	2
38	Jack, double-iron, cast steel.....do..	47	47
39	Jointer, double-iron, cast steel.....do..	20	20
40	Match, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, plated.....pairs.	5	5
41	1-inch, plated.....do..	18	18
42	Plow, beech-wood, screw-arm, full set of irons, cast steel.....do..	4	4
43			
44	Skew-rabbit, $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch.....do..	2	2
45	Skew-rabbit, 1-inch.....do..	1	1
46	Skew-rabbit, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	2	2
47	Smooth, double-iron, cast iron.....do..	9	9
48	Pliers:		
49	Flat-nose, 7-inch.....dozen.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10-12
50	Round-nose, 7-inch.....do..	1	1
51	Side-cutting, 7-inch.....do..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2$\frac{1}{2}$
52	Punches:		
53	Cast steel belt, to drive, assorted, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.....do..	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5$\frac{1}{2}$
54	Conductors', assorted shapes of holes.....do..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2$\frac{1}{2}$
55	Rotary-spring, 4 tubes.....do..	$\frac{1}{2}$	2-3
56	Spring, harness, assorted, 6, 7, and 8 tubes.....do..	5	5
57	Putty, in bladders.....pounds.	2,500	2,500

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

Awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

S. A. Bigelow.	S. H. Crane.	R. A. Robbins.	A. Flagler.	John H. Woodhouse.	Gray, Fall & Co.	Parkhurst & Wilkinson.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago. New York.	Chicago.	
0 60	0 50		0 56				1
	58				0 55		2
	2 40			2 85			3
	10½	0 14			10		4
	11½	16					5
	16						6
	16				c12		7
	16				c12		8
	16				c12		9
	09½	12					10
	10½						11
	11						12
	21		24	27			13
	16		17	19		0 15	14
			12½				15
25	23	27	20		30		16
50	28						17
			10 00	a8 61	c8 25		18
	90			55			19
	3						20
	3½						21
	5						22
	7						23
	10½						24
	13						25
	6¼						26
	6½						27
	6¾						28
	6⅞						29
	6⅚						30
	75			74	95		31
	49			47½			32
	57			57			33
	59			57			34
	53			53	68		35
	82			79	1 00		36
	1 00			97	96		37
	1 00			97	96		38
	4 10			2 90	b3 40		39
				4 35			40
	39			38	50		41
	39			38	50		42
	45			44	55		43
	50			48	62		44
	2 60				2 60		45
	2 60				2 60		46
	9 00				7 65		47
	70		70	95	80		48
	7 38			5 04			49
	7 00			7 90			50
	2 25			2 62			51
	2						52

a Delivered at New York or Chicago.

b No. 88.

c Delivered at Chicago.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	
				New York.	New York.
				Samuel A. Bigelow.	E. B. Neal.
1	Rasps, horse, 14-inch.....dozen.	24	24	3 50	2 95
2					
3	16-inch.....do..	18	18	4 75	4 20
4					
5	Rasps, wood, flat, 12-inch.....do..	9	9	3 50	2 18
6	flat, 14-inch.....do..	5	5	4 75	3 08
7	half-round, 12-inch.....do..	4	4	3 50	2 38
8	half-round, 14-inch.....do..	10	10	4 75	3 28
9	Resin, common.....pounds.	852	352		
10	Rivet-sets, No. 2.....dozen.	1 ²	1²		
11	No. 3.....do..	2	2		
12	Rivets and burs, copper, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 8.....pounds.	40	40		
13	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, No. 8.....do..	80	80		
14	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 8.....do..	140	140		
15	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, No. 8.....do..	181	131		
16	1-inch, No. 8.....do..	92	92		
17	Rivets and burs, iron, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do..	36	36		
18	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do..	20	20		
19	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do..	31	31		
20	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do..	73	73		
21	1-inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do..	43	43		
22	Rivets, iron, $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do..	40	40		
23	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do..	47	47		
24	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do..	25	25		
25	1-inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do..	25	25		
26	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 2 inches, flat-head.....do..	81	81		
27	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 4 inches, flat-head.....do..	47	47		
28	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, flat-head.....do..	235	235		
29	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 inches, flat-head.....do..	224	224		
30	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, flat-head.....do..	246	246		
31	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, flat-head.....do..	200	200		
32	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 inches, flat-head.....do..	255	255		
33	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 6 inches.....do..	42	42		
34	Rivets, tinned iron, 12-ounce, in packages of 1,000.....M.	43	43		
35	16-ounce, in packages of 1,000.....do..	53	53		
36	Rope, manila, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....pounds.	2,800	2,300		
37	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....do..	2,400	2,400		
38	1-inch.....do..	1,260	1,260		
39	1-inch.....do..	1,850	1,350		
40	1-inch.....do..	850	850		
41	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	200	200		
42	Rules, boxwood, 2-foot, four-fold.....dozen.	11	11		
43					
44					
45	Saw-blades, butcher's bow, 20-inch.....do..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2$\frac{1}{2}$		
46					
47					
48	Saw-sets, for cross-cut saws.....do..	3	3-4		
49					
50	for hand-saws.....do..	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21$\frac{1}{2}$		
51					
52					
53	Saws, back (or tenon), 12-inch.....do..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1$\frac{1}{2}$	8 50	
54					
55	bracket.....do..	3	1-4		

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.									
S. H. Crane.	S. D. Kimbark.	R. A. Robbins.	Parkhurst & Wilkinson.	Albert Flagler.	C. S. Mersick.	Kelly, Mans & Co.	J. H. Woodhouse.	Gray, Fall & Co.	
Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	Number.
4 20	5 70	a2 97	4 06			5 72		3 80	1
	5 70								2
5 94	7 90	a4 22	5 63			7 92		5 28	3
	7 90								4
4 06	4 40	a2 08	3 94			4 43		3 69	5
5 57	6 00	a3 11	5 40			6 09		5 07	6
4 06	4 40	a3 37	3 94			4 43		3 69	7
5 57	6 00	a3 34	5 40			6 09		5 07	8
2									9
2 55				2 63			1 60	2 55	10
2 00				2 25			1 60	2 55	11
19		19		18 2	0 21			19	12
19		19		18 2	21			19	13
19		19		18 2	21			19	14
19		19		18 2	21			19	15
19		19		18 2	21			19	16
15					11				17
15					11				18
15					10				19
15					10				20
15					10				21
12 1/2			11 1/2		9 1/2	9 1/2			22
12			10 1/2		9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2		23
11			9 1/2		9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2		24
11			9 1/2		9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2		25
6 1/2			5 1/2		6 1/2	6 1/2	8		26
6 1/2			5 1/2		6 1/2	6 1/2	5 75		27
5 1/2			4 1/2		6 1/2	6 1/2	5 75		28
5 1/2			4 1/2		6 1/2	6 1/2	4 70		29
5 1/2			4 1/2		6 1/2	6 1/2	4 70		30
5 1/2			4 1/2		6 1/2	6 1/2	4 70		31
5 1/2			4 1/2		6 1/2	6 1/2	4 70		32
10			3		6 1/2	6 1/2	4 70		33
14		15		14	14	14	14		34
16		17 1/2		16 1/2	16	16 1/2	16 1/2		35
		a11 97							36
		a11 47							37
		a11 47							38
		a11 47							39
		a11 47							40
		a11 47							41
95				2 00				80	42
2 50				2 43					43
2 85									44
3 00		3 50		2 50			3 00	3 60	45
				2 75					46
				3 00					47
13 50								a13 50	48
								4 25	49
1 15				1 00				a8 55	50
								2 00	51
				6 90				1 15	52
7 15				7 80			7 00	7 20	53
				11 50					54
11 00									55

a Chicago delivery.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded,

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
	Saws—Continued.		
1	Buck, framed, complete, 30-inch blade dozen.	20	20
2			
3			
4			
5			
6	Circular, 8-inch, cross-cut	1	
7	8-inch, rip	1	
8	12-inch, cross-cut	1	
9	12-inch, rip	1	
10	20-inch, cross-cut	1	
11	20-inch, rip	1	
12	24-inch, cross-cut	1	
13	24-inch, rip	1	
14	26-inch, cross-cut	2	2
15	26-inch, rip	1	
16	30-inch, cross-cut	2	2
17	30-inch, rip	1	
18	34-inch, cross-cut	1	
19	34-inch, rip	1	
20	56-inch, rip	2	2
21	60-inch, rip	1	1
22	Cross-cut, 7 feet, tangs riveted on	183	133
23			
24	Hand, 26-inch, 6 to 8 points to the inch dozen.	10	19
25			
26			
27			
28			
29	Hand, 26 inch, 7 to 9 points to the inch do..	35	35
30			
31			
32			
33			
34	Hand, 26-inch, 8 to 10 points to the inch do..	8	8
35			
36			
37			
38			
39	Key-hole, 12-inch compass	4½	4½
40			
41			
42	Meat, butcher's bow, 20 inches	3	3
43			
44			
45			
46	Rip, 28 inches	4	4
47			
48			
49			
50	Scales:		
51	Butcher's, dial-face, spring balance, round dish, 30 pounds, by ounces.	3	3
52	Counter, 62 pounds	4	4
53	Hay and cattle, 4 tons, platform 8 by 14 feet	1	1
54	Hay and cattle, 6 tons, platform 8 by 14 feet	1	
55	Letter, 24-ounce	2	2
56	Platform, counter, 240 pounds	5	5
57	Platform, 1,000 pounds, drop lever, on wheels	5	5
58	Platform, 1,500 pounds, drop lever, on wheels	1	1
59	Platform, 2,000 pounds, drop lever, on wheels	1	1
60	Spring balance, 24 pounds, heavy, with hook	6	6

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

S. A. Bigelow.	B. B. Neal.	S. H. Crane.	R. H. Robbins.	Albert Flagler.	J. H. Woodhouse.	Gray, Fall & Co.	M. C. G. Witte.	
Points of delivery.								
Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	Number.
-----		a3 15	4 48	2 72	3 75	4 45		1
		b6 00		4 00	5 50			2
				4 70	5 75			3
				4 95				4
				6 00				5
		85	85	76	85			6
		85	85	76	85			7
		1 50	1 32	1 33	1 50			8
		1 50	1 32	1 33	1 50			9
		3 75	3 30	3 31	3 75			10
		3 75	3 30	3 31	3 75			11
		5 25	4 65	4 70	5 25			12
		5 25	4 65	4 70	5 25			13
		6 25	5 50	5 53	6 25			14
		6 25	5 50	5 53	6 25			15
		8 00	7 00	7 10	8 00			16
		8 00	7 00	7 10	8 00			17
		10 50	7 25	9 40	10 50			18
		10 50	7 25	9 40	10 50			19
		57 50	50 50	50 70	57 50			20
		72 50	64 00	64 00	72 50			21
		1 75	1 55	1 57	1 75			22
				1 57	1 61			23
5 90	10 80	4 00	8 40	5 95	7 50	6 00		24
3 50	4 80	6 00		8 50	7 20			25
				6 50	9 00			26
				8 00	8 10			27
				4 90				28
5 90	10 80	4 00	8 40	5 95	7 50	6 00		29
3 50	4 80	6 00		8 50	7 20			30
				6 50	9 00			31
				8 00	8 10			32
				4 90				33
5 90	10 80	4 00	8 40	5 95	7 50	6 00		34
3 50	4 80	6 00		8 50	7 20			35
				6 50	9 00			36
				8 00	8 10			37
				4 90				38
2 50	-----	2 10	-----	2 25	1 50	2 50		39
				2 50	2 50			40
					1 00			41
10 00	-----	11 00	8 20	9 00	11 00	10 50		42
				9 00				43
				9 00				44
				10 80				45
7 00	12 60	5 00	10 40	10 00	8 50	10 75		46
5 00		7 00		8 00	10 00			47
				8 20	8 20			48
				9 10	9 10			49
				2 50		2 50	2 45	50
						5 70	4 15	51
							41 06	52
							49 50	53
							2 05	54
							4 75	55
						6 30		56
						4 75		57
						23 00	15 50	58
						32 00	22 50	59
						36 80	27 50	60
				20		16	25	

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.		
				Samuel A. Bigelow.	B. B. Neal.	Robert Murray.
				N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
1	Scissors, ladies' 6-inch, c. s., full size, good quality,	310	310		1 75	
2 dozen				2 80	
3					3 80	
4						
5						
6						
7				*50		
8				*27		
9				*25		
10	Screw-drivers:					
11	6-inch blade.....do..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2$\frac{1}{2}$	1 00		
12	8-inch blade.....do..	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5$\frac{1}{2}$	1 50		
13						
14	10-inch blade.....do..	2	2	2 50		
15						
16	Screws:					
17	Wrought-iron, bench, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	25	25			
18	Wood, bench, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	7	7			
19	Wood, iron, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, Nos. 4 and 5.....gross.	119	119	7	0 7	
20	Wood, iron, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, Nos. 5 and 6.....do..	140	140	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
21	Wood, iron, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, Nos. 7 and 8.....do..	170	170	9	8	
22					8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
23	Wood, iron, $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch, Nos. 8 and 9.....do..	131	131	10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
24					10	
25	Wood, iron, 1-inch, Nos. 9 and 10.....do..	321	321	12	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
26					11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
27	Wood, iron, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, Nos. 10 and 11.....do..	196	196	15	13	
28					14 $\frac{1}{2}$	
29	Wood, iron, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, Nos. 11 and 12.....do..	285	285	10	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	
30					19 $\frac{1}{2}$	
31	Wood, iron, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, Nos. 12 and 13.....do..	153	153	23	20	
32					22 $\frac{1}{2}$	
33	Wood, iron, 2-inch, Nos. 13 and 14.....do..	114	114	27	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	
34					27	
35	Wood, iron, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, Nos. 14 and 15.....do..	29	29	33	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	
36					33	
37	Wood, iron, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, Nos. 14 and 15.....do..	37	37	37	33	
38					36	
39	Wood, iron, 3-inch, Nos. 16 and 18.....do..	45	45	53	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	
40					55	
41	Scythe-stones.....dozen	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	118$\frac{1}{2}$			
42						
43	Shears, sheep.....do..	26	26		6 70	
44						
45						
46						
47						
48	Shears, 3-inch, c. s., trimmer's straight, full size, good quality.....dozen	28	28		4 80	
49						
50						
51	Shoes, horse:					
52	No. 1.....pounds.	7,400	7,400			
53	No. 2.....do..	6,223	6,220			
54	No. 3.....do..	4,715	4,715			

* Only

a 5-inc..

b If all are taken.

c 6-inc.

d 7-inch.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.											Number.
Chicago.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y. or Chicago.	
1 75			2 70		1 80 3 16 3 72 3 72 3 80 2 75	3 78		2 00	1 73 2 50	2 40 1 80	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
						ab2 45 bc3 00 bd3 40					
94					1 00					1 05 1 60	10 11
1 30					1 85					1 45 2 20	12 13
1 80					1 92					2 40 2 65	14 15
38					3 85		0 32			35 25	16 17
28					0 8					e8 f9	18 19
8		0 7 ¹ / ₁₆		0 8	8 ¹ / ₁₆					10	20
8 ¹ / ₁₆		7 ³ / ₁₆		8 ¹ / ₁₆	9 ¹ / ₁₆						21
9		8 ¹ / ₁₆									22
9 ¹ / ₁₆				11						11	23
10		10¹/₁₆		12 ¹ / ₁₆							24
11				15 ¹ / ₁₆						12, No. 9	25
12		11⁷/₁₆		19 ¹ / ₁₆						13, No. 10	26
13				30 ¹ / ₁₆						15, No. 10	27
14 ¹ / ₁₆		14¹/₁₆		35 ¹ / ₁₆						17, No. 11	28
16				39 ¹ / ₁₆						19, No. 11	29
19		18³/₁₆		42						21, No. 12	30
20 ¹ / ₁₆				46						24, No. 12	31
22 ¹ / ₁₆		22³/₁₆		49 ¹ / ₁₆						26, No. 13	32
25				53						28, No. 13	33
27		27¹/₁₆		58						31, No. 14	34
30										35, No. 14	35
33		33								38, No. 15	36
37										42, No. 15	37
37		36¹/₁₆								46, No. 16	38
40										55, No. 18	39
53		54								27	40
61	0 27								35 28 48		41
27											42
32											43
8 50			7 20		8 05						44
			7 ¹ / ₁₆ 30		7 95						45
			5 20		10 25						46
			5 ¹ / ₁₆ 30		7 20						47
					6 48						48
2 80			4 00		2 80 4 75 4 10 2 48			3 00	3 78 5 67	3 20 2 40	49 50 51
3 80		g3 70		h3 81			i3 80				52
3 80		g3 70		h3 81			i3 80				53
3 80		g3 70		h3 81			i3 80				54

e Nos. 4 and 5.

f 5 and 6.

g Walker's.

h Burden's.

i No sample.

j Chicago.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
CLASS 17—Continued.			
HARDWARE—continued.			
	Shoes, horse:		
1	No. 4 pounds.	2,700	2,700
2	No. 5 do..	250	250
3	No. 6 do..	100	
4	No. 7 do..	100	
	Shoes, mule:		
5	No. 2 do..	1,100	1,100
6	No. 3 do..	925	925
7	No. 4 do..	650	650
8	No. 6 do..	200	200
9	Shoes, ox do..	550	550
10			
	Shot:		
11	No. 4, in 5-pound bags do..	175	(c)
12	No. 5, in 5-pound bags do..	300	(c)
13	No. 6, in 5-pound bags do..	300	(c)
14	Sieves, iron-wire, in nests, 18-mesh, tin frames dozen.	28	28
15	Spirit-levels, with plumb, 30-inch do..	3	3
16	Springs, door, spiral do..	10½	10½
17			
18	Squares, bevel, sliding T, 10-inch do..	1½	1½
19	Squares, framing, steel, 2 inches wide do..	3	3
20			
21	Squares, panel, 15-inch do..	½	5-12
22	Squares, try, 4½-inch do..	½	3-4
23	Squares, try, 7½-inch do..	½	1-9
24	Squares, try, 10-inch do..	½	5-12
25	Staples, wrought-iron, 3 inches long do..	97	97
	Steel, cast, bar:		
26	x ½ inch pounds.	50	50
27	x ¾ inch do..	50	50
28	x 1 inch do..	20	20
29	x 1½ inches do..	20	20
30	x 2 inches do..	95	95
	Steel, cast, octagon:		
31	1-inch do..	20	20
32	1½-inch do..	155	155
33	2-inch do..	700	700
34	2½-inch do..	400	400
35	3-inch do..	535	535
36	4-inch do..	130	130
37	5-inch do..	130	130
38	6-inch do..	50	50
39	8-inch do..	10	
40	10-inch do..	10	
	Steel, cast, square:		
41	1-inch do..	100	100
42	1½-inch do..	25	25
43	2-inch do..	70	70
44	2½-inch do..	25	25
45	3-inch do..	95	95
46	4-inch do..	25	25
47	5-inch do..	190	190
48	6-inch do..	135	135
49	8-inch do..	115	115
50	10-inch do..	10	
	Steel, plow:		
51	x 3 inches do..	50	50
52	x 3½ inches do..	10	
53	x 4 inches do..	10	
54	x 4½ inches do..	10	

^a Walker's.

^b Burden's.

^c No sample.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

S. H. Crane.	S. D. Kimbark.	Parkhurst & Wilkinson.	George V. Smith.	A. Flagler.	Kelly, Maus & Co.	Anderson, Dupuy & Co.	Gray, Fall & Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.								
Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, and St. Louis.	New York, Chicago.	Number.
3 80	a3 70	b3 81	-----	-----	e3 80	-----	-----	1
3 80	a3 70	b3 81	-----	-----	e3 80	-----	-----	2
3 80	a3 70	b3 81	-----	-----	e3 80	-----	-----	3
3 80	a3 70	b3 81	-----	-----	e3 80	-----	-----	4
4 75	4 75	b4 79	-----	-----	4 77½	-----	-----	5
4 75	4 75	b4 79	-----	-----	4 77½	-----	-----	6
4 75	4 85	b4 79	-----	-----	4 77½	-----	-----	7
4 75	4 85	b4 79	-----	-----	4 77½	-----	-----	8
7½	9	9½	-----	-----	9	-----	-----	9
9½	10½	7½	0 9½	-----	-----	-----	-----	10
8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	11
8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	12
8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	13
1 70	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	14
5 20	-----	-----	-----	4 45	-----	-----	-----	15
60	-----	-----	-----	72	-----	-----	-----	16
70	-----	-----	-----	90	-----	-----	-----	17
2 34	-----	-----	-----	2 20	-----	-----	2 34	18
6 40	-----	-----	-----	7 50	-----	-----	6 37	19
8 75	-----	-----	-----	8 50	-----	-----	-----	20
4 50	-----	-----	-----	4 25	-----	-----	-----	21
1 35	-----	-----	-----	1 30	-----	-----	1 35	22
2 07	-----	-----	-----	1 94	-----	-----	2 00	23
3 00	-----	-----	-----	2 65	-----	-----	2 85	24
4½	-----	-----	-----	5	-----	-----	6 00	25
9	11	10	-----	-----	10 75	0 9½	-----	26
9	9½	10	-----	-----	9 75	9	-----	27
7½	8½	7½	-----	-----	8 75	8	-----	28
7½	8½	7½	-----	-----	8 75	8	-----	29
7½	7½	7½	-----	-----	7 75	7	-----	30
7½	10½	10	-----	-----	10 75	10	-----	31
7½	8½	8	-----	-----	8 75	8	-----	32
7½	8	7½	-----	-----	8 25	7½	-----	33
7½	7½	7½	-----	-----	7 75	7	-----	34
7½	7½	7½	-----	-----	7 75	7	-----	35
7½	7½	7½	-----	-----	7 75	7	-----	36
7½	7½	7½	-----	-----	7 75	7	-----	37
7½	7½	7½	-----	-----	7 75	7	-----	38
d 7½	-----	10	-----	-----	8½	7	-----	39
d 7½	-----	10	-----	-----	9½	8	-----	40
d 7½	10½	10	-----	-----	10½	10	-----	41
d 7½	8½	8	-----	-----	8½	8	-----	42
d 7½	8	7½	-----	-----	8½	7½	-----	43
d 7½	7½	7½	-----	-----	7½	7	-----	44
d 7½	7½	7½	-----	-----	7½	7	-----	45
d 7½	7½	7½	-----	-----	7½	7	-----	46
d 7½	7½	7½	-----	-----	7½	7	-----	47
d 7½	7½	7½	-----	-----	7½	7	-----	48
d 7½	7½	7½	-----	-----	7½	7	-----	49
d 7½	8½	10	-----	-----	9½	8	-----	50
2½	-----	2½	-----	-----	2½	2½	-----	51
2½	2½	2½	-----	-----	2½	2½	-----	52
2½	2½	2½	-----	-----	2½	2½	-----	53
2½	2½	2½	-----	-----	2½	2½	-----	54

c No award; price offered too high.

d Park Bros.; Black Diamond.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	
				Robert Murray.	S. H. Crane.
				New York.	Chicago.
1	Steel, plow, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 inches.....pounds.	484	484		0 02 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	Steel, plow, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....do..	300	300		2 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	Steel, plow, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 6 inches.....do..	284	284		2 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	Steel, spring, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 inch.....do..	325	325		2 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	Steel, spring, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....do..	150	150		2 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	Steel, spring, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....do..	550	550		2 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	Steel, spring, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....do..	200	200		2 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	Steel, spring, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 inches.....do..	1,602	1,602		2 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	Steels, butcher's, 12-inch.....dozen.	11	11		11 50
10					
11	Swage-block, blacksmith's.....100 lbs..	1	1		2 75
12	Tacks, iron wire, brass heads, upholsterer's, size No. 43....M.	25	25		
13	Tacks, cut, 4-oz., full half weight.....papers.	366	366	0 01 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
14				1 $\frac{1}{8}$	
15	Tacks, cut, 6-oz., full half weight.....do..	440	440	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	2
16				1 $\frac{1}{8}$	
17	Tacks, cut, 8-oz., full half weight.....do..	607	607	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
18				1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
19	Tacks, cut, 10-oz., full half weight.....do..	700	700	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
20				1 $\frac{1}{8}$	
21	Tacks, cut, 12-oz., full half weight.....do..	550	550	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
22				2 $\frac{1}{8}$	
23	Tape measures, 75 feet, leather case.....dozen.	3	3		5 00
24					
25	Taps, taper, right-hand, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, 26 threads to the inch.....	6	6		15
26	Taps, taper, right-hand, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, 18 threads to the inch.....	12	12		15
27	Taps, taper, right-hand, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, 18 threads to the inch.....	9	9		15
28	Taps, taper, right-hand, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, 16 threads to the inch.....	13	13		17 $\frac{1}{2}$
29	Taps, taper, right-hand, $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch, 16 threads to the inch.....	7	7		20
30	Taps, taper, right-hand, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, 14 threads to the inch.....	24	24		20
31	Taps, taper, right-hand, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, 14 threads to the inch.....	7	7		25
32	Taps, taper, right-hand, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, 12 threads to the inch.....	16	16		32 $\frac{1}{2}$
33	Taps, taper, right-hand, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, 12 threads to the inch.....	5	5		4 00
34	Tire-benders, plain.....dozen.	2	2		7 00
35	Tire-setter.....dozen.	1	1		a12 00
36	Tire-shrinkers.....dozen.	6	6		
37					
38					
39	Toe-calks, steel, No. 1.....pounds.	616	616		
40	Toe-calks, steel, No. 2.....do..	638	638		
41	Toe-calks, steel, No. 3.....do..	315	315		
42	Tongs, blacksmith's, 20 inches.....pairs.	14	14		30
43	Tongs, fire, 20 inches.....do..	35	35		16
44	Traps, beaver, No. 4, with chain.....do..	99	99		93
45	Traps, mink, No. 1, with chain.....dozen.	124	124		14
46	Trowels, brick, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....dozen.	10	10	4 74	4 50
47	Trowels, plastering, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	3	3		5 75
48					
49	Tuyere (tweer), iron, duck's-nest pattern.....	7	7		50
50	Valves, globe, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....dozen.	8	8		30
51	Valves, globe, 1-inch.....dozen.	29	29		53
52	Valves, globe, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....dozen.	10	10		1 10
53	Valves, globe, 2-inch.....dozen.	2	2		1 75
54	Vises, blacksmith's, solid box, 6-inch jaw.....per pound.	8	8		

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.										
Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, and St. Louis.	New York, Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Number.
0 02½		0 02½			0 2½	0 02½				1
2½		2½			2½	2½				2
2½		2½			2½	2½				3
2½		2½	0 2½		2½	2½				4
2½		2½	2½		2½	2½				5
2½		2½	2½		2½	2½				6
2½		2½	2½		2½	2½				7
2½		2½	2½		2½	2½				8
2½	7 45	2½	2½	7 00	2½	2½				9
a2½		3 00		5 75	a2½					10
b2	1½	2		63	2		0 2			11
b2½	1½	2½		d10	2½		2½			12
b2½	1½	2½		d23	2½		2½			13
b3	2	3½		d21	3½		2½			14
b3½	2	3½		d27	3½		3			15
	7 45			d23½						16
	5 40			d28½						17
c18		10½		d27						18
c18		16½		d32						19
c21		16½		d29			6 00	5 59		20
c21		19½		4 65						21
c24		22		6 65						22
c24		22		13						23
c30		27½		14						24
c30		27½		14						25
c39		35½		14						26
d4 50		4 00		14						27
e 7 00		f5 75		17						28
9 25				18						29
12 00				19						30
6 50				19						31
5 70		5 ½	5½	23						32
5 70		5 ½	5½	24						33
5 70		5 ½	5½	24						34
40		30		31						35
				31	3 75					36
					g6 00					37
										38
										39
										40
										41
										42
										43
										44
										45
	4 70			4 48			5 50			46
	5 25			4 00			5 40			47
				4 50						48
										49
										50
										51
										52
										53
8 ½		8½		8 ½	8½		h9 60	8½		54

a Per pound.

c King's.

e Coe's No. 1.

g Magic.

b Hobart's.

d Per dozen papers.

f Coe's Little Giant.

h 110 pounds.

‡ Per M.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	
				S. H. Crane.	S. D. Kimbark.
				Chicago.	Chicago.
	Vises:				
1	Blacksmith's, solid box, 40 lbs.....per pound.	2	2		0 00 ^a
2	Carpenter's parallel, 4-inch jaw.....	4	4		a6 70
3	Gunsmith's parallel filers, 4-inch jaw.....	2	2		c6 00
	Washers, iron:				
4	For 1/4-inch bolt.....pounds.	88	88	09	10
5	For 1/2-inch bolt.....do.	55	55	6	7
6	For 3/4-inch bolt.....do.	137	137	5	5
7	For 1-inch bolt.....do.	185	185	4	4
8	For 1 1/4-inch bolt.....do.	132	132	3 1/2	3 1/2
9	For 1-inch bolt.....do.	126	126	3 1/2	3 1/2
	Wedges, wood-choppers, solid steel:				
10	5 pounds, per pound.....dozen.	17 1/2	17 1/2	3 1/2	d3 1/2
11	6 pounds.....do.	22	22	3 1/2	e4 1/2
12	7 pounds.....do.	6	6	3 1/2	d3 1/2
13	7 pounds.....do.	6	6	3 1/2	e4 1/2
	Wire, annealed:				
14	No. 12 gauge.....pounds.	35	35	3 1/2	
15	No. 14 gauge.....do.	220	220	3 1/2	
16	No. 16 gauge.....do.	65	65	4 1/2	
17	No. 18 gauge.....do.	70	70	5 1/2	
18	No. 20 gauge.....do.	165	165	7	
19	No. 24 gauge.....do.	30	30	8	
20	No. 35 gauge.....do.	5		15	
	Wire, brass:				
21	No. 6 gauge.....do.	5		22	
22	No. 9 gauge.....do.	5	5	22	
23	No. 12 gauge.....do.	12	12	22	
24	No. 14 gauge.....do.	5		22	
25	No. 15 gauge.....do.	5		22	
	Wire, bright, iron:				
26	No. 3 gauge.....do.	5		3	
27	No. 6 gauge.....do.	130	130	3 1/2	
28	No. 8 gauge.....do.	600	600	3 1/2	
29	No. 10 gauge.....do.	405	435	3 1/2	
30	No. 11 gauge.....do.	5		3 1/2	
31	No. 12 gauge.....do.	30	30	4	
32	No. 14 gauge.....do.	250	250	4 1/2	
33	No. 18 gauge.....do.	5	5	6	
34	Wire-cloth, for screens, painted.....square feet.	6,300	6,320	2	
	Wire, copper:				
35	No. 4 gauge.....pounds.	5		28	
36	No. 5 gauge.....do.	5		28	
37	No. 12 gauge.....do.	1		28	
38	No. 18 gauge.....do.	5		28	
39	No. 20 gauge.....do.	5	5	28	
40	1/2-inch.....do.	33	33	28	
41	3/4-inch.....do.	5		28	
42	Wire, barbed, galvanized, for hog-fence, to weigh not less than 16 ounces per rod; samples in 1-rod lengths required.....per rod; samples.....pounds.	10,000	10,000	f4 28	
43				4 28	
44				4 28	
45				4 28	
46				4 28	
47	Wire, fence, barbed, galvanized, to weigh not less than 16 ounces per rod; samples in 1-rod lengths required.....pounds.	314,700	224,500	f4 28	
48			11,200	4 28	
49			23,500	4 28	
50			26,000	4 28	
51			59,500	4 28	
52	Wire-fence staples, steel, galvanized.....pounds.	11,015	11,015	8 09	
53					
54					
55					
56					

a Parker's No. 4000.
b Simpson's.
c Parker's No. 42.
d Oil finish.

e Ax finish.
f Delivered at Chicago.
g Delivered at New York or Philadelphia.
h Delivered at Kansas City or Omaha.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.		
				N. Y.		
1	Wire-fence stretchers	70	79	0 35	50 70	50 50
2	Wrenches:					525
3	Crooked, 8-inch, malleable iron	dozen.	1-6			
4	Crooked, 10-inch, malleable iron	do..	1-2			
5	Crooked, 12-inch, malleable iron	do..	1-4			
6	Screw, black, 8-inch	do..	11	1 70		
7	Screw, black, 10-inch	do..	16	2 15		
8	Screw, black, 12-inch	do..	17	2 60		
9	Screw, black, 15-inch	do..	8	4 50		
10						
11						
12						
13						
	<i>Additional for Carlisle School.</i>					
14	Brads, assorted, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-inch	pounds.	31	31		
15	Brushes:					
16	Paint, all bristles, $\frac{3}{8}$, full size	dozen.	1	1		
17	Clothes	do..	6	6		
18						
19						
20						
21						
22						
23						
24						
25	Dust	do..	7	7		
26						
27	2-inch, flat, all bristles	do..	$\frac{1}{2}$	1-2		
28						
29						
30	Butts:					
31	Door, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, loose pin, acorn	do..	4	4		
32	Door, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches, wrought-iron	do..	2	2		
33	Chains, trace, No. 2, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, 10 links to the foot	pairs.	400	400		
34						
35						
36	Handles:					
37	Awl, patent, peg	dozen.	12	12		
38	Awl, patent, sewing	do..	12	12		
39	Hinges, light strap and T, 4-inch	do..	3	3		
40	Hooks, hat and coat	gross.	4	4		
41	Locks, chest, 4-inch	dozen.	1	1		
42						
43						
44	Rivets and burs, copper, $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch, copper, No. 8	pounds.	60	60		
45	Rivets:					
46	Hame, $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch, No. 8, flat head	do..	25	25		
47	Tinned-iron, 10-oz., in packages of 1,000	M.	10	10		
48	Tinned-iron, 24-oz., in packages of 1,000	do..	15	15		
49	Shears, 10-inch, trimmers, straight	dozen.	$\frac{1}{2}$	1-2		
50	Valves:					
51	Globe, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	do..	6	6		
52	Globe, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch	do..	12	12		
53	Wire:					
54	Bright, iron, No. 7 gauge	pounds.	500	500		
	Bright, iron, No. 16 gauge	do..	200	200		
	Coppered, No. 8 gauge	do..	126	126		
	Coppered, No. 9 gauge	do..	126	126		

a Carlisle.

c No sample.

advertisement of April 15, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

											Points of delivery.												
S. H. Crane.	W. A. Wheeler.	Kelley, Maus & Co.	B. B. Neal.	S. D. Kimbark.	A. Flagler.	J. H. Woodhouse.	Gray, Fall & Co.	R. A. Robbins.	Miller Lock Co.	Kelley, Maus & Co.	Chicago.	N. Y., Chica- go, St. Louis.	Chi- cago.	New York.	Chi- cago.	New York.	New York.	N.Y.& Chi- cago.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Chi- cago.	Number.	
d6	50											3	50										1
	75											e0	30										2
	75											30											3
	75											90											4
	1 88											1 80	2 00	3 60	1 75	5 61	3 00						5
	2 38											2 15	3 60	2 00			1 90						6
													2 40	4 30	2 09	6 12	3 60						7
													4 40	2 20			2 40						8
	2 75											2 50	2 80	5 00	2 43	7 65	4 20						9
													5 20	2 64			2 80						10
	4 70											4 27	4 80	8 60	4 18	12 24	7 20						11
													8 00				4 80						12
																							13
	10																						14
																							15
																							16
																							17
																							18
																							19
																							20
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																							25
																							26
																							27
																							28
																							29
	54																						30
	35																						31
																							32
																							33
																							34
																							35
	c15																						36
	e60																						37
	36																						38
	75																						39
																							40
	4 00																						41
																							42
																							43
																							44
	19																						45
	12																						46
	13																						47
	20																						48
																							49
	36																						50
	44																						51
	03½																						52
	05																						53
	04																						54
	04																						55

b Delivered at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Chicago.

d Per dozen.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under advertisement of April 15, 1886, for school supplies for the Indian service.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	SCHOOL SUPPLIES.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.					Number.
			George R. Lockwood.	J. H. Woodhouse.	Alexander Agar.	W. J. C. Dulaney.	George Shearwood & Co.	
			New York.	New York.	New York.	Baltimore.	Chicago or New York.	
1	Abacus boards.....do.....	23				0 45		1
	ARITHMETICS.							
2	Appleton's Practical.....dozen.	1		6 68	6 81	6 40		2
3	Appleton's Mental.....do..	11	3 00	2 97	3 03	2 89		3
4	Appleton's Primary.....do..	31	1 90	1 90	1 94	1 84		4
5	Brook's Normal Elementary.....do..	5	3 40			3 45		5
6	Brook's Normal Primary.....do..	5	1 75			1 83		6
7	Davies' Elements of Written.....do..	6			3 78	3 65		7
8	Davies' First Lessons.....do..	1			2 70	2 60		8
9	Davies' Practical.....do..	1			6 48	6 30		9
10	Davies' Primary.....do..	8			1 62	1 54		10
11	Felter's First Lessons.....do..	17	1 77		1 94	1 74		11
12	Felter's Intermediate (new).....do..	16	4 80		5 40	4 80		12
13	Felter's Primary (new).....do..	9	2 95		3 24	2 80		13
14	Fish's No. 2.....do..	6	5 90		6 48	5 90		14
15	Franklin's Elementary.....do..	12	3 68			3 64		15
16	Franklin's Primary.....do..	2	2 10			2 06		16
17	Grube's Method of Numbers.....do..	10	2 85			2 89		17
18	Ray's New Intellectual.....do..	9		2 60	2 70	2 59		18
19	Ray's New Practical.....do..	7		5 20	5 40	5 19		19
20	Ray's New Primary.....do..	10		1 56	1 62	1 55		20
21	Robinson's First Lessons.....do..	12	2 45		2 70	2 44		21
22	Robinson's Practical.....do..	11	6 69		7 85	6 74		22
23	Robinson's Progressive Primary.....do..	30	1 75		1 94	1 77		23
24	Robinson's Rudiments.....do..	4	3 10		3 46	3 12		24
25	Stoddard's Juvenile Mental.....do..	2				1 87		25
26	Thompson's Practical.....do..	2		6 24		6 19		26
27	White's Primary.....do..	8		2 29		2 28		27
	CHARTS, LETTER AND READING.							
28	Appleton's Elementary Reading.....sets.	6				5 72		28
29	Appleton's Reading Charts.....do..	23				6 65		29
30	Colton's Wall Charts and Cards.....do..	10	6 40			6 49		30
31	Colton's Complete School Charts of Drawing, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Geography, and History.....sets.	3	a 10 00			8 90		31
32	Monroe's Primary Reading Charts.....do..	15	3 78	b 3 93		3 80		32
33	New American Reading Charts.....do..	15	3 50	3 64		3 55		33
34	Webb's Reading Charts.....do..	5	3 40	2 65		3 50	2 50	34
35	Wilson & Calkin's Charts (mounted).....do..	1	10 50			10 50		35
	CHARTS, MUSIC.							
36	Mason's.....sets.	8	65 00			64 80		36
	CHARTS, WRITING.							
37	Spencerian, three cards, 2 sides.....sets.	10	2 25			2 19		37
	DRAWING BOOKS.							
38	Appar's Geographical.....dozen.	9	4 24			4 25		38
39	Forbriger's Tablets.....do..	8	1 78	1 73		1 73		39
40	Krause's Easy Lessons, No. 1.....do..	31		1 19		1 17		40
41	Krause's Easy Lessons, No. 2.....do..	16		1 19		1 17		41

a Colton's erased.

b Abridged.

c First series.

d Nos. 1 and 2.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under advertisement of April 15, 1886, for school supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	SCHOOL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.				Number.
			George R. Lockwood.	J. H. Woodhouse.	Alexander Agar.	W. J. C. Dulancy.	
			New York.	New York.	New York.	Baltimore.	
DRAWING BOOKS—continued.							
1	Krense's Easy Lessons, No. 3	dozen	12		1 19	1 17	1
2	Krense's Synthetic, No. 1	do.	22		1 19	1 17	2
3	Krense's Synthetic, No. 2	do.	21		1 19	1 17	3
4	Krense's Synthetic, No. 3	do.	20		1 19	1 17	4
5	Krense's Synthetic, No. 4	do.	25		1 19	1 17	5
6	Monteith's Map Drawing	do.	26 ²			1 55	6
7	White's Industrial Primary, No. 1	do.	12	0 68		68	7
8	White's Industrial Primary, No. 2	do.	7	68		68	8
9	White's Industrial Freehand, No. 1	do.	11	1 17		1 17	9
10	White's Industrial Freehand, No. 2	do.	11	1 17		1 17	10
11	White's Industrial Freehand, No. 3	do.	9	1 17		1 17	11
DRAWING CARDS.							
12	Smith's First Series	sets	71	0 ¹ / ₂		07 ¹ / ₂	12
13	Smith's Second Series	do.	56	9 ³ / ₈		07 ³ / ₈	13
14	White's Industrial, 12 in set	do.	34	1 78		14 ¹ / ₂	14
GEOGRAPHIES.							
15	Colton's Common School	dozen	3	13 50		13 00	15
16	Colton's Introductory	do.	1			6 25	16
17	Cornell's Intermediate	do.	3	11 21	11 19	10 69	17
18	Cornell's Primary	do.	2		5 62	5 39	18
19	Guyot's Elementary	do.	10	4 00		4 85	19
20	Guyot's New Intermediate	do.	5	9 85		9 50	20
21	Harper's Introductory	do.	4	5 00		4 92	21
22	Harper's School	do.	4	11 00		10 89	22
23	Mitchell's Intermediate	do.	2 ¹ / ₂	12 48	12 50	12 40	23
24	Mitchell's Primary	do.	6	5 58	5 01	5 55	24
25	Mitchell's School and Atlas (2 books)	do.	1	18 67	18 72	18 65	25
26	Monteith's First Lessons	do.	44			2 59	26
27	Monteith's Introduction, No. 2	do.	26			4 19	27
28	Monteith's Manual (No. 3)	do.	18			7 89	28
29	Monteith's Physical and Political	do.	4 ¹ / ₂			12 04	29
30	Mrs. Hall's Our World, No. 1	do.	5	6 25		4 15	30
31	Mrs. Hall's Our World, No. 2	do.	1 ¹ / ₂	15 69		15 49	31
32	Scribner's Geographical Reader and Primer	do.	10	5 90		5 89	32
33	Swinton's Elementary	do.	9	7 89		7 89	33
34	Swinton's Eclectic, No. 1	do.	7		a5 72	5 70	34
35	Swinton's Eclectic, No. 2	do.	3		11 44	11 49	35
36	Swinton's Eclectic, No. 3	do.	1-2		13 52	13 58	36
37	Warren's Primary	do.	8	5 49	5 60	5 49	37
GRAMMARS.							
38	Brown's First Lines	dozen	1	4 00		3 50	38
39	Clark's Primary	do.	4			3 14	39
40	Harvey's Elementary	do.	5 ¹ / ₂		b3 43	3 43	40
41					c4 37		41
42	Harvey's School	do.	2			6 60	42
43	Knox & Whitney's Language Lessons, Part I. do.	do.	3	4 00	6 76	4 65	43

a Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co's.

b Old.

c Revised.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 15, for school supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	SCHOOL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	George R. Lockwood.	J. H. Woodhouse.	Alexander Agar.	W. J. C. Dulancy.	George Sherwood & Co.	Number.
			Points of delivery.					
			New York.	New York.	New York.	Baltimore.	Chicago or New York.	
GRAMMARS—continued.								
1	Kerl's First Lessons.....dozen.	2	3 20			3 14		1
2	Powell's How to Talk.....do.	17	4 24	4 36		4 25		2
3	Powell's How to Write.....do.	14	6 04	6 23		6 09		3
4	Quackenbos's Composition.....do.	1		6 67		6 66		4
5	Reed & Kellogg's Graded Lessons do.	2	3 73	3 74		3 69		5
6	Reed & Kellogg's Higher Lessons do.	3		6 24		6 19		6
7	Swinton's Language Lessons.....do.	53	3 74		3 70	3 75		7
8	Swinton's Language Primer.....do.	52	2 79		2 77	2 82		8
9	Well's Shorter Course.....do.	1	3 60			3 00		9
HISTORY.								
10	Leeds's Smaller History of the United States, by J. B. Lippincott & Co.....dozen.	49	10 68	10 40		10 20		10
WALL MAPS.								
11	California.....maps.	2				34x30—2 00		11
12	Dakota.....do.	2	49x30—2 25			36x48—2 00		12
13	Hemispheres (outline).....do.	10	88			87		13
14	Indian Territory.....do.	20	18x14—85			70		14
15	Kansas.....do.	4	50x29—2 25			90		15
16	Montana.....do.	1				28x44—2 00		16
17	Nebraska.....do.	3	32x62—3 00			26x46—2 00		17
18	New Mexico.....do.	1	18x29—1 50			26x30—2 00		18
19	North America (outline).....do.	7	88			87		19
20	Oregon.....do.	4	26x30—2 25			29x40—2 00		20
21	South America (outline).....do.	5	88			87		21
22	United States, large.....do.	17	3 45	3 45		42x50—3 50		22
23	United States (outline).....do.	7	1 75			87		23
24	Wisconsin (outline).....do.	6				41x58—2 00		24
25	World, large.....do.	13	3 45	3 45		42x50—3 39		25
PRIMERS.								
25	McGuffey's Revised.....dozen.	68		d1 30		85		25
26	Monroe's.....do.	24	d1 80	d1 24		d1 22		26
27	New American.....do.	5	1 56			1 54		27
28	Sanders's Pictorial.....do.	27	1 37			1 37		28
29	Sheldon's.....do.	14	1 37			1 35		29
30	Swinton's.....do.	61	1 17			1 39		30
31	Webb's First Lessons.....do.	7	2 25			3 00		31
32	Webb's Word Method.....do.	23	2 24			1 95		32
33	Willson's (Harper's).....do.	13	1 50		1 48	1 48		33
READERS, FIRST.								
34	Appleton's.....dozen.	49		1 86	1 84	1 82		34
35	Edwards & Webb's.....do.	2	2 04	2 08		2 00	2 00	35
36	McGuffey's Revised.....do.	60	1 82	1 77		1 75		36
37	Monroe's.....do.	28	2 00	2 08		2 02		37
38	New American.....do.	2	1 52	1 52		1 50		38
39	Sanders's New.....do.	6	1 98			1 99		39
40								40

a Board.

b Paper.

c First steps.

d Chart.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 15, 1886, for school supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	SCHOOL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	George R. Lookwood.	J. H. Woodhouse.	Alexander Agar.	W. J. C. Dulaney.	George Sherwood & Co.	Number.
			Points of delivery.					
			New York.	New York.	New York.	Baltimore.	Chicago or New York.	
READERS, FIRST—continued.								
1	Sheldon's dozen.	11	1 77			1 75		1
2	Swinton's do.	41	1 76			2 25		2
3	Watson's Independent do.	7				1 88		3
4	Webb's Model do.	28	3 25			3 24	3 20	4
5	Willson's (Harper's) do.	2	2 45		2 37	2 42		5
READERS, SECOND.								
6	Appleton's dozen.	38		2 95	2 95	2 92		6
7	Edwards & Webb's do.	2	3 27	3 43		3 89	3 20	7
8	Lippincott's do.	3		3 45		3 42		8
9	McGuffey's Revised do.	38	3 21	3 12		3 11		9
10	Monroe's do.	21	3 53	3 64		3 54		10
11	Parker & Watson's do.	1				4 19		11
12	Sanders' New do.	5	3 58			3 55		12
13	Sheldon's do.	11	3 50			3 50		13
14	Swinton's do.	36	3 44			3 39		14
15	Watson's Independent do.	8				3 65		15
16	Webb's Model do.	8	3 78			3 75	3 70	16
17	Willson's (Harper's) do.	11	3 23		3 16	3 25		17
READERS, THIRD.								
18	Appleton's dozen.	26		3 90	3 90	3 85		18
19	Edwards & Webb's do.	3	5 10	5 20		5 07	5 00	19
20	Lippincott's do.	5		4 59		4 49		20
21	McGuffey's Revised do.	17½		4 87		4 35		21
22	Monroe's do.	13	5 04	5 19		5 05		22
23	New American do.	2	3 85	3 85		3 80		23
24	Sanders' New do.	2	5 40			5 29		24
25	Sheldon's do.	9	5 10			5 05		25
26	Swinton's do.	15	4 88			4 89		26
27	Watson's Independent do.	3				5 25		27
28	Willson's (Harper's) do.	9	4 83		4 75	4 85		28
READERS, FOURTH.								
29	Appleton's dozen.	20		5 20	5 20	5 15		29
30	Lippincott's do.	2		6 26		6 20		30
31	McGuffey's Revised do.	9½		5 20		5 19		31
32	Monroe's do.	8	6 05	6 24		6 07		32
33	Sanders' New do.	1-2	8 50			8 00		33
34	Sheldon's do.	8	7 05			7 18		34
35	Swinton's do.	2½	6 40			6 39		35
36	Watson's Independent do.	2				6 59		36
37	Willson's (Harper's) do.	1	6 09		6 00	6 09		37
READERS, FIFTH.								
38	Appleton's dozen.	3½		9 33	9 31	9 25		38
39	McGuffey's Revised do.	6½		7 49		7 48		39
40	Sheldon's do.	4	8 90			8 89		40
41	Willson's (Harper's) do.	2	9 13		9 10	9 09		41

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 15, 1886, for school supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	SCHOOL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.						Number.	
			George R. Lockwood.	J. H. Woodhouse.	R. A. Robbins.	Alex. Agar.	W. J. C. Dulaney.	Towers Manufacturing Company.		
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Baltimore.	New York.		
READERS, SIXTH.										
1	McGuffey's Revised..... doz.	4		8 84				8 79	1	
REGISTERS, SCHOOL.										
2	Adams & Blackman's..... doz.	4 ³						5 50	2	
3	Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co. do.	1 ¹²	6 50					a5 40	3	
4	Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.'s Daily, Weekly, and Quarterly.. doz.	3 ²	6 50					6 43	4	
5	Smith, E. B., & Co..... do.	1						9 00	5	
6	Tracy's..... do.	3						6 30	6	
7	Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., St'd. do.	3 ¹²		8 32				8 30	7	
8	White's New Common School..... do.	3 ⁸		8 32				8 30	8	
SPELLERS.										
9	Harvey's Primary..... doz.	1		1 35				1 35	9	
10	McGuffey's Revised..... do.	4 ⁷	1 82	1 77				1 74	10	
11	New American, Advanced..... do.	3	2 00	2 02				2 07	11	
12	New American, Primary..... do.	14	1 55	1 57				1 54	12	
13	Parker's Elementary..... do.	10						1 90	13	
14	Parker's Pronouncing..... do.	1						3 65	14	
15	Sanders' New..... do.	20	1 77					1 74	15	
16	Sanders' Primary..... do.	10	1 48					1 50	16	
17	Scholars' Companion..... do.	1-2						7 30	17	
18	Sheldon's Primary..... do.	6	1 78					b1 75	18	
19	Swinton's Word Book..... do.	56	1 75					1 75	19	
20	Swinton's Word Primer..... do.	29	1 47					1 47	20	
21	Town's..... do.	4						2 16	21	
22	Watson's..... do.	6						1 87	22	
23	Webster's..... do.	2		c94				90	23	
24	Wilson's Large..... do.	9	2 42					2 37	24	
25	Wilson's Primary..... do.	5	1 50					1 50	25	
SLATES.										
26	6 x 9 inches..... doz.	83			0 38		36	33	0 30	26
27	7 x 11 inches..... do.	1 07			30		40	37	34	27
28	8 x 12 inches..... do.	1 46			45		50	45	42	28
29	9 x 13 inches..... do.	31			54		60	55	50	29
30	9 x 14 inches..... do.	76			72		80	9 ¹ / ₂ x14 75	66	30
TRACING—WRITING BOOKS.										
31	Spencerian, No. 1..... doz.	80	66 ¹ / ₂				e38	66	31	
32	Spencerian, No. 2..... do.	77	66 ¹ / ₂				e38	66	32	
33	Spencerian, No. 3..... do.	54	66 ¹ / ₂				e38	66	33	
34	Spencerian, No. 4..... do.	47	66 ¹ / ₂					66	34	
WRITING BOOKS—SPENCERIAN OR A. S. P. CO. PATENT COMBINATION COPY BOOKS.										
35	No. 1, longer course..... doz.	1 70	d95 ¹ / ₂				e60	95	35	
36							85	/85	36	
37	No. 2, longer course..... do.	1 68	d95 ¹ / ₂				e60	95	37	
38							85	/85	38	
39	No. 3, longer course..... do.	1 54	d95 ¹ / ₂				e60	95	39	
40							85	/85	40	
41	No. 4, longer course..... do.	1 35	d95 ¹ / ₂				e60	95	41	
42							85	/85	42	
43	No. 5, longer course..... do.	1 20	95 ¹ / ₂				e60	95	43	
44							85	/85	44	
45	No. 6, longer course..... do.	63	95 ¹ / ₂				e60	95	45	
46							85	/85	46	

a Teachers' pocket.

b New.

c Appleton's.

d No samples.

e Sterling's in competition.

f A. S. P.; no samples.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	SCHOOL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.		
			Geo. R. Lock-wood.	John E. Wood-house.	
			New York.	New York.	
WRITING-BOOKS—continued.					
1	No. 7, longer course	dozen.	46	0 95½	
2					
3	No. 1, shorter course	do.	82	66½	
4					
5	No. 2, shorter course	do.	83	66½	
6					
7	No. 3, shorter course	do.	93	66½	
8					
9	No. 4, shorter course	do.	80	66½	
10					
11	No. 5, shorter course	do.	40	66½	
12					
13	No. 6, shorter course	do.	33	66½	
14					
15	No. 7, shorter course	do.	27	66½	
16					
MISCELLANEOUS.					
17	Arithmetical frames, by John Gould	set.	1	4 25	
18	Arithmetical table cards	sets.	13	5	
19	Bibles, medium size		290	40	
20					
21	Blackboards, 3 by 4 feet		5	5 00	
22					
23	Blackboard erasers	dozen.	19	75	
24					
25					
26	Blackboard erasers, "The Best"	do.	71	3 45	
27					
28	Call-bells		62		
29					
30	Crayons, chalk, white, dustless	boxes.	928		0 10
31					
32	Crayons, chalk, colored, assorted	do.	93		50
33	Geometrical blocks	sets.	24	1 75	
34	Globes of the world, large		11	9 00	
35	Globes of the world, medium		7	5 70	
36					
37	Gospel Hymns, No. 1, with music	dozen.	6		
38	Gospel Hymns, No. 4, with music	do.	3		
39	Gospel Hymns, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 combined, with music	do.	69	7 69	
40	Gospel Hymns, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 combined, without music	do.	75		
41	Hooker's Child's Book of Nature	do.	2	10 10	
42	How to Use Wood-Working Tools, published by Ginn & Heath, Boston, Mass		5		
43	Ink-wells	dozen.	31		
44	Kindergarten objects	sets	138		
45	Music books, instruction for organ		18	28	
46	Object cards	sets.	55	m Each, 9 00	
47	Organs, cabinet, cased		16		
48					
49					
50	Pencils, slate	M.	138	95	
51				v1 05	
52					
53					
54					
55	Picture Teaching, by Janet Byrne	dozen.	22	6 30	
56	Picture reward cards, assorted	do.	494	10½	
57	Plaster paris	pounds.	410		
58	Prang's natural-history cards, small, 12 cards in envelope	sets.	181	29	26
59	Singing-books, small, with notes	dozen.	22	2 85	
60	Slated blackboard cloth	sq. yards.	137	67	

a Sterling's in competition.

b A. S. P. No samples.

c 35 cents, minion, 18mo., 145;
45 cents, minion, 18mo., 144.

d Cheney's.

e Aurora.

f Caryet.

g Andrews.

h Cheeny.

i Enam.

j Walthem.

k 12-inch

l 9-inch.

m Mineral, animal, vegetable;
the first only has been ordered for several years.

n \$50 style, No. 21 organ; \$75 style, No. 29 organ.

advertisement of April 15, 1885, for school supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids]

Points of delivery.								Number.
New York.	New York.	Baltimore.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
	a0 60	0 95						1
	85	b85						2
	60	66						3
		b60						4
	00	66						5
		b60						6
	60	66						7
		b60						8
	60	66						9
		b60						10
	60	66						11
		b60						12
	60	66						13
		b60						14
	60	66						15
		b60						16
		5 00						17
		67						18
	45	39						19
	c35							20
		4 50						21
		5 50						22
0 72	d78	1 25		e0 80				23
		2 75		f65				24
		3 00						25
	g1 10	3 35		h70				26
27	No. 52, 28	37		i95				27
		29		No. 32, 37				28
10½	i11	9½		13				29
				11				30
53	60	53		j55				31
		1 50						32
		8 75			k9 00			33
		3 75			16 60			34
		3 00						35
		3 00						36
		7 50						37
		2 00						38
	9 90	10 00						39
		42						40
	16	18		16				41
		47			Each, 44			42
		25	1 00					43
		9 00						44
62 00			n50 00			o50 00	57 00	45
72 00			75 00			p81 00		46
						q60 00		47
						r75 00		48
1 00	t5 28	85		u58				49
				w70				50
				x95				51
				y1 10				52
				z75				53
		6 55						54
	(1)	8						55
		5						56
		25						57
		*1 50						58
		66		62½				59
								60

o Style C.
p Style G.
q Style R.
r Style T.
s Not sharp.

t Eagle in wood styles in competition.
u 5-inch, blunt.
v Sharp.
w 5-inch, pointed.
x 5½-inch, flagged.

y 5½-inch, gold.
z No. 114, 75 cents per 100.
1 Reward cards No. 1, 12 cents;
No. 2, 17 cents; No. 3, 27 cents; No. 30, 60 cents.
*Emerald.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 15, 1886, for school supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	SCHOOL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.							Number.	
			Geo. B. Lockwood.	J. H. Woodhouse.	R. A. Robbins.	Alex. Agar.	W. J. C. Dulaney.	Town Manufacturing Company.	James R. Michael.		
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Baltimore.	New York.	New York.		
MISCELLANEOUS—continued.											
Paper—continued.											
1	Drawing, 8 by 10 inches, first quality, in packages of 100 sheets, to weigh not less than 16 pounds to the 1,000 sheets, or A. S. P. Co. Drawing Book No. 1 packages.	90				0 13 (b)	0 50	a0 25 c30			1
2						d05					2
3											3
4	Foolscap, best quality, ruled, white, 14 pounds to the ream.....reams.	108½	1 80	1 98 1 76			1 96	e1 89 f2 38	2 24 g1 82	1 90	4
5											5
6	Legal cap, best quality, ruled, white, 14 pounds to the ream.....reams.	31	1 80	1 98 1 76			2 03	1 89	2 24 g1 82	1 90	6
7											7
8	Letter, half sheets, best quality, ruled, white, 12 pounds to the ream.....reams.	64½	1 55	1 70 1 51			1 68	e1 65 f1 86	1 92 g1 56	1 60	8
9											9
10	Commercial note, best quality, ruled, white, 7 pounds to the ream.....reams.	105	95	90 86			98	e95 f98 h1 05	1 12 g0 91	1 00	10
11											11
12											12
13	Paper-folders, best quality, ivory, heavy, 9-inch.....dozen.	1½					i4 50	4 50	4 68	4 75	13
14	Pencils, Dixon's American graphite, various grades, or A. S. P. Co. "Senate," or "Thomas Jefferson".....dozen.	197	j0 30		0 20	r22 l28 m28	0 30	2 25			14
15											15
16											16
17	Pencils, Dixon's red, blue, green, or violet, or A. S. P. Co.....dozen.	60	j48		47	o39 p45 n45	50	5 00	3 60		17
18											18
19											19
20	Pencils, black, A. W. Faber's, best quality, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, or A. S. P. Co. "Ledger" or "Graham".....dozen.	304	q45			r26 s37	38	1 30	36 4 00		20
21											21
22											22
23	Pencils, A. W. Faber's, red, blue, green, or violet, or A. S. P. Co. colored pencils.....dozen.	26	q55			t44 s45	45	1 45	4 00		23
24											24

a Demi size. f No. 2. i Academic. q Faber's.
 b 7½ X 11 pads; 36 sheets g "Franconia"; other m A. S. P. Co. r Eagle, round.
 in competition. paper is "Morris." n Not Dixon's. s Not Faber's.
 c Medium. A No. 3. o Eagle. t Eagle, best.
 d A. S. P. No. 1. j Congress. p Number 776, 778, 779.
 e No. 1. j Dixon's.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 15, 1886, for school supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	SCHOOL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.						Number.
		Points of delivery.						
		New York.	New York.	New York.	Baltimore.	New York.	New York.	
	STATIONERY—continued.							
1	Pencils, Spencerian, Nos. 1, 2, 2-3, 3, or A. S. P. Co. "Treasury," or "Tony".....dozen.	55			a29	b30	3 00	1
2					c80	25	2 75	2
3	Pencils, black lead, plain cedar...do..	981	d08	7	e7j	d12	f80	8
4						7		4
5	Pen-holders, wooden, A. S. P. Co. No. 3, assortment.....dozen.	479	g04	4	e9	h15	25	5
6					i11	j30	f4 00	6
7					k11			7
8	Pen-racks, metal.....do..	4j			85	75	80	8
9							1 00	9
10	Papers pins, best solid head, No. 5, .....dozen.	18j			05	50	63	10
11						75		11
12	Rubber erasers, best quality, 40 pieces to the pound, per pound...pounds.	44	d00	72	m55	n85	o75	12
13					90	p00	p55	13
14	Rubber bands, best quality, No. 11, .....gross.	29	11		9j	9	8	14
15	Rubber bands, best quality, No. 16, .....gross.	32	16		14j	14	12	15
16	Rubber bands, best quality, No. 32, .....gross.	31	50		42	40	36	16
17	Rubberink-erasers, small cakes, cakes.	931	9	1j	d2j	2	2j	17
18	Rulers wooden, 15-inch, graduated, .....dozen	60j	48	44	38	38	74	18
19							r38	19
20	Sponges for slates, 150 to 175 pieces to the pound.....pounds.	54	1 20	1 70		1 50	60	20
21	Steel pens, Esterbrook's No. 8, or A. S. P. Co. No. 10, commercial...gross.	32		0 37	s0 33	0 33	0 37	21
22					t*83	b33	u81	22
23	Steel pens, Esterbrook's No. 14, or A. S. P. Co. No. 59, bank.....gross.	30		s39	s42	40	s22	23
24					t87	b37	45	24
25	Steel pens, Esterbrook's No. 048, A. S. P. Co. No. 1848, Falcon, or Mozzeltio, No. 2.....gross.	87		47	s49	40	s22	25
26					t36	b37	45	26
27	Steel pens, Esterbrook's No. 122, engraving, or A. S. P. Co. "Clase," legal.....gross.	14			s45	s44	48	27
28					t45	b45	u38	28

a Eagle, Academic, Hexagon.
 b A. S. P. Co.
 c Not Spencerian.
 d Faber's.
 e Eagle.
 f Gross.
 g Faber's No. 1.
 h No. 1.
 i Faber's No. 2.

j No. 2.
 k Faber's No. 3.
 l Pyramid.
 m No. 2, Congress.
 n Spencerian.
 o Tower.
 p Congress.
 q Brass edge.
 r Plain edge.
 s Esterbrook's.

t Not Esterbrook's; no samples.
 u Number 776, 778, 779.
 v Not Dixon's.
 w Miller.
 x Wallace.
 y U. S. No. 1.
 z U. S. No. 2.
 * No. 9.
 † No. 14.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 15, 1886, for school supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	SCHOOL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.						Number.
			Geo. E. Lockwood.	R. A. Robbins.	Alex. Agar.	W. J. C. Dulaney.	Tower Manufacturing Company.	James E. Michael.	
			New York.	New York.	New York.	Baltimore.	New York.	New York.	
STATIONERY—continued.									
1	Steel pens, Gillott's No. 303, or A. S. P. Co. 3 x 3, "Academic" .....gross.	38	-----	90	a77 c60	a75 d60	74 b22	b50	1 2
2									
3	Steel pens, Gillott's No. 404, A. S. P. Co. 4 x 4, "University," or "Mozzeltic," No. 4 .....gross.	59	-----	44	a41 c37	a41 d38	b22 40	-----	3 4
4									
5	Steel pens, Gillott's No. 332, or A. S. P. Co. 5 x 4, "School" .....gross.	4	-----	1 07	a99 c1 00	a99 d1 00	1 00 f48	-----	5 6
6									
7	Steel pens, Perry's No. 102, or A. S. P. Co. No. 59, bank .....gross.	4	-----	42	h40 g37	h35 d37	f36 37	-----	7 8
8									
9	Steel pens, Perry's No. 107, or A. S. P. Co. 5 x 4, school .....gross.	13	-----	42	h40	h35	37 f32	-----	9 10
10									
11	Steel pens, Perry's, No. 137, Falcon, or A. S. P. Co., "Black Crow Quill" .....gross.	21	-----	0 42	0 40 f30	h0 35 d30	0 37 f22	-----	11 12
12									
13	Steel pens, Perry's, No. 1066, engrossing, A. S. P. Co., Marshall's "Legal," "Gladstone," or "Mozzeltic," No. 3 .....gross.	3	-----	42	40 e40	h35 d40	37 f48	-----	13 14
14									
15	Steel pens, Spencerian, No. 1, or A. S. P. Co., 1x1, "Lady Washington" .....gross.	23	f0 74½	1 09	72 k60	j70 d60	75 f32	-----	15 16
16									
17	Steel pens, Spencerian, No. 2, counting-house, A. S. P. Co., 2x2, "Washington" or "Mozzeltic," No. 1 .....gross.	8	f74½	1 09	72 k60	j70 d60	75 f41	-----	17 18
18									
19	Steel pens, Spencerian, No. 3, commercial, or A. S. P. Co., 6x6, "Jefferson" .....gross.	21	f74½	1 09	72 m60	j70 d60	75 f41	-----	19 20
20									
21	Steel pens, Spencerian, No. 5, school, A. S. P. Co., 7x7, "Garfield," or "Mozzeltic," No. 4 .....gross.	100	f74	1 09	72 n60	j70 d60	75 f39	-----	21 22
22									

a Gillott's.
 b U. S., No. 3.
 c Not Gillott's.
 d A. S. P. Co.
 e Not Perry's nor Mozzeltic.

f Miller's.
 g Not Perry's.
 h Perry's.
 i Not Perry's; no samples.
 j Spencerian.

k Not Spencerian.
 Wallace.
 m Not commercial; no samples.
 n Garfield; no samples.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 15, 1886, for medical supplies for the Indian service.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of sample, which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.				Number.
			Wm. H. Schieffelin.	Wm. H. Wickham.	Albert E. Whyland.	Chesebrough Manufacturing Company.	
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	
MEDICINES.							
1	Acid, acetic, c. p., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles.....	464	0 2½	0 2½	0 3½	1	
2	Acid, benzoic, in 4-oz. bottles.....	114	7½	8	6	2	
3	Acid, carbolic, for disinfection, in 1-lb. bottles, 95 per cent.....	430	16	10½	16	3	
4	Acid, carbolic, pure crystallized, in 4-oz. g. s. bottles.....	640	3½	4	3	4	
5	Acid, citric, in 8-oz. bottles.....	672	6	6½	4½	5	
6	Acid, hydrocyanic, in 1-oz. bottles.....	54	12½	12	12	6	
7	Acid, muriatic, c. p., in 4-oz. g. s. bottles.....	516	3½	3½	2½	7	
8	Acid, nitric, c. p., in 4-oz. g. s. bottles.....	180	3½	3½	3	8	
9	Acid, phos., dilute, U. S. P., in 4-oz. g. s. bottles.....	608	3	2½	3½	9	
10	Acid, salicylic, in 4-oz. bottles or tins.....	396	14	14	12½	10	
11	Acid, sulphuric, c. p., in 4-oz. g. s. bottles.....	208	3½	3½	2½	11	
12	Acid, sulphuric, aromatic, U. S. P., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles.....	760	3½	3½	3½	12	
13	Acid, tannic, in 1-oz. bottles.....	220	10	15	17	13	
14	Acid, tartaric, in 8-oz. w. m. bottles.....	600	4½	4½	4	14	
15	Aconite, tincture of, rad., in 8-oz. bottles.....	1,344	5½	4	2½	15	
16	Alcohol, in 32-oz. bottles, 95 per cent.....	1,776	69	69	65	16	
17	Aloes, pulv., in 8-oz. bottles.....	338	2½	3	1½	17	
18	Alumina and potassa, sulphate of (alum), in 4-oz. bottles.....	1,858	1½	1½	1,1½	18	
19	Ammonia, aromatic spirits of, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles.....	1,504	4½	4½	4½	19	
20	Ammonia, bromide of, in 4-oz. g. s. w. m. bottles.....	508	5½	6	4½	20	
21	Ammonia, carbonate of, in 8-oz. bottles.....	568	2	2	1½	21	
22	Ammonia, muriate of, pulvis, in 8-oz. bottles.....	1,208	2½	2½	1½	22	
23	Ammonia, solution of, U. S. P., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles.....	10,968	1½	1½	1½	23	
24	Anise, oil of.....	78	14	14	12	24	
25	Antimony and potassa, tartrate of (tartar emetic), in 1-oz. g. s. bottles, U. S. P.....	29	12½	12	6	25	
26	Aquifolium, berberis, fluid extract, in 16-oz. bottles.....	58	64	63	1,95	26	
27	Arnica, tincture of, in 8-oz. bottles.....	6,804	3½	3	2	27	
28	Arsenite of potassa, solution of (Fowler's solution), in 4-oz. bottles, U. S. P.....	776	1½	1½	1½	28	
29	Assafetida, gum, in tins.....	359	2½	2½	1½	29	
30	Atropia, sulph., in ½-oz. bottles.....	9½	7 00	7 25	7 75	30	
31	Belladonna, alcoholic extract of, in 1-oz. w. m. jars.....	84	18	18	27½	31	
32	Bismuth, subnitrate of, in 2-oz. bottles, U. S. P.....	1,078	17	17½	15	32	
33	Borax, powdered, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles.....	1,536	2½	2½	1½	33	
34	Buchu, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles.....	1,064	4½	4	6½	34	
35	Camphor, in 8-oz. bottles.....	4,128	2½	2½	2½	35	
36	Cannabis indica, F. E., in 4-oz. bottles.....	204	6½	7	4½	36	
37	Capsules, empty, ass'd, Nos. 0 to 4.....	859	11½	12	12	37	
38	Cascara sagrada, F. E., in 1-lb. bottles.....	127	88	89	1,95	38	
39	Castor oil, in 32-oz. bottles, cold-pressed.....	1,144	51	50	44	39	
40	Cerate, blistering, in 8-oz. tins.....	344	9½	9	7	40	
41	Cerate, simple, in 1-lb. tins.....	219	34	34	25	41	
42	Chalk, prepared, in 8-oz. bottles.....	708	1½	1½	3-4	42	
43	Chloral, hydrate of, in 4-oz. g. s. w. m. bottles.....	600	12½	12½	11	43	
44	Chloroform, purified, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles.....	3,164	6	6½	4	44	
45	Cinchona, fluid extract of (with aromatics) in 8-oz. bottles.....	1,880	5½	5½	7½	45	
46	Cinchonidia, sulphate of.....	559	15	16	13	46	
47	Cinnamon, oil of, in 1-oz. bottles.....	128	11	11	7½	47	
48	Cloves, oil of, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles.....	210	14½	15	14	48	
49	Cocculus indicus.....	164	1	1	1-2	49	
50	Cocoa, butter.....	65	40	41	36	50	
51	Cod-liver oil, in 1 pint bottles.....	2,844	2½	25	18	51	

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 15, 1886, for medical supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.				Number.
			William H. Schiefelsh.	William H. Wickham.	Albert E. Whyland.	Chesebrough Manufacturing Company.	
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
MEDICINES—continued.							
1	Colchicum, rad., wine of, in 4-oz. bottles . . . ounces.	248	0 03½	0 03½	0 04½	1	
2	Colchicum seed, fluid extract of, in 4-oz. bottles. do.	76	4½	5	7½	2	
3	Colocynth, compound extract of, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles . . . ounces.	97	19	19	30	3	
4	Collodion, in 1-oz. bottles . . . do.	136	10	10	6	4	
5	Copaiba, balsam of, in 8-oz. bottles . . . do.	1,176	4½	4	3½	5	
6	Copper, sulphate of, in 2-oz. bottles . . . do.	340	2	2	1½	6	
7	Cosmoline, in 1-lb. tins . . . pounds.	1,390	30	30	38	a 17	
8	Croosote, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles . . . ounces.	118	9	9½	7½	7	
9	Croton oil, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles . . . do.	112	19	19	15	8	
10	Digitalis, tincture of, in 2-oz. bottles . . . do.	528	4	4	3½	9	
11	Ergot, fluid extract of, in 4-oz. bottles . . . do.	1,132	7	7	8½	10	
12	Ether, compound spirits of (Hoffman's anodyne), in 8-oz. g. s. bottles, U. S. P. . . . ounces.	1,636	5½	6	4	12	
13	Ether, stronger, for anaesthesia, in 1-lb. tins . . . do.	1,812	5½	5½	4	13	
14	Ether, spirits of nitrous (sweet spirits of niter), in 8-oz. g. s. bottles, U. S. P. . . . ounces.	3,716	32	32	4	14	
15	Flaxseed meal, in tins . . . pounds.	1,256	5½	5½	4½	15	
16	Gelsemium, tincture of, in 4-oz. bottles . . . do.	316	8½	3	3	16	
17	Gentian, alcoholic extract of, in 1-oz. jars . . . do.	74	12	12	10½	17	
18	Gentian, tinct., comp., in 1-lb. bottles . . . pounds.	267	49	49	47	18	
19	Ginger, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles . . . ounces.	2,592	49	49	5	19	
20	Glycerine, pure, in 8-oz. bottles . . . do.	8,480	1½	1½	1	20	
21	Gum arabic, powdered, in 8-oz. w. m. bottles . . . do.	696	5½	6	3½	21	
22	Hyoscyamus, alcoholic extract of, U. S. P., in 1-oz. w. m. jars . . . ounces.	41	20	20	20	22	
23	Hypophos. lime, soda, iron, and potash, sir. of, in 1-lb. bottles . . . pounds.	1,002	34	35	52½	23	
24	Iodine, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles . . . ounces.	120	34	34	29	24	
25	Iodine, tincture of, U. S. P., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles. do.	1,440	4½	5	47	25	
26	Iodoform, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles . . . do.	310	38	39	38½	26	
27	Ipecac, fluid extract of, in 4-oz. bottles . . . do.	672	12	12	19	27	
28	Ipecacuanha, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles . . . do.	144	9	9½	8½	28	
29	Iron, ammoniated citrate of . . . pounds.	16	70	75	55	29	
30	Iron, solution of the subsulphate of, in 4-oz. bottles . . . ounces.	320	1½	1½	2½	30	
31	Iron, sulphate of, commercial, in 10-lb. wood boxes . . . pounds.	560	2½	2½	1½	31	
32	Iron, sulphate of, c. p., in 8-oz. w. m. bottles. ounces	256	1	3-4	1½	32	
33	Iron sirup, iodide of, U. S. P., in 8-oz. bottles . . . do.	3,220	23	3	2½	33	
34	Iron, quinia, citrate of, in 1-oz. bottles . . . do.	435	32	32	25	34	
35	Iron, tincture of the chloride of, U. S. P., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles . . . ounces.	3,212	3½	3½	3½	35	
36	Jaborandi, fluid extract, in 8-oz. bottles . . . do.	276	7	7	3	36	
37	Jalap, powdered, in 4-oz. bottles . . . do.	136	3½	3	3	37	
38	Lavender, compound spirits of, U. S. P. . . . do.	1,895	23	23	23	38	
39	Lead, acetate of, in 8-oz. bottles . . . do.	832	13	13	13	39	
40	Lined oil, raw, in pint bottles . . . bottles.	505	11½	12	12	40	
41	Licorice, extract of, in paper . . . ounces.	1,358	2	2	1½	41	
42	Licorice, fluid extract . . . pounds.	358	45	44	58½	42	
43	Licorice root, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles . . . ounces.	336	1½	1½	1	43	
44	Magnesia, carb. . . . do.	424	1½	1½	1	44	
45	Magnesia, heavy calcined, in 4-oz. w. m. bottles. do.	292	6	6	13	45	
46	Magnesia, sulphate of, in 10-lb. tins . . . pounds.	1,230	3½	3½	1½	46	
47	Mercurial ointment, U. S. P., in 1-lb. pots . . . do.	172	50	49	49	50	
48	Mercury with chalk, in 2-oz. w. m. bottles . . . ounces.	202	4	5	28	48	
49	Mercury, corrosive chloride of (corrosive sublimate), in 1-oz. bottles . . . ounces.	110	6	6	6½	49	
50	Mercury, mild chloride of, U. S. P. (calomel), in 2-oz. bottles . . . ounces.	603	5	5	5½	50	
51	Mercury, ointment of nitrate of, U. S. P. (citrate ointment), in 8-oz. pots . . . ounces.	1,060	3½	4	5½	6 51	

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Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 15, 1886, for medical supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.					Number.
			W. H. Schiefelin.	William H. Wickham.	Albert E. Whyland.	Chesebrough Manuf'g Co.	Richard F. Handy.	
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
MEDICINES—continued.								
	Mercury:							
1	Pill of, U. S. P. (blue mass), in 8-oz. pots.....	384	0 03 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 04	0 03		1	
2	Red oxide of, in 1-oz. bottles.....	142	8	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 05	2	
3	Yellow sulph., in 1-oz. bottles.....	53	8	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		3	
	Morphia:							
4	Acetate of, in $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. bottles.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 50	2 45	2 75		4	
5	Sulphate of, in $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. bottles.....	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 50	2 45	2 10		5	
6	Mustard seed, black, ground, in 5-lb. tins.....							
	pounds.	567	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	19		6	
7	Myrrh, tincture, in 4-oz. bottles.....	502	5	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		7	
	Nux vomica:							
8	Tincture, in 4-oz. bottles.....	213	4	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		8	
9	Alcoholic extract of, powdered, in 1-oz. bottles, U. S. P.....	17	17	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	25		9	
10	Oil, lemon, in 4-oz. bottles.....	323	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	12		10	
11	Ointment boxes, tin, assorted sizes.....	1,795	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10		11	
12	Olive oil, in 1-pint bottles.....	1,101	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	13		12	
	Opium:							
13	Camphorated tincture of, U. S. P., in 16-oz. bottles.....	8,622	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		13	
14	Compound powder of, U. S. P. (Dover's powder), in 8-oz. bottles.....	536	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$		14	
15	Powdered, in 8-oz. bottles.....	257	85	37	30		15	
16	Tincture of, U. S. P. (laudanum), in 8-oz. bottles.....	3,476	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		16	
17	Origanum, oil of, in 8-oz. bottles.....	1,992	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		17	
18	Pepper, cayenne, ground, in 8-oz. bottles.....							
	ounces.	658	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		18	
19	Peppermint, oil of, in 1-oz. bottles.....	224	35	34	29		19	
20	Pepsin, sacch., in 1-oz. bottles.....	654	19	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	20		20	
21	Pills, compound cathartic, in bottles of 500, U. S. P.....	420	77	75	40		21	
22	Podophyllum, resin of, in 1-oz. bottles.....	32	30	30	35		22	
	Potassa:							
23	Acetate of, in 8-oz. bottles.....	360	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		23	
24	Bicarb., 8-oz. g. a. w. m. bottles.....	520	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		24	
25	Bitartrate of, powdered (cream of tartar), in 8-oz. bottles.....	1,656	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		25	
26	Caustic, in 1-oz. g. a. bottles.....	61	12	12	9		26	
27	Chlorate of, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles.....	1,702	2	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		27	
28	Cyanuret, in 1-oz. g. a. bottles.....	14	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8		28	
29	Nitrate of, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles.....	992	2	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		29	
	Potassium:							
30	Bromide of, in 8-oz. bottles.....	2,528	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3		30	
31	Permanganate of, in 1-oz. bottles.....	131	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	10		31	
32	Iodide of, in 8-oz. bottles.....	3,224	20	21	18 $\frac{1}{2}$		32	
33	Quinia, sulphate of, in 1-oz. bottles, or compressed in tins.....	1,004	75	74	68		33	
34	Rhubarb, powdered, in 4-oz. bottles.....	96	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1		34	
35	Rochelle salt, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles.....	332	6	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		35	
36	Santonine, in 1-oz. bottles.....	2,750	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		36	
37	.....	77	35	38	28		37

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 15, 1886, for medical supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.					Number.
			W. H. Schieffelin.	William H. Wickham.	Albert E. Whyland.	Chesbrough Manuf'g Co.	Richard F. Handy.	
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
MEDICINES—continued.								
1	Sarsaparilla, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles	830	0 27	0 28	0 35	.....	1
2	Seneka, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles, ounces.	832	11	10	9	.....	2
3	Senna confection, in 1-lb. jars	51	49	48	42	.....	3
	Silver, nitrate of:							
4	Fused, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles	36	80	85	75	.....	4
5	In crystals, in 1-oz. bottles	43	77	82	73	.....	5
	Soap:							
6	Carbolic	1,446	7	7	8	.....	6
7	Castile, in paper	1,742	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	7
8	Common, in bars	2,104	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4$\frac{1}{2}$	3 72$\frac{1}{2}$	8	
	Soda:							
9	Bicarbonate of, in 8-oz. bottles	1,904	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	.....	9
10	Chlorinated sol., Labarraques'	257	15	16	16	.....	10
11	Salicylate, in 4-oz. w. m. bottles	654	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	13	.....	11
	Squill:							
12	Sirup, of U. S. P., in 1-lb. bottles	1,711	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15$\frac{1}{2}$	27	.....	12
13	Pulvis, in 1-oz. w. m. bottles	15	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	7	.....	13
14	Stillingia, fluid extract, in 4-oz. bottles	772	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	.....	14
15	Strichnia, in $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. bottles	15$\frac{1}{2}$	1 40	1 45	1 40	.....	15
16	Sulphur, washed, in 8-oz. bottles	3,680	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	16
17	Tar, oil of	66	10	10	10	.....	17
18	Taraxacum, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles	227	30	20	44	.....	18
19	Tolu balsam, in 4-oz. jars	240	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	.....	19
20	Turpentine, oil of, in 32-oz. bottles	659	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	31	.....	20
21	Valerian, fluid extract of, in 1-lb. bottles	46	62	60	78	.....	21
	Wild cherry:							
22	Fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles	540	25	26	34	.....	22
23	Sirup of, in 16-oz. bottles, U. S. P. ounces.	14,288	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1$\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	23
	Zinc:							
24	Acetate of, in 2-oz. bottles	71	4	4	3$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	24
25	Oxide of, in 2-oz. bottles	618	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1$\frac{1}{2}$	0 05	25	
26	Sulphate of, in 1-oz. bottles	401	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	.....	26

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 15, 1886, for furnishing medical supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.					Number.
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
			W. H. Schieffelin.	William H. Wickham.	Albert E. Whyland.	Richard F. Handy.	Henry Allen.	
HOSPITAL STORES.								
1	Bandages, suspensory number.	182	6	6			0 06	1
2	Barley, in tins pounds.	410	6	7				2
3	Bed-pans number.	42	62	65			55	3
4	Cinnamon, ground, in 4-oz. w. m. bottles ounces.	350	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2			4
5	Cocoa, in tins pounds.	241	32	33				5
6	Corn-starch, in tins do.	427	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10				6
7	Ginger, ground, in 8-oz. bottles ounces.	780	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			7
8	Percolators, glass, $\frac{1}{2}$ -gall. number.	16	35	38			40	8
9	Plaster, porous dozen.	406	55	60				9
10	Rice pounds.	2,550	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$				10
11	Saddle-bags, medical, convertible number.	11	9 00	9 00				11
12	Splints, assorted dozen.	22	2 00	2 00				12
13	Sugar, white, crushed, in boxes, not exceeding 50 lbs. each pounds.	3,387	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$				13
14	Taploca, in tins do.	358	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$				14
15	Tea, black, in tins or original chests pounds.	1,140	32	35		0 35		15
INSTRUMENTS AND DRESSINGS.								
16	Aspirators number.	9	9 00	9 00				16
17	Bandages, roller, unbleached and unsized, assorted, in a pasteboard box—1 dozen, 1 inch by 1 yard; 2 dozen, 2 inches by 3 yards; 2 dozen, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 3 yards; 1 dozen, 3 inches by 4 yards; $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 5 yards; 1 dozen, 4 inches by 6 yards; $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen, 4 inches by 8 yards, boxes number.	66	3 75	3 75				17
18	Binder's boards: 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 12 inches piece.	52	0 2	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$				18
19	4 by 17 inches do.	56	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$				19
20	Breast-pumps number.	38	50	55			0 10	20
21	Cases, field, operating do.	5	17 50	17 50				21
22	Catheters, g. e., assorted sizes do.	156	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6			5	22
23	Cotton bats do.	296	9	9				23
24	Cotton wadding sheets.	337	3	3				24
25	Cupping-tins, ass'd sizes number.	6	6	6				25
26	Lancets, thumb do.	9	30	25				26
Lint:								
27	Picked pounds.	53	24	24				27
28	Patent do.	132	60	59				28
29	Muslin, unbleached, unsized, 1 yard wide yards.	1,358	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$				29
Needles:								
30	Cotton, thimble, in case number.	25	60	60				30
31	Upholsterers' do.	29	5	5				31
32	Oakum, fine, picked pounds.	116	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9				32

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 15, 1886, for medical supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.			Number.
			W. H. Schieffelin.	Wm. H. Wickham.	Henry Allen.	
			New York.	New York.	New York.	
INSTRUMENTS AND DRESSINGS—continued.						
1	Obstetrical forceps.....number	7	4 90	5 00		1
2	Oiled silk, in 2-yard pieces.....yard	101	65	65		2
3	Operating cases (minor).....number	7	9 00	9 00		3
4	Pencils, hair (assorted sizes), in vials.....dozen	331	12	18	0 12	4
5	Pins.....paper	147	3	2 ¹ / ₂		5
6	Plaster, adhesive, 5 yards in a can.....yard	160	15	16		6
7	Plaster, isinglass, 1 yard in a case.....do	152	25	25		7
8	Plaster of Paris, in 5-lb. tins.....pound	274	3	2 ¹ / ₂		8
9	Pocket cases.....number	11	5 75	5 75		9
10	Scarficators.....do	5	2 00	2 00		10
11	Scissors, 4-inch.....do	26	11	12		11
12	Scissors, 6-inch.....do	30	19	20		12
13	Silk, ligature.....ounce	35 ¹ / ₂	80	85		13
14	Speculum for the ear.....number	13	25	25		14
15	Speculum for the rectum.....do	9	35	35		15
16	Speculum for the vagina, glass.....do	10	25	25		16
17	Sponge, assorted.....ounce	580	6 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂		17
18	Stethoscopes.....number	22	1 75	1 75		18
19	Syringes, Davidson's, self-injector.....do	32	1 20	1 20	1 10	19
20	Syringes, hard-rubber, 8-oz.....do	14	87 ¹ / ₂	87		20
21	Syringes, hypodermic.....do	20	65	65	85	21
22	Syringes, Mattson's, family.....do	14	1 25	1 25		22
23	Syringes, penis, rubber.....do	750	16 ³ / ₄	17	15	23
24	Syringes, penis, rubber.....do	197	28	29	30	24
25	Syringes, vagina, rubber.....do	31	75	70		25
26	Thermometers, clinical.....do	23	14	14	15	26
27	Thermometers, mercurial.....do	30	14	14	15	27
28	Thermometers, spirit.....do	92	8	8		28
29	Thread, linen, unbleached.....ounce	161	5	5		29
30	Thread, cotton, spools, assorted.....number	9	7 75	8 00		30
31	Tooth-extracting cases.....do	2	45	45		31
32	Tourniquets, field.....do	3	1 10	1 10		32
33	Tourniquets, screw, with pad.....do	3	1 25	1 20		33
34	Towels.....dozen	90	5	70		34
35	Trusses, double.....number	5	70	70		35
36	Trusses, single.....do	25	30	30		36
37	Twine, ¹ / ₂ coarse.....ounce	729	7	2		37
38	Urethral dilators, Holt's, and 6 staffs in case.....number	5	17 75	18 00		38
39	Uterine dressing forceps, Emmet's.....do	8	2 20	2 25		39
40	Uterine sounds, Sims'.....do	21	65	65		40
	Wax, white, in paper.....ounce	252	4	3 ¹ / ₂		40
MISCELLANEOUS.						
41	Basins, wash-hand.....number	74	8	8		41
42	Blank books, cap, half-bound, 4 quires.....do	13	50	45		42
43	Corkscrews.....do	51	5	5		43
44	Corks, velvet, best assorted.....dozen	7,299	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂		44
45	Dippers, tin, assorted.....number	44	7	7		45
46	Dispensatories, latest edition.....copies	11	5 60	5 60		46
47	Funnels, glass, 8-oz.....number	29	12	12	10	47
48	Funnels, tin, pint.....do	13	5	5		48
49	Hones.....do	9	12	12		49
50	Measures, graduated, glass, 4-oz.....do	22	15	15	25	50
51	Measures, graduated, glass, minim.....do	17	15	15	15	51

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under advertisement of April 15, 1886, for medical supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.				Number.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
	MISCELLANEOUS—continued.						
1	Measures, tin, pint and quart number.	15	0 6	0 6		1	
2	Mortars and pestles, wedgewood, 3½ to 8 inches number.	15	60	60	0 55	2	
3	Mosquito netting, yards.	981	5½	5		3	
4	Paper, filtering, round, gray, 10 inches, packs.	21	25	25	21	4	
5	Paper, litmus, blue and red, of each sheet number.	63	3	2½		5	
6	Paper, wrapping quires.	268	8½	9		6	
7	Pill boxes, ¼ paper, ¼ turned wood, dozen	1,406	3	3	a3 & b3½	7	
8	Pill tiles, 5 to 10 inches number.	4	40	40	75	8	
9	Scales, Troemer's, dispensing (new) do.	6	6 75	7 00		9	
10	Spatulas, 3 to 6 inch do.	32	20	20	20	10	
11	Spirit lamps do.	10	24	24	15	11	
12	Vials, ¼-oz dozen.	678	10	10	9	12	
13	Vials, 1-oz do.	1,385	11½	11½	10	13	
14	Vials, 2-oz do.	1,629	13½	14	11	14	
15	Vials, 4-oz do.	1,269	20½	20½	18	15	
16	Vials, 6-oz do.	912	24	25	22	16	
	ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.						
17	Acid, boracic, powdered, in 4-oz. g. s. bottles ounces.	116	7	6	0 3	17	
18	Acid, gallic, in 4-oz. g. s. bottles do.	8	15	14½	5½	18	
19	Arrow-root pounds	10	35	40		19	
20	Aspirator, with stomach-pump attachment number	1	15 00	15 50		20	
21	Atomizers, C. & S., No. 5, with shield do.	20	3 00	3 25		21	
22	Belladonna, fluid extract, in 4-oz. bottles, ounces	20	5	4½	6	22	
23	Belladonna plaster yards	23	55	55	71	23	
24	Belladonna tincture, in 4-oz. bottles ounces	8	5	4½	9	24	
25	Cantharides, tincture, in 4-oz. bottles do.	8	8	7½	9	25	
26	Cerate, resin pounds	10	40	35	25	26	
27	Cotton absorbent, Lawton's do.	11	75	75		27	
28	Droppers, medicine number	173	4	4	20	28	
29	Flaxseed, whole pounds.	20	5	5	3½	29	
30	Gelatine do.	5	00	90		30	
31	Lime, chloride of do.	10	9	9	5	31	
32	Medicine glasses, ¼-oz., graduated dozen.	1	2 00	2 00		32	
33	Mercury, yellow oxide of, in 1-oz. bottles, ounces.	2	18	18	11	33	
34	Needles, surgical, assorted dozen	8	75	75		34	
35	Oil cubebs, in 4-oz. bottles ounces	32	50	55	49	35	
36	Oil, sandalwood, in 4-oz. bottles do.	48	42	40	16	36	
37	Oil, sassafras, in 1-lb. bottles pounds	18	55	55	60	37	
38	Rhubarb, fluid extract, in 8-oz. bottles, ounces	48	9	10	82	38	
39	Rubber cushions, 12-inch number	1	1 75	2 00		39	
40	Senna, fluid extract, in 1-lb. bottles pounds	48	70	65	68	40	
41	Senna leaves, in 1-lb. packages number	10	40	45	10	41	
42	Syringes, ear, glass dozen	2	75	75		42	
43	Test-tubes, 3 to 7 inch nests	4	12½	12½		43	
44	Tubes, glass, assorted sizes gross	1½	1 51	1 50		44	
45	Urinometers number	2	75	1 00		45	
46	Water-bottles, rubber, 2-qt do.	9	1 25	1 25	1 10	46	
47	Wire, silver, ligature ounces	6	3 75	4 00		47	
48	Zinc, chlorinated solution, medicinal, in 1-lb. bottles pounds	5	30	29		48	

a 34 dozen, red, assorted, 4 in nest. b 460 dozen, turned wood. c Per dozen.

CONTRACT TABLES

FOR

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

875

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

BACON. ("Short clear sides," sound, sweet

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity awarded.	William Faull.	Frank Dalton.
1	San Francisco, Cal	<i>Pounds.</i> 18,600	0 08½	

BEANS. (Good merchantable quality, put up in double bags, the

1	San Francisco, Cal	15,000		0 2½
2				1 7½
3				1 1½

COFFEE. (Sound and clean, good quality, delivered in strong double

1	San Francisco, Cal	13,410		
2				
3				

HARD BREAD. (Best quality used by the

1	San Francisco, Cal	13,700		
2				
3				

HOMINY. (Good merchantable quality, sound, clean, put up in double

1	San Francisco, Cal	3,400		0 3½
2				2 1½

LARD. ("Prime steam," in tin cans of 10

1	San Francisco, Cal	3,600	0 7½	
---	--------------------------	--------------	-------------	--

MESS PORK. (Well preserved, sound, and sweet,

1	San Francisco, Cal	<i>Barrels.</i> 11	12½	
---	--------------------------	------------------------------	------------	--

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

OAT MEAL. (In

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity awarded.	William Farrell.	Frank Dalton.
1	San Francisco, Cal	<i>Pounds.</i> 11,350	.....	0 3⁴⁴/₁₀₀ 3⁰⁰/₁₀₀

RICE. (Good quality, delivered in double bags, the inner

1	San Francisco, Cal	17,050	.....	.....
2				
3				

SALT. (Coarse, delivered

1	San Francisco, Cal	12,750	.....	.....
2				

SALT. (Fine, delivered

1	San Francisco, Cal	15,100
---	--------------------------	---------------	-------	-------

SUGAR. (To be medium in quality, granulated, in double bags of about 150 pounds

1	San Francisco, Cal	41,000	.....	.....
2				
3				

TEA. (Oolong, superior to

1	San Francisco, Cal	1,072	.....	.....
2				
3				
4				
5				

advertisement of June 19, 1886, for supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

double gunnfs.)

William A. Jones.	Jacob Levi, Jr.	Walter M. Castle.	William Haas.	Arthur A. Hooper.	Adolph B. Spreckles.	Number.
-----	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¹ / ₁₀₀	-----	-----	1
						2

bag to be of good, substantial burlap, the outer one a gunny.)

0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¹ / ₁₀₀	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 04 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¹ / ₁₀₀	-----	-----	1
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¹ / ₁₀₀	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¹ / ₁₀₀			2
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{97}{100}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¹ / ₁₀₀				3

in good, double gunnies.)

00 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¹ / ₁₀₀	-----	-----	0 80	-----	-----	1
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¹ / ₁₀₀			25			2

in good, double gunnies.)

00 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¹ / ₁₀₀	-----	-----	0 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	-----	1
---	-------	-------	--------------------	-------	-------	---

capacity, the inner bag to be of good, heavy muslin, the outer one a new gunny.)

6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	-----	-----	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
6 $\frac{1}{2}$						2
5 $\frac{1}{2}$						3

fine trade classification.)

0 17	0 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 20	0 18	0 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	1
14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	17 $\frac{1}{2}$			2
		20	15			3
		16				4
		12				5

a Per ton.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denotes the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 8. GROCERIES. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered and awarded.	All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.		
			Charles Maln.	William F. Whittier.	L. L. Baker.
1	Allspice, ground..... pounds.	61			
2					
3	Apples, dried..... do..	11,300			
4	Bags, manila paper:				
5	1 pound..... per 1,000.	4,850	0 89		
6					
7	2 pounds..... do..	1,800	1 05		
8					
9	3 pounds..... do..	3,000	1 32		
10					
11	4 pounds..... do..	2,550	1 54		
12					
13	5 pounds..... do..	2,350	1 79		
14					
15	6 pounds..... do..	1,350	2 09		
16					
17	8 pounds..... do..	2,050	2 53		
18					
19	10 pounds..... do..	1,150	2 73		
20					
21	12 pounds..... do..	350	3 50		
22					
23	14 pounds..... do..	50	4 39		
24					
25	16 pounds..... do..	550	4 73		
26					
27	20 pounds..... do..	50	5 50		
28					
29	25 pounds..... do..	600	6 05		
30					
31	* Baking powder, standard quality, in $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. tins, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each.. pounds.	1,741			
32					
33					
34					
35	Bath brick..... dozen.	83			0 42
36	Beeswax..... pounds.	48		0 31	
37	Boxes, bluing..... dozen.	88			
38					
39					
40	Candles, adamantine, 6's..... pounds.	1,860			
41					
42	Cassia, ground..... do..	48			
43					
44	Cloves, ground..... do..	29			
45					
46	Corn starch..... do..	350			
47					
48					
49	Cream tartar..... do..	59			
50					
51	Ginger, ground..... do..	68			
52					
53	Hops, fresh, pressed..... do..	220			
54	Matches..... gross.	138		37	
55	Mustard, ground..... pounds.	47			
56					

* Baking powders containing alum will not be considered.

a $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

advertisement of June 19, 1886, for supplies for the Indian service—Continued.
awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Jacob Levi, Jr.	Max. Morgenthau.	Walter M. Castle.	Richard W. Simpson.	William Haas.	John F. Harrison.	Martin Frank.	George W. Arnes.	William Davis.	William A. Jones.	Number.
All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.										
0 17				0 16					0 13	1
14				3					2 10	2
3½		0 2½							2 39	3
				1 20	0 79		0 75		1 07	5
				1 50	83		04		1 33	6
				1 87½	99		1 18		1 67	7
				2 17½	1 05		1 37		1 93	8
				2 55	1 24		1 60		2 27	9
				3 00	1 30		1 88		2 67	10
				3 60	1 44		2 26		3 20	11
				3 90	1 51		2 45		3 47	12
				4 72½	1 68		2 06		4 20	13
				6 25	1 78		3 00		5 57	14
				0 75	1 98		4 23		0 00	15
				7 50	2 09		4 70		6 67	16
				8 25	2 38		5 17		7 34	17
					2 50					18
					2 58					19
					2 72					20
					3 13					21
					3 30					22
					4 12					23
					4 35					24
					4 45					25
					4 71					26
					5 23					27
					5 75					28
										29
										30
41	a0 41	b34½		32 ¹⁰⁰					33½	31
33	a37½	b31½								32
	a34	b29½								33
	a30	b33½								34
02½			0 47	55	55	0 50	45		1 00	35
35				24			0 40		28	36
1 14				80	73				78	37
85				65	1 06					38
				79						39
				75						40
11½	e10			11 95					13½	41
13½									11½	42
18				18					15	43
14				25					13½	44
26									15	45
15				7½					6 95	46
5½										47
6										48
7½										49
42½				33					22½	50
25				18					13½	51
18				11					11	52
24				34	33		a34½		34	53
15			40	15½					11	54
35				13½					11	55
18										56
12										

b ¼ pounds.

c Either 14 or 16 ounces.

d 5 gross tins.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 8—Continued. GROCERIES—continued. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered and awarded.	Jacob Levi, jr.	Max. Morgenthau.	Walter M. Castle.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
1	Peaches, dried	10,150	0 9½		
2	Pepper, ground, black	186	22½		
3			13½		
4	*Soap, samples of not less than five pounds of each quality submitted must be furnished.....	18,180	3½	3 71	
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10	Soda, standard quality, in pound and half-pound tin cans, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each	100	8		
11	Soda, washing.....	450	14		
12	Starch.....	494	54		
13	Sirup, in barrels of not exceeding 43 gallons	100	25		0 22
14			30		
15					
16	Sirup, in kegs	1,600	32½		32
17			37½		
18					
19	Vinegar, in kegs	170	24		

CLASS 9.—CROCKERY AND LAMPS.

20	Bowls, pint, ironstone	20½			
21	Bowls, quart, ironstone	24			
22					
23	Burners, lamp, No. 0	2			
24	Burners, lamp, No. 1	5			
25	Burners, lamp, No. 2	8½			
26	Casters, dinner	2½			
27					
28					
29	Chambers, with covers.....	5½			
30	Crocks, 2-gallon	4			
31	Crocks, 3-gallon	1½			
32	Cups and saucers, coffee, ironstone.....	91			
33					
34	Cups and saucers, tea, ironstone	28			
35					
36	Dishes, meat, ironstone, 20-inch	8			
37					
38					
39					
40	Dishes, vegetable, with covers, ironstone	14			
41					
42					
43	Lamp-shades, paper.....	2			
44					
45	Lamps, glass, with bracket, burner, and chimney complete.....	6½			
46					
47	Lamps, glass, with burner and chimney complete.....	3½			
48					
49	Lamps, student's No. 1, with burner, shade, and chimney complete.....	12			
50					
51	Lamps, tin, safety, kerosene, with burners	1			
52	Lamps, tubular, globe, hanging, with burners complete	4			
53	Lamp chimneys, sun-burner, No. 0	3			
54	Lamp chimneys, sun-burner, No. 1	28			
55	Lamp chimneys, sun-burner, No. 2	37			
56	Lamp chimneys, sun-hinge, No. 0.....	1			

* Soap to be delivered in boxes of 80 pounds net.

a No. 87, plain, 6 bottles, plated.

b Paragon glass, 4 bottles.

c Per gallon.

advertisement of June 19, 1896, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Richard W. Simpson.	William Haas.	Martin Frank.	Arthur A. Hooper.	William A. Jones.	William B. Hunt.	Leopold Altschul.	Charles M. Yates.	William Davis.	Number.
All to be delivered in San Francisco Cal.									
	0 07 ¹ 18			0 09 13 70					1 2 3
0 23 ² 0 09 ³	3 87 ⁴ 3 75 3 10			3 49 3 29 3 09 3 24 2 94 4 12					4 5 6 7 8 9
	63 1 80 71 30	1 25		7 60 1 10 0 95 24 05 24 49 32 50 31 95 34 49 35 49 21 49					10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

CLASS 9.—CROCKERY AND LAMPS.

				1 00	0 90		0 85	20
				1 50	1 10		1 00	21
					1 40			22
				60		0 40	60	23
				75	55	45	60	24
				1 00	75	60	80	25
				9 00	1 00		a27 00	26
				15 00	2 25		b10 50	27
					2 75			28
				6 60	6 15		6 50	29
				4 80			c16	30
				7 20			c16	31
				90			1 10	32
							1 00	33
				75			90	34
							80	35
				2 40	9 25		13 20	36
				4 15				37
				6 80				38
				9 80				39
				5 00	5 25		6 00	40
				6 50				41
				7 30				42
				1 50	1 00	90	60	43
					1 25		1 40	44
				5 00	5 00	5 00	d6 00	45
				4 00	3 75	6 40	e8 40	46
							f0 20	47
							g4 00	48
				13 00		3 40		49
				4 00				50
				3 00		1 80		51
						5 75		52
				40		37	40	53
				45	40	39	40	54
				65	80	59	06	55
				50		39		56

d No. 123.

e No. 126.

f No. 25.

g No. 125.

h Each.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[Figures in large type denote the rate at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS 9—Continued. CROCKERY AND LAMPS—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
			John F. Harrison.	William E. Hinnt.	Leopold Altschnl.
	Lamp-chimneys:				
1	Sun-hinge, No. 1	dozen	1	0 60	0 50
2	Sun-hinge, No. 2	do.	5	75	70
3	For student-lamp No. 1.....	do.	16	40	55
	Lamp-wicks:				
4	No. 0.....	do.	13	0 2	3
5	No. 1.....	do.	31	2½	4
6	No. 2.....	do.	37	4½	5
7	Student's No. 1.....	do.	25	10	10
	Pitchers:				
8	Pint, ironstone.....	do.	2	1 35	1 30
9	Quart, ironstone.....	do.	6½	1 80	2 00
10	Water, ironstone.....	do.	5	3 80	3 25
11				4 50	
	Plates:				
12	Dinner, ironstone.....	do.	109	90	
13	Pie, ironstone.....	do.	6	50	60
14	Sauce, ironstone.....	do.	19	40	45
15				45	
16	Soup, ironstone.....	do.	43	90	75
17	Tea, ironstone.....	do.	28	60	62½
18	Reflectors, lamp, to match the lamps, 7-inch.....	do.	6½	2 00	2 00
19	Salt-sprinklers.....	do.	16	1 25	1 05
20				75	
21	Tumblers.....	do.	25	40	37½
22	Wash-bowls and pitchers, ironstone (24 pieces).....	do.	8½	10 50	10 75

CLASS 10.—FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.

	Baskets:				
23	Clothes, large.....	dozen	4	9 08	
24				11 27	
25				12 65	
26				14 05	
27				17 25	
28	Measuring ¼-bushel.....	do.	1½	3 00	
29				4 00	
30	Measuring 1-bushel.....	do.	5	4 44	
31				6 95	
32	Bedsteads, wrought-iron frame, double, with casters, 6 feet long inside, 4 feet wide.....	do.	20		
33	Bedsteads, wrought-iron frame, single, 6 feet long inside, 3 feet wide.....	do.	12		
34	Blacking, shoe.....	boxes.	679	4½	
35				4½	
36					
37	Bowls, wooden, chopping, round, 15-inch.....	dozen.	5½	4 85	
38				2 16	
39	Brooms, to weigh not less than 27 pounds per dozen, in bundles of one dozen, matted.....	dozen	120	3 25	
40				2 98	
41				2 73	
42					
43	Brooms, whisk.....	do.	9	1 65	
44				1 75	
45					
46	Bureaus, 3 drawers.....	do.	17	7 00	
	Chairs:				
47	Reed-seat.....	dozen.	3½		
48	Wood, solid seat, bow-back.....	do.	13		
49					
50	Wood, office, solid seat, bow-back and arms.....	do.	3½		
51	Churns, 10-gallon.....	do.	3	2 50	
52				5 37	
53					
54	Clocks, pendulum, 8-day.....	do.	7	5 00	5 00
55					4 50
					6 25

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 10—Continued. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
			Charles Main.	Livingston L. Baker.	Wilfred W. Montague.
34	Clothes pins gross.	29	1 10	\$0 20	.....
35			19		
36	Desk, office, medium size and quality.....	1			
	Desks, school:				
37	With seats, double.....	90			
38	Back seats for double.....	13			
39	With seats, single.....	13			
40	Desks, teachers.....	3			
	Machines, sewing:				
41	Domestic, "family," with cover and accessories.....	5		32 40	
42					
43	Domestic, manufacturing, No. 10, with cover and accessories.....	4		42 00	
44	Singer's "family," with cover and attachments.....	4		32 40	
45	Singer's tailor's, with cover and attachments.....	1		47 50	
	Mattresses:				
46	Double, excelsior, cotton top.....	100			
47					
48					
49					
50					
51	Single, excelsior, cotton top.....	80			
52					
53					
	Measures, wood:				
54	1-peck, iron-bound..... dozen.	1-3			
55	1-bushel, iron-bound..... do.	21			
56	Mop-sticks..... do.	61	1 45	1 20	
57			1 55		
58			2 13		
59	Pails, wood, three iron hoops, unpainted..... do.	13	2 45	2 27	
60			2 95		
62	Pillows, 20 x 30 inches, 3 pounds each, curled hair or mixed filling.....	356			
63					
64					
65	Rolling-pins, 2½ x 13 inches, exclusive of handle.... dozen.	3½	1 07	1 37	
66	Washboards, zinc..... do.	30½	1 75	1 50	
67					
68	Washstands, wood.....	12			
69	Washtubs, cedar, three hoops, in nests of the three largest sizes..... dozen.	17	10 45	9 00	
70			11 45		
71					
72					
73	Wringers, clothes.....	13	2 83	1 75	2 25
74				2 20	2 75

CLASS 11.—SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, &c.

1	Bags, nose..... dozen.	1-3	9 00		
2	Blankets, horse.....	8	1 12		
3			2 50		
4			2 75		
	Bridles:				
5	Harness..... dozen.	2½	30 00		
6			24 00		
7			18 00		
8	Riding..... do.	1½	19 50		
9			16 50		
10	Bridle-bits, tinned, carb..... do.	4	2 00		
11			2 00		
12					
13					

advertisement of June 19, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

George T. Hawley.	Richard W. Simpson.	Isaac Hunt Cory.	John F. Harrison.	John F. Merrill.	Harry J. Hart.	William R. S. Foye.	William Davis.	Frank Dalton.	George W. Armes.	Number.
All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.										
	0 19	0 18	0 20 1 00 20 00			0 20			0 19 98	34 35 36
			5 00					5 25		37
			4 00					4 25		38
			4 00					4 25		39
			10 00					12 00		40
40 00								42 50		41
42 50										42
50 00								52 50		43
37 50								37 00		44
50 00								47 50		45
	2 70						2 10 ¹ 2 80 2 99 2 94 2 24	4 74 3 49 4 24		46 47 48 49 50
	1 75						1 43 1 98	3 84 4 34 3 14		51 52 53
			5 00 7 00						3 60	54 55
1 65	1 60		1 35						7 20	56
1 65			1 50						1 45	57
			2 00							58
1 80			2 04						2 75	59
1 85			2 80						3 85	60
			2 29							61
1 20							1 23	1 24		62
1 00							08 73 ¹	90 1 14		63 64
1 15			1 25	a 1 00					1 20	65
1 64	2 20		1 70				1 69 ¹		1 57	66
									2 69	67
			3 50					3 00		68
9 02			5 64						2 20	69
8 80			7 69						2 14	70
			9 60						2 39	71
			6 20							72
2 45	1 00		2 14	b 1 88		2 25			2 20	73
			2 19						3 20	74

CLASS 11.—SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, &c.

										1
						1 15				2
						2 25				3
						3 25				4
										5
						21 00				6
						30 00				7
										8
						15 00				9
						18 00				10
						2 50				11
						2 50				12
						3 50				13
						4 00				13

a 2¹ x 12 inches.

b Euroka, No. 2.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS 11—Continued. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, &c.—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	All to be delivered at San Francisco.		
			Charles Main.	L. L. Baker.	Richard W. Simpson.
14	Brushes, horse, leather backs dozen.	5 ^{rs}	7 00	2 05	11 00
15			7 50	4 00	6 50
16			4 25	5 65	4 00
17					3 24
18	Buckles, roller, harness, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch loop gross.	5 ⁺	95		
	Buckles, roller, harness:				
19	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, tinned-iron do.	4 ⁺	55		
20	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, tinned-iron do.	7 ⁺	75		
21	1-inch, tinned-iron do.	12 ⁺	1 00		
22	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, tinned-iron do.	8 ⁺	1 25		
23	Buckles, trace, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pairs.	25	15		
24	Buckles, trace, 2-inch do.	103	18		
25	Chains, halter, with snap, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, No. 0 dozen.	4		1 70	
26	Cinchas do.	2 ⁺	6 00		
27			9 00		
28			9 00		
29	Cockeyes, or trace-hooks, Japanned, 2-inch do.	3	1 50		
30	Cockeyes, or trace-hooks, Japanned, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do.	10	1 75		
31	Cockeyes, screwed, Japanned, 2-inch do.	4	75		
32	Cockeyes, screwed, Japanned, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do.	4	95		
33	Collars, horse, medium do.	5	25 20		
34					
35	Collars, horse, large do.	1-3	27 00		
36	Collars, mule do.	3 ⁺	23 40		
37					
38	Halters do.	4 ⁺	15 00		
39			13 80		
40	Hames, Concord pairs	18	70		
41	Harness, double, with breeching, Concord hames sets.	17	30 50		
42			28 50		
43	Harness, double, without breeching, Concord hames sets.	38	26 50		
44			24 50		
45	Harness, plow, double, with back-band and collars, Concord hames sets.	74	15 50		
46					
47	Leather, calf-skin lbs.	1,298	85		
48			80		
49					
50	Leather, harness (15 to 18 pounds per side) do.	2,088	32		
51			28		
52					
53	Leather, lace, per pound sides.	51	50	40	
54					
55	Leather, sole, oak lbs.	2,475			
56					
57	Rings, halter gross.	4	1 75		
58	Rings, harness, assorted do.	10 ⁺	1 00		
59	Saddles do.	9	9 50		
60			10 50		
61	Surcingles doz.	1	6 00		
62			9 00		
63	Wax, saddler's, African lbs.	20			
64	Wax, shoemaker's, African do.	33			
	<i>Additional for Forest Grove School.</i>				
65	Silk, saddler's spools.	25	1 15		
66	Skins, kip do.	100	b3 25		
67			d60		
68	Skins, russot, lining do.	36			
69					

a 40 sides only.

b Each.

advertisement of June 19, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Isaac Hunt Cory.	Jno. F. Harrison.	William Davis.	Harry J. Hart.	Geo. W. Armes.	Albert O. Cook & Son.	Asa C. Nichols.	Horatio N. Cook.	Albert B. Patrick.	Martin Frank.	Number.
All to be delivered at San Francisco.										
2 75	2 04	6 05	5 50	3 85						14
	3 19		10 00	6 00						15
				8 00						16
										17
										18
			.60							19
			70							20
			95							21
			1 30							22
			13 1/2							23
			18 1/2							24
1 75										25
			6 80			12 00				26
			8 40							27
			9 60							28
										29
			70							30
			92							31
			24 75							32
			20 00							33
			27 50							34
			24 25							35
			29 00							36
			13 50							37
										38
			75							39
			29 00							40
										41
			25 00							42
										43
			12 50							44
			16 50							45
		73 1/2			0 30	50	0 65	0 57 1/2	0 59	46
		63 1/2					56 1/2	54 1/2		47
								52 1/2		48
		27 1/2		32		20 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	49
						28 1/2		26 1/2		50
						27 1/2				51
53		53	48			47 1/2	54	52 1/2	49	52
			65			47 1/2		48		53
			23 1/2			25	21 1/2	21 1/2	22	54
						23		20 1/2		55
		1 75								56
										57
			13 50							58
			9 50							59
										60
										61
			24							62
			23 1/2							63
										64
		3 36 1/2				39 00	3 37	3 33	3 74	65
		48						15	21	66
								25		67
										68
										69

• Per dozen.

• Per pound.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded

Number.	CLASS 11—Continued. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Charles Main.	L. L. Baker.	Richard W. Simpson.	William Davis.
			All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.			
70	Straps, emery	36				0 28
71	Eyelets, black	10				90
72	Leather, dressing, Whittemore, or equal	20	0 33			50
73	Ink, shoemaker's	20	22			48
74	Bristles	10			0 75	1 25
75	Shoe-tacks, Swede iron, 1 and 202	20				50
76	Nails, shoe, patent brass	100		0 24		75
77	Nails, shoe, Swede iron	60		10		14
78	Rasps, shoe, 10-inch	24				41
79	Crayons, tailor's	6			90	
80				a2 00		

CLASS 12.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

1	Axle grease, of 2 dozen boxes each, per dozen,	57		1 19	1 00	1 04
2	.....cases.			1 10	87	74½
3				1 37		
4				65		
5	Bags, grain, seamless, 2½ bushels	47		2 40		2 70
6	Cradles, grain, 4 fingers, with scythes, packed in cases	18½		26 00		
7	Cultivators, 1-horse	8		4 75		
8	Cultivator, 2-horse	1		7 50		
9	Fanning mills	11		16 25		
10	Feed cutter	1		5 75		
11	Forks, hay, c. s., 3 oval tines, 5½-foot handles, packed in cases	26		3 00		
12				4 50		
13	Forks, hay, c. s., 4 oval tines, 5½-foot handles, packed in cases	13		6 85		
14	Forks, manure, c. s., 4 oval tines, long handles, packed in cases	7½		4 30		
15				4 90		
16	Forks, manure, c. s., 5 oval tines, long handles, strapped ferrule, packed in cases	2½		7 50		
17				8 00		
18	Handles, ax, 36-inch, hickory, No. 1 (samples of one dozen required), packed in cases	125		1 87		
19				1 35		
20	Handles, hay-fork, 5½-foot, packed in cases	14		1 90		
21	Handles, hoe, planters', packed in cases	2		1 98		
22	Handles, pick, 26-inch, No. 1, packed in cases	15		1 80		
23				1 35		
24	Handles, plow, left-hand	11½		3 00		
25	Handles, plow, right-hand	11½		3 00		
26	Handles, shovel, long, packed in cases	2		1 98		
27	Handles, spade, packed in cases	2		1 98		
28	Harrow-teeth, square, 8 x 10 inches, headed	1,200		3½		
29	Harrow, 40 teeth	59		8 75		
30	Hoes, garden, solid shanks, c. s., 8-inch	32		3 04		
31				3 42		
32	Hoes, grub, c. s., oval eye, No. 2	9½		5 00		
33	Hoes, planters', c. s., solid shank, 8-inch	5½		4 18		
34				4 56		
35	Knives, hay	2½		9 85		
36	Machines, mowing, single trees, double trees, and neck-yoke complete, with 2 dozen extra sections	6		c55 00		
37				p62 50		
38	Machines, reaping, single trees, double trees, and neck-yoke complete, with 2 dozen extra sections	6		h95 00		
39				p100 00		
40	Ox-bow keys, 2-inch	2		62½		
41	Picks, earth, steel-pointed, assorted, 5 and 6 pounds	7		5 40		
42	Plows, 8-inch, c. s., 1-horse, with extra share	4		6 24		
43	Plows, 9-inch, c. s., 1-horse, with extra share	11		6 62		
44	Plows, 10-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share	51		8 75		

a No. 2 best quality.

b Dixon.

c Worden.

d 4 dozen only.

e Tiger.

advertisement of June 19, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

William F. Whittier.	Oscar V. Getzabek.	George T. Hawley.	Isaac Hunt Cory.	William Haas.	John F. Harrison.	William K. S. Foye.	Charles M. Yates.	Frank Dalton.	Geo. W. Armes.	Geo. W. Gibbs.	Number.
All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.											
											70
											71
											72
											73
											74
											75
											76
											77
											78
											79
											80

CLASS 12.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

1 00	1 44 78	b1 80 c80	1 19	1 22½	1 13 1 24	1 17½ 95	1 39 2 25		2 23 2 47 3 15		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45
		25 00						2 39			
		5 00									
		7 00									
		18 50									
		6 50									
		3 50				5 25					
		6 75									
		4 50	6 00			6 00					
		8 40	8 00			8 50					
		1 60	2 55		86 1 26	2 00		1 97			
		1 85									
		2 00	2 25								
		1 65	1 85		1 90			2 00			
		3 00									
		3 00									
		2 25	2 10								
		2 25	2 10			1 95					
		03½	04			03½			0 04		
		7 25									
		2 60	3 50			3 60					
		5 00	d8 75			5 75					
		4 60	5 20			5 50					
		8 00	15 25			18 00					
		10 50									
		f45 00									
		g55 00									
		i93 00									
		70	85								
		6 00	5 00			5 25					
		6 10									
		6 40									
		8 35									

f Crown.

g Buckeye.

A Champion.

i Adriance Buckeye.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.		Quantity offered and awarded.
CLASS 12—Continued.		
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.		
1	Plows, 11-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share.....	48
2	Plows, 12-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share.....	94
3	Plows, 14-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share.....	21
4	Plows, breaking, 12-inch, with rolling coulter, gauge-wheel, and extra share.....	34
5	Plows, breaking, 13-inch, with rolling coulter, gauge-wheel, and extra share.....	2
6	Plow, breaking, 14-inch, with rolling coulter, gauge-wheel, and extra share.....	1
7	Plows, shovel, single.....	7
8		
9	Pumps, iron, open top, pitcher spout, 3-inch cylinder.....	2
10	Pumps, wood.....	3
11		
12	Pump tubing, wood, with necessary couplings, per foot.....	60
13		
14	Rakes, hay, sulky.....	6
15		
16		
17	Rakes, hay, wood, 12 teeth, 2 bows.....	21
18		
19	Rakes, malleable iron, handled, 12 teeth.....	18
20	Scoops, grain, medium quality, No. 4.....	2½
21		
22	Scythes, grass, assorted, 36 to 40 inch, packed in cases.....	29
23	Scythe-snaths.....	17
24		
25	Seed-drill.....	1
26		
27		
28	Seeders, broadcast, hand.....	4
29	Seeders, broadcast, for 2-horse wagon.....	2
30	Shovels, medium quality, long-handle, No. 2, round point, packed in cases.....	27½
31		
32	Shovels, medium quality, short-handle, No. 2, square point, packed in cases.....	3
33		
34	Spades, medium quality, long-handle, No. 3, packed in cases.....	24½
35		
36	Spades, medium quality, short handle, No. 3, packed in cases.....	4½
37		
38	Swamp (or bush) hooks, handled.....	71
39	Wheelbarrows, all iron.....	5
40	Wheelbarrows, garden, medium size.....	17
41	Yokes, ox, large, oiled and painted.....	14
42	Plow-beams, 3 by 4 inches.....	40

* CLASS 14.—GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS.

1	Chrome, yellow, in oil.....	lbs	180
2	Coal-tar.....	galls.	5
3	Glass, window, 8 x 10, American, A quality.....	boxes	4
4	Glass, window, 9 x 12, American, A quality.....	do.	6
5	Glass, window, 9 x 13, American, A quality.....	do.	4
6	Glass, window, 10 x 12, American, A quality.....	do.	26
7	Glass, window, 10 x 14, American, A quality.....	do.	14
8	Glass, window, 10 x 16, American, A quality.....	do.	21
9	Glass, window, 12 x 14, American, A quality.....	do.	2
10	Glass, window, 12 x 16, American, A quality.....	do.	18
11	Glass, window, 12 x 18, American, A quality.....	do.	11
12	Glass, window, 12 x 30, American, A quality.....	do.	1
13	Glass, window, 14 x 20, American, A quality.....	do.	7
14	Glass, window, 16 x 24, American, A quality.....	do.	6

* Deliverable, packed in quantities as required. Oil-cans to be made of IC tin. Materials for cases to be 1 inch thick for top ends, and ½ inch thick for sides and bottoms. Cases not to be strapped. Bids may also be made for oils in "jacket cans."

advertisement of June 19, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Livingston L. Baker.	George T. Hawley.	Richard W. Simpson.	Isaac Hunt Cory.	William R. S. Foye.	William F. Whittier.	Charles M. Yates.	Number.
All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.							
9 38	9 35						1
9 69	10 00						2
11 31	11 45						3
14 75	15 50						4
15 00	18 00						5
16 25	18 00						6
3 60	3 25						7
	3 50						8
6 00	2 85						9
a 4 50	04 75						10
	07 50						11
18	019						12
	023						13
d22 00	e19 00						14
f20 00	g23 00						15
h 24 00							16
1 80	2 25			2 65			17
2 70							18
2 40	2 40		2 75	3 00			19
6 65	7 50	10 00	7 75	8 00			20
7 50							21
8 00	5 50			5 75			22
5 25	4 00			6 50			23
	6 00						24
10 80	i12 00						25
	j70 00						26
	k60 00						27
4 00	4 00						28
12 95	11 00						29
5 40	5 00		4 95	5 50			30
4 50	5 75			6 00			31
5 40	5 00		5 75	6 00			32
4 50	5 75						33
5 53	5 00		5 60	5 75			34
4 75	5 75			6 25			35
5 53	5 00		5 75				36
4 75	5 75						37
5 53	5 75						38
4 75	10 00		10 50	10 00			39
9 00	7 15		7 20	7 25			40
6 75	3 25			3 50			41
3 00	4 50						42
4 12	80						43
1 25							44

* CLASS 14.—GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS.

					0 10	0 09	1
					15	17	2
					2 25		3
					2 25		4
					2 25		5
					2 25		6
					2 25		7
					2 55		8
					2 55		9
					2 55		10
					2 55		11
					3 15		12
					2 55		13
					2 55		14

a No. 3, 6 foot.
e Reliable.
f Emery.

b House.
g Chief.
h Hoosier, 10-hoe.

e Stalk.
f Taylor.
g Buckeye, 8-hoe.

d Favorite.
h Hollingsworth.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS 14—Continued. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.		
			W. F. Whittier.	Oscar V. Garzebeck.	John F. Harrison.
1	Glaziers' glass-cutters	2	0 10		
2	Japan	27	60	0 70	
3	Lampblack, in papers	35	10		
4	Lead, red, standard brand, dry	1,150	6 ^a		
5	Lead, white, pure, and best	7,100	6 ^b		
6	Ocher, Rochelle, in oil	261	4		
7	Oil, harness, in cans, cased	55	50		
8	Oil, kerosene, fire-test not less than 150° in 5-gallon tin cans, cased. (Samples of one pint required.)	2,890	27 ^c	20 ^d	
9					
10					
11	Oil, lard, good quality, in cans, cased	365	46	55	
12					
13	Oil, linseed, boiled, in cans, cased	615	46 ³		
14					
15	Oil, linseed, raw, in cans, cased	230	42 ⁴		
16					
17	Oil, lubricating, mineral, crude, in cans, cased	40	16	12	
18	Oil, sewing-machine	369	5 ³		0 05
19	Paint, roof	30	50	45	
20	Paper, tarred	100			
21	Turpentine, in cans, cased	245	47		
22	Umber, burnt in oil, ground	330	7 ³		
23	Varnish, copal, 1-gallon cans	27	75	75	
24	Varnish, copal, 5-gallon cans	45	70	60	

CLASS 15.—BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TIN-WARE, &c.

25	Boilers, wash, IX tin, flat copper bottom, size 21 x 11 x 13 inches, iron drop handles, riveted, No. 8	4 ¹			
26	Buckets, water, galvanized iron, 4-gallons	14			
27					
28					
29	Candle-sticks, planished tin, 6-inch	13 ¹			
30					
31	Cans, kerosene, 1-gallon, common top	3 ¹			
32	Coffee-boilers, 2-quart, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle	5 ¹			
33	Coffee-boilers, 4-quart, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle	1-3			
34	Coffee-boilers, 6-quart, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle	6 ¹			
35	Coffee-mills, side, No. 1	2 ¹			
36					
37	Coffee-mills, with wheel, capacity of hopper, 6 pounds	5			
38	Cups, pint, full size, stamped tin, retinned, riveted handle, .....dozen	30			
39					
40					
41					
42	Cups, quart, full size, stamped tin, retinned, riveted handle, .....dozen	15			

a 5¹-inch.

b No. 1 T.

c No. 1 D.

d Enterprise No. 12.

advertisement of June 19, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Martin Frank.	William Davis.	George W. Arnes.	Charles M. Yates.	L. L. Baker.	W. W. Montague.	R. W. Simpson.	Isaac Hunt Cory.	John F. Merrill.	Oscar J. Backus.	Number.
All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.										
0 28			0 67							1
			2 3							2
			0 6							3
			4 3							4
			4 3							5
	0 69		4 3							6
			2 1 1/2							8
			2 4 1/2							9
52 1/2			2 7 1/2							10
			4 1 1/2							11
			5 3 1/2							12
			4 3							13
			4 7							14
			4 1							15
20			4 5							16
			16 3/4							17
50			6							18
		0 04	4 1							19
			4 3							20
1 00			6							21
97 1/2			69							22
			59							23
										24

CLASS 15.—BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TIN-WARE, &c.

				20 40	21 00		16 80	16 35	25
				8 00	7 00		6 00	8 10	26
				6 00	7 00				27
	6 75								28
	7 15								29
	10 80		0 60 1/2	2 75			5 70	70	30
							5 50		31
				2 75			2 40	2 25	30
				3 00	2 75		2 05	2 10	32
				3 50	3 75		2 84	3 50	33
				4 00	5 75		4 73	5 46	34
	5 90		5 40		9 00	5 85	5 63	5 50	35
			4 80						36
			18 60						37
				50			e61	55	38
							f 61		39
							g 48		40
							h 61		41
				2 00					42

e No. 16.
f No. 64.
g No. 8.
h No. 4.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS 15—Continued. BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TIN-WARE, ETC.—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	L. L. Baker.	W. W. Montague.	R. W. Simpson.
			All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.		
1	Dippers, water, 1 quart, full size, long iron handles, riveted.....dozen.	14		1 50	
2					
3	Dippers, water, 2 quarts, full size, long iron handles, riveted.....dozen.	7		2 75	
4					
5	Funnels, 1 quart, full size, plain tin.....do.	5-12			1 50
6	Funnels, 2 quarts, full size, plain tin.....do.	1-12			2 50
7	Graters, nutmeg.....do.	4			48
8					
9	Kettles, camp (nests of 3, 7, 11, and 14 quarts), galvanized iron, redipped, strapped bottom.....nests.	7			1 85
10	Kettles, galvanized iron, 11 quarts.....dozen.	1			6 00
11	Kettles, galvanized iron, 14 quarts.....do.	2			7 00
12	Lanterns, tubular, safety.....do.	12½	7 50	8 50	
13			6 50		
14	Match-safes, japanned iron, self-closing, medium size.....do.	1½			
16	Pails, water, heavy tin, retinned, 10 quarts.....do.	4	3 00	5 50	
17					
18	Pails, water, heavy tin, retinned, 14 quarts.....do.	2	4 20	6 50	
19					
20	Pans, 1 quart, full size, deep-pudding, stamped-tin, retinned do.	6		65	75
21					
22	Pans, 2 quarts, full size, deep-pudding, stamped-tin, retinned do.	9		1 10	1 05
23					
24	Pans, dish, 12 quarts, full size, IX stamped-tin, retinned...do.	6		3 80	5 50
25					
26	Pans, dish, 18 quarts, full size, IX stamped-tin, retinned...do.	8½		5 20	6 15
27					
28	Pans, dust, japanned.....do.	5½		1 00	1 25
29					
30	Pans, fry, No. 4, full size, wrought-iron, polished.....do.	8½	2 25	3 00	2 95
31				2 00	
32	Pans, tin, 2 quarts, full size, stamped-tin, retinned.....do.	3		1 00	
33					
34	Pans, tin, 4 quarts, full size, stamped-tin, retinned.....do.	12		1 35	
35					
36	Pans, tin, 6 quarts, full size, stamped-tin, retinned.....do.	25		2 00	
37					
38	Plates, stamped-tin, 9-inch, baking, deep, jelly.....do.	1			50
39	Plates, stamped-tin, 9-inch, dinner.....do.	10		32	45
40	Plates, stamped-tin, 9-inch, pie.....do.	23		32	45
41	Punches, tinner's, hollow, 8-inch.....do.	1-4			
42	Scoops, grocer's, hand, No. 20.....do.	1		1 95	2 50
43	Scoops, grocer's, hand, No. 40.....do.	1		2 75	3 50
44	Shears, tinner's, bench, No. 4, Willcox.....do.	1		4 50	

± 4 dozen only.

advertisement of June 19, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Isaac Hunt Cory.	John F. Harrison.	John F. Merrill.	Oscar J. Backus.	Leopold Altschul.	William R. S. Foye.	Charles M. Yates.	William Davis.	George W. Armes.	Number.
All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.									
		0 84							1
		70							2
		96							3
		80							4
		79	1 35						5
		1 26	1 80						6
	0 32	25	30					0 40	7
								1 00	8
		1 55	2 35						9
		5 25	9 00						10
		6 56	12 00						11
8 25		9 50	4 50	7 00	9 65	8 75	9 00		12
				6 00		5 75			13
		2 50	1 80						14
		6 48	6 00						16
		4 95							17
		8 84							18
		5 85							19
		65	58						20
		44	70						21
		96	80						22
		75	1 05						23
		4 45	3 50						24
		3 55							25
		5 11	5 25						26
		4 20							27
	1 25	1 00	1 20						28
		90						95	29
2 40		2 10	2 00						30
		63	43						31
		49							32
		93	70						33
		75							34
		1 44	85						35
		95							36
		44	50						37
		30	30						38
		30	30						39
		4 50	4 20						40
		1 84	1 85						41
		2 03	2 65						42
		4 50							43
									44

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 19, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples accompanying bids.]

CLASS 15—Continued. BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TIN-WARE, ETC.—continued.		Quantity offered and awarded.	L. Baker.	W. W. Montague.	R. W. Simpson.	Isaac Hunt Cory.	John F. Merrill.	Oscar J. Backus.	William Davis.	John F. Harrison.	Geo. W. Armes.
All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.											
1	Shears, tinner's, hand, No. 9	2	1 12	1 30	1 50	1 35					1
2	Solder	76	13	15		15	0 13				3
3						14					2
4	Soldering-irons, No. 3, 1½ lbs. each	3	21½	75		75	75				4
5	Spoons, table, tinned-iron .doz.	73	10	16	20	23	25 0 20				5
6	Spoons, tea, tinned-iron .do.	83	12½	10	12	12	11 10				6
7	Teapots, planished-tin, 4 pints, round .doz.	23				4 80	3 60				7
8	Tin, sheet, 10 x 14 inches, IC, charcoal .boxes.	2		6 50		6 50					8
9	Tin, sheet, 10 x 14 inches, IX, charcoal .boxes.	3		8 25		8 50					9
10	Tin, sheet, 14 x 20 inches, IX, charcoal .boxes.	2		8 25		8 50	8 25				10
11	Wash-basins, stamped-tin, flat bottom, retinned, 11 inch .doz.	40½		1 30	1 50		96				11
12							88				12
13							89				13
14							75				14
15	Zinc, sheet, 36 x 84 inches, No. 9	585		7			6½	7			15
<i>Additional for Forest Grove school.</i>											
16	Pails, toilet	12					40	55			16

CLASS 16.—STOVES, HOLLOW-WARE, PIPE, &C.

17	Caldrons, iron, plain kettle, 90 gallons actual capacity	2		15 00			11 00	16 50			17
18	Caldrons, iron, portable, with furnace, 20 gallons actual ca- pacity	3		15 00			10 75	15 00			18
19	Caldron, iron, portable, with furnace, 40 gallons actual ca- pacity	1		26 00			21 00				19
20	Elbows, stove-pipe, size 5-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron	44		10 0 38			614	24			20
21	Elbows, stove-pipe, size 6-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron	147		12 48			616	20			21
22	Elbows, stove-pipe, size 7-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron	20			58		650	38			22
23	Ovens, Dutch, cast-iron, deep pattern, 10 inches diameter inside	6		65			50	70			23
24	Pipe, stove, 5-inch, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted; nested in bundles, with necessary riv- ets	395		15 19			12½	14			24
25	Pipe, stove, 6-inch, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted; nested in bundles, with necessary riv- ets	831		18 21			16	17			25
26	Pipe, stove, 7-inch, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted; nested in bundles, with necessary riv- ets	160		20 23½			23	23			26
27	Pollak, stove	11½	3 00	3 00	5 50	5 25	5½	3 50	4 95	3 75	27
28									5 77	5 23	28
29									2 00	5 75	29
30									5 2½		30

a No. 27 iron.

b 5 pieces.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 19, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 16—Continued. STOVES, HOLLOW-WARE, PIPE, ETC.—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	All goods to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.			Number.
			W. W. Montague.	John F. Merrill.	Oscar J. Backus.	
	Stoves:					
1	Box, heating, wood, 24 inches long	25	5 00	u5 00	5 50	1
2				a4 25		2
3	Box, heating, wood, 27 inches long	4	6 00	b6 23	6 50	3
4				c5 90		4
5	Box, heating, wood, 32 inches long	9	8 00	d7 50	8 00	5
6				e8 00		6
7				f5 75		7
8	Box, heating, wood, 37 inches long	6	11 00	g10 00	11 25	8
9				h9 75		9
10				i10 50		10
11	Cooking, wood, 6-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete*	15	j10 50	k14 50	14 00	11
12			l10 50	m10 00	16 00	12
13	Cooking, wood, 7-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete*	6	12 00	n18 50	14 75	13
14			11 50	o17 00	18 00	14
15				p11 75		15
16	Cooking, wood, 8-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete*	21	j15 00	k22 00	17 00	16
17				n20 00	22 00	17
18				p17 00		18
19	Cooking, wood, 9-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete*	1	q25 00	k26 00	26 00	19
20				r24 00		20
21				p20 00		21
22				n22 00		22
23	Heating, wood, sheet-iron, 32-inch.....	2	-----	s17 50	-----	23
24	Heating, wood, sheet-iron, 37-inch.....	1	-----	t19 00	-----	24

* Furniture for 8-inch cook-stove to consist of the following, viz: 1 iron pot and cover; 1 iron kettle and cover; 1 iron spider; 1 tin steamer and cover; 1 wash-boiler and cover, flat copper bottom, 21 x 11 x 13 inches, iron drop-handles, riveted; 1 coffee-boiler, 6-quart, flat copper bottom; 1 tin tea-kettle, copper bottom, 8-inch; 1 tin water-dipper, 2-quart; 2 square tin pans, 8½ x 12; 1 round pan, stamped each 1½ and 3 quart; 2 iron dripping pans, 12 x 16 inches, seamless. Furniture for other sizes of cook-stoves to be in proportion. Each stove must be accompanied by a joint of pipe, one end of which must fit the pipe-collar and the other a 6-inch pipe.

- a Black Oak.
- b Uncas, 28-inch.
- c Herald, 28-inch.
- d Charmer, 31-inch.
- e Herald, 32-inch.
- f Black Oak, 30-inch.
- g Charmer, 38-inch.

- h Uncas, 36-inch.
- i Herald, 36-inch.
- j Santee.
- k Buck.
- l Nimble.
- m Alameda.
- n Western Empire.

- o Eclipse.
- p Loyal Acorn.
- q Diamond Rock.
- r Bismarck.
- s Peninsula Oak.
- t Round Acorn.
- u Charmer.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17. HARDWARE.	Quantity awarded.	Geo. W. Gibbs.	L. Baker.	Geo. T. Hawley.
			All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.		
1	Adzes, c. s., house-carpenter's, square head..... doz.	1-9		13 00	15 50
2	Anvils, wrought-iron, steel face, 140 pounds..... per lb.	3	20 10 ¹ / ₂	9 ¹ / ₂	10 ¹ / ₂
3	Augers, 1/4-inch, cast-steel, cut with nut..... doz.	3		1 84	2 00
4	Augers, 1-inch, cast-steel, cut with nut..... do.	2		3 17	3 25
5	Augers, 1 1/2-inch, cast-steel, cut with nut..... do.	2 ¹ / ₂		3 84	4 00
6	Augers, 1 3/4-inch, cast-steel, cut with nut..... do.	3 ¹ / ₂		4 70	4 85
7	Augers, 2-inch, cast-steel, cut with nut..... do.	1 ¹ / ₂		6 67	7 00
8	Augers, c. s., hollow, 2-inch..... do.	1		12 00	11 00
9	Augurs, post-hole, 9-inch..... do.	7-12		13 50	33 00
10	Awls, c. s., saddler's, assorted, regular..... do.	49		15	17
11	Awls, c. s., shoemaker's, peg, assorted, regular..... do.	52		5	17
12	Awls, c. s., shoemaker's, sewing, assorted, regular..... do.	16		15	17
13	Axes, assorted, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 pounds, Yankee pattern..... do.	79 ¹ / ₂		7 75	5 90
14				7 50	7 25
15				5 90	
16				5 75	
17	Axes, c. s., hunter's, handled..... do.	5		5 40	6 50
18	Babbit metal, medium quality..... lbs.	45		7 00	09
19	Bellows, blacksmith's, 36-inch, standard..... do.	1	16 70	12 67	13 75
20	Bellows, blacksmith's, 38-inch, standard..... do.	3	18 48	14 00	15 00
21	Bellows, blacksmith's, 40-inch, standard..... do.	1	19 80	15 00	16 00
22					
23	Bells, cow, wrought, large..... doz.	1		3 50	3 50
24	Bells, cow, wrought, small..... do.	1-9		1 40	1 65
25	Bells, hand, No. 8, polished..... do.	7-12		4 62	5 00
26	Bell, school, with fixtures for hanging; bell to weigh 240 to 260 pounds..... do.	1		30 00	20 00
27	Bell, school, with fixtures for hanging; bell to weigh 400 to 425 pounds..... do.	1		55 00	25 00
28	Belting, leather, 2-inch..... feet.	170		9 ¹ / ₂	09 ¹ / ₂
29	Belting, leather, 3-inch..... do.	155		15	14 ¹ / ₂
30	Belting, leather, 3 1/2-inch..... do.	100		18	17 ¹ / ₂
31	Belting, leather, 4-inch..... do.	195		20	20 ¹ / ₂
32	Belting, leather, 5-inch..... do.	160		25	25
33	Belting, leather, 6-inch..... do.	200		31 ¹ / ₂	30
34	Belting, leather, 8-inch..... do.	100		42 ¹ / ₂	41
35	Belting, leather, 12-inch..... do.	160		64	63 ¹ / ₂
36	Belting, rubber, 3-ply, 8-inch..... do.	75		19	20
37	Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 6-inch..... do.	125		16 ¹ / ₂	18
38	Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 8-inch..... do.	180		25	24
39	Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 10-inch..... do.	50		29	31
40	Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 12-inch..... do.	100		36	38
41	Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 14-inch..... do.	200		42	44
42	Bits, anger, c. s., 1/2-inch..... doz.	3 ¹ / ₂		1 06	1 05
43	Bits, anger, c. s., 3/4-inch..... do.	5 ¹ / ₂		1 13	1 13
44	Bits, anger, c. s., 1-inch..... do.	4 ¹ / ₂		1 22	1 20
45	Bits, anger, c. s., 1 1/4-inch..... do.	4 ¹ / ₂		1 57	1 50
46	Bits, anger, c. s., 1 3/4-inch..... do.	3 ¹ / ₂		1 90	1 90
47	Bits, anger, c. s., 2-inch..... do.	2 ¹ / ₂		2 75	2 75
48	Bits, gimlet, double-cut, assorted, 1/2 to 3/4-inch..... do.	2		6 ¹ / ₂	60
49	Boita, carriage, 1/2 x 1..... per 100.	375	g90	34	57
50	Boita, carriage, 1/2 x 1 1/4..... do.	650	A96	34	57
51	Boita, carriage, 1/2 x 2..... do.	665	A1 02	37	57
52	Boita, carriage, 1/2 x 2 1/4..... do.	650	A1 08	39	60
53	Boita, carriage, 1/2 x 3..... do.	650	A1 14	42	65
54	Boita, carriage, 1/2 x 3 1/4..... do.	400	1 20	44	66
55	Boita, carriage, 1/2 x 4..... do.	1,015	1 26	46	67
56	Boita, carriage, 1/2 x 4 1/4..... do.	250	1 35	50	70
57	Boita, carriage, 1/2 x 5..... do.	250	1 44	53	72
58	Boita, carriage, 1/2 x 2..... do.	625	A1 50	58	96

144 pounds; 147 pounds, 148 pounds.

1 American. 2 No sample.

418 pounds. 2 260 pounds.

advertisement of June 19, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Isaac H. Cory.	Wm. R. S. Foye.	Wm. Davis.	Charles Main.	A. O. Cook & Son.	H. N. Cook.	Oscar J. Backus.	Harry J. Haas.	Number.
All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.								
15 60								1
11	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$							2
2 20	2 00							3
3 75	3 40							4
4 50	4 15							5
5 50	4 00							6
7 90	7 20							7
	10 50							8
								9
15		0 30						10
5		15						11
12 $\frac{1}{2}$		25						12
88 25	7 00							13
								14
								15
4 50	5 25							16
06 $\frac{1}{2}$	06					0 10		17
e13 60	13 75	18 49						18
e11 20								19
e17 85	15 00	20 49						20
e14 70								21
e19 12	16 00	22 30						22
e15 75								23
4 00	3 75					1 60		24
1 20	1 00					90		25
5 50	5 10							26
								27
	98 00							28
	150 00							29
9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 09	0 08 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 00 $\frac{1}{2}$		0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$		30
14 $\frac{7}{8}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$		17 $\frac{1}{2}$		31
17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$		10		32
20 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{7}{8}$	18	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	19		25	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	33
25 $\frac{7}{8}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$		31	28	34
31	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	28	31		41 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	35
41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$		63	47	36
63 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	63			71	37
18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$						22	38
10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$						19 $\frac{1}{2}$	39
22 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$						26 $\frac{1}{2}$	40
28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$						33 $\frac{1}{2}$	41
35	34 $\frac{1}{2}$						40	42
41	40 $\frac{1}{2}$						47 $\frac{1}{2}$	43
1 05	1 15							44
1 13	1 25							45
1 25	1 35							46
1 60	1 75							47
1 90	2 08							48
2 80	3 05							49
60								50
	23							51
34	23				34			52
37	49				37			53
39	50				39			54
42	53				42			55
44	56							56
46	57							57
49	59							58
50	60							59
57	78							60

f 425 pounds.
g 300 only.

h 600 only.
i 1,000 only.

j 200 only.
k 250 pounds.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 19, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.					Number.
			Geo. W. Gibbs.	L. L. Baker.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Isaac H. Cory.	W. E. S. Foye.	
	Bolts, carriage:							
1	x 2½.....per 100.	400	1 62	0 63	0 98	0 62	0 66	1
2	x 3.....do.	715	a1 74	68	1 05	67	90	2
3	x 4.....do.	740	a1 98	74	1 20	77	1 02	3
4	x 5.....do.	500	2 22	87	1 32	87	1 15	4
5	x 6.....do.	540	b2 46	97	1 47	97	1 28	5
6	x 7.....do.	400	2 70	1 08	1 65	1 07	1 39	6
7	x 8.....do.	350	2 94	1 17	1 75	1 17	1 50	7
8	x 9.....do.	250	3 18	1 30	1 90	1 27	1 60	8
9	x 4.....do.	550	3 30	1 27	2 15	1 27	1 80	9
10	x 5.....do.	450	2 70	1 43	2 40	1 43	1 65	10
11	x 6.....do.	500	3 90	1 60	2 60	1 59	2 25	11
12	x 7.....do.	400	4 20	1 75	2 80	1 75	2 45	12
13	x 8.....do.	350	4 50	1 91	3 05	1 91	2 65	13
14	x 10.....do.	400	5 10	1 23	3 50	2 23	3 05	14
15	x 11.....do.	300	5 40	2 40	3 75	2 39	3 20	15
16	x 12.....do.	400	5 70	2 55	4 00	2 55	3 40	16
17	Bolts, door, wrought-iron barrel, 5-inch. doz.	2		58	1 05	60		17
18	Bolts, shutter, wrought-iron, 10-inch. do.	1		1 32		1 50		18
	Bolts, square head and nut:							
19	x 1½.....per 100.	50	77	75	1 00	98	68	19
20	x 2.....do.	50	80	79	1 00	1 00	90	20
21	x 2½.....do.	150	82	81	1 02	1 05	93	21
22	x 3.....do.	100	85	84	1 05	1 08	95	22
23	x 3½.....do.	100	88	87	1 08	1 12	98	23
24	x 4.....do.	200	91	90	1 12	1 15	1 01	24
25	x 1.....do.	150	88	87	1 10	1 12	90	25
26	x 1½.....do.	150	88	87	1 10	1 12	92	26
27	x 2.....do.	250	96	91	1 05	1 16	96	27
28	x 2½.....do.	300	96	95	1 10	1 20	99	28
29	x 3.....do.	200	1 00	99	1 12	1 25	1 02	29
30	x 3½.....do.	300	1 04	1 03	1 16	1 33	1 06	30
31	x 4.....do.	550	1 08	1 07	1 20	1 37	1 09	31
32	x 4½.....do.	300	1 13	1 11	1 24	1 43	1 12	32
33	x 5.....do.	400	1 16	1 15	1 27	1 48	1 16	33
34	x 5½.....do.	100	1 21	1 19	1 30	1 54	1 19	34
35	x 6.....do.	200	1 26	1 23	1 35	1 58	1 23	35
36	x 1.....do.	100		97	1 50			36
37	x 1.....do.	100		97	1 20		1 07	37
38	x 2.....do.	200	1 04	1 03	1 25	1 33	1 13	38
39	x 2½.....do.	200	1 10	1 08	1 29	1 40	1 16	39
40	x 3.....do.	300	1 15	1 14	1 32	1 47	1 20	40
41	x 3½.....do.	300	1 21	1 19	1 36	1 54	1 14	41
42	x 4.....do.	350	1 26	1 25	1 40	1 60	1 26	42
43	x 4½.....do.	400	1 32	1 30	1 43	1 68	1 29	43
44	x 5.....do.	300	1 37	1 35	1 46	1 75	1 32	44
45	x 5½.....do.	350	1 43	1 41	1 48	1 82	1 38	45

a 700 only.

b 500 only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 19, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.						Number.
			George W. Gibbs.	L. L. Baker.	George T. Hawley.	Isaac H. Cory.	W. R. S. Foye.	Jno. F. Merrill.		Martin Frank.
	Bolts, square head and nut:								
1	x 6.....per 100.	300	1 48	1 46	1 52	1 89	1 34	.....	1
2	x 6.....do.	150	1 54	1 57	1 55	1 95	1 40	.....	2
3	x 7.....do.	150	1 55	1 67	1 58	2 02	1 43	.....	3
4	x 7.....do.	100	1 65	1 74	1 61	2 09	1 45	.....	4
5	x 8.....do.	150	1 70	1 80	1 65	2 16	1 48	.....	5
6	x 8.....do.	100	1 81	1 90	1 67	2 23	1 50	.....	6
7	x 3.....do.	150	1 51	1 48	1 50	1 92	1 35	.....	7
8	x 3.....do.	150	1 59	1 55	1 53	2 02	1 38	.....	8
9	x 4.....do.	150	1 68	1 65	1 57	2 12	1 42	.....	9
10	x 4.....do.	100	1 76	1 72	1 61	2 22	1 45	.....	10
11	x 5.....do.	100	1 85	1 81	1 61	2 32	1 48	.....	11
12	x 6.....do.	150	2 01	1 98	1 61	2 53	1 55	.....	12
13	x 7.....do.	150	2 17	2 14	1 82	2 74	1 64	.....	13
14	x 8.....do.	250	1 70	1 68	1 80	2 17	1 63	.....	14
15	x 4.....do.	350	1 79	1 76	1 85	2 27	1 69	.....	15
16	x 5.....do.	200	1 87	1 84	1 92	2 37	1 74	.....	16
17	x 6.....do.	200	1 95	1 92	1 99	2 47	1 80	.....	17
18	x 6.....do.	200	2 03	2 00	2 05	2 57	1 86	.....	18
19	x 6.....do.	250	2 12	2 08	2 12	2 67	1 91	.....	19
20	x 7.....do.	300	2 28	2 25	2 30	2 88	2 08	.....	20
21	x 8.....do.	300	2 47	2 41	2 48	3 09	2 25	.....	21
22	x 9.....do.	250	2 61	2 57	2 60	3 30	2 36	.....	22
23	x 7.....do.	200	3 49	3 42	3 30	4 45	1 42	.....	23
24	x 8.....do.	250	3 77	3 70	3 48	4 80	3 15	.....	24
	Bolts, tire:								
25	x 1.....do.	100	45	38	44	.....	40	.....	25
26	x 1.....do.	100	45	38	44	41	45	.....	26
27	x 2.....do.	150	48	40	48	44	45	.....	27
28	x 1.....do.	150	60	50	60	.....	55	.....	28
29	x 2.....do.	350	67	56	66	61	60	.....	29
30	x 2.....do.	400	75	62	74	65	70	.....	30
31	x 3.....do.	150	a82	69	81	75	75	.....	31
32	x 2.....do.	100	.....	76	90	.....	85	.....	32
33	x 2.....do.	100	1 00	84	1 00	.....	90	.....	33
34	x 3.....do.	100	1 08	91	1 09	.....	1 00	.....	34
35	x 3.....do.	100	1 17	1 07	1 18	.....	1 05	.....	35
36	Bolts, window, spring, tin case, iron knob.....dozen.	26	.....	8	8	10	8½	.....	36
37	Borax, refined.....pounds	255	7	6½	7	7	.....	0 8½	37
38	Braces, iron, grip, 10-inch sweep,.....dozen.	2½	.....	4 50	5 50	4 00	12 00	.....	38
39	.....dozen.	.....	.....	3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
40	.....dozen.	.....	.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
41	Braces, iron, ratchet, 10-inch sweep,.....dozen.	1½	.....	9 00	10 00	10 00	7 50	.....	41
42	Brass, sheet, No. 22 gauge.....pounds.	5	.....	40	.....	.....	30	0 30	42

a 100 only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	George W. Gibbs.	Charles Main.	W. F. Whittier.
			All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.		
	Brushes:				
1	Marking, assorted dozens.	5		0 55	0 45
2	Paint, all bristles, No. 1, full size do..	2½		5 45	5 25
3	Paint, all bristles, No. 3, full size do..	2½		8 69	7 25
4					
5	Paint, all bristles, No. 3, full size do..	5½		9 45	10 00
6					
7	Paint, all bristles, No. 2, full size do..	3½		4 45	2 50
8	Scrub, 6-row, 10-inch do..	22		1 77	
9					
10					
11					
12	Shoe do..	21½		1 67	
13					
14					
15					
16	Stove, 5-row, 10-inch do..	10½		1 67	
17					
18	Varnish, all bristles, No. 3, full size do..	1½		1 95	2 50
19					
20	Whitewash, all bristles, 8-inch block, with handle do..	5		13 45	5 00
21				4 00	
22					
23					
24					
25					
	Batts:				
26	Brass, 1½-inch, narrow do..	4			
27	Brass, 2-inch, narrow do..	6			
28	Brass, 2½-inch, narrow do..	16			
29	Door, 2 by 3 inches, loose pin, acorn do..	17			
30	Door, 3 by 2½ inches, loose pin, acorn do..	20			
31	Door, 3 by 3 inches, loose pin, acorn do..	32			
32	Door, 3½ by 3 inches, loose pin, acorn do..	14			
33	Caps, percussion, water-proof, in tin boxes of 100 .. per 100.	2,000			
34	Cards, cattle dozens.	3½			
35					
36	Catches, iron, cupboard do..	9			
	Chain:				
37	Cable, short links, ½-inch (per pound) pounds.	160	75 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀		
38	Cable, short links, ¾-inch (per pound) do..	250	60 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀		
39	Cable, short links, 1-inch (per pound) do..	350	6		
40	Chains, log, 1-inch, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab-hook (per pound) do..	10			
41	Chains, log, 1-inch, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab-hook, per pound do..	3			
42	Chains, trace, No. 2, 6½ feet, 10 links to the foot pairs.	10		55	
	Chalk:				
43	Carpenter's, blue pounds.	10			
44	Carpenter's, red do..	8			
45	Carpenter's, white do..	24			2
46	Chalk-lines, medium size dozens.	6			
	Chisels:				
47	C. s., socket, corner, 1-inch, handled do..	1½			
48	C. s., socket, firmer, ¾-inch, handled do..	2½			
49	C. s., socket, firmer, ¾-inch, handled do..	1½			
50	C. s., socket, firmer, ¾-inch, handled do..	3½			
51	C. s., socket, firmer, ¾-inch, handled do..	2½			
52	C. s., socket, firmer, 1-inch, handled do..	4½			
53	C. s., socket, firmer, 1¼-inch, handled do..	2			
54	C. s., socket, firmer, 1½-inch, handled do..	2			
55	C. s., socket, firmer, 2-inch, handled do..	1			
56	C. s., socket, framing, 1-inch, handled do..	1-2			
57	C. s., socket, framing, 1-inch, handled do..	1-2			
58	C. s., socket, framing, 1-inch, handled do..	2			
59	C. s., socket, framing, 1½-inch, handled do..	1			
60	C. s., socket, framing, 1½-inch, handled do..	2			

advertisement of June 19, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

L. L. Baker.	George T. Hawley.	E. W. Simpson.	Isaac H. Cory.	John F. Harrison.	W. E. S. Foye.	Charles M. Yates.	William Davis.	George W. Armes.	Number.
All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.									
		0 00		0 50		0 40	0 35	0 75	1
		3 50				3 00		6 15	2
		4 68				7 50		7 90	3
		4 68							4
		6 24				10 50	13 10	11 10	5
		6 15							6
		2 34				2 50		4 15	7
		2 10	2 00	1 76	0 05		1 90	1 40	8
		2 00		1 64				1 80	9
		1 70		2 86				1 80	10
2 50		3 00		1 51	1 50		1 64	3 00	11
2 00		2 75		1 68				2 00	12
4 00		1 50						2 97	13
								3 55	14
								1 40	15
		1 80	1 50	1 65			1 23	1 58	16
		1 50		3 40				3 15	17
		2 74				2 25	2 39	2 75	18
								3 98	19
		9 25		4 18		3 75	7 69	18 80	20
		6 50		4 08				18 00	21
		6 00						25 00	22
		4 50							23
		3 50							24
		3 50							25
10	0 12		27		27				26
15	18		43		40				27
24	28		76		1 20				28
27	27		33		50				29
27	27		48		50				30
30	29		52		60				31
36	36		63		70				32
60	60		54		5				33
80	75	1 10	1 00	73			74	1 00	34
				85				1 25	35
36	35		35		50				36
5 1/2	6 1/2		6 1/2		6				37
5 1/2	5 1/2		5 1/2		5 1/2				38
4 1/2	5		5 1/2		5				39
9 1/2									40
9									41
40	45		55				90		42
10	20		17		10				43
10	20		15		10				44
2 1/2	3		12 1/2		8				45
30	20		25	30	40				46
8 00	0 60				0 00				47
2 00	2 35		2 34		2 25				48
1 95	2 35		2 34		2 25				49
2 30	2 65		2 64		2 40				50
2 70	3 20		3 25		3 00				51
2 95	3 50		3 54		3 25				52
3 20	3 85		3 83		3 50				53
3 45	4 15		4 10		3 75				54
3 95	4 65		4 70		4 40				55
3 95	3 50		3 60		3 25				56
3 45	4 20		4 20		3 75				57
3 95	4 70		4 68		4 40				58
4 40	5 35		5 25		4 85				59
4 90	5 90		5 85		5 40				60

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rate at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	George W. Gibbs.	Charles Main.	L. L. Baker.
			All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.		
1	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, 2-inch, handled.....dozen	1 ¹ / ₂			2 85
2	Clamps, carpenter's, iron, to open 6 inches.....do.	1 ¹ / ₂			5 28
3	Cleavers, butcher's, 12-inch.....do.	7-12			16 90
4	Clothes-line, galvanized wire, in lengths of 100 feet.....feet.	3,800		0 31	a2-10
5					a4 ¹ / ₂
6					
7	Compasses, carpenter's, 8-inch, cast-steel.....dozen.	1-2			2 50
8	Curry-combs, tinned iron, 8 bars.....do.	13 ¹ / ₂		2 25	1 40
9					50
10					2 10
11					
12					
13					
14	Dividers, 8 inches long, c. s., wing.....do.	1 ¹ / ₂			2 50
15	Dividers, 10 inches long, c. s., wing.....do.	1-2			3 80
16	Drills, blacksmith's.....do.	1-12			24 00
17	Drills, breast.....do.	1-12			24 00
18	Faucets, brass, racking, 1/4-inch, loose key.....do.	1			4 20
19	Faucets, wood, cork-lined, No. 2.....do.	1-4			40
20	Files, flat, bastard, 8-inch.....do.	8 ¹ / ₂	1 19		1 12
21	Files, flat, bastard, 12-inch.....do.	5	2 34		2 21
22	Files, flat, bastard, 16-inch.....do.	5	4 58		4 32
23	Files, flat, wood, 12-inch.....do.	2 ¹ / ₂	2 34		4 05
24	Files, flat, wood, 14-inch.....do.	3 ¹ / ₂	3 32		5 67
25	Files, gunsmith's, assorted.....do.	3 ¹ / ₂			75
26	Files, 1/4-round, bastard, 8-inch.....do.	2	1 50		1 41
27	Files, 1/4-round, bastard, 10-inch.....do.	1	2 03		1 92
28	Files, 1/4-round, bastard, 12-inch.....do.	4 ¹ / ₂	2 73		2 57
29	Files, mill-saw, 6-inch.....do.	8	78		74
30	Files, mill-saw, 8-inch.....do.	14	1 01		86
31	Files, mill-saw, 10-inch.....do.	23 ¹ / ₂	1 33		1 26
32	Files, mill-saw, 12-inch.....do.	5	1 89		1 78
33	Files, mill-saw, 14-inch.....do.	7 ¹ / ₂	2 73		2 57
34	Files, round, bastard, 6-inch.....do.	4	78		74
35	Files, round, bastard, 8-inch.....do.	3 ¹ / ₂	1 01		86
36	Files, round, bastard, 10-inch.....do.	1	1 33		1 26
37	Files, round, bastard 12-inch.....do.	1 ¹ / ₂	1 89		1 78
38	Files, round, bastard, 14-inch.....do.	1	2 73		2 57
39	Files, square, bastard, 12-inch.....do.	4	2 34		2 21
40	Files, taper, saw, 3-inch.....do.	12 ¹ / ₂	7		36
41	Files, taper, saw, 3 1/2-inch.....do.	10	4		36
42	Files, taper, saw, 4-inch.....do.	10 ¹ / ₂	45		40
43	Files, taper, saw, 4 1/2-inch.....do.	13	49		46
44	Files, taper, saw, 5-inch.....do.	12	60		46
45	Files, taper, saw, 6-inch.....do.	16	84		79
46	Fish-hooks, ringed, assorted, Nos. 1, 1 1/2, 2, 3.....M.	4 ¹ / ₂			6 00
47					
48					
49					
50	Fish-lines, cotton, assorted sizes.....dozen.	28			25
51					
52					
53	Flat-irons, 6 lbs.....per lb., pairs	10			3
54	Flat-irons, 7 lbs.....do.	10			3
55	Flat-irons, 8 lbs.....do.	16			3
56	Gates, molasses, 2, iron.....dozen.	2-3			2 40
57	Gauges, marking.....do.	1 ¹ / ₂			1 10
58	Gauges, mortise, screw-alide.....do.	1 ¹ / ₂			3 75
59	Gauges, saddler's.....do.	1-2			12 00

a Per foot.

advertisement of June 19, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

George T. Hawley.	R. W. Simpson.	Isaac H. Cory.	John F. Harrison.	John F. Morrill.	W. R. S. Foye.	William Davis.	Harry J. Hart.	George W. Armes.	Oscar J. Backus.	W. W. Montague.	Number.
All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.											
7 00		7 00			6 50						1
4 25		5 60									2
15 00					17 50						3
0 25	0 28	30	0 25	0 28	27 1/2	0 39 1/2		0 30			4
						18					5
						49					6
2 50											7
1 50	2 75	1 75	1 00			1 49	1 50				8
	2 48		1 48				1 50	1 50			9
	2 00						2 25	1 70			10
	1 80						2 00				11
	1 64										12
	1 10										13
3 00		2 62			2 60						14
4 00		3 15			3 40						15
27 00		62 75			33 00						16
30 00					25 50						17
4 20		4 20		4 55							18
50		40			40			1 00			19
1 20		1 10			1 14						20
2 44		2 34			2 20						21
5 00		4 55			4 35						22
2 44		2 35			2 25						23
3 55		5 35			8 00						24
1 60											25
1 60		1 50			1 40						26
2 20		2 00			1 90						27
2 85		2 70			2 60						28
85		78			75						29
1 05		1 00			95						30
1 42		1 33			1 27						31
2 00		1 88			1 80						32
2 90		2 73			2 60						33
85		78			75						34
1 08		1 00			95						35
1 45		1 33			1 25						36
2 05		1 88			1 80						37
2 95		2 73			2 60						38
2 05		2 34			2 25						39
42		38			37						40
42		38			36						41
45		42			40						42
53		49			47						43
65		60			55						44
90		84			79						45
1 50		2 00						c09			46
								e10			47
								e15			48
								e20			49
25		25						15			50
								20			51
								25			52
3 1/2		3 1/2		3 3/4	3 1/2				4	4	53
3 1/2		3 1/2		3 3/4	3 1/2				4	4	54
3 1/2		3 1/2		3 3/4	3 1/2				4	4	55
2 75		2 40		3 00	4 50						56
60		50			87 1/2						57
4 75		2 00			1 75						58
						14 88	78 00				59

b Each.

c Per 100.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 19, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Chas. Main.	Wm. F. Whittier.	L. L. Baker.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Isaac H. Cory.	Jno. F. Merrill.	W. R. S. Foye.	Wm. Davis.	Number.	
			All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.									
1	Gauges, slitting, with handle doz.	1 1/2	18 00		5 50	6 00					5 88	1
2	Gimlets, metal heads, spike, assorted, large doz.	1			28	30	0 45					2
3	Glue, carpenter's, medium quality lbs.	35		0 12	16					0 12 1/2		3
4	Glue-pots, No. 1, tinned doz.	2			48	45		0 50				4
5	Gonges, c. s., 3/4-inch socket, firmer, handled doz.	1			4 20	4 30	4 80		4 80			5
6	Gonges, c. s., 1/2-inch socket, firmer, handled doz.	1			4 50	5 20	5 20		5 20			6
7	Gonges, c. s., 1/2-inch socket, firmer, handled doz.	1			5 07	5 75	5 80		5 80			7
8	Gonges, c. s., 1/2-inch socket, firmer, handled doz.	1			5 60	6 35	6 40		6 40			8
9	Gonges, c. s., 1-inch socket, firmer, handled doz.	1			6 30	5 35	7 20		7 25			9
10	Grindstones, weighing 50 lbs. per pound.	7			1 7/8	1 1/2	1 1/2				2	10
11	Grindstones, weighing 75 lbs. per pound.	4			1 7/8	1 1/2	1 1/2				2	11
12	Grindstones, weighing 125 lbs. per pound.	2			1 7/8	1 1/2	1 1/2				2	12
13	Grindstone, weighing 150 lbs. per pound.	1			1 7/8	1 1/2	1 1/2				2	13
14	Grindstone, weighing 500 lbs. per pound.	1			1 7/8	3					3 1/2	14
15	Grindstone fixtures, 17 inches, improved patent cap, extra heavy.	9				38	50					15
16					70							16
17	Gun-locks, left-hand doz.	1-2			12 00	13 50						17
18	Hammers, claw, solid, c. s., adze-eye, forged, No. 1 1/2 doz.	10 1/2			4 00	4 50	3 25		3 75			18
19					3 50							19
20					2 25							20
21	Hammers, farrier's, shoeing, c. s., doz.	2-3			2 62	2 80	2 60		2 65			21
22	Hammers, farrier's, turning, 2 1/2 lbs doz.	1-4			21 00	33 00			19 00			22
23	Hammers, riveting, solid c. s., 1-inch doz.	2 1/2			2 35	2 75	3 75		3 20			23
24	Hammers, riveting, solid c. s., 1 1/4-inch doz.	1-6			2 00	3 00	4 50		3 75			24
25	Hammers, shoemaker's, c. s., No. 1 doz.	1-6			2 85	3 50			4 00	7 20		25
26	Hammers, sledge, blacksmith's, solid c. s., 2 lbs doz.	3			45	a 65			65			26
27	Hammers, sledge, blacksmith's, solid c. s., 6 lbs doz.	2			15	a 1 25	22		1 02			27
28	Hammers, sledge, blacksmith's, solid c. s., 8 lbs doz.	9			15	a 1 68	22		1 36			28
29	Hammers, sledge, blacksmith's, solid c. s., 10 lbs doz.	8			15	a 2 10	22		1 70			29
30	Hammers, sledge, blacksmith's, solid c. s., 12 lbs doz.	4			15	a 2 40	22		2 04			30
31	Hammers, tack, upholsterer's pattern doz.	2-3	13 20		4 50	1 50	4 50					31
32	Handles, awl, ordinary peg, do.	1			50	25	60				1 25	32
33	Handles, awl, ordinary sewing, do.	21	30		20	25	60				70	33
34			50									34
35	Hatchets, c. s., broad, 6-inch cut, handled doz.	4 1/2			8 50	8 00	10 70		8 25			35

a With handles.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 19, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	George W. Gibbs.	L. L. Baker.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Isaac H. Cory.	W. R. S. Foye.	Number.
			All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.					
1	Hatchets, c. s, shingling, No. 2, doz.	17		4 25 3 90	4 00	4 20	4 75	1
2	Hinges, extra heavy, strap and T, 8-inch doz.	1		78	83	a5	2 65	3
4	Hinges, extra heavy, strap and T, 10-inch doz.	1		1 27	1 35	a4½	2 60	4
5	Hinges, extra heavy, strap and T, 12-inch doz.	1		1 66	1 85	a4½	13 00	5
6	Hinges, heavy, strap, 8-inch do.	7		1 75	1 79	a4½	2 49	6
7	Hinges, heavy, strap, 10-inch do.	1		1 18	1 17	a4½	2 32	7
8	Hinges, heavy, strap, 12-inch do.	2		1 50	1 75	a4½	3 32	8
9	Hinges, light, strap, 8-inch do.	11		29	30	b59	57½	19
10	Hinges, light, strap, 8-inch do.	8		42	45	87	1 00	10
11	Hinges, light, strap, 10-inch do.	3		56	63	1 22	1 20	11
12	Hinges, light, strap and T, 6-inch, doz.	3		24	26	52	40	12
	Iron:							
13	Band, 1 by 2 pounds.	150	0 03½			3 53	3 80	13
14	Band, by 1 do.	250	3			2 100	3 40	14
15	Band, by 1½ do.	175	2½			2 100	3 15	15
16	Band, by 1¾ do.	150	2½			2 100	3 16	16
17	Band, by 2 do.	150	2½			2 100	3 17	17
18	Band, by 2½ do.	250	2½			2 100	3 18	18
19	Band, by 3 do.	100	2½			2 100	3 19	19
20	Band, by 3½ do.	250	2½			2 100	3 20	20
21	Band, by 4 do.	270	3			2 100	3 21	21
22	Band, by 4½ do.	50	2½			2 100	3 22	22
23	Band, by 5 do.	200	2½			2 100	3 23	23
24	Band, by 5½ do.	50	2½			2 100	3 24	24
25	Band, by 6 do.	50	2½			2 100	3 25	25
26	Boiler, 4-inch do.	50	8			2 100	10	26
27	Flat bar, by 1 do.	100					4½	27
28	Flat bar, by 1½ do.	500	2 100			2½	2½	28
29	Flat bar, by 1¾ do.	100	2 100			2½	2½	29
30	Flat bar, by 2 do.	75	2 100			2½	2½	30
31	Flat bar, by 2½ do.	200	2 100			2½	2½	31
32	Flat bar, by 3 do.	75	2 100			2½	3	32
33	Flat bar, by 3½ do.	100	2 100			2½	2½	33
34	Flat bar, by 4 do.	50	2 100			2½	3	34
35	Flat bar, by 4½ do.	100	2 100			2½	2½	35
36	Flat bar, by 5 do.	150	2 100			2½	3½	36
37	Flat bar, by 5½ do.	250	2 100			2½	2½	37
38	Flat bar, by 6 do.	30	2 100			2½	3	38
39	Flat bar, by 6½ do.	200	2 100			2½	2½	39
40	Flat bar, by 7 do.	100	2 100			3½	2½	40
41	Flat bar, by 7½ do.	150	2 100			2½	2½	41
42	Flat bar, by 8 do.	200	2 100			2½	2½	42
43	Flat bar, by 8½ do.	500	2 100			2½	2½	43
44	Flat bar, by 9 do.	1,000	2 100			2½	2½	44
45	Flat bar, by 9½ do.	300	2 100			2½	2½	45
46	Flat bar, by 10 do.	1,000	2 100			2½	2½	46
47	Flat bar, by 10½ do.	400	2 100			2½	2½	47
48	Half-round, 1-inch do.	50	3 100			4½	4½	48
49	Half-round, 1-inch do.	25	3			3½	4	49
50	Half-round, 1-inch do.	75	2 100			3½	4	50
51	Half-round, 1-inch do.	50	2 100			3½	4	51
52	Juniata, 1 by 2 do.	50				4½		52
53	Juniata, 1 by 2 do.	50				4½		53
54	Juniata, 1 by 1 do.	50				4½		54

a Per pound.

b Per dozen pairs.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Geo. W. Gibbs.	L. L. Baker.	W. W. Montague.
			To be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.		
Iron—Continued.					
1	Juniata, sheet, galvanized, 28 inches, No. 25. pounds	100			
2	Nail-rod, by 3/8	200	4 1/2		
3	Norway, by 1	650	4		
4	Norway, 1 inch square	200	4		
5	1/2-oval, 3/8 by 3/8	50	5		
6	Round, 1/2-inch	355	3 2/10		
7	Round, 5/8-inch	325	3 10/100		
8	Round, 3/4-inch	600	2 10/100		
9	Round, 7/8-inch	630	2 10/100		
10	Round, 1-inch	700	2 10/100		
11	Round, 1 1/8-inch	150	2 10/100		
12	Round, 1 1/4-inch	680	2 10/100		
13	Round, 1 1/2-inch	700	2 10/100		
14	Round, 1 3/4-inch	100	2 10/100		
15	Round, 1-inch	500	2 10/100		
16	Round, 1 1/4-inch	400	2 10/100		
17	Round, 1 1/2-inch	100	2 10/100		
18	Sheet, 1-inch thick	50	3 1/2		
19	Sheet, No. 16	100	0 03 1/2		
20	Sheet, No. 20	100			
21	Sheet, No. 25	600			0 04 1/2
22	Sheet, No. 26	25			
23	Square, 1-inch	25	3 10/100		
24	Square, 1 1/4-inch	100	2 10/100		
25	Square, 1 1/2-inch	75	2 10/100		
26	Square, 1-inch	25	2 10/100		
27	Square, 2-inch	100	2 10/100		
28	Swede, 1 x 1 1/2	50			
29	Swede, 1 x 1	75	5 1/2		
30	Swede, 1 x 1 1/2	125			
31	Swede, 1 x 1	250	4		
32	Swede, 1 x 1 1/2	200	4		
33	Swede, 1 x 2	200	4		
34	Swede, 1 x 2 1/2	200	4		
35	Knives and forks	845		0 06	7
36				14 1/2	
37				17	
38					
39					
40	Knives, butcher, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster	6 1/2		112	
41					
42	Knives, carving, and forks, cocoa handles	31		68	
43					
44					
45	Knives, chopping	2 1/2		80	
46				2 00	
47					
48	Knives, drawing, 10-inch, c. s., carpenter's	3 1/2		5 00	
49	Knives, drawing, 12-inch, c. s., carpenter's	3		5 50	
50	Knives, horsehoeing	1 1/2	3 25	3 25	
51				3 50	
52	Knives, hunting, 6-inch, ebony handle, with bolster	1-2		3 00	
53	Knives, shoemaker's, square point, No. 3	3-4		65	
54	Knives, skinning, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster	3 1/2		1 12	
55	Ladles, melting, 3 1/2-inch bowl	1-3		3 00	
56	Latches, thumb, Roggen pattern	1		50	
57	Lead, in bars	50		5 1/2	
58	Locks, cupboard, 3 1/2-inch, iron bolt, dead, 2 keys	3 1/2		1 25	
59	Locks, drawer, 2 1/2 x 2 inches, iron, 2 keys	3		1 00	
60	Locks, mineral knob, rim, 4 inches, iron bolt, 2 keys	1 1/2		2 25	
61	Locks, mineral knob, rim, 4 1/2 inches, iron bolt, 2 keys	1 1/2		4 19	
62	Locks, mineral knob, rim, 5 inches, iron bolt, 2 keys	5		6 75	
63	Locks, mineral knob, rim, 6 inches, iron bolt, 2 keys	2		0 25	

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	George W. Gibbs.	L. L. Baker.	George T. Hawley.
			All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.		
1	Locks, mineral knob, mortise, 3½ inches, iron bolt, 2 keys .....dozen.	1-2		2 50	3 25
2	Locks, pad, iron or brass, 2-tumbler, 2 keys each, assorted combinations on each shipping order.....dozen.	13		2 30	1 65
3				2 16	3 50
4				1 60	
5				3 00	
6	Mallets, carpenter's, hickory .....do.	1-3		1 60	2 50
7	Mattocks, ax, c. s .....do.	5		6 50	6 75
8	Nails, casing, 6d .....pounds.	650		3 75	3 75
9	Nails, casing, 8d .....do.	500		3 75	3 75
10	Nails, 6d, cut .....do.	6,000		3 75	3 75
11	Nails, 8d, cut .....do.	8,800		2 75	2 75
12	Nails, 10d, cut .....do.	9,600		2 75	2 75
13	Nails, 12d, cut .....do.	6,300		2 75	2 75
14	Nails, 20d, cut .....do.	3,550		2 75	2 75
15	Nails, 30d, cut .....do.	2,100		2 75	2 75
16	Nails, 40d, cut .....do.	2,250		0 02½	0 02½
17	Nails, 60d, cut .....do.	1,100		2 75	2 75
18	Nails, fence, 8d .....do.	1,900		2 75	2 75
19	Nails, fence, 10d .....do.	1,800		2 75	2 75
20	Nails, fence, 12d .....do.	1,800		2 75	2 75
21	Nails, finishing, 6d .....do.	500		4	4
22	Nails, finishing, 8d .....do.	900		3½	3½
23	Nails, horseshoe, No. 6 .....do.	170	0 21	13½	16
24	Nails, horseshoe, No. 7 .....do.	225	10	12½	14
25	Nails, horseshoe, No. 8 .....do.	210	15	12	13
26	Nails, lath, 3d .....do.	200		5½	5½
27	Nails, ox-shoe, No. 5 .....do.	23		18½	20
28	Nails, shingle, 4d .....do.	5,100		3½	3½
29	Nails, wrought, 6d .....do.	150		4½	4½
30	Nails, wrought, 8d .....do.	250		4½	4½
31	Nuts, iron, square, for ¾-inch bolt .....do.	25	10	6½	6
32	Nuts, iron, square, for 1-inch bolt .....do.	50	4½	4	4½
33	Nuts, iron, square, for 1½-inch bolt .....do.	50	4½	4	4½
34	Nuts, iron, square, for 2-inch bolt .....do.	60	4	3½	4
35	Nuts, iron, square, for 2½-inch bolt .....do.	30	3½	3½	4
36	Nuts, iron, square, for 1-inch bolt .....do.	25	3½	3½	4
37	Oakum .....do.	50		10	8
38	Oilers, zinc, medium size .....dozen.	4		63	70
39	Oil-stones, Washita .....do.	5½		18	2 50
40	Packing-hemp .....pounds.	10		16	23
41	Packing yarn (cotton waste) .....do.	5		12½	11
42	Paper, emery (assorted) .....quires.	29		26	25
43	Paper, sand (assorted) .....dozen.	22		15	18
44					
45	Pencils, carpenter's .....dozen.	48		21	23
46					
47	Picks, mill, solid cast-steel, 2 pounds .....do.	2½		18	22 00
48	Pipe, iron, ½-inch .....feet.	400	4		
49	Pipe, iron, 1-inch .....do.	2,255	5½		
50	Pipe, iron, 1½-inch .....do.	200	8		
51	Pipe, iron, 2-inch .....do.	200	10		
52	Pipe, iron, 2½-inch .....do.	400	11½		
53	Pipe, lead, 1½-inch (per pound) .....do.	225		9	
54	Planes, fore, double-iron, c. s .....do.	11		1 05	1 04
55	Planes, jack, double-iron, c. s .....do.	57		75	74
56	Plane, jointer, double-iron, c. s .....do.	2		1 12	1 12
57	Planes, skew-rabbet, 1½-inch .....do.	2		59	60
58	Plane, smooth, double-iron, c. s .....do.	46		67	63

a Per pound.

advertisement of June 19, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Isaac H. Cory.	John F. Harrison.	W. R. S. Foye.	William F. Whittier.	W. W. Montague.	John F. Merrill.	Oscar J. Backus.	George W. Armes.	William Davis.	Number.
All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.									
		4 50							1
7 00		2 30							2
		2 85							3
									4
1 75	6 00								5
6 95		6 25							6
3 75		3 75							7
3 40		3 40							8
3 100		3 100							9
3		3							10
2 75		2 75							11
2 40		2 40							12
2 100		2 100							13
2 80		2 80							14
2 40		2 40							15
2 100		2 100							16
2 40		2 40							17
2 100		2 100							18
0 02 1/2		0 02 1/2							19
2 1/2		2 1/2							20
2 1/2		2 1/2							21
2 1/2		2 1/2							22
2 1/2		2 1/2							23
4		4							24
3 1/2		3 1/2							25
14 1/2		17							26
13 1/2		16							27
12 1/2		15							28
5 1/2		5 1/2							29
		40							30
3 1/2		3 1/2							31
		5 1/2							32
7		7							33
5 1/2		4 1/2							34
4 1/2		4 1/2							35
3 1/2		4							36
3 1/2		4							37
3 1/2		4							38
		3 1/2			0 68				39
67		65		1 15	1 00	0 80			40
20		20							41
18									42
15									43
30		30	0 50						44
20		19	15				0 20		45
30	0 22						30		46
	27						40		47
4 1/2		4		4		4			48
5 1/2		5 1/2		5 1/2	4	5 1/2			49
8		7 1/2		7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2			50
10 1/2		9 1/2		10 1/2	9 1/2	10			51
12 1/2		12 1/2		11 1/2	12	12 1/2			52
				6 1/2	7	7			53
1 22		1 12 1/2		80					54
87		1 25							55
1 30		63							56
63		70							57
78									58

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Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 19, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.										Number.		
			L. L. Baker.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Isaac H. Cory.	Jno. F. Merrill.	Oscar J. Backus.	W. R. S. Foye.	Wm. Davis.	Geo. W. Gibbs.	Wm. F. Whittier.	Chas. M. Yates.			
1	Pliers, flat-nose, 7-inch .dozen	5-12	2 50	3 75	3 75	6 00	6 50	3 50							1
2	Pliers, round-nose, 7-inch .do.	5-6	2 50	3 75		6 00	6 50	3 50							2
3	Pliers, side-cutting, 7-inch .do.	1-2	9 00	8 40		8 40		8 50							3
4	Punches, c. s., belt, to drive, assorted, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6 .doz	4	85	1 00	1 10			90							4
5	Punches, rotary spring, 4 tubes, .dozen	1-12	8 00	9 00	7 50			10 50							5
6	Punches, spring, harness, assorted, 6, 7, and 8 tubes .doz	1	7 75	5 00	6 00										6
7	Putty, in bladders .pounds	570	10												7
8	Rasps, horse, 14-inch .dozen	3 1/2	4 23	4 90	4 45			6 00		4 45					8
9	Rasps, horse, 16-inch .do.	3	5 86	6 05	6 16			8 40		6 16					9
10	Rasps, wood, flat, 12-inch .do.	3 1/2	4 10	4 75	4 35			4 50							10
11	Rasps, wood, flat, 14-inch .do.	1-2	5 63	6 20	5 95			6 00							11
12	Rasps, wood, half-round, 12-inch .dozen	5	4 10	4 75	4 30			4 30							12
13	Rasps, wood, half-round, 14-inch .dozen	1	5 63	6 20	5 90			5 90							13
14	Resin, common .pounds	65	15			5									14
15	Rivet-sets, No. 2 .dozen	1 1/2	c3 50	3 50	4 50	0 00	4 50								15
16	Rivet-sets, No. 3 .do.	1-3	2 70	3 00	3 60	4 50	4 00								16
17	Rivets and burs, copper, 1/2-inch, No. 8 .pounds	9	18 1/2	20				20	0 17 1/2						17
18	Rivets and burs, copper: 1/2-inch, No. 8 .pounds	20	8 1/2	20	19			20	17 1/2						18
19	1/2-inch, No. 8 .do.	45	18 1/2	20	19			20	17 1/2						19
20	3/4-inch, No. 8 .do.	31	18 1/2	20	19			20	17 1/2						20
21	1-inch, No. 8 .do.	23	18 1/2	20	19			20	17 1/2						21
22	Rivets and burs, iron: 1/2-inch, No. 8, flat-head .do.	2	18	20											22
23	1/2-inch, No. 8, flat-head .do.	2	18	20											23
24	3/4-inch, No. 8, flat-head .do.	4	18	20											24
25	1-inch, No. 8, flat-head .do.	2	18	20											25
26	1/2-inch, No. 8, flat-head .do.	2	18	20											26
27	Rivets, iron: 1/2-inch, No. 8, flat-head .do.	3	18	20											27
28	1/2-inch, No. 8, flat-head .do.	1	12	20											28
29	3/4-inch, No. 8, flat-head .do.	1	12	20											29
30	1-inch, No. 8, flat-head .do.	5	12	20											30
31	1/2 x 2 inches, flat-head .do.	25	15	14											31
32	3/4 x 4 inches, flat-head .do.	15	15	14											32
33	1 x 1 1/2 inches, flat-head .do.	5	15	14											33
34	x 2 inches, flat-head .do.	80	15	14											34
35	x 2 1/2 inches, flat-head .do.	15	15	14											35
36	x 3 1/2 inches, flat-head .do.	25	15	14											36
37	x 4 inches, flat-head .do.	10	15	15											37

b 6 tubes.

c 1 1/2 dozen.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 19, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.							Number.
			L. L. Baker.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Isaac H. Cory.	W. R. S. Foye.	Jno. T. Merrill.	Oscar J. Backus.		
1	Rivets, tinned-iron, 12-oz., in packages of 1,000.....M.	7	1 50	0 35	.....	.....	0 20	0 20	1
2	Rivets, tinned-iron, 16-oz., in packages of 1,000.....M.	5	1 50	45	.....	.....	23	25	2
	Rope, manila:									
3	3/4-inch.....pounds.	375	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0 13	.....	.....	3
4	3/4-inch.....do.	730	12	12	12	12 1/2	.....	.....	4
5	3/4-inch.....do.	600	12	12	12	12 1/2	.....	.....	5
6	3/4-inch.....do.	450	12	12	12	12 1/2	.....	.....	6
7	1-inch.....do.	430	12	12	12	12 1/2	.....	.....	7
8	1 1/4-inch.....do.	400	12	12	12 1/2	12 1/2	.....	.....	8
9	Rules, boxwood, 2-foot, four fold.....dozen	3 1/2	80	85	90	.....	.....	.....	9
10			1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11	Saw-blades, butcher's bow, 20-inch.....dozen	2	4 86	4 00	4 10	4 60	.....	.....	11
12	Saw-sets, for cross-cut saws,.....dozen	1-4	3 25	5 25	4 65	.....	.....	.....	12
13	Saws, back (or tenon), 12-inch,.....dozen	5-6	8 00	11 50	12 00	11 40	.....	.....	13
14	Saws, bracket.....do.	1-2	10 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
15	Saws, buck, framed, complete, 30-inch blade.....dozen	7	4 00	6 75	4 50	4 60	.....	.....	15
16			8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
17			7 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
18	Saw, circular, 20-inch, rip.....	1	6 75	7 50	.....	12 50	.....	.....	18
19	Saw, circular, 56-inch, rip.....	1	103 50	112 00	.....	162 00	.....	.....	19
20			149 00	177 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
21			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
22	Saws, cross-cut, 7 feet, tangs riveted on.....dozen	48	1 82	2 00	a30	30 1/2	.....	.....	22
23	Saws, hand, 26-inch, 6 to 8 points to the inch.....dozen	4 1/2	14 25	4 75	5 25	5 00	.....	.....	23
24			9 00	.....	3 75	.....	.....	.....	24
25			5 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
26	Saws, hand, 26-inch, 7 to 9 points to the inch.....dozen	4 1/2	14 25	4 75	5 25	5 00	.....	.....	26
27			9 00	.....	3 75	.....	.....	.....	27
28			5 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
29	Saws:									
30	Hand, 26-inch, 8 to 10 points to the inch....doz.	2 1/2	14 25	13 50	14 00	5 00	.....	.....	29
31			9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
32			5 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
33	Key-hole, 12-inch compass.....doz.	1 1/2	2 84	3 25	3 15	3 25	.....	.....	32
34	Meat, butcher's bow, 20 inches.....doz.	11-12	15 60	10 00	9 80	10 00	.....	.....	33
35	Rip, 28 inches.....do.	1 1/2	16 75	13 50	16 45	10 00	.....	.....	34
			12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
36	Scales:									
37	Counter, 62 lbs.....	1	67 20	7 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
38	Hay and cattle, 4 tons, platform 8 by 14 feet.....	1	682 50	70 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
			99 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38

^a Per foot.

^b Fairbanks pattern.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 19, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.								Number.	
			L. L. Baker.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Isaac H. Cory.	W. R. S. Foye.	Geo. W. Gibbs.	Jno. F. Harrison.	Jno. T. Merrill.	Geo. W. Armes.		W. W. Montague.
1	Scales:											
2	Platform, counter, 240 lbs	1	a7 50	4 00	3 25	4 50						1
3	Platform, 2,000 lbs., drop-lever, on wheels	1	a44 25	51 00		51 00						2
4	Scissors, lady's, 6-inch, c. s., full size, good quality	13½	4 20	3 40	2 50	2 70						3
5	Screw-drivers:											4
6	6-inch blade	1½	1 17	1 65	1 25	1 25						5
7	8-inch blade	1½	1 58	2 20	1 65	1 75						6
8	10-inch blade	1½	2 00	3 30	2 10	2 40						7
9	Screws:											8
10	Wrought-iron, bench, 1½-inch	10	50	50	6 35	62½						9
11	Wood, bench, 2½-inch	2	37	50	4 50	50						10
12	Wood, iron, ½-inch, Nos. 4 and 5	7	9	9	9	9						11
13	Wood, iron, ¾-inch, Nos. 5 and 6	12	9½	10	10	10						12
14	Wood, iron, ¾-inch, Nos. 7 and 8	28	10½	10	11	11						13
15	Wood, iron, ¾-inch, Nos. 8 and 9	22	12½	12		13						14
16	Wood, iron, 1-inch, Nos. 9 and 10	37	14½	14		15						15
17	Wood, iron, 1½-inch, Nos. 10 and 11	54	18	18		19						16
18	Wood, iron, 1½-inch, Nos. 11 and 12	44	23	22		24						17
19	Wood, iron, 1½-inch, Nos. 12 and 13	18	27	27		29						18
20	Wood, iron, 2-inch, Nos. 13 and 14	16	34	33		35						19
21	Wood, iron, 2½-inch, Nos. 14 and 15	6	41	40		43						20
22	Wood, iron, 2½-inch, Nos. 14 and 15	7	45	45		47						21
23	Wood, iron, 3-inch, Nos. 16 and 18	3	67	66		72						22
24	Scythe-stones	22	42	38	45							23
25	Shears:											24
26	Sheep	1	7 50	10 00		9 00						25
27	8-inch, c. s., trimmer's straight, full size, good quality	4½	5 33	5 50	3 50	3 60						26
28	Shoes:											27
29	Horse, No. 1	650	4 10	4 25	4 25	4 15	4 34					28
30	Horse, No. 2	1,075	4 10	4 25	4 25	4 15	4 34					29
31	Horse, No. 3	860	4 10	4 25	4 25	4 15	4 34					30
32	Horse, No. 4	455	4 10	4 25	4 25	4 15	4 34					31
33	Horse, No. 5	200	4 10	4 25	4 25	4 15	4 34					32
34	Mule, No. 2	325	5 10	5 25	5 25	5 15	5 34					33
35	Mule, No. 3	325	5 10	5 25	5 25	5 15	5 34					34
36	Mule, No. 4	200	5 10	5 25	5 25	5 15	5 34					35
37	Mule, No. 6	100	5 10	5 25	5 25	5 15	5 34					36
38	Shot:											37
39	No. 5, in 5-pound bags	10	10	12		15						38
40	No. 6, in 5-pound bags	10	10	12		15						39
41	Sieves, iron-wire, in nests, 18-mesh, tin frames	4½	2 10	2 25		2 25	2 26	c2 25	2 20	2 12		40
42	Spirit-levels, with plumb, 30-inch	1½	5 40	5 40	6 25							41

a Fairbanks pattern.

b Howe.

c Tinned.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 19, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.							Number.
			George W. Gibbs.	L. L. Baker.	George T. Hawley.	Isaac H. Cory.	W. R. S. Foye.	William Davis.	George W. Armes.	
1	Springs, door, spiral.....dozen.	4	0 80	1 00	0 75	1 00				1
2	Squares, bevel, sliding T, 10-inch do.	1	2 25	2 75	2 92					2
3	Squares, framing, steel, 2 inches wide.....dozen.	2	8 00	8 50	S 00					3
4			7 33							4
5	Squares, try, 4½-inch.....do.	1-3	1 21	1 65	1 60					5
6	Squares, try, 7½-inch.....do.	2	2 00	2 50	2 55					6
7	Squares, try, 10-inch.....do.	2-3	2 50	2 65	3 35					7
8	Staples, wrought-iron, 3 inches long, dozen.	1		10	10	0 8				8
9	Steel, cast, bar, ¾ x 3 inches.....pounds.	20	0 9	S 2						9
10	Steel, cast, bar, ¾ x 1-inch.....do.	60	9	S 2			S 2			10
11	Steel, cast, octagon, ½-inch.....do.	30	12	13						11
12	Steel, cast, octagon, ¾-inch.....do.	80	9½	9						12
13	Steel, cast, octagon, 1-inch.....do.	100	9	S 2			S 2			13
14	Steel, cast, octagon, 1½-inch.....do.	130	9	S 2			S 2			14
15	Steel, cast, octagon, 1-inch.....do.	160	9	S 2			S 2			15
16	Steel, cast, octagon, 1½ inch.....do.	25	9	S 2			S 2			16
17	Steel, cast, octagon, 1½ inch.....do.	25	9	9			S 2			17
18	Steel, cast, square, ¾-inch.....do.	35	10	S 2			S 2			18
19	Steel, cast, square, ¾-inch.....do.	10	9½	S 2			S 2			19
20	Steel, cast, square, ¾-inch.....do.	10	9	S 2			S 2			20
21	Steel, cast, square, ¾-inch.....do.	60	9	S 2			S 2			21
22	Steel, cast, square, 1-inch.....do.	10	9	S 2			S 2			22
23	Steel, cast, square, 1½-inch.....do.	60	9	S 2			S 2			23
24	Steel, cast, square, 1½-inch.....do.	10	9	S 2			S 2			24
25	Steel, cast, square, 2-inch.....do.	50	9	S 2			S 2			25
26	Steel, plow, ½ x 4 inches.....do.	1 00	3½	3½			3½			26
27	Steel, plow, ½ x 5 inches.....do.	3 30	3½	3½			3½			27
28	Steel, plow, ½ x 6 inches.....do.	4 75	3½	3½			3½			28
29	Steel, spring, ½ x 1½-inch.....do.	1 25	3½	4½			4			29
30	Steel, spring, ½ x 1½-inch.....do.	1 25	3½	4½			4			30
31	Steel, spring, ½ x 1½-inch.....do.	50	3½	4½			4			31
32	Stags, butcher's, 12-inch.....dozen.	11-12		7 20	10 00	1 75				32
33	Swage-blocks, blacksmith's.....100 lbs	1	5 00	5 00	4 50	3 50				33
34	Tacks, iron wire, brass heads, upholsterer's, size No. 43, per M.....M.	4		75	1 25					34
35	Tacks, cut, 4-oz., full half weight, papers.	226		1½	2	2	2½	0 1½	a0 20½	35
36	Tacks, cut, 6-oz., full half weight, papers.	258		1½	2½	2	2½	2½	a22½	36
37	Tacks, cut, 8-oz., full half weight, papers.	126		2	2½	2½	2½	2½	a26	37
38	Tacks, cut, 10-oz., full half weight, papers.	144		2½	2½	2½	3	2½	a28	38
39	Tacks, cut, 12-oz., full half weight, papers.	122		2½	3½	3	3½	2½	a31	39
40	Tape-measures, 75 feet, leather case, dozen.	3-4		04½	6 25	7 20				40
41	Taps, taper, right-hand, ⅜-inch, 26 threads to the inch	6		18	25			20		41
42	Taps, taper, right-hand, ½-inch, 18 threads to the inch	7	30	18	22			20		42
43	Taps, taper, right-hand, ⅝-inch, 18 threads to the inch	7	30	18	22			20		43
44	Taps, taper, right-hand, ¾-inch, 16 threads to the inch	14	35	21	20			22		44
45	Taps, taper, right-hand, ⅞-inch, 16 threads to the inch	7	40	24	31			25		45
46	Taps, taper, right-hand, 1-inch, 14 threads to the inch	7	40	24	31			25		46
47	Taps, taper, right-hand, ⅞-inch, 14 threads to the inch	7	50	30	40			30		47
48	Taps, taper, right-hand, ¾-inch, 12 threads to the inch	7	50	30	30			30		48
49	Taps, taper, right-hand, ¾-inch, 12 threads to the inch	7	60	39	50			40		49

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 19, 1886, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.								Number.
			George W. Gibbs.	L. L. Baker.	George T. Hawley.	Isaac H. Cory.	W. R. S. Foye.	John F. Merrill.	Oscar J. Backus.		
1	Tire-setters	2	15 00	10 50	24 00						1
2	Tire-shrinkers	2	25 00	10 50	30 00	a16 00	22 50				2
3	Toe-calks, steel, No. 1. lbs.	50	7 ½	8	8 ½	9 ½	8				3
4	Toe-calks, steel, No. 2. do.	1 60	7 ½	8	8 ½	9 ½	8				4
5	Toe-calks, steel, No. 3. do.	95	7 ½	8	8 ½	9 ½	8				5
6	Tongs, blacksmith's, 20 inches. pairs.	10	40	35	35	45	50				6
7	Tongs, fire, 20 inches. do.	2		75	35	c1 25					7
8	Traps, beaver, No. 4, with chain	24		85	85	90	10 50				8
9	Trowels, brick, 10 ½-inch. doz.	7-12		7 50	8 00	8 25	7 75				9
10	Trowels, plastering, 10 ½-inch. doz.	1-6		8 82	9 40	9 20	10 25				10
11	Tuyere (tweer), iron, duck's-nest pattern	3	75	60	70	90	1 00				11
12	Valves, globe, ½-inch	3		30	30	30	89	0 30	0 35		12
13	Valves, globe, 1 ½-inch	4		1 17	1 20	1 15	1 15	1 17	1 25		13
14	Vises, blacksmith's solid box, 6-inch jaw. . per lb.	2	14	10	10 ½	14	12 ½				14
15	Vises, carpenter's, parallel, 4-inch jaw	3		3 70	4 50	5 50	3 10				15
16	Washers, iron, for ½-inch bolt	20	20	11 ½	10 ½	14	14 ½				16
17	Washers, iron, for ¾-inch bolt	20	15	8 ½	8 ½	11	10				17
18	Washers, iron, 1-inch bolt. lbs.	45	5	6 ½	6 ½	7	7 ½				18
19	Washers, iron, for ¾-inch bolt	55	5	4 ½	4 ½	5	5 ½				19
20	Washers, iron, for ¾-inch bolt	60	8 ½	3 ½	4	4 ½	4				20
21	Washers, iron, for 1-inch bolt	70	4 ½	3 ½	4	4 ½	4				21
22	Wedges, wood-chopper's, steel point, 5 lbs. per lb. doz.	19		5	6 ½						22
23	Wedges, wood-chopper's, steel point, 6 lbs., per lb. doz.	6 ½		5	6 ½	69 ½					23
24	Wire, annealed, No. 12 gauge. lbs.	30		4 ½						5 ½	24
25	Wire, annealed, No. 14 gauge. lbs.	5		5						6 ½	25
26	Wire, annealed, No. 16 gauge. lbs.	50		6						7	26
27	Wire, annealed, No. 20 gauge. lbs.	5		10						8	27
28	Wire, brass, No. 15 gauge. lbs.	5		25						20	28
29	Wire, bright, iron, No. 6 gauge. lbs.	5		15						5	29
30	Wire, bright, iron, No. 10 gauge. lbs.	5		12						5 ½	30
31	Wire, bright, iron, No. 12 gauge. lbs.	10		6						5 ½	31
32	Wire-cloth, for screens, painted	5 75		2	2			3	1 ½		32
33	Wire, copper, No. 12 gauge. lbs.	5		21	21			25	25		33
34	Wire, copper, ¼-inch. lbs.	25		21	21			25	25		34

a One only.

b 3 dozen only.

c Pair.

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Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.						Number.
			L. L. Baker.	George T. Hawley.	Isaac H. Corey.	W. R. S. Foye.	John F. Merrill.	Wm. Davis.	
37	Wire fence, barbed, galvanized, to weigh not less than 16 ounces per rod; samples in one-rod lengths required.....lbs.	12,100	0 4 ^a ₁₀	0 4 ^a ₅	a5 14	4 85	b4 85	c4 97	37
38					a4 87 ¹ ₂			d4 97	38
39								c4 97	39
40	Wire-fence staples, steel, galvanized.....lbs.	3 29	4 ^a ₁₀	5	4 87 ¹ ₂	5	e ^f 4 ¹ ₂	4 98	40
41	Wire-fence stretchers.....	6	75	70	75		g75	89	41
42	Wrenches, crooked, 8-inch, malleable iron.....doz.	1-6	h10	50		1 00			42
43	Wrenches, crooked, 10-inch, malleable iron.....doz.	1-4	10	1 75					43
44	Wrenches, crooked, 12-inch, malleable iron.....doz.	1-12	10	2 50					44
45	Wrenches, screw, black, 8-inch.....doz.	4⁷₁₂	250	2 85	3 00	3 00			45
46	Wrenches, screw, black, 10-inch.....doz.	3¹₁₂	300	3 50	3 60	3 75			46
47	Wrenches, screw, black, 12-inch.....doz.	3¹₁₂	370	4 00	4 20	4 50			47
48	Wrenches, screw, black, 15-inch.....doz.	1¹₂	600	7 00	7 20	8 00			48

a Haish, per 100 pounds.

b California casters, galvanized-steel barbed wire, thick-set, either 2 or 4 point.

c 20 ounces.

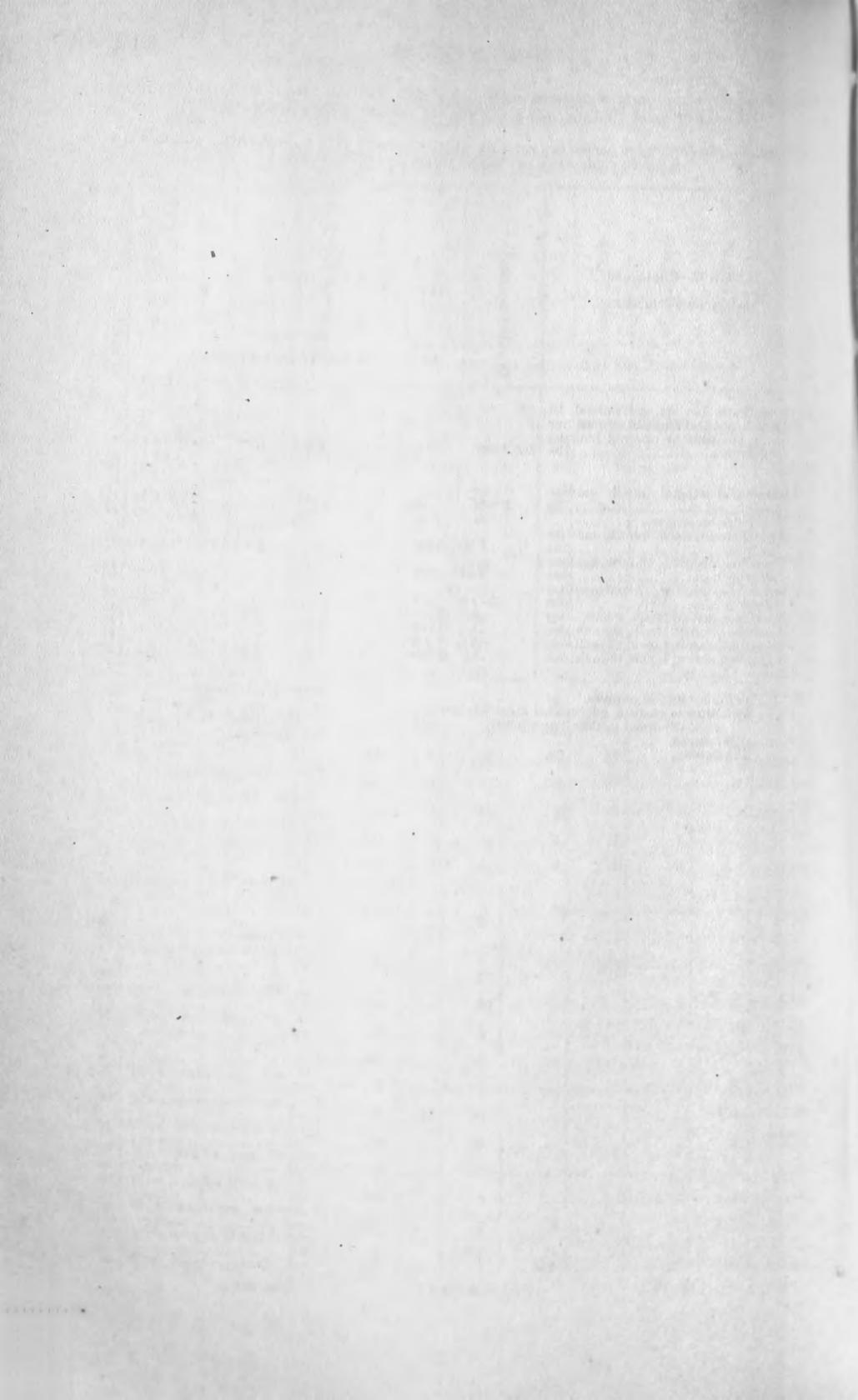
d 16 ounces.

e 1¹/₂, 1¹/₈, or 1¹/₄ long.

f No. 9 wire.

g Little Giant.

h Per pound.



REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 31, 1887.*

SIR: We have the honor to submit the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Board of Indian Commissioners, in pursuance of the act of May 17, 1882.

During the year 1886 three members of the Board have closed their term of service, viz, Hon. John K. Boies, of Michigan; Hon. William T. Johnson, of Illinois; and Hon. William H. Lyon, of New York. These vacancies have been filled by the appointment of Hon. William H. Waldby, of Michigan, Hon. James Lidgerwood, of New York, and Hon. William D. Walker, of Dakota.

MEETINGS.

Only three meetings of the Board have been held during the year the first in New York, at the time of the annual awarding of contracts for Indian supplies. The competition for these contracts was more active than ever before. The number of bids for provisions, clothing, hardware, household and farming implements, medicines, and transportation of the goods was four hundred and fifty-one, against four hundred and thirty-three in 1885, and three hundred and fifty-two in 1884. These bids were opened and read in the hearing of a large number of contractors, and contracts were awarded after a careful examination of a large number of samples. This work required the presence of the Board, with the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and a corps of expert inspectors, for several weeks. The subsequent reception of the goods, their comparison with the samples upon which the awards were made, and their shipment received the constant attention of the inspectors and such supervision as the members of the Board residing in New York could find time to give. For a more detailed report of these proceedings reference is made to the report of the chairman of the purchasing committee, which will be found in the appendix.

Our second meeting was at Mohonk Lake, the residence of Commissioner Smiley, at whose hospitable invitation about one hundred friends of Indians met with us. These guests represented several missionary societies and many Indian rights associations lately formed in all parts of the country. The conference continued in session three days, hearing reports of progress during the past year, comparing views, and earnestly discussing questions of policy for the future. Among those who took an active part in these discussions was Hon. Erastus Brooks, who, though in great physical suffering, showed no abatement of mental and moral vigor. At the close of a long career of public service his last effort was in behalf of the ignorant and wronged Indian. The results

of the conference, which was of unusual interest from first to last, are embodied in the following statement:

(1) The discussions of the conference have led us to a clearer recognition of a few principles which we believe furnish the key to the solution of the Indian problem. The application and enforcement of these principles by the immediate passage of the Dawes land in severalty bill, the Sioux Reservation bill, and the bill for extending law over all Indians, would at once do more for the cause of the Indians than can be done in years without such legislation.

(2) It is our conviction that the duties of citizenship are of such a nature that they can only be learned by example and practice, and we believe that quicker and surer progress in industry, education, and morality will be secured by giving citizenship first, than by making citizenship depend upon the attainment of any standard of education and conduct; and we therefore urge upon Congress the necessity of ceasing to treat the Indians as incapable of bearing responsibilities, and the advantage of compelling them to undertake the same responsibilities that we impose upon all other human beings competent to distinguish right and wrong.

(3) The uncivilized tribe enforces no law. The tribal relation dwarfs family life and weakens family ties. The reservation shuts off the Indians from civilization, and rations distributed unearned tend to pauperize them. Therefore we are convinced that the sooner family ties and family homesteads replace tribal relations and unsettled herding upon the reservation, the better. Give to every Indian family a home, where needful, with a protected title.

(4) The opening of large parts of our great reservations to actual white settlers by the sale, in the interest of the Indians and with their consent, of lands remaining after all Indians have received ample allotments of land in severalty, we believe can be accomplished by the proposed legislation now before Congress, with justice to the Indian and with advantage alike to him and to the whites.

(5) While these results will follow the proposed legislation, we believe that the great work of education, general, industrial, and moral and religious, should be pressed forward, both by the Government and the religious societies, with unflagging zeal, with larger expenditure of money and of teaching force, at schools in the East, and in the day-schools and the boarding-schools on the reservations, and with greater hope and confidence as we see such encouraging results as have been reported to us here.

(6) We believe that the agency system in some form must be temporarily continued; and since the efficiency of our Indian service depends almost entirely upon the personal fitness and the experience of the inspectors, agents, teachers, and subordinates, who come into immediate and personal relations with the Indians, we have declared our conviction for these and for other reasons elsewhere stated that the principle of civil service reform should be at once applied to our Indian service.

(7) We thankfully express our conviction that each year sees a quickening of the public conscience in matters touching justice for the Indian, and a deepening public sentiment in favor of the full protection of his rights by law, and we invite all good citizens to join us in our efforts to protect, to civilize, and to Christianize the Indians.

The last paragraph of the above statement indicates the purpose for which these conferences and public meetings have been held. They were initiated by our Board sixteen years ago, and have been followed by the several Indian rights associations with great zeal in many of the principal cities of the country. Their influence has been great in calling public attention to the condition of the Indians, in arousing interest in their welfare, and in formulating a policy of justice and peace towards them, which has now taken strong hold of the people, and has become the settled policy of the Government.

While at Mohonk Lake the Board held a meeting for business, and adopted the following minute in relation to the retirement of Commissioner Lyon:

Resolved, That we record our sense of the great value to the Indian service, and to the objects for which this Board was created, of the prolonged service of Mr. William H. Lyon, no longer a member of the Board. As chairman of the purchasing committee for nearly six years he gave to the work of the Board the benefit of his wide experience in business life; and we believe that the time and labor which he devoted to securing and maintaining sound business methods in the purchase and the forwarding of supplies have been attended with results so beneficial to the Government and to the Indians as to deserve from us, who personally knew what his services were, a permanent expression of their marked value.

A full report of the proceedings of the Mohawk conference will be found in the appendix.

Our third meeting was held in this city, to which we invited the secretaries of the several missionary societies conducting missions and schools among the Indians, and a large number of other gentlemen and ladies interested in this benevolent and Christian work. The efforts of the churches to educate and christianize the Indian race are growing in interest and success from year to year. We find no better Indian schools than those maintained by the Christian missionary societies, and we believe that all possible encouragement and aid should be given by the Government for the continuance and extension of their useful service. We invite special attention to the reports of these religious societies and of our conference with them, which are given in the appendix.

The following resolutions were adopted :

Resolved, That the reports and other evidence laid before the conference indicate progress during the past year in many departments of effort for the improvement of the Indians. This evidence is found in the increased attendance upon schools, the enlarged membership of churches, the awakened interest of the people at large in securing justice to the Indians, in more liberal legislation by Congress touching their interests, and the wholly sympathetic attitude of the Executive in regard to the ends we seek.

Resolved, That the President is entitled to the thanks of the nation for his prompt, firm, and energetic action in protecting some of the reservations from the encroachments of cattlemen and white settlers, and that this conference most earnestly desires that he will use all vigilance to maintain the integrity of all of them, especially those in California, against unlawful seizure.

Resolved, That the conference has learned with grief that in many individual cases Indians are despoiled of their lands by fraudulent means, and invokes the aid of the Government, through its legal officers, for the protection of Indians in all their civil rights.

Resolved, That the conference regards with great satisfaction the fact that during the past year more than one-third of the Indian children of proper age to attend school have been under school instruction for at least one month. We would press upon the attention of Congress the economy of placing all this class of children under such educational influences as shall prepare them for right living.

Resolved, That the gratification afforded by the liberal appropriations for schools and for farmers to instruct the Indians has been tempered with the regret that the system of appointments to the Indian service for partisan reasons in many instances defeats the good intentions of Congress, and that this conference would respectfully but earnestly ask that the President will extend the rules of civil service to the Department of Indian Affairs.

Resolved, That as the fruits of the co-operation of the Government with the various religious bodies in the work of Indian civilization have been so abundant hitherto, we earnestly urge upon the Government an increase of this joint labor, so far as it may be compatible with constitutional limitations.

Resolved, That we hail with much hope and pleasure the passage by the House of Representatives of the Senate bill providing for the allotment of lands in severalty under wise restrictions, the extension of the laws of the States and Territories over the Indians, giving the protection, rights, and immunities of citizens. That this conference memorialize the President with reference to the importance of making this bill a law by signing it after it has been amended so as to secure in the best way possible these ends. And that the President be urged to appoint those alone who are men of the highest character and undoubted qualifications to carry out its provisions.

Resolved, That we express our unqualified condemnation of the permission tacitly given by the Government authorities to selfish men to employ Indians in exhibitions of customs belonging to their former savage state; we believe such shows mislead the public as to the present character of the Indians, and as to the possibilities of their civilization, thereby frustrating the good effects upon public sentiment of our Indian schools and churches.

INSPECTION OF AGENCIES AND SCHOOLS.

Commissioner Waldby has visited the Mackinac Agency in Michigan, and made a careful investigation of Isabella Reservation and the condition of the Indians formerly occupying that reservation and now residing in its vicinity. From his report it appears that the granting of lands in fee simple to those Indians without restriction as to alien-

ation was a mistake. Out of 86,200 acres thus granted not more than 2,000 acres now remain in the possession of the Indians. This sad result of a well-meant but unwise measure is a strong argument in favor of the plan proposed in the bills now pending, of making the homesteads given in severalty inalienable for a period of twenty-five years, with discretion vested in the President to extend the period in cases where the Indians shall not be sufficiently advanced to care for and protect their property.

Mr. Waldby has also visited the Indian school at Genoa, Nebr., the Haskell Institute, near Lawrence, Kans., and the Ohilocco school, in the Indian Territory; in all these schools he saw "much to admire and approve." We invite attention to his reports in the appendix.

We would willingly do more in this line of inspection not only of the schools, but of all branches of the Indian service. In the early years of the Board we gave much attention to the quality of supplies of all kinds when delivered at the agencies. We found that constant vigilance was necessary to secure an exact and honest fulfillment of contracts at all points. The temptation is great to smuggle in flour, clothing, and other articles inferior in grade to that required by the terms of contract. Once this sharp practice was quite common. We believe it has been checked in great measure and nearly suppressed. But occasional complaints still reach us that goods and provisions received are unfit for use. Were we furnished with sufficient funds simply to pay the necessary traveling expenses we could promptly investigate such complaints, and in addition assist in such negotiation with Indians as may from time to time be authorized and required by law.

LEGISLATION AND PROGRESS.

Though for the reasons above stated we have been unable to inspect personally to any great extent the condition of the several agencies, yet by correspondence and from the reports of agents, we have abundant evidence that the Indians were never in a better condition, and that their progress towards true manhood and civilization has never been greater, than during the last year. Their land under cultivation has been increased by 124,035 acres. They have a much larger number of farming implements of the most approved modern patterns, many of them purchased with the proceeds of their own labor. They have learned to appreciate the value of education, especially industrial education, as shown in the increased attendance of their children at the Government schools, the total enrollment being 12,316, and the average attendance 9,528.*

*The following is a general summary of the statistics :

Kind of school.	Number.	Number of employés.	Capacity.	Largest monthly attend- ance.	Average attend- ance.	Cost.
Government schools supported by general appropriation	154	552	8,231	7,765	5,689	\$494,456 52
Government schools supported by special appropriation	5	151	1,250	1,425	1,275	226,574 11
Contract schools supported by general appropriation	52	.....	3,852	2,602	2,093	201,992 26
Contract schools supported by special appropriation	3	.....	600	524	471	74,876 91
Total	214	703	13,933	12,316	9,528	997,899 80

Mission schools entirely supported by religious societies are not included in this summary. These societies have expended for missions and schools among the Indians during the last year \$286,572, so far as reported.

Much of this improvement is due to the earnest efforts of missionaries and teachers, but much is also the result of wiser legislation and better administration since the peace policy was adopted. It is so common to berate the Government and to charge upon the Congress all the wrongs that Indians suffer, that we deem it only fair to call attention to the other side of the picture and to recognize some of its more pleasing features. All our dealings with the red man have not been wrong and oppressive. It is something that his right to so much of the soil as he needs for use is admitted, and that for lands which he could not use some compensation has been given. It is something that out of the earnings of the people several millions per annum are granted to feed and clothe and educate a conquered and dependent race of men who, but for their own idleness, and thriftlessness, and false pride, would need no such help. Besides these general provisions several specific acts of legislation are worthy of mention. Among these is the act approved March 3, 1875. The fifteenth and sixteenth sections of that act extend the benefits of the homestead laws to any Indian born in the United States who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and who has abandoned or may hereafter abandon his tribal relations, with the proviso that the title to lands acquired by virtue thereof shall not be subject to alienation or incumbrance for a period of five years from the date of the patent issued therefor; and with the further proviso that any such Indian shall be entitled to his distributive share of all annuities, tribal funds, lands, and other property, the same as though he had maintained his tribal relations. This measure, which was earnestly recommended by Commissioner E. P. Smith, was a great step in advance. Its chief defects were that it did not provide for homestead entries upon the reservations, and that the period of inalienability was too short. It should have been at least twenty-five instead of five years. Quite a number of Indian families have accepted the privileges of this act, and have struck out for themselves and have learned to take care of themselves.

At Flandreau and Oahe, Dak., more than one hundred homesteads were entered and settled, and though some of the owners, after perfecting their title, have been induced to sell out, as was to be expected, yet the majority remain and are living a civilized life like their white neighbors, and respected by them. To extend the benefits of this homestead act, in 1884 and 1885 appropriations were made for paying the fees and other expenses of making entries, so that an Indian has in this respect greater privileges than a white man. During the last three years appropriations have been made for surveying Indian reservations amounting to \$80,000; and during the same years \$90,000 have been granted by law for employing farmers, additional to those provided for in treaties, to instruct and aid Indians in their agricultural pursuits. Another act of great value was the Omaha bill of 1882, which gave to those Indians their lands in severalty, and secured to them their homes with a title inalienable for a period of twenty-five years.

It should also be remembered that it was by legislation that the office of superintendent of Indian schools was established, and a new impulse given to the education of Indian children, and that the appropriations for that purpose have increased from a few thousands to more than a million dollars per annum. And now the most important measure of all in the line of legislation has been adopted in the passage of the Dawes severalty bill. This act provides that all Indian reservations, except those of the five civilized tribes and of the New York Indians,

may be surveyed and allotted in severalty to the Indians, in quantities specified, sufficient to secure to every family a home. It also provides that patents shall be issued to the allottees, making the lands so patented inalienable for the period of twenty-five years, and that the surplus lands unallotted may be purchased by the United States on such terms as may be agreed upon with the Indians as just. It also extends the civil and criminal laws of the States and Territories over the Indians, and declares that all those to whom allotments shall have been made and those who reside apart from any Indian tribe and have adopted a civilized life, are citizens of the United States and entitled to the rights and privileges of citizenship. For the full text of this bill see appendix. Its salient features are the same that we presented in the draft of a bill which we laid before the committees of the two houses of Congress early in 1878. After nine years of debate it has been passed by both houses without a division. We hope for good results from it to the Indians. Very much will depend upon the manner of its execution. It lays upon the Indian Bureau great labor and great responsibility—the greatest in its history. By earnest effort on the part of Indian agents, missionaries, and teachers to advise and instruct the Indians in the selection of the best lands for their allotments, and by the appointment of wise and honest special agents to assist in the work, we believe that very many of the Indians will have peaceable homes secured to them against the grasping cupidity which has so long made their situation unsettled and dangerous.

These are some of the good things which have been done by legislation. Other good things have been done by wiser and more humane administrations. The whole Indian service has been improved by the application of true business principles to the purchase and delivery of supplies, by the organization of an efficient Indian police and of courts to take jurisdiction of Indian offenses. The rights of the Indians have been firmly defended and maintained, as in the case of the Crow Creek Reservation in Dakota, and against encroachments of the cattle kings in the Indian Territory. Some old treaties that had lain dormant for thirty years have been made active and have been executed, as in the case of the Puyallup and S'Kokomish tribes of Washington Territory, the Chippewas of Wisconsin, and the Santees in Nebraska; to whom, after long waiting and earnest entreating, patents to their lands have been issued.

While so much has been done, which we recognize with gratitude, there yet remain some things to be done, which ought to be done and which we hope to see done very soon. The bill for the relief of the Mission Indians of Southern California is of most pressing importance. No one can visit those Indians, as we have done, or read the reports which describe their condition and the cruel wrongs to which they have been subjected for many years, without indignation and shame. Had they been a fierce and warlike people, like the Sioux or the Apaches, they would have been abundantly provided for long ago. But they are a quiet, industrious, peace-loving people. And so they have endured patiently the inroads of greedy white men, the robbery of their lands, the despoiling of their homes, and the destruction of their property. Their silent suffering is a most pathetic appeal for help. The bill for their relief has been recommended by the President, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. It has passed the Senate. It has been approved and reported by the committee of the House and is now on the Calendar. We earnestly urge its passage without delay.

Another case of importance is that of the Round Valley Reservation in Northern California. That reservation, containing 102,000 acres, has been reduced by the encroachments of cattlemen and intruders to 4,000 acres, so that the Indians are fearful of being crowded out of their valley entirely, and of being compelled to flee to the mountains. They beg that the intruders may be removed, that their lands be allotted to them in severalty, and the surplus sold for their benefit. A bill for their relief passed the Senate last April, and we agree with Commissioner Atkins that prompt action thereon should be taken by the House.

The condition of the Indian Territory also demands early attention. A United States court is needed for the trial of criminals within the Territory, to remedy the hardship of compelling plaintiffs and witnesses to travel a long distance to Fort Smith and to wait weeks and months for action in the court there, whose docket is always overcrowded. A better government than now exists is needed—a government including the whole Territory and preparatory to its organization as a State and its admission to the Union. Many of the people are ready for such a change. We believe a majority would vote for it but for the influence of a few leaders, who, having become rich by the free use of large tracts of the country, are content to be let alone. We join with the Commissioner in the hope that no treaties will be violated, but that the people themselves will, for their own permanent good, take the initiative, and like some other tribes who are not called civilized, will ask for a partition of their lands into homesteads, and will invite honest and enterprising settlers to come among them and improve the lands which they cannot use, and develop the resources of the country which now lies waste.

We repeat our recommendation of last year that provision be made by legislation for assisting the graduates of the industrial training schools in settling upon homesteads by furnishing teams and implements and materials for houses. Such help, as Commissioner Atkins well says, "would greatly encourage Indian youths and maidens in their resistance to the evil and savage influences of their untutored friends, and would do much to keep them from a return to savage life."

These are some of the things which should be done by legislation. Other things could, and we think should, be done by Executive action. The Indian reservations should be protected from the encroachments of squatters and cattle companies, especially the reservations of weak and peaceable tribes, like those in California, who will not resort to violent outbreaks to defend their rights or to avenge their wrongs. We hope to see all reservations opened to settlement after giving homes to the Indians now occupying them. But until this is done by legal measures no intruders should be suffered to remain upon them, even though it may require the strong arm of military force to eject them.

The Indian service could be improved, we believe, by extending the principles of civil service to all appointments. Agents, it is true, must be confirmed by the Senate. But that need not debar a requirement that all applicants should pass an examination before the Civil Service Commission or some competent board previous to their nomination to the Senate. And we can see no reason why superintendents and teachers of schools, clerks, physicians, farmers, mechanics, and traders may not be selected and appointed in the same manner. It would remove the whole service from the arena of politics, and relieve the Interior Department of much annoyance and responsibility.

We have been requested by the President to specify what practical

things can be done for the benefit of the Indians. In response, we recommend :

(1) The appointment of honest and competent agents to execute the Dawes allotment bill, when it shall become a law.

(2) The application of civil service principles to all appointments in the Indian service.

(3) The protection of Indian reservations from intruders.

(4) The early passage of the Mission Indian and the Round Valley bills.

(5) The establishment of a United States court and a better government in the Indian Territory.

(6) Provision for assisting graduates of the training schools in building homes.

Respectfully submitted.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Chairman.
E. WHITTLESEY,
Secretary.

ALBERT K. SMILEY.
MERRILL E. GATES.
WM. McMICHAEL.
JOHN CHARLTON.
WM. H. WALDBY.
WM. H. MORGAN.
JAMES LIDGERWOOD.
WM. D. WALKER.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

APPENDIX.

A.

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 6, 1887.*

SIR: The purchasing committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners respectfully submit their annual report for the year 1886 as follows:

Sealed proposals for the annuity goods, supplies, and transportation for the Indian service were opened and publicly read on the 18th day of May, 1886, in compliance with advertisement from the Indian Bureau at Washington, at the Government warehouse, Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster street, New York City, in the presence of Hon. J. D. C. Atkins, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. J. J. S. Hassler, representing the honorable Secretary of the Interior, and the following members of the Board of Indian Commissioners: General Clinton B. Fisk, General E. Whittlesey, Albert K. Smiley, John Charlton, James Ledgerwood, William H. Waldby, and William McMichael.

A large number of bidders and others were present.

The competition among bidders was greater than at any previous opening of bids since the organization of the Board. There were sixty more bids than at the annual opening of bids in 1885.

In order to still further increase the competition among bidders your committee recommend that Boston, Atlanta, Nashville, New Orleans, Detroit, and San Francisco be added to the present places of delivery. The amount of public money expended is large, and equal facilities for the delivery and inspection of supplies should be afforded to the people of all parts of the Union.

Your committee also recommend that the next opening of bids be fixed at an early date in April of this year. Delays and loss have arisen in former years from the lateness of the season in making some of the deliveries at agencies and the interference of the Northern winters with transportation. It is desirable for these reasons to have the opening of the bids earlier than May, where practicable.

The number of bids received was 493, and the number of contracts entered into was 191. Commissioner Atkins attended personally to the making of the awards of contracts to bidders, assisted by Mr. Hassler, representing the Secretary of the Interior, and by your committee. The Commissioner appointed the following inspectors to assist in the inspection of samples and of supplies as delivered, viz: E. R. Livermore, for flour; T. I. Paine, for groceries; I. T. Faulkner, for caps and hats; W. Elliott, for medical supplies; C. A. Schofield, for harness and leather; G. G. Nason, for boots and shoes; A. T. Anderson, for clothing; I. R. Gillman, for shelf hardware; E. L. Cooper, for agricultural implements and hardware; D. W. McCanley, for notions; W. H. Hood, for dry goods; F. A. Judson, for school books; Lida Scott, for cabinet organs.

There have been some rejections of supplies, but the deliveries have been generally satisfactory to the Commissioner and inspectors.

There has been an increase in the amount of agricultural implements and school supplies which is gratifying. The amount of beef and other food supplies continues so large as to indicate a state of dependence on the part of numbers of the Indians, but it is hoped that with the allotment of land in severalty the Indians will take an increasing interest in farming and stock-raising, and become less dependent upon the Government for subsistence. The Indian training schools for the young of both sexes show that they possess excellent natural abilities for farming, and that they can be successfully taught to manufacture wagons, harness, boots, shoes, and other articles necessary for farm and other civilized life. Your committee cordially approve of all supplies and efforts which tend to encourage the Indians in the arts of peace.

The business of the Government warehouse Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster street, New York City, between July 1, 1886, and December 31, 1886, and at other points, was as

follows: Number of packages of assorted merchandise, 61,499; the weight of said merchandise was 8,931,442 pounds, distributed as follows:

Shipments from New York warehouse, 26,025 packages, weighing 3,858,229 pounds.

Shipments from other points, 35,474 packages, weighing 5,073,213 pounds.

Mr. John R. Welbon, superintendent of the Government warehouse, in furnishing the above statistics, reports that all the above packages must have reached their destination, as not one has been reported as lost, and he estimates that there has been a large saving to the Government this year by the promptness in forwarding supplies to the various agencies.

Since the annual meeting of the Board in January last, the public has lost the very valuable services of Mr. William H. Lyon as a member of the Board. He was appointed in 1877, and for six years was chairman of the purchasing committee, having filled continuously that position since January 16, 1880. The members of the committee who were associated with Mr. Lyon recall how, serving without compensation, he rendered aid of the most useful kind to the Indians, the public, and the Government. Eminent among the most honored and successful merchants of New York, he gave the best results of his experience and ability, with charitable zeal, in personal supervision, practical help, and wise counsel. The lasting effects of his patriotic and philanthropic work are felt in the improving care, supply, and civilization of Indians, and are the enduring evidence of his generous and beneficent labors in the Indian cause.

WILLIAM McMICHAEL,

Chairman of the Purchasing Committee, Board of Indian Commissioners.

Hon. CLINTON B. FISK,

Chairman Board of Indian Commissioners.

B.

REPORTS OF WILLIAM H. WALDBY.

ADRIAN, MICH., August 30, 1886.

SIR: In accordance with your letters of the 7th and 18th of August, requesting me to visit the Indians of Michigan and particularly investigate into the charge of irregularities on the Isabella Reservation, I have the honor to report that I left Adrian on the 23d instant by rail via Detroit and Flint, stopping over night at the latter place for conference with United States Indian Agent Mark W. Stevens, of the Mackinac Agency. He had recently returned from a general visit to the Indians under his care, and was prepared to impart information and exhibit interesting statistics, which will be embodied in his official report soon to be made to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Agent Stevens had been advised that many of the Isabella Reservation lands yet unpatented were despoiled of pine, oak, and other valuable timber, and therefore made several trips of investigation, secured evidence deemed sufficient to show who some of the trespassers were, and with the co-operation of the Indian Department has commenced vigorous prosecutions in the United States court. That is presumably the unexplained investigation to which the attention of our Board has been called by Rev. Charles Ellis, of East Saginaw, and noted in your letter to me of 7th of August.

On the 24th I proceeded to Mount Pleasant, a village of some 2,000 inhabitants, situate on the Chippewa River, and on the south edge of the Isabella Reservation, passing for the last 14 miles through a portion thereof. I subsequently took a long drive through other parts of it, met many of the Indians and conversed with some of them, as also with many intelligent white persons. The whole Indian population on the reservation I understand to be 540. The tribal relation ceased long years ago, and under the constitution of the State of Michigan they are recognized citizens. Of the 540 population, 181 are full blood and 359 mixed; males, 302, females, 238. Of them, 154 can read English and 386 cannot; of those who can so read 53 are twenty years of age and under, and 101 are over twenty years. Under the treaty schools may be maintained and discontinued in the discretion of the President or Indian Department. Three mission schools until recently have been maintained, one each at Longwood, Nippissing, and Naubetung, but in June last the two latter were discontinued, the average daily attendance of pupils having dwindled to 5 and 8, respectively, and the general results seeming insufficient to warrant the further expenditure of money. The Longwood school, with a daily average of 11, will be continued. My visit, unfortunately, occurred during the summer vacation, when both mission and State district schools were closed, thus preventing opportunity for inspecting.

As farmers but few of these Indians can be classed as fairly successful. Many are not thrifty, others are in quite poor circumstances, and still others require more or less outside assistance. All told they have but 46 head of cattle, 77 horses, 99 swine, and 32 sheep. Some were at work on their own farms, others working for the whites as farm laborers at chopping, logging, and cleaning, others employed in lumber, shingle, and stave mills. Occasionally one seemed bright, intelligent, and quite expert. The young men are said to excel as log-runners on the various streams. As a rule the Indians are orderly, peaceable, and no more addicted to crime proportionately than the whites; seem kindly disposed to care for their own sick, aged, and infirm when possible, and I am told the more fortunate ones often share food and supplies with those of their race who are in want. That the Indians of the Isabella Reservation are not more prosperous must be attributed to the fatal mistake of granting them lands in fee-simple, thus inviting the white man's cupidity and intrigue. Under the treaty of 1855 there was (deducting State land and land entered before the treaty and school lands) 98,760 acres subject to allotment to the Indians. Patents have been issued to them for 92,840 acres, of which 86,200 were in fee-simple, and only 6,640 acres not in fee. There is still remaining subject to patent, 5,920 acres. Out of the 86,200 acres granted them in fee-simple there is not to-day over 2,000 acres owned by Indians. It has all passed from them and they have not received the merest fraction of its value, but wherever you find an Indian working his land it is where the land has been given not in fee-simple, thus showing the fallacy of granting patents to Indians without restraining clause. I regret to say that intemperance is much too common with many of these Indians, and has much to do with lack of thrift in their condition. It seems to be impossible under the existing State license law of Michigan to restrain saloon keepers from selling whisky to the Indians, owing to their State citizenship, and as a consequence they are quite persistent saloon patrons. The county of Isabella, of which the reservation forms a part, has at this time an estimated population of some 16,000 to 18,000, and ranks among the desirable agricultural districts of Michigan. It contains several growing villages, and Mount Pleasant, the county seat, is the principal market town of the Indians. What, therefore, is more natural or easy for them on arriving in town than to affiliate with the lower order of its citizens, spend money for strong drink, and as a consequence become demoralized generally? Some of the bucks said to me they regretted the habit and were satisfied they could "do well enough if stop drink."

While at Flint Agent Stevens informed me that aside from the two reservations, Isabella and L'Anse, the Indians are located in little bands scattered from the latitude of the Saginaws north into the Lake Superior regions; that they could not be satisfactorily inspected without as a rule calling councils, and that interpreters would be essential. It would require several hundred miles of travel, consume much time, and be attended with considerable expense. At this season of the year the Indians are liable to be scattered more than usual, camping out, fishing, hunting, berry-picking, &c., and schools are in vacation. As before stated, he had not long since returned from a general visit of inspection, and having had a long and earnest talk with him, and from his official books exhibited, I obtained much interesting information. My visit to Isabella, following thereafter, verified all he had stated regarding affairs at that reservation, so far as the same came under my personal observation or by information obtained otherwise. He impresses me as being peculiarly well adapted to the position, has the reputation of excellent executive ability and strict integrity, as I am informed; that he is firm, reliable, humane, and just, allowing no advantage to be taken of the Indian when in his power to prevent it, and will carefully guard the interests of the Government, I fully believe.

On the L'Anse and Vieux Desert Reservation, Agent Stevens says there is an Indian population of 694; full bloods, 320; mixed, 374; of whom 353 are males and 341 females; can read English, 348; cannot, 346. Of those who can so read 175 are twenty years and under, and 173 are over twenty years of age. He further states that the Indians at L'Anse are in much better condition, more industrious, civilized, educated, and happier than at Isabella and for no other reason than because at L'Anse the patents have not been in fee-simple. Number of acres so patented, 30,489.

I did not deem it advisable under the circumstances stated above to extend my visit beyond Isabella, and returned to Adrian, arriving August 26.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. WALDBY.

Hon. CLINTON B. FISK, *Chairman.*

ADRIAN, MICH., *December 18, 1886.*

SIR: In accordance with your letter of November 8, requesting me to visit the Lawrence, Genoa, and Chilocco Indian schools, I have the honor to report that I left Adrian by rail on the evening of November 25 and arrived at Genoa, Nebr., on the

27th late in the afternoon. I immediately repaired to the Indian school; found the superintendent, Mr. Horace R. Chase, in charge, and upon his cordial invitation accepted his hospitality during my stay of nearly two days.

The number of Indian children in this school at present is 154, of whom 97 are males and 57 females; ages ranging from six to twenty-eight years. All appeared to be well-clothed, looked healthy, and at their various meals I noticed the food was in abundant supply, well prepared, and duly suited to their wants. I saw them in school, witnessed the educational work being done, and gave attention to the mode of instruction pursued in the classes taught, by the various teachers. Examinations showed that satisfactory progress was being made. As might be expected, some seemed more capable of receiving instruction and learned more readily than others, while in not a few instances some of the pupils were particularly bright and well up in their grades. The teachers impressed me as being especially painstaking, patient, and well qualified, and seemed zealous and devoted in their particular line of educational work. I also saw the Indian boys at various trades and occupations, and as a rule they seemed to be making fair progress. The head carpenter has several under his instruction and spoke favorably of their ingenuity. Two had found employment for a portion of their time at harness-making in the village, where I visited them in the shop. The employer was enthusiastic in praise of their excellent work, their industry, and deportment. Some of the others were at work at shoemaking and repairing, and others were employed at house-painting. One is a barber and one bright boy sets type at the village printing office, the proprietor of which spoke of him to me as being especially active and intelligent. Numerous others are employed at farm work under the head farmer, Mr. John W. Williamson, who is said to be successful and especially qualified for instructing Indian boys. I noticed quite an amount of grain stored in the granary and was told that all the work of raising and securing it, except threshing, was done by the Indian boys under the supervision of Mr. Williamson. Many farmers in this region are glad to, and often do, employ the boys by the day at farm work and report them as faithful, uncomplaining, and fairly disposed to earn the wages paid.

The Indian girls of the school find employment in general household work, cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, repairing alike their own and the boys' garments, darning stockings, &c. They also do very well as hospital nurses; are trained to be neat and careful and to be capable of assuming the charge and management of a home of their own. In the art of dressmaking some of these girls show much good taste and skill.

On Sunday forenoon religious services were held in the large recitation room, and I cannot pass this incident of my visit without remarking that seldom has religious worship to me seemed more interesting and impressive. The children came in neat and tidy dress, their countenances bright, demeanor attractive, and from appearances seemed very happy. They are fond of singing, and in their devotions I observed much sincerity. Superintendent Chase led the exercises and was ably assisted by teachers and assistants generally, some of the latter being Indian boys and girls. Near the close I was introduced to the children and briefly addressed them, concluding by saying that I should be pleased at the close of the exercises to converse with any of them who might desire to meet me. A number availed themselves of the invitation, and I look back upon that sociable and pleasant interview as one of the most pleasant incidents of my visit. They told me of themselves, the school, their hopes, their aspirations, the possibilities of their future, &c. Many of them conversed with more than ordinary intelligence. I was particularly impressed with the demeanor and bearing of one of the older boys, who sought interview with me the next morning. He is a house painter by vocation; talked with me earnestly about his future, as he was soon to leave the school and go out into the world, to come in contact with the realities of a social condition to which he was comparatively a stranger. He appreciated the advantages of education and seemed to realize intelligently the difficulties that lay in the amelioration of the condition of his race, and said that his desire was to learn more. He had a slight impediment in speech, but was very impressive in his manner and used excellent language. I ascertained later that his reputation for integrity, honesty, and sobriety was of the best. I commended his thoughtfulness and gave him many words of encouragement. The contrast presented in the spirit animating this poor Indian boy with the discontent that too often prevails among white children with less limited opportunities impressed me with much sympathy in his behalf.

Much intelligent attention has of late been given to sanitary matters here, and the proper care of the health as well as the due education of the inmates considered. I was told that but one death has occurred since Superintendent Chase took charge in September, 1885, and the child said to be in imperfect health when brought to the school. That such a showing may not be attributed to mere chance, I will say from observation that the rooms and dormitories were well kept, the beds in good condition, and bedding cleanly, and was informed that frequent bathing on the part of all the

children is insisted on, and carefully attended to, and that all the food, clothing, and supplies generally are carefully inspected and cared for until needed for use. There is a lack of bath-tubs and improved bathing facilities, including appliances for heating water, which should be speedily remedied. The present building used as a laundry is the old, dilapidated Pawnee Agency log-house; it is totally unfit for that or any other purpose, and girls cannot safely or to advantage do work in it, and it should be torn down. Under the present management many important improvements have been made; the main school buildings have been renovated, repaired, and painted internally, and their arrangements bettered for the purposes intended. Several new frame buildings have been erected, one a carpenter shop, used also for shoe-making, harness-making, and for other industrial purposes, the attic for storing seeds, and one small lower room for keeping dressed meats; one building for storing supplies, lined, and made rat and mice proof; a large corn-crib with driveway in the middle; a dwelling-house for the head farmer, besides several minor buildings which the superintendent informed me the school had been much in need of. These various buildings are well painted. There is also one brick granary with root cellar underneath; one ice-house, walled up with brick, and I observed that a good sized frame farm barn was being erected. Much of the mechanical work on these buildings, including painting, has been done by the Indian boys, thus rendering the services of comparatively few skilled workmen necessary. The buildings inspected gave evidence of honest workmanship, and were both designed and constructed in good taste.

The erection of a new two-story and basement brick building, 40 by 80, at a cost of \$10,000, intended as additional to present main structure, I am informed has been authorized by the Department of Indian Affairs. The location of this building as at present ordered would be in the rear of and on the north side of the present large buildings. I fully agree with Superintendent Chase that, so located, it will form a dismal, unhealthy court, cutting off much pure air, and what little sunlight is now obtained from that direction. A better situation for the new building would seem to me to be at the northwest extremity of the present main structure, thus not only benefiting existing sanitary conditions, but also improving the architectural appearance of the group. The boys have newly shingled these main buildings, built and painted 1,600 lineal feet of board and picket fence, built 1,100 feet of sidewalk, 3 feet in width, put in 200 feet of 6-inch sewer-pipe, besides much labor in beautifying the grounds in front of the main entrance to buildings.

This industrial school seems to be located in a healthy region; the farm consists of about 320 acres of excellent prairie land; the supply of water accessible for the school and buildings is obtained from a well recently dug, and to which a wind pump is now being attached. A competent physician is resident at the institution and gives careful attention to the health of its charges. He also practices outside; none of the children were in hospital, and the low death rate speaks well for the climate, the surrounding sanitary conditions, and the efficiency of the general management. The number of pupils now present equals the capacity of the institute, and Superintendent Chase would like more land and necessary buildings, with accommodations for duplication of the present attendance. The number of additional employes required to manage an institution with 300 pupils would be nominal. He says he could readily obtain the Indian children if he had the additional facilities to house, educate, and provide for them. I certainly wish it could be done for him.

The products of the farm for the current season in the line of leading staples were shown as being 700 bushels of wheat, 2,000 bushels of corn, 700 bushels of oats, 400 bushels of potatoes, 100 bushels of turnips, 75 bushels of onions, 40 bushels of beans, besides various other edibles. In looking over the live stock on the farm I noticed that as a rule all seemed to be in fair condition; a few old cows handed down from former management impressed me unfavorably. They were not giving milk, and their appearance was such that I felt quite inclined to seek out some old settler and inquire whether any of them had, to his knowledge, ever given any. I would suggest the disposal of these cows and their replacement by better and more available grade.

I inspected much of the clothing and many of the supplies; all appeared to be in good condition and carefully and systematically taken care of, and in response to my inquiry Superintendent Chase stated that the clothing, boots, shoes, and supplies, and stores generally this year were satisfactory, so much so that he had no fault to find.

Mr. Chase's qualifications as a manager impressed me favorably. From many sources I was led to understand that he has obtained a degree of excellence in the management of this school that it did not previously enjoy. The employes generally all seemed to be filling their various positions with credit; among them are quite a number of Indian young men and women who are not only suited to but do very satisfactorily fill theirs.

I left Genoa at noon of the 29th for Haskell.

HASKELL INSTITUTE.

December 1.—I arrived at Lawrence, Kans., late at night, and the next morning rode out to the institute, which is pleasantly situated a short distance south of the city. Col. Arthur Grabowski, the superintendent thereof, received me with cordiality, and kindly insisted on my accepting quarters there as his guest. I remained until the forenoon of the 3d.

Haskell is one of the larger class of Indian industrial schools, and I examined the institution and its surroundings with much interest; and in my tour of inspection Superintendent Grabowski and his assistants were not only extremely courteous but took especial pains to give me full information.

There are at present 260 Indian children in attendance here, representing 33 different tribes, 75 of whom are females and 185 males; ages ranging from eight to twenty-five years. This number is about 80 below the actual capacity of the institute, but the superintendent informed me he had recently returned from a visit to the Indian Territory, and as a result thinks the school will soon be recruited to its full capacity. The present system of government in the school is semi-military in its character and in many of its features impressed me with favor. It insures frequent and systematic inspections, good order, and prompt discipline.

The main buildings are of stone, and consist of three large and imposing structures, one each for the boys and girls and the other an educational building in which is a commodious chapel room. The site is such that a commanding and beautiful outlook of the surrounding country is had. The grounds consist of 280 acres, 16 of which is garden, 60 acres of crop land, and the balance meadow.

We first visited the various rooms occupied by the pupils, which were found neat, well-kept, and comfortable. I was especially particular in my inspection of the dormitories, which I found to be large and well ventilated, the equipments of the rooms plain but convenient, and the beds and bedding noticeable for cleanliness and freedom from objectionable features. The bath-rooms are well appointed with bath-tubs and water, and with facilities for heating water when desired. The sanitary condition of the school seems to be excellent, and I was informed that much has been done to improve the same during the past season. The main water supply is not considered quite satisfactory as to quality for both drinking purposes and other uses. The drinking-water at ordinary depth I understand is good, but somewhat lacking in quantity, and in sinking a well to secure increased supply water was found at a depth of 120 feet, but being somewhat brackish will be used only for ordinary purposes.

I visited the several school-rooms, and was interested and pleased with what I witnessed of the educational work. The pupils seem inclined to learn, and I found them well up in spelling, reading, and writing, and many of them creditably advanced in arithmetic, geography, and history. As a rule, Indian pupils readily learn to write, and frequently excel in penmanship. The teachers all appear to be deeply interested in their work, and all seem thoroughly imbued with the responsibility of their position and manifest the essential qualities of patience, sympathy, and kindness.

I found the Indian boys engaged in various mechanical industries and at farming, and the Indian girls at general household work, cooking, washing, ironing, and making their own clothing, and as tailoresses. What I have said of the boys and girls and their industrial pursuits at Genoa will be as appropriate and as justly apply to these children at Haskell.

I was present when the boys and girls, some 260 of them, assembled for their meals. The dining-room is light and cheerful, the food was well prepared, and of good, wholesome but plain quality, consisting of bread, meat, vegetables, and coffee. All had enough, and most excellent manners were observed. I was particularly impressed with the system and neatness. The kitchen I found extremely cleanly, and the cooking appliances complete.

Many improvements have been made in the buildings and appurtenances since Superintendent G. assumed the management. Barns, sheds, corn-house, poultry-house, &c., have either been erected or made over, and all are now convenient and well arranged. There is also a well-appointed laundry, provided with both soft and well water. A boiler is arranged in connection with it for boiling out the heavier articles of boys' clothing, such as coats, vests, and pants. A very convenient hospital building, arranged in wards, with excellent conveniences and appliances for the care of patients, has been completed, and is a credit to the institution. There is a resident physician and a well-organized hospital staff. But one death, I am informed, has occurred during past six months, and there have been no contagious diseases or epidemics. The death-rate since the establishment of the school was noted at 2½ per cent. Since the establishment of the hospital and the inauguration of better sanitary conditions the time spent in hospital has decreased 50 per cent., and the death-rate decreased at least one-half.

As at Genoa many of the Indian boys work at farming under the direction of a head farmer. At the time of my visit some were plowing, some were ditching, and others

doing the varied work incident to the farm and care of the stock. The farm is well provided with horses, mules, and cows, besides numerous neat cattle, large and small. All indicated good care and careful looking after.

On one of the evenings during my stay all the children met in the large assembly-room and the superintendent gave them a pleasant and interesting talk. There was instrumental music and singing by the Indian pupils, coupled with other excises that made the evening pass most agreeably. I carefully scrutinized that interesting assemblage of boys and girls and could not help but observe how interested, appreciative, happy, and contented they seemed to be. Their dress was scrupulously neat and their deportment above criticism. After the other exercises I was introduced by the superintendent and made a few remarks. A little later I met the young men at a review held in the drill-room, which is also utilized as a sitting and assembly room for the boys. I noted their general good order and meritorious bearing, all of which bore tribute to the firmness and efficiency of the discipline to which they are subjected. After the reports of the officers and appointment of officer of the following day, the companies were dismissed, and the boys repaired to their rooms for the night. The movements of the institution, in part, are timed by bugle calls executed by one of the Indian boys. If ready obedience to legitimate authority are the essentials of good soldiers our nation might evolve a valuable military element in these young men.

Superintendent G. informed me that his supplies were not only satisfactory but better than last year. Everything is issued to the pupils on a requisition. The stores and supplies are systematically arranged, easy of access, and properly cared for. I made a careful examination of the methods of accounting for receipts, disbursements, reports of employes, &c., and noted with pleasure the order and business-like system at the office of the clerk.

At the time of my visit preparations were being made for Christmas, and the Indian girls showed me many neat specimens of their handiwork, intended as mementoes to friends away or as presents to the boys.

This institute, excepting as noted below, appeared to me to be progressing reasonably well. It would seem that no honorable effort should be spared and that immediate action should be taken to swell the enrollment of this school to its full capacity. I understand that it has now at its command a very large appropriation, which, if judiciously and intelligently expended, will place it in condition to care for and educate a very much larger number of Indian children. The work of educating these youth is now acknowledged to be the one great factor in solving the Indian problem that has perplexed the ablest minds of our nation. That there is ample material to fill all of these Indian schools and more, is well known, and reasonable, practical, and efficient ways and means should be devised to gather them in. The Indian parents, it is said, are beginning to appreciate the good work going on under the auspices of our Government, and no measure should be spared to disabuse their minds of distrust which has hitherto prevailed. Acquiescence on their part will materially facilitate the great work.

I learned that some official friction outside of the immediate administration of the affairs of this school exists, and that the relations between the superintendent and a visiting committee composed of five citizens of Lawrence, had been strained, if not practically severed. I took early opportunity to meet three members of that committee, had an earnest interview with them, and expressed my desire for full and complete information. They spoke complainingly, but in a general way, of matters objectionable from their standpoint, but at the close, in answer to my question, said that Superintendent Grabrowskii was an excellent disciplinarian, possessed rare executive ability, was a good educator, active and efficient. They considered him impulsive, but bore tribute to the good order existing at the institute, and gave him especial praise for its sanitary condition and the general good health of the children under his care, all of which coincides with my own opinion, after having duly inspected the school and his management.

I am impressed with the idea that the misunderstanding arose in some measure from unfortunate interpretations on both sides as to the functions of superintendent and committee, and in greater or less degree from points of etiquette at or about the time Superintendent Grabrowskii assumed the management. My conclusions are drawn from representations of both sides.

I left Lawrence about noon of the 3d of December for Chilocco.

CHILOCO.

December 4 arrived at the Chilocco Industrial Indian School about noon, after a very cold drive from Arkansas City. I was welcomed by Mr. Walter R. Branham, jr., the superintendent, who has been here since August 17, 1885. On his invitation I remained as his guest during my stay of about one day, during which time I made inspection of the buildings, dormitories, school-rooms, work-shops, store-rooms, farm buildings, live stock on the farm, &c. The superintendent, teachers, employes gen-

erally, and the Indian children all united in effort to facilitate the purpose of my visit, and seemed gratified in doing so.

I first saw the children at dinner. The food is similar to that provided at the schools previously visited, plain, of course, but sufficient in quantity, wholesome, and nourishing. The arrangements in this department seemed all that was necessary; the system of the dining-room and conduct and manners of the children impressed me with reasonable favor. The children were comfortably clad, and seemed to be very cleanly in person.

The capacity of this institution is about 175 pupils. When the present superintendent assumed the management there were only 82 here, and the present enrollment is 165 scholars; males 121, females 44; ages ranging from six to twenty years. He informed me there had been scarcely any sickness among the scholars, and that two deaths only had occurred in past sixteen months. Two girls were in hospital at time of my visit, but none of the boys. The Indian children of this school represent some sixteen different tribes. The main school building consists of one large stone structure, three stories and basement, 112 by 55, with rear extension 25 by 87. As originally planned it has not yet been completed, which is unfortunate, and leaves omission of laundry, ironing and tank room, drying-room, and girls' bath-room, and all are essential and very much needed, as is also a hospital building and a building for storing supplies. There are six small frame cottages erected under former management for use of employés, but now utilized for the office, sewing-room, shoe-shop, carpenter-shop, laundry, &c. There are some 8,600 acres of land attached to the institute, about one-half being inclosed with wire fence.

In educational work the children of this school compare favorably with Genoa and Haskell. I witnessed the different classes in the ordinary courses of practical education, especially in the branches of reading and mathematics, as also penmanship. Very fair progress was shown by some of the scholars in history and geography. Mrs. Branham says she finds the Indian children quite eager for education; that they are extremely tractable in manner and morals as well as in educational work, and have much desire to become qualified to stand with the white people socially and adopt their ways. In this connection I am reminded that it is often said that education would be very proper for the Indian children if they did not in so many cases return to their old life and dishonor their higher training. I do not deny that such a thing may and does occur in exceptional cases, but will not the percentage of white children who dishonor their school life, their tuition, and social advantages equal these children from the Indian reservations? Can we with reason expect to revolutionize and civilize the Indian without some sad experiences?

In the various industrial pursuits I understand that the boys are employed as follows: Six in the shoe-shop, 2 in the blacksmith-shop, 5 in the carpenter-shop, 4 in the tailoring department, and 5 boys and 6 girls at laundry work. The shoe-shop had been opened about two months, the blacksmith-shop one month, and the carpenter-shop about one year. I understand that all are doing fairly well. I looked over some of the stores and supplies, and was led to understand that all were satisfactory excepting in two instances the flour had been rejected as not being up to standard sample; once it was musty, and at the other time found to be otherwise objectionable; also excepting complaint as to quality of the lamp-chimneys, leather shoe-strings, and one brand of white spool cotton. There seems to be a sufficiency of reasonably pure well water, but at the time of my visit the weather was exceedingly cold and the facilities and appliances for pumping the supply temporarily interfered with. Under the present management a large corn-crib and granary, 40 by 40, including sheds, besides one sheltering shed, 300 by 28, for the cattle, have been built, and a large farm barn is now in course of erection. Most of the work of construction has been done by the boys, under direction of the head carpenter. There are 2 horses, 5 ponies, and 12 mules, and a herd of about 300 cattle, about one-half of which are cows, very many of the latter poor grade, and but few of them milkers at the present time. In my opinion quite a large number of these cows are hardly worth the wintering, and should be got rid of. There are a large number of calves, one and two year olds, and they are better, being of improved pedigree. The head farmer handles about 17 boys on the farm and 4 Indian cow-boys; he seems to be a competent and capable man, and has a good faculty for keeping Indian boys at work; the herder, Joshua Lane, is a Wichita Indian. There is no physician resident at the school, but one comes out from Arkansas City twice each week, and oftener if sent for. I visited the dormitories used by the pupils of both sexes, and beds and bedding seemed to be generally satisfactory. There is urgent need of new kitchen ranges, as the old ones are burnt out and almost useless. In the superintendent's office-room it would have pleased me to have observed a more careful attention to order and neatness; I may say a little more systematic caring for the books and papers generally. This has no reference to clerk's accuracy, as I made no examination on that score. From all I could learn while at the school, and from such inquiries as I made, and from personal observation, I am satisfied the school is much improved, and the appurtenances are in vastly better condi-

tion than under previous management. Superintendent B. has much to contend with, and in some respects such as do not so largely affect the other schools visited. Chillico is situated on the great highway from the Indian reservations and agencies to Arkansas City, and the travel is heavy, consisting of freighters, cattlemen, traders, and Indians. It is considered wise policy and under instructions, as I am told, the parents of the pupils, their relatives and Indian acquaintances are not unfrequently allowed to visit these children at the school, while on their way to or from Arkansas City, and are usually fed, and in cold weather housed, while so visiting. As may readily be imagined some of these guests are not as cleanly and free from objections as would be desirable, nor their visits sometimes as short as would conduce to the cleanliness of the institution. It renders eternal vigilance necessary on the part of the management, as the price of health, comfort, and cleanliness. All things considered, I think it must be conceded that Superintendent Branham is doing well.

In the evening scholars, superintendent, and teachers gathered in the chapel-room, and there were short devotional exercises, and singing and recitations by the scholars. I was introduced to the assemblage and gave them a little talk, and after close of the exercises had pleasant conversation with very many of the boys and girls. The recitations of some of them were particularly creditable. One little Ponca Indian girl, but 4 years of age, Susie by name, gave a remarkably entertaining recitation for a child so young. It seemed that she ought to and always would find some one ready to teach and guide her. As elsewhere, at the other Indian schools, penmanship is readily acquired by the pupils, and many creditable and some exceedingly handsome specimens were written in my presence. The Indian children, as a rule, are fond of letter-writing, and fortunately, the evening I arrived, through the courtesy of the matron, I was permitted to read a large number of the unsealed letters that were ready for postage-stamps and mailing. They were written to parents, brothers, sisters, and friends, and had I not known the authors, could not have believed such kindly communications, so pure in diction and thought, and so well expressed, could be the work of these children so recently from the Indian reservations. At all of the schools visited I was questioned by some of the boys as to how, and in what manner or method, they could after finishing their education obtain a farm. There seems to be widespread desire to become farmers and build up a home. I take this sentiment on their part as one of the strong evidences that their schooling is accomplishing the effect upon them that has been desired, and that they appreciate the advantages of civilization. I felt deeply the sentiment that prompted these inquiries, but in response, what could I say to them? I told them I had much reason for hope that Congress would speedily realize the importance of making wise provision for them.

My opportunities for observing the workings of these three Indian schools were necessarily confined to the day or two spent in each. My examinations were conducted as far as possible with a spirit of impartiality towards pupils, teachers, and managers, and with desire to note and observe anything that might militate against the purpose for which these industrial schools have been instituted. I confess that I have been unable to discover any discouraging features, but have seen much to admire and approve. I found among the various pupils many earnest and thoughtful children, as others who have visited the schools will bear witness. The teachers usually soon become deeply interested in the welfare of their scholars, and in many instances I could not help observing the mutual affection and esteem which existed between them.

From Chillico I turned my steps toward Adrian, arriving here on the evening of December 6.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. H. WALDBY.

Hon. CLINTON B. FISK,
Chairman.

C.

REPORTS OF RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The expenditures by the several religious societies during the last year for Indian missions and education, so far as reported, are as follows:

American Baptist Home Missionary Society.....	\$14,808 26
Southern Baptist Home Missionary Society	11,408 14
Catholic missions.....	25,105 00
Congregational American Missionary Association	37,164 03

Methodist Episcopal Board, South.....	11,950 75
Presbyterian Home Mission Board.....	75,151 63
Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board.....	37,227 43
Presbyterian Mission Board, South.....	7,781 28
Protestant Episcopal Mission Board.....	40,276 38
Friends, orthodox.....	26,000 00

AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY.

THE INDIANS.

Our missionary force among the Indians is about the same as that of last year. We ought to have at least five more white missionaries in the Indian Territory. We ought to do far more for the evangelization of the uncivilized Indians, for whom we are doing comparatively little. In the Indian Territory an excellent religious interest has prevailed, resulting in numerous additions to the churches. The Christian Indians continue with increasing zeal the support of a native missionary to the uncivilized tribes in the Territory. Their Territorial convention and the publication of *The Indian Missionary*, of which Rev. D. Rogers, our general missionary, is editor, are having a happy effect in unifying and combining for Christian effort the Baptists of the several nations in the Territory.

It is gratifying to be able to announce that arrangements have been made to send a missionary to Alaska. He has been appointed and expects to leave San Francisco in June. His destination is the port of Saint Paul, on Kadiak Island. This island is in the elbow of the peninsula, has an area of 28,980 square miles (nearly half that of New England); and belongs to the geographical portion of Alaska known as the Kadiak division, containing 70,884 square miles, being about one-sixth larger than New England. The people, numbering about 5,000, are of Eskimo stock, dwelling in villages which (according to the last Government report) "will compare favorably, in neatness and domestic comfort, with most of the fishing villages of Northern Europe. The climatic conditions of the island are more favorable than in other sections of Alaska, the cultivation of potatoes and turnips and the rearing of cattle being among the general industries of the people." The people, therefore, are at least semi-civilized, and under such religious care as they formerly received from the Russian Church have chiefly, if not wholly, abandoned their pagan and savage customs. They sadly need the influence of education and of the Gospel, and upon American Baptists certainly rests some obligation to supply this need.

SCHOOLS FOR INDIANS.

The Indian University entered its new and commodious building near Muskogee in May, 1885. All the students board in the institution. There are four teachers and a matron. The attendance has been 70. These have come from six nations or tribes in the Territory, viz: Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, and Micamis.

Eleven are studying for the ministry. Two former students are now taking a theological course, one at Hamilton and the other at Rochester. The Indians are becoming much interested in the institution, which gives promise of great usefulness.

It has been deemed advisable to continue the elementary school for the Cherokees at Tahlequah. Two teachers, assisted part of the time by Rev. Mr. Rogers and his wife, have given instruction therein. Several pupils have been converted during the year. This school will be tributary to the university. It is very desirable that one or two other similar schools should be established at other points in the Territory.

The report of the committee on work among the Indians, prepared by Rev. F. Denison, Rhode Island, was submitted by Rev. T. J. Morgan, D. D., Rhode Island.

"The first Baptist preacher in America, Roger Williams, was the first Protestant missionary to the aborigines of our continent, having in this work preceded by several years the famed John Eliot; and the natives of Narragansett, in return for his Christian kindness and labors, gave him his first plantation, Providence, whereon he made his 'lively experiment' of soul-liberty. But for that remarkable gift, the product of unexampled missionary endeavor, giving a foothold outside of all the Governments and powers of the earth for personal freedom as held by the Baptists, the city of Providence and the State of Rhode Island would not have been planted and Baptist history would have been very different from what it now is. Had Williams's views of the Indians and his policy towards them—his defense of their personal rights, and

their rights to the lands they occupied, his recognition of their rank of brotherhood among the nations, and his self-sacrificing zeal in carrying to them the Gospel—been always followed in our country, American history would have been spared many a crimson and guilty page.

“To-day we can do no better than to follow the principles and policy that Williams thus early adopted with such happy results to himself and to America. These principles were drawn from the Holy Scriptures on which we rest our faith and from which we accept all our rules of conduct. We therefore renewedly urge in behalf of the aborigines of our continent these old Baptist views:

“(a) Their rank of brotherhood among men. They with us are children of the One Father, having rights in themselves, to themselves, and to their God-given powers of body, soul, and spirit, like ourselves. They have an inalienable manhood to be recognized and respected by all men.

“(b) Their right to lands. They were born on our continent, of ancestors who held the lands of our country from the Father of nations by ancient tribal laws. Only as a gift from them, or by purchase, could foreigners rightfully obtain these lands. Their tribal ownership was as valid as ownership in severalty could have been. Any forcible taking of the lands they have inherited is stealing.

“(c) Their claim upon us for the Gospel. That these ‘children of nature’ have inherited certain blinding forms of paganism gives them, by every consideration of brotherly compassion and by the express commandment of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, a claim upon us for the superior light that we have received. And the obligation is, if possible, augmented by the fact that we have entered upon their old hunting grounds and are now dominating the continent:

“(d) Still further, they have a claim upon us, by virtue of their darkness and their inherited tendencies, for all the help necessary to lift them up to the plane of Christian civilization on which we stand. We are under obligations to give them schools, books, and all educational and mechanical hints and aids, that they may maintain themselves and rise to the demands of our advancing age. In short, we are to do to them as we would that others should do to us under like circumstances.”

Mr. G. W. Hicks, a Cherokee Indian, and a student in Rochester Theological Seminary, spoke in a feeling manner of the work among his people.

Report adopted.

Dr. T. J. Morgan, Rhode Island, presented the following preamble and resolution, which was adopted:

“Whereas the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that our North American Indians, the native Americans of this country, are not under the control of and have not the privileges of common law, and cannot become United States citizens without further legislation; and

“Whereas the Senate of the United States has, during this Congress, passed bills for the correction of this long-continued and manifest injustice; therefore,

“*Resolved*, That the American Baptist Home Mission Society, in annual convention assembled, does most earnestly pray the House of Representatives of our National Congress to co-operate in securing the legislation needed for opening at once the pathway into citizenship, self-supporting industry, and civilization before every Indian in the land, so that all may be permitted to accept the duties and receive the protection of United States citizenship at the earliest practicable date.”

SOUTHERN BAPTIST HOME MISSION BOARD.

INDIAN MISSIONS.

Since the last meeting of the convention Brother W. P. Blake has retired from the service of the board, and Brother William McCombs has been assigned to the work of general missionary among the Creeks.

The board is seeking as rapidly as possible to make the churches among the Indian tribes self-sustaining, though it may be years before this is fully accomplished. We are sure by this course alone can they be developed into true Christian manhood.

The Levering Manual Labor School is in a flourishing condition. Brother Vore, the superintendent, takes a deep interest in his work, and manifests an earnest desire to promote the spiritual as well as the temporal interests of his pupils. We regard this school as a most important part of our work among the red men, and its success is most gratifying. It is shedding the light of a Christian civilization over these people, and preparing them for the trying days that seem now to threaten their national existence.

Number of churches, 88; total membership, 4,259.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, CONGREGATIONAL.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBRASKA.

[From Rev. A. L. Riggs.]

The Santee Normal Training School closed the work of the past year the last of June with appropriate exercises which occupied several days. Two whole days were given to public recitations of the academic department, one evening to public declamations, one day and evening to the exhibit of the industrial department, and the usual farewell remarks incident to such an occasion. The teachers, both industrial and academic, presented reports, each of his special department, making sixteen reports in all, and from each one comes ample testimony that no attempt has been in vain, and no effort put forth without result. One and all testify that the marked improvement throughout the school is encouragement enough to help one meet bravely the difficulties and discouragements of the coming year; for that difficulties and discouragements must be met is well known by all who have attempted to raise a degraded people to a higher level.

At no time in the history of the school has so much interest been expressed by the people of neighboring towns. And the number of visitors received during the closing weeks testified fully to an awakened desire for more knowledge of Indian character as developed by education; and the surprise manifested by these visitors was a sufficient assurance to the workers that much had been done in the way of advancement. In the academic department, in the teaching of mathematics, book-keeping, reading, English, Dakota translation, which is most useful in teaching idiomatic English, Dakota Bible study, music, drawing, and the speaking and writing of English, the results have been most gratifying.

The questions "Are Indians fond of music?" and "Can they sing?" are answered as often, perhaps, if not oftener than any other questions concerning them educationally. Their music teacher at Santee says of them, "Our pupils are very fond of singing themselves, and hearing music of any kind."

Next to music, the love of which amounts to almost a passion with some of them, their drawing lessons call out their best efforts. The patience and unflagging zeal with which they work over a difficult model, many white pupils would do well to emulate. Of course there are exceptions to this, and it is not a very uncommon thing to have a pupil, in a passion of impatience, crush the paper on which the outline has been carefully sketched, thus rendering it unfit for finishing. But, happily, these are exceptions, and what their teacher says of them, the exceptions go to prove. She says: "If development of character is the end of true education, it is certain drawing should continue to be a part of our regular course. It is hoped that that which is so surely talent in some should be so brought out as to give to the world some good designers at least, and perhaps in the future some noted artists."

From the four homes, two for boys and two for girls, comes the same report of duties faithfully and well performed, and a marked improvement in general deportment. The matron of the Young Men's Hall says: "Another improvement is the extent to which most of our young men can be trusted. It used to be unsafe to leave the closet and pantry doors unlocked in this house, or to lose sight of the keys at all. Now if I forget my keys in the doors they are always brought to me, and often the pantry is unlocked half a day at a time. I seldom find anything disturbed. On several occasions I have put a boy in charge, giving him the keys, and left him to get a meal ready, and have always found him faithful to his trust."

To some who were present during the closing exercises, the most remarkable feature was the musical and literary entertainment that concluded the exercises of the academic department. To hear Indian boys and girls render with good enunciation and in a graceful manner such selections as Lowell's "Heritage," Whittier's "Slaves of Martinique," and Jean Ingelow's "Songs of Seven," was indeed a thing not soon to be forgotten. The song which introduced the programme was sung with a heartiness that made the "arches ring," and with a musical rhythm that would have disarmed the severest critic. The songs that followed and the organ recitals were equally good.

Not the least encouraging result of the year's work is the increased religious sentiment throughout the school, and the wider meaning that has been given to Christianity. All education here is on a Christian basis, and all education for the Indians which leaves out Christ and his religion must, of necessity, be a total failure. The Dakota Young Men's Christian Association has exercised a power for good that has been felt, and that God has watched over this people there cannot be any doubt.

STATIONS AT OAAHE MISSION.

[From Rev. T. L. Riggs.]

1. Oahe central station and industrial school.
2. Fort Pierre out-station, 25 miles from agency.
3. Hope out-station, opposite Fort Sully, 10 miles from agency.

4. Cheyenne River out-station, 1, about 18 miles west-northwest from Cheyenne Agency.
5. Cheyenne River out-station, 2, about 20 miles west-northwest of agency, 5 miles from Cheyenne River.
6. Cheyenne River out-station, 3, about 21 miles from agency, 1 mile from 2, and on other side of the Cheyenne River.
7. Cheyenne River out-station 4, about 60 miles west of agency on Plum Creek.
8. Cheyenne River out-station 5, some 63 miles west of agency on Cherry Creek, opposite side of river from Cheyenne River, 4.
9. Cheyenne River out-station, 6, 65 miles west of agency on Cheyenne River, and 5 miles from 5.
10. Cheyenne out-station, 7, 85 miles west of agency on Cheyenne River, and 20 miles from 6.

11. Park Street Church station on White River, 65 miles northwest from the Rosebud Agency, and 100 miles southwest of Oahe.

12. Grand River, on Grand River, 35 miles southwest of Standing Rock Agency, 125 miles from Oahe; of these 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 10 on the Cheyenne River Agency, 11 on Rosebud Agency, and 12 on Standing Rock Agency are cared for and supported by the American Missionary Association. The Native Missionary Society sustains 4 (Cheyenne River), and 7, 8, and 9 (Cheyenne River, 4, 5, and 6) are provided for by the Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians and others of North America, of which society Dr. Alexander McKenzie is now the secretary.

At each out-station a day school is taught; boys and girls, and often men and women, learn to read the Bible, to write, and to work in the simpler arithmetical problems. All these stations have shown pleasing results in the very decided change that is taking place in the Indian mind regarding religious teaching. This has been marked and significant during the past year, in particular with the people on Grand River and at our Cheyenne River stations.

In church work and growth there have appeared good evidences of true and abiding improvement. Native Christians pray better and work better and give better than the same ones did last year. There seems to be encouraging signs with those who usually make no concealment of their heathen inclinations.

There have been added to the Shiloh church 8 members during the year (and 2 were received yesterday, which do not count with the year for which I report, but with the next). Five have come in on profession and 3 by letter. A very pleasing feature of this part of the year's work came in connection with the receiving of a little Indian girl into the church, Mattie Head. She was my first Indian child baptized. Our present membership is 65, and the most of them are faithful and true.

I wish to say a word regarding my native helpers as missionaries and teachers. It will not do to think poorly of these men and women. They are, for the most part, a noble, self-denying set of workers. I get a poor one once in awhile. They have peculiar temptations to meet. Many of the burdens they are obliged to bear never would come to me. As teachers in the school-room but few of them are specially successful. There are some, however, who do remarkably good work.

The new work of the year from the more strictly missionary side has been the establishment of the Park Street Church station on White River with Indians of the Rosebud Agency. In October, 1885, I sent Jacob Good Dog, one of our Sisseton Indians, over to the White River to the villages of Red Fish and Yellow Thigh. His instructions were to preach the Gospel every opportunity, open a school, and live as a Christian man. For shelter he was to buy an old log-house that was unoccupied.

His school was well attended, and had good success. He made himself felt there as a Christian man. In June and July a comfortable station building was put up, a solid, well-built log-house, with shingle roof and tight floor, of two rooms, one for the helper to occupy with his family, and the other to serve as a school-room and for services.

Other new work now in hand is the establishment of two additional stations with the Rosebud Indians, and the placing of Hope Mission on the Moreau River, probably with Spotted Eagle's villagers.

Industrial school.—The greater part of the funds expended in building for this school were collected before the beginning of the year, but it was only by the close of September, 1885, that the building itself was well under way. This is a two-story building, with large loft room overhead, and is planned to afford accommodation to from 40 to 50 girls, being on the dormitory plan instead of having separate rooms for the pupils. Its capacity is greater than with separate rooms. On the 15th of December we were able to receive pupils. From that time till the 1st of February girls were brought in till we had 25; then we called a halt. No more could be received. The work was tremendous in its demands upon the ladies in charge.

We sent our girls to their homes by the 1st of July, and as I write they and other new ones are gathering to come to us again. The most of our last year's pupils were from the out-station villages of the Cheyenne River Agency. We had two, however, from the Rosebud Agency, and one from Standing Rock.

The outlying mission field is full of promise, and full of perplexity as well. My plans for this wide field are, of necessity, only general ones. To preach Christ at each point occupied, and reach beyond wherever possible, is my plan. The native helpers are our messengers and the Master's. Of new work before me there is more than I can tell—two additional stations to be established on the Rosebud Agency field, one on the Moreau River in Cheyenne Agency district, and an out-station on Grand River, with, probably, buildings for Miss Collins and associate in that neighborhood also. The putting up of necessary buildings is nothing to be compared with the real work that must follow—securing native helpers and making them efficient when secured. The Master alone can give wisdom and strength for this.

FORT BERTHOLD, DAKOTA.

[From Rev. C. L. Hall.]

The Indians have been adopting our ways of living more than ever before, and are more ready to listen to the Gospel than formerly. This change in the life of the people has involved a change in our school work. Instead of day schools we have to gather in pupils from a distance and board them. To maintain a boarding-school in a far-off Indian country, away from supplies and help, in a community which has little appreciation of it, is a work of no little difficulty. The people think they do us a favor by letting us have their children to care for, and if we undertake discipline they take the part of the children. The wrath of two of the parents was stirred up a few days ago because we sent several girls to bed early for taking food from their table and distributing it to some troublesome boys outside. A poor boy was allowed to come to school, and then on returning home was berated by the assembled household for having become a white man, till in tears and utterly discouraged, he pulled off his new clothes and ran off with only a blanket about him. But other parents are more sensible, and some bring their children to be educated. Last spring I visited a dying man who had a little girl eight years old. He was very weak, and after saying what I could about Christ, I turned to go, but he motioned to me to sit down, and when he had gathered strength enough he spoke of his wife and child, and said he wanted me to care for the little girl. I said that I would do what I could; that I hoped to be able to take more children in the fall, and, if so, I could take his. Then he lay still awhile, but would not let me leave him. Presently he called his wife and had her put on his moccasins; then he had her lay his cartridge belt and his gun beside him and put his hand on the trigger. The woman sat by him, weeping; the little girl was before him, and I had stepped to the head of the bed. He threw his head back and rolled his death-struck eyes toward me and said, "I am going; what will you do; tell me plainly." I said, "I will take your little one and train her."

We have two small houses to accommodate 25 boys and girls for the coming year. After that the way is "not in sight," as the Indians say. We need a building for 50 girls. We have just sent off two young men for additional training in Eastern schools. We have several others and some girls away. Some of them are trying to follow Christ and pray for their people. One girl writes to her father, "I pray for you that you may give up idols and go in God's way." Once the father received his girl's picture, and kissed it as the tears ran down his cheeks. The little girls in our home would lie in their beds last winter and sing themselves to sleep with Gospel hymns.

Last Sabbath nearly the whole community were gathered at a dancing and horse-racing entertainment. The preacher drove up to it just as a number of white persons drove up to witness the performances. He told the Indians that what they were doing was displeasing to God, and called upon them to stop. Three young men left the crowd and followed the preacher to a house for prayer, and by and by another followed. There we confessed our sins and asked God for mercy upon the people. So we carry on the warfare.

Industrial work is with us confined to housework, sewing, and knitting for girls. We are just adding a few small boys to our household, and the problem is to give them such work as they can do, and to keep them at it. They must begin to work for their own food and clothing as soon as they are able, and must feel that it is their duty to do so. The common farm work must all be attended to, and the boys taught how to do this thoroughly. If there is no means for mechanical instruction, which is expensive, the ordinary farm work is educative in every way.

S'KOKOMISH AGENCY, WASHINGTON.

[From Rev. Myron Eells.]

I. Statistical report.

S'Kokomish.—Male members, 21; female, 32. Total, 53. Of these all but the pastor and wife and one other male and one other female member are Indians. Absentees, 8; added by letter, 1; by profession, 11. Total, 12. Dismissed by letter, 3; by death, 1. Baptisms, adult, 11; infant, 8. Sabbath-school enrollment, 65; average attend-

ance, 56. Prayer-meeting, average attendance, 43; public worship, average attendance, 81. Families under pastoral care, 57.

Contributions.—American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, \$52.20; American Missionary Association, \$38.60; American Home Missionary Society, \$21; Congregational Union, \$5.09; Bible Society, \$15; other benevolent objects, \$78.84.

Pastors' support, \$152.50; Sabbath-school, \$26.35. Total, \$389.58.

Dungheness.—Male members, 11; female, 16. Total, 27. Absentees, 2; dismissed by death, 1; infant baptisms, 9; Sabbath-school enrollment, 30; average attendance, 25. Families under pastoral care, 30; average attendance on prayer-meeting, 20; on public worship, 35.

Contributed for pastors' support, \$7; for Sabbath-school, \$10. Total, \$17.

The Skokomish church has, I record with humble gratitude, grown steadily, no communion having passed without two or more additions, and, in fact, since April, 1883, but one communion service has passed without some additions.

A marriage revival took place during the winter on the S'Kokomish Reservation. Heretofore, by the personal effort of the agent and myself, a number have been married; but instead of our going to them to induce them to accept the ceremony, they have sought it this year in nearly every case, and 26 couple have thus been united in Christian marriage, leaving only 5 couple who are now living together in the old Indian way. This is more than three times as many as have ever been thus married here during any previous year.

Another event on this reservation has been the abolishment of polygamy. For many years the order from Government has been to prevent any more plural marriages, but not to interfere with existing ones. This year, however, because of a petition from the second wife of one man, an order came for all men who had more wives than one to give up all but one. There were only four such cases, all of them being medicine men except one. It was acquiesced in with no trouble except in one instance, and that caused considerable trouble; but the offending ones were conquered at last, and the "twin relic of barbarism," as far as this reservation is concerned, is a thing of the past.

Last year the agent began to enforce on this reservation an order from Government forbidding the medicine men to practice their incantations over the sick, as so many of the Indians seemed to be ready for the step that it was believed that the law could be enforced. It was very difficult for all to acquiesce in it at first, and it required a firm, strong hand to punish one guilty medicine man, but it was done, and during the past twelve months we have not heard their drumming and singing.

Through the kindness of the Congregational Sunday-School and Publishing Society your missionary has published a book, a 12-mo volume of 271 pages, entitled "Ten Years' Missionary Work at Skokomish," giving an account of his labors from 1874 to 1884.

REPORT ON INDIAN WORK.

[By President J. H. Seelye, D. D., chairman.]

The report of the executive committee shows evidence of successful labors for the Indians. This is as might be expected. Nowhere have Christian missions been more successful than among the North American Indians. The annual report of the American board for 1818 declares "that in proportion to the aid and means employed, no missions to the heathen since the apostolic age have been more successful than those to the American aborigines." Our American churches have from the first felt their responsibility for the Christianization of these heathen at our doors, as the work of Eliot and Brainerd and the Mayhews, through five generations, still testifies. From a summary presented to the American board at its annual meeting held in Portland, Me., 1882, of missionary operations among Indians in the United States, we learn that "in the year 1820 one-half of the missionaries and nearly one-half of the expenditure of that society were among the Indians." "In the year 1829 the Indian conversions were three-fourths the converts in all our missions; in 1860, out of 1,250 missionaries who had been commissioned, 428—more than one-third—had been engaged with the Indian missions." It is, then, not true that we have neglected these people, though our work has been far from what it might have been, and is at present far below the opportunity and need.

The precious inheritance into which the American Missionary Association has entered as the successor of the American board not only calls for thankfulness, but for hope and enlarged efforts. The Indian work of this association might and should be greatly increased. Your committee recommend that especially among the Dakotas—the people against whom the pressure of our northwestern empire is becoming every year more close and ominous, who are still the most numerous as they were originally the most warlike tribe in North America, among whom Christian missions have had so remarkable results, but more than one-half of whom are still, in habits and disposi-

tions, unchanged savages—there should be a strong and decided increase of missionary efforts.

Your committee have had referred to them the interesting and valuable report of the committee on Indian affairs presented to the Congregational national council at its late meeting in Chicago, and would bear grateful testimony to the efficient interest shown by the council in the work of this association among the Indians. We join heartily in the resolution adopted by that body, "that it is the duty of our Congregational churches to enter into this work more earnestly and systematically and thoroughly than they have yet done," and we recommend that the executive committee be directed to consider the expediency of "setting apart or electing one secretary who shall give undivided attention to this Indian work."

BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

INDIAN MISSION CONFERENCE.

From the statistical secretary's report we learn that there are in the conference 112 local preachers, 2,434 white, 4,850 Indian, and 23 colored members; infant baptisms, 504; adult baptisms, 566; Sunday-schools, 87; officers and teachers, 393; scholars, 3,354. The conference raised for missions, \$1,200; church extension, \$132.90; conference collection, \$118.75.

This conference is bounded north by the State of Kansas, east by Missouri and Arkansas, south by Red River, and west by the Rocky Mountains. Much of this territory is unsupplied with the Gospel. Even among the five civilized tribes—Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles—there are many thickly settled neighborhoods that are seldom visited by the missionaries. For years they have been pleading for the word of life, but want of money has prevented this board from answering their prayers.

The reader, in connection with the foregoing facts noted in the minutes of the last session of this conference, can form some estimate of the magnitude of the work yet to be done among our red brethren before our responsibilities to them are relieved, by consulting the following statement, taken by the Century from official tables, showing the size, in square miles and acres, of the different reservations of the Territory:

"The Cherokee Reservation embraces 7,861 square miles, or 5,031,351 acres; the Cheyenne and Arapaho, 6,715 square miles, or 4,297,771 acres; the Chickasaw, 7,267 square miles, or 4,650,935 acres; the Choctaw, 10,450 square miles, or 6,688,000 acres; the Creek, 5,024 square miles, or 3,215,495 acres; the Kaw, 156½ square miles, or 100,137 acres; the Kiowa and Comanche, 4,639 square miles, or 2,968,893 acres; the Modoc, 6 square miles, or 4,040 acres; the Osage, 2,297 square miles, or 1,470,059 acres; the Ottawa, 23½ square miles, or 14,860 acres; the Pawnee, 44½ square miles, or 283,026 acres; the Peoria and Miami, 78½ square miles, or 50,301 acres; the Ponca and Nez Percés, 317 square miles, or 192,626 acres; the Pottawatomie, 900 square miles, or 575,877 acres; the Quapaw, 88½ square miles, or 6,685 acres; the Sac and Fox, 750 square miles, or 479,667 acres; the Seminole, 312½ square miles, or 200,000 acres; the Seneca, 81 square miles, or 51,958 acres; the Shawnee, 21 square miles, or 13,048 acres; the Wichita, 1,162 square miles, or 743,610 acres; the Wyandotte, 32½ square miles, or 21,406 acres; tribal lands outside of reservations, 15,611 square miles, or 9,285,711 acres. Total, 64,236 square miles, or 41,100,915 acres."

The total population of the Indian Territory, according to the latest accessible data, is 78,403, distributed by tribes as follows:

Apaches.....	340	Osages.....	1,950
Arapahoes.....	2,314	Ottos.....	274
Caddoes.....	553	Ottawas.....	115
Cherokees.....	20,336	Pawnees.....	1,251
Cheyennes.....	4,255	Ponsethkas.....	165
Chickasaws.....	6,000	Peorias.....	144
Choctaws.....	16,630	Poncas.....	542
Comanches.....	1,407	Pottawatomies.....	480
Creeks.....	15,000	Quapaws.....	48
Delawares.....	80	Sacs and Foxes.....	90
Iowas.....	86	Senecas.....	322
Kaws.....	285	Seminoles.....	2,700
Keechies.....	78	Shawnees.....	793
Kiowas.....	1,176	Tocawonies.....	152
Kickapoes.....	418	Wacos.....	49
Kaskaskias.....	20	Wichitas.....	244
Miamis.....	60	Wyandottes.....	285
Modocs.....	97		
Nez Percés.....	322	Total.....	78,403

There are a few Chippewas married into the Sac and Fox tribe; the Iowas and Omahas have joined the same tribes; some Sioux are with the Pawnees, and some Utes among the Wichitas.

The educational feature forms an important factor in this work. If the greatest good is accomplished, the children and their education must be considered. We are in one way and another connected with some of the most important schools in the Indian Territory.

The *Cherokee Orphan Asylum* is the property and is under the control of the authorities of the Cherokee Nation, but is superintended by the Rev. J. F. Thompson, who is an active member of this conference. He has under his charge 150 students, many of whom have recently been converted and admitted to membership in our church.

The Rev. E. W. Brodie, who is also a member of this conference, is the principal teacher in the *Wahpanucka Institute*, in the Chickasaw Nation. During the present term many of the students have been converted and joined our church.

The *Chilocco Indian School*, located in the western part of the Indian Territory, is supplied with a superintendent who is a member of this conference. The following letter from him gives evidence of the great opportunity offered us just now of reaching, through these children, many of the wild tribes of the West:

CHILOCOCC INDIAN SCHOOL, *March 4, 1886.*

MY DEAR BROTHER: Yours of recent date to hand. This school, as you know, is supported by the United States Government. God in his providence opened this field of labor to me. I am here trying to cultivate it faithfully. The children here are from the wild tribes, numbers of whom never heard the Gospel before. We preach to them every Sabbath, instruct them in Sunday-school, and on Sabbath evening we have a Bible-reading service. In all these religious exercises they evince considerable interest. We trust that the good seed sown will germinate and bear fruit, and that some of the pupils here will go back as missionaries to their people. We have now 195 pupils in school—60 girls and 135 boys, from 18 different tribes. With you, I think missionaries ought to be sent to the wild tribes. If the Gospel can save the Cherokees, Creeks, and Choctaws, why not the Kiowas, Comanches, and Cheyennes? This field is virtually unoccupied.

Wishing you great prosperity, I am fraternally yours,

W. R. BRANHAM, JR.

The *Asbury Manual Labor School* for boys, located at Eufaula, Creek Nation, is also a national school, but by special contract with the Creek authorities has for thirty years been under the direction of this board. During the past session it has enjoyed great prosperity, as the following letter from the superintendent will show:

"Asbury Manual Labor School has had a prosperous year, but little sickness among the students. We have averaged 83 up to date, and others are pleading for admittance, but our rooms are all occupied. Have received from the nation our usual quarterly appropriations, and from the Board of Missions our assessments—the former \$1,400 per quarter; the latter, \$300 per quarter. With \$1,400, as above, we clothe, feed, and furnish books, medical attention, &c., for 80 boys, averaging \$7 per month per capita; with latter pay superintendent and teachers.

"We are doing our best to elevate those confided to our care, both mentally and spiritually, and with grateful hearts we thank God our labor has not been in vain. The outlook is cheering.

"C. C. SPENCE,
"Superintendent."

The *New Hope Seminary* for girls, located at Skullyville, Choctaw Nation, has, like Asbury, long been under the direction of this board. The Rev. J. J. Methvin, superintendent, writes:

"I arrived here last August, and on the 7th of September opened the school, as I thought at the time, under rather favorable auspices; but I have labored under some considerable difficulties not necessary to mention here. The school, for the past seven months, has been under successful headway; the students have been happy and contented; they have studied well, and have made suitable progress in their text-books.

"In January last a revival of religion began among the pupils, which resulted in 82 conversions and as many accessions to our church. A strong religious sentiment prevails among the pupils, and the practical, living principles of the Gospel of Christ seem to have taken possession of their lives and to rule in their experiences.

"We have enrolled this term 99 pupils; 97 are now in attendance. The appropriations for this school year are, from the Choctaw Council, \$10,000; from the Board of Missions, \$1,200.

"During the sitting of the last Choctaw Council an act was passed rescinding the contract made with the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for the management of this school. Although our connection with this school ends with this term, yet it is evident that our working has not been in vain."

The Seminole Female Academy, located at Sa-sak-wa, Seminole Nation, is just closing perhaps the most successful year of its existence. The following is the report of the superintendent:

"This institution was tendered the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in 1880, and began operations in February, 1881, with 20 pupils. The school has from time to time improved until its capacity has doubled, both in point of buildings and pupils, and also in number of workers. We are now in the sixth term of the school's history, with 40 Indian pupils, who are being thoroughly instructed in the following branches and text-books, viz: Penmanship: Appleton's sliding copies and Gaskell's Compendium; grammar: Swinton's Language Series; geography: Cornell's Political and Physical; history: Quackenbos's United States and World's History, Goodrich's Pictorial History of England; mathematics: Quackenbos's Primary and Intermediate, Robinson's-Grubes Method Higher Arithmetic, Parker's Arithmetical Charts; physiology: Lessons on the Human Body, Sarah Buckaler's; calisthenics: Watson's Manual; vocal music: Normal music course and charts; reading: Swinton's and Appleton's, from First to Fifth Graphic Leaflets; instrumental music: Root's Musical Curriculum, Richardson's Piano-forte Method."

"The girls are instructed in all kinds of house and needle work. Prominence is given to the religious instruction of the children. We have organized a church and juvenile missionary society in the school. Twenty-one of the Indian girls have united with the church, and others have evidenced a desire to become members.

"All the pupils are members of the missionary society and the most of them pay their dues. We have an interesting Sunday-school. The following improvements outside the school-room have been made during this session. The completion of our store and work rooms in the upper part of our new buildings, the building of stable and sheds, the putting out of 400 fruit trees—choice apples, peaches, plums, cherries, and grapes. The building is being painted inside and out, which adds much to its durability and beauty. The health of the pupils is reasonably good.

"The school is supported from the following sources, viz: The parent Board furnishes superintendent and pays his salary—\$500; the Woman's Board furnishes two teachers at a salary of \$750 each—\$1,500, and the matron at a salary of \$300; the Rosebuds furnish \$500 for the support of 10 girls placed in the school by Bishop Pierce; the Seminole Nation furnishes \$2,000 for the support of 30 girls. Different missionary societies and individuals send boxes of clothing and other useful articles which are used to profit. The total amount of money annually contributed for the support of the school is \$4,800.

"Great good has been accomplished. The school has established a reputation, and many are asking the privilege of placing their daughters in it; but we turn them away with regret that we have not more room and money that we might meet the demand. The prominent men are now agitating the question of enlarging the school; the board has been written to on the subject, and we trust there will be a combined effort upon the part of the church and the nation to enlarge the school. To God be all the glory for whatever success has attended this institution.

"Respectfully,

"W. S. DERRICK,
"Superintendent."

Besides the above-mentioned schools we have Harrell International Institute, Pierce Institute, and Cherokee District High School, which are the property and are under the entire control of this board. The purpose in their establishment is to provide a higher grade of education than can be offered in mission and national schools; and also by charging for board and tuition to teach the Indians to be self-sustaining.

Harrell International Institute is fortunately located at Muskogee, Creek Nation. Here the United States officials for the five civilized tribes reside. The town is accessible by railroad or stage from all directions, and is noted for its healthfulness.

This school was opened for patronage five years ago, and has enjoyed great prosperity. This term 122 students have matriculated. The school is supplied with four teachers besides the president and his wife. The present term has been taught in the nice, new brick building completed last summer at a cost of \$15,000.

Some of the best citizens in the Indian Territory are patrons of this school, and others expect to be next term.

Pierce Institute, located in the noted Smith Paul's Valley, Chickasaw Nation, is in the third year of its existence. Nice new buildings have just been completed at a cost of \$4,200, and are now occupied by the school. This year 85 students have matriculated, 15 of whom are taking lessons in music. The Rev. J. C. Powell, president, is assisted by Mrs. Mitchell and Miss Kate Spencer.

One of the greatest needs of this school at present is money with which to erect suitable buildings for boarding students. The authorities of the school cannot, without additional room, accommodate the number of students from a distance that are expected to apply for admission next session.

The *Cherokee District High School*, located at Webber's Falls, Cherokee Nation, is the youngest in the group of our educational institutions in the Indian Territory, and is the only Methodist school in the Cherokee Nation. This school is laboring under serious disadvantages. With no school-buildings, the church is used for both chapel and recitation-room. Quite a number of students from a distance made application to enter this school, but failing to get boarding in private families were compelled to go elsewhere. Bishop Pierce saw the necessity for this school, and recognized its peculiar advantages of location. He also appreciated the difficulties in the way of its permanent establishment, and promised liberal support for it. If he had lived, no doubt all necessary aid would have been rendered. At the last session of the Indian Mission Conference \$50 was appropriated to this school, which is the only substantial recognition it has ever received from our church. The principal, Rev. Lovick W. Rivers, has furnished at his own expense a piano for the music department, and is educating, free of charge, several bright Cherokees. This school was also blessed with a revival of religion last year, and many of its students were converted and received into our church. We commend it and its management to the church, and look with confidence upon its further and fuller growth.

PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS.

The attempt to tell the story of the work of the board of home missions among the Indians in the limited space allowed to this article, must necessarily be very imperfect. All that is left out of incident or need, must be left to others, and to the imaginations of the readers.

DAKOTA.

The mission among the Sioux at Sisseton Agency is all that is being done by the board for this large and important tribe. Rev. M. N. Adam has lately been appointed to labor among the churches, of which there are seven, with a membership of 435, and which are served by six native ministers, viz: Revs. J. B. Renville, Daniel Renville, Louis Mazakinyanna, David Greycloud, Issac Renville, and Charles R. Crawford.

The boarding and industrial school now has 55 scholars. A new building for the boys is to be built when the funds are collected and the number increased. The school is under the care of W. K. Morris, superintendent. Mrs. Morris, the Misses White, Hyslop, Livingston, and Patterson, and Mr. and Mrs. Smith are his helpers.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

The work in this Territory has probably been more encouraging than any similar work ever done by the board. There has been great success in winning souls to Christ and securing scholars in the schools. The number of ministers, church members, and scholars has largely increased during the past year or two.

At Vinita, Rev. W. T. King is preaching to full audiences in a neat little church.

Fort Gibson and Tegalea churches are supplied with the Gospel by Rev. C. H. Miller, and Tahlequah by Rev. W. L. Miller. In both places church buildings have been erected. During the past summer and fall the new buildings at Tahlequah have been completed, and the school has opened with promise of good results. Miss Minnie Orr is the principal, and has two assistants.

Park Hill building was destroyed by fire, but has been rebuilt and is now occupied by church and school. Rev. A. G. Evans is the minister. Misses Mathes and Evans have a full school. The money needed has just been pledged by the women of Allegheny, Pa., to build a parsonage and home for the teachers. It is now being built. Mr. Evans serves, also, the churches at Eureka and Pleasant Valley.

R. W. P. Haworth has charge at Tulsa, where a church and school have been in full operation for two years past. Mrs. Stonecipher and Mrs. Lindsay report increased attendance and interest.

The mission at Dwight has been established by the purchase of a property and securing a Miss O. A. Reed as the teacher. The school has opened encouragingly. Rev. N. Neerkin still preaches to these people and in the neighborhood. Rev. A. N. Chamberlain still preaches to the full bloods in their native tongue. There have been sent two ministers, Rev. D. N. Allen to Oowala, and Rev. A. D. Jacke to Prairie City and

vicinity. This completes the work among the Cherokees. There being 9 ministers, 7 teachers, 333 church members, and 190 scholars.

Among the Creeks at the present time we have but two missions, but they are very successful and need to be enlarged.

The one at Muscogee is without a stated ministry. Miss Alice Robertson has charge of the boarding-school of 22 scholars, with the Misses Willey and McCormick as assistants. Nuyaka has Rev. T. W. Perryman, a native Creek, as the pastor. He also preaches at Okmulkee, the capital. The boarding-school, with its corps of 6 teachers and 84 scholars, is the admiration of the Creeks. It is conducted on the "cottage plan," that is, there are separate buildings, with a matron for each family of 20 or 30 pupils. Mrs. Moore is the superintendent, and has charge of the boys, while Miss Grace Robertson and Mrs. Perryman have each charge of a family of girls.

The Wheelock boarding-school, for Choctaw girls, is the only one in that nation. Mr. Robe has been the superintendent from the beginning. He has 4 efficient helpers and about 50 scholars. The results of this school are most happy. Time and eternity will reveal precious upliftings and saved souls.

The day-school at McAlister starts off with great success. Mr. E. H. Doyle and his 2 assistants have gathered a school of between 80 and 100 members, and have need of immediate enlargement of the building.

Rev. John Edwards is the minister to the Wheelock church and vicinity. Revs. H. A. Tuche, at Atoka and Caddo; C. W. Stewart, at Philadelphia; B. J. Woods, at Lenox and Apeli, and J. Dyer, at Mountain Fork. Rev. S. R. Keane labors among both the Choctaws and Chickasaws, and Rev. W. J. Moffat at Paul's Valley, who writes that he has at last reached "Paradise," so beautiful is this country. There are about 400 members of our church in these two tribes.

NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

In New Mexico the principal work among the Indians centers at Albuquerque. The action of the Government in taking charge of the school, which we had for five years successfully built up, has to a considerable degree retarded the work and put the board to very great expense in erecting new buildings, &c. That the Jesuits had much to do with these hindrances we have no doubt. Such has been the character of the work done at Albuquerque that we have more hope now of the future, because hereafter we will work upon a better basis. Until the new building is ready we shall be able to accommodate 60 pupils who are now there. The working force has been decreased, but Professor Bryan is still the superintendent, and has 6 helpers.

The schools at the pueblos of Loguna, Miss F. Shields, teacher; Jemez, Dr. and Mrs. Leech in charge; Zuni, with Mr. and Mrs. Willson, and Isleta, are the principal feeders to Albuquerque.

Dr. F. J. Hart still labors among the Papagoes at the old San Xavier Mission. His labors were so great that an assistant has been sent to him.

The city of Tucson has leased to the board a plot of ground for buildings, and a purchase of 40 acres has been made, and arrangements entered into to erect the edifice for the new industrial school for the Pimas and Papagoes. Rev. C. H. Cook is still the missionary to the Pimas, with whom he has great influence for good, though he has much to contend with, mostly from others than the Indians.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Rev. A. M. Mann and his native assistant, Peter Stamp, labor among the Puyallups, Chehalis, Nisqually and Squaxon tribes. Over 300 members have been brought into the church, and give good evidence of being faithful and consistent Christians.

ALASKA.

From far-off Alaska come tidings of hope and progress. Sitka, which is the central and most important mission, has been freed from the outside oppressions of last year, and has made rapid progress in good work and favor with all who see and know it. The workers are much the same. Rev. Mr. Austin as minister, Mr. Kelly as superintendent, and Mrs. Austin, Mrs. Wyman, and the Misses Kelsey, Rodgers, Pakie, and others. We miss the name of Mrs. McFarland, who, at her own request, has been transferred to the Hydah mission to labor with Mr. and Mrs. Gould.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard are at present laboring among the Chilcats and other tribes who center at Juneau to get employment at the mills.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McFarland are at Hoonyah, laboring at some disadvantage because of the migratory habits of the tribe, but they still report a large school and hopeful work.

Rev. S. Hall Young is at Fort Wrangel, where a church of 54 members is reported, some of whom are bright examples of the power of the Christian faith.

Lois and Tillie Paul have labored at Tongas, but find it better to remove a short distance to Port Chester, where the Indians are concentrating for homes and to obtain work.

SUMMARY.

Ministers	30
Ministers, native ordained	8
Churches	48
Church members	2,001
Teachers	63
Schools	19
Scholars	1,134

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Missions among the Indians.

SENECA MISSION.

During the year the Seneca mission has suffered the loss of one of its veterans, Mrs. Asher Wright, who had been connected with the mission for fifty-three years. Since the death of her husband, which occurred in 1875, she has remained at her post, though able to perform but little labor. She has, however, been valuable as an adviser, and her interest in the mission has never flagged. Her great familiarity with the whole history and working of the mission, and with the results which have been accomplished, made her a valuable member of the missionary force, and her kind sympathy and interest in the Indians rendered her presence of great importance to the people who had been won by her husband and herself from heathenism, and who looked upon her as a sort of mother. The report of Mr. Trippe says: "For five years we have been privileged with the companionship of her unselfish life, and cheered by her tender sympathy with us in all our work. Each year has increased our admiration for her character. She was a wise, noble, and consecrated woman. Her devotion to these Indians was simply marvelous. She was completely absorbed in working for their moral and intellectual welfare. Her knowledge of them was surprisingly perfect. She knew their social and political history; her fifty-three years of loving and toiling life for this people stored her mind with rich treasures of personal reminiscences and thrilling incidents of the gracious work of God. With her death has perished a vast fund of knowledge of the customs and traditions of this race."

The report indicates that "the Indians are particularly grieved at the death of Mrs. Wright, as there are troubles looming before them in the near future in the probable loss of their lands. A bill has been introduced into Congress to divide these lands and force citizenship upon the Indians. It is proposed to break the most solemn treaties, to take the land without consent, and sell it to the whites. The excitement attendant upon this measure is widespread, and threatens to absorb the whole attention of the people and arouse their anger toward the whites. It will, at the same time, retard the progress of religion among them. The whole people, men, women, and children, are opposed to the bill, for they feel that their existence as a nation and as a race is imperiled. If the bill passes and becomes a law, mission work will become a difficult matter on these reservations."

In the direct work of the mission Mr. Trippe has labored with his usual fidelity and with fair measures of success. Besides stated worship at the United Mission church, special services have been held at four different places on the several reservations. In the autumn the meetings were attended with much interest at Pine Woods. This district had been almost lost to Christian influence. The people had become more and more heathenish; drunkenness and vice prevailed to a frightful degree. A Sunday-school was started there three years ago by Mrs. Wright, but it was hard work, and she was at times deeply discouraged. After a time there were evidences of spiritual quickening. During the last autumn and winter the spirit of God seemed to pervade the whole neighborhood. A wonderful change was apparent everywhere; pagan youth attended the services, and were quiet and attentive. Thus, where four years ago there were but 2 members of the church, there are now between 30 and 40, with three services on Sabbath and one during the week.

At Newtown, also, another point on the reservation, religious services of much interest have been held, and it was in attending these services that Mrs. Wright caught

the cold which settled into pneumonia and ended her life. The meetings began on the same night with the heathen festival, but it seemed impossible to wholly break the influence of heathen superstition upon those who still clung to the past.

On the Cornplanter Reservation there is a hopeful spiritual condition. Through the efforts of the brothers Rankin and Mr. Allen, materially assisted by the good people of Warren and vicinity, a beautiful church edifice was finished and dedicated early last fall. One hundred earnest friends from Warren attended the dedicatory service, and cheered the Indians by their presence, kind deeds, and generous sympathy. Following the dedication, special religious services were held with good results. Nine persons confessed Christ, and many of the old members were quickened to a new life.

On the Alleghany Reservation Rev. William Hall is still able to perform some labor, though he has suffered greatly from ill-health. Toward the close of the year, however, there has been some improvement in this respect. He is a veteran who has seen long service and done good work. At present the station need reinforcing. The discouragements upon the Alleghany Reservation are very great, as it is topographically a narrow strip of territory hemmed in on all sides by the influence of white settlers. It is but a mile wide, though 40 miles in length. It is difficult to conceive of a more discouraging position than that in which the Indians on that reservation are placed.

On the Tuscarora and Tonawanda Reservations little has been accomplished. There is great need in the mission of native preachers; the training of efficient men belonging to the tribe has either been neglected or has been found well-nigh impracticable. Mr. Trippe's report says: "The sad fact stares us in the face that we are running out of efficient educated native helpers. Unless we can have some means whereby our Christian youth can be trained as workers for God, the future of this mission is hopeless indeed. Of our two native preachers, one is sick unto death, and the other is unable to endure the hardship of supplying distant substations in the winter time. We are deeply perplexed to know what to do with these destitute and needy reservations. Tuscarora needs our presence. Tonawanda must have stated and energetic service, or else be deserted. Alleghany ought to receive help which cannot now be given."

Statistics of the Seneca mission.

Ordained missionaries.....	2
Ordained native.....	1
Licentiate.....	1
Native helpers.....	3
Churches.....	4
Communicants.....	269
Added during the year.....	28
Contributions.....	\$125

LAKE SUPERIOR CHIPPEWA MISSION.

The missionary force of the Chippewa mission has remained unchanged during the year. Rev. S. G. Wright has continued his work at Lac Cœur d'Oreilles, superintending also the erection of a chapel at Pukquaiwan, a station on the branch of the Chippewa River. The little chapel was built almost entirely by the Indians, and by the Licensed Trading Company, which is under the direction of Mr. Dobby, who resides at Lac Cœur d'Oreilles. Some additional sums have been given by others. The new chapel has given a great impulse to the work at Pukquaiwan, where Mr. Moneypenny, an acceptable Indian preacher, renders volunteer service on the Sabbath, being employed during the week as Government teacher at the station.

The Misses Dougherty, at Round Lake, have continued their school with usual interest and success; at the same time religious services have been held in the school-room, and have been attended by the adults as well as the children of the neighborhood. Rev. Mr. Green, an acceptable native preacher, has charge of the services. Prayer-meetings have also been held during the week, and sometimes a marked degree of interest has been apparent.

This little station, as well as the other stations of the Chippewa mission, was visited during the year by a secretary of the board, and also by representatives of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Board of the Northwest.

At Odanab important changes have been made during the year. Our missionary, Rev. Francis F. Spees, has been removed to Lac du Flambeau for the purpose of opening a new station on a reservation which hitherto has had no stated missionary. As the Indians of the Northwest, and especially the Chippewas or Ojibwas, have through all history settled around the margin of beautiful lakes, so here, this "Lake of the Torch" has been the favorite abode of this branch of the Chippewas to this day, but more benighted pagans could probably not be found upon our continent than these 400 or 500 Indians, who still live largely by fishing and other spontaneous products of nature.

Most of the mission property at Odanah has been sold, only the chapel and school-building, with a small piece of land, alone being retained. Meanwhile a new house, the upper part of which is to be used as a chapel, has been erected at Lac du Flambeau, under the direction of Mr. Spees.

Mrs. Minnie Ells has continued her work through the year at Odanah as teacher, having about 25 pupils.

Rev. H. Blatchford, an ordained Indian preacher of good ability and faithful character, has been set over the Odanah church.

The work altogether is attended with much discouragement, as these Indians, like all other branches of the Chippewas, and, indeed, nearly all the scattered fragments of our aboriginal tribes, have been disheartened and rendered unimpressible, often morose and sullen by the abuses which they have suffered at the hands of the Government and of white settlers. Their first feeling toward Christianity is often that of rebellion, and in so far as they see their ancient customs disappearing they are only the more inclined to cling to them, though probably, in the great majority of cases, holding them simply as festivals or celebrations and expressions of the national spirit. Nevertheless, with whatever discouragement, the duty is incumbent upon the church to do whatever can be done for these and all other Indians. They are not disappearing as rapidly as many have been more than willing to suppose. In many cases, as a rule, where favorable circumstances are afforded, they are increasing in numbers.

Statistics of the Chippewa mission.

Ordained missionaries.....	2
Ordained native.....	1
Licentiate.....	1
Female missionary teachers.....	3
Church.....	1
Communicants.....	73
Boys in boarding-school.....	18
Girls in boarding-school.....	10
Boys and girls in day-school.....	25
Total number of pupils.....	53

THE DAKOTA MISSION.

The board has but two ordained missionaries among the 33,000 Dakota Indians. Yankton Agency is 30 miles from the railroad at Springfield, and is under the care of Rev. J. P. Williamson and wife and Miss Nancy Hunter. Mr. Williamson has preached twice, once in English and once in the Indian tongue, at this station, though a large part of his time is occupied with the general supervision of the out-stations, and the editing of the little Indian paper, most of which is not only edited but written by his hand. He has also had charge of the treasury of the Dakota Native Missionary Society, and has repeatedly visited distant portions of Dakota, giving assistance to native pastors and churches. In addition to these duties, he gave instruction during two weeks to the theological class of the Santee training-school, which is under the care of the American Missionary Association. Mrs. Williamson and Miss Hunter have found a fruitful field of labor among the women. The Woman's Missionary Society, connected with the native church at Yankton, has, during the year, raised \$100 for different benevolent objects. Miss Hunter's school, though not large, has been prosperous; it numbers 21 boys and 16 girls. She would doubtless have a larger number but for the Government boarding-school in the vicinity, which now numbers about 80 pupils. About half of these attend our mission church and Sabbath-school; the rest are connected with the Episcopal church of the place. Nineteen children from Yankton were sent to the Santee training-school during the year; some others are in the Government school at Genoa, Nebr., others at Wabash, Ind., and others at Hampton and Philadelphia.

The mission report, while appreciating the instruction given in these Government schools, expresses regret that the youth thus taught are not more clearly and thoroughly trained in religious truth. It says: "They are all taught in English, a strange language, and the result is only a mystified knowledge of the principal external forms of religion. We must look to the church and not to the Government for religious training, and hence the necessity of more or less educational work by our missionary societies."

Concerning land tenure by the Indians the report says: "The Yanktons are just taking a necessary forward step in civilization by locating each family over the reservation on separate claims. Of this step we heartily approve; and yet it is the cause of some forebodings as to our church work. When our members who have been living in villages near the agency come to take claims, for the sake of some real or fancied advantage in the water, grass, or land, many of them make selections 6, 8, 10,

or 15 miles away. We could see the result in this on our congregations last summer, and we expect to see it more next summer."

Two elders of the church are spoken of as taking turns in holding religious meetings at what is called the "Hill" church. Ten persons have joined this church on profession of faith. The report speaks highly of the native preacher, Rev. Henry T. Selwyn, as a valuable worker.

The number of communicants at the Yankton church is 111; added during the year, 14; pupils in Sabbath-school, 85; contributions, \$406.

The membership of the "Hill" church is 66; added during the year, 10; pupils in Sabbath-school, 18; contributions, \$96.

At White Swan the work has been very encouraging. In a community which has been considered the hardest on the reservation a regular Sabbath congregation has been built up, and several persons have come down to the Yankton Agency church to be baptized. Last autumn the people built, from material furnished them, a good-sized log-cabin which they use as a place of worship.

FLANDREAU.

Flandreau is a little over 100 miles northeast of Yankton Agency. The church is under the care of Rev. John Eastman, an active and faithful preacher. He is perhaps the best educated of our Indian preachers, and although he speaks English he preaches in his own tongue. He thus reaches his people effectively.

The Indians at Flandreau were the first in the Sioux Nation to occupy land in severalty and to seek citizenship. Seventeen years ago twenty-five families of Presbyterian Indians left their tribe at the Santee Agency and took up land claims at Flandreau under the homestead law. Their numbers were somewhat increased for four or five years, when the rush of emigrants took up all the public land in that region. The majority of them have remained to this time, a result which few anticipated. "And yet," says the report, "the future of these Indians and of the Flandreau church is not bright. When white pioneers sell out their places are taken by other whites from the East, often stronger in means and in faith, and the white churches are the gainers. But whenever an Indian sells his place it is taken by a white man, whose coming may strengthen some white man's church of the whites, but the Indian church is weakened. The history of this settlement, its successes, its failures, and their causes are worthy of careful study by those who are preparing laws and regulations for the settlement of all Indians upon homesteads."

The native communicants at Flandreau are said to have been faithful in their religious duties. The children are nearly all in schools.

The membership of the church is 92; added during the year, 2; pupils in Sabbath-school, 20; contributions, \$322.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.

This place is about 100 miles northwest of Yankton Agency, and is on the Missouri River, at the junction of the White River. Rev. Henry Selwyn, the native preacher, has spent the winter there, and his report is on the whole encouraging. His room has been crowded through the day with school children, and at night with grown people learning to read. The Sabbath services have been well attended. Mr. Selwyn has experienced some difficulty from the superstition of the people, who imagined that the severe sickness of a child was caused by the bewitching presence of the preacher, and he was obliged to leave and find other lodgings. There are 25 boys and 18 girls in the school at this point.

WOLF POINT.

Rev. G. W. Wood and wife are in charge of this station, assisted by Mr. Robert Hopkins. A school is maintained with 28 day pupils; and 36 pupils are in the Sabbath-school. No church organization is reported. Mr. Hopkins, the native assistant, labors among the Assinaboines. He is now an old man and has been a Christian 30 years. He was the means of saving the lives of some of the missionaries in the memorable Minnesota massacre, and preached effectively to the Indians in prison at Davenport in 1864 and 1865. He is still an active worker.

The mission owns at this point a house of hewn logs, which answers the purpose of the mission for the present.

POPLAR CREEK.

At Poplar Creek, Miss J. B. Dickson and Miss C. C. McCreight are the only missionaries. A day-school with 25 boys and 15 girls is reported, also a boarding-school with 10 boarders, making an aggregate of 50 pupils. The Sabbath-school numbers 75. At Deer Tail a school of 14 boys and 8 girls is reported.

The report bemoans the fact that so little has been done by Presbyterians for *higher education*, especially for the training of a native ministry. While there are 50,000 people who speak the Dakota tongue, there is not, after so many years of labor, one good training-school in Presbyterian hands. Neither the home nor the foreign mission board, says the report, has seemed ready to take up this work. The Congregationalists and Episcopalians have both been wiser. The mission report says: "We can see the wisdom and forethought of the brethren who are pushing this branch of the service. In another quarter of a century our present laborers will all be gone. Meanwhile, the world about us is pushing ahead with its enterprises and civilization, and such half-trained laborers as may do good service now will fail then. That branch of the church which is able to bring forward a consecrated and well-trained ministry is the one that God will call to do the work for the next generation among the Dakotas. It is clear that Presbyterians should have a Christian training-school among the Dakotas. We have foreign missions, home missions, and a native missionary society, all Presbyterians; each seems to wait for the other to lead. There is a difference of opinion as to how the work should proceed. At last, however, the synod of Dakota has determined to connect an Indian department with the educational institution called Pierre University. The report expresses the hope that the agent, Rev. William Peterson, who is soliciting funds for the founding of this Indian school, will receive a cordial welcome and timely encouragement among the churches at the East.

Statistics.

Ordained missionaries.....	2
Ordained natives.....	2
Female missionary teachers.....	3
Native teachers.....	3
Churches.....	3
Communicants.....	269
Added during year.....	26
Boys in boarding-school.....	2
Girls in boarding-school.....	8
Day-schools.....	6
Boys in day-schools.....	116
Girls in day-schools.....	87
Total number of pupils.....	213
Pupils in Sabbath school.....	272
Contributions.....	\$824

OMAHA MISSION.

The Omaha mission work has been evidently favored of the Lord during the last year. Mr. Hamilton, the aged missionary, though laid aside by illness for a time, and his journeys in the winter sometimes hindered by storms and snow-drifts, has yet been enabled to continue in most of his usual labors, visiting the Indians from place to place for religious instruction, as his strength permitted, and holding services on the Sabbath. The number of communicants reported is 61, a gain of 2 for the year. The girls' boarding-school ended the year with 54 scholars, a larger number than in any year since the boys were transferred to the Government school, 3 miles distant. This boarding-school has from its beginning been of the greatest benefit to the whole tribe, and it was never under better organization and influence than it is now, under the devoted ladies in charge of it. An interesting account of it by one of these teachers is given in the record of May. The expense of this school is defrayed by Government funds in part, under the usual contract. These moneys are not brought into the accounts of the board, as they are expended under the supervision of the agents of the Government. Some delay occurred in these payments last year, and they were supplied by the board, making its outlay larger than usual; but it is expected that the Government payments will yet be received.

Mr. Copley's time has been occupied partly in building a dwelling-house, for the expense of which a liberal gift was made by a gentleman in Pittsburgh, Pa. Most of the Omahas are now owners of their land in severalty, and their new homes are at a considerable distance—10 to 20 miles—from the old mission house. Mr. Copley's labors for the spiritual good of the people have been faithful. He noted some want of earnestness among members of the church, and some cases likely to require discipline if not soon changed, but he adds: "At present there is a good influence at work among the congregation. The outlook is promising as to spiritual growth in the near future."

An earnest plea is made for a church building; the chapel in the mission house, used also for school purposes, is quite too small now for the congregations. About \$300 has been subscribed there for a new little church, but more is needed, and more it is hoped will be given by the friends of these Indians. In hardly any other Indian mission has

there been more marked proofs of evangelizing labors resulting in civilizing the character and the industry of the people; but the crown of such labors is in the souls thereby brought to Christ our Lord. The Omahas are about 1,200 in number.

WINNEBAGO MISSION.

The Winnebago mission does not furnish materials for an extended report, and yet its work and its influence are far from being in vain. No church is yet organized, but eight persons were admitted last year to the communion on confession of their faith, of whom six remain. Faithful labor in visiting the Indians and their families may be expected to yield good fruit. A Government school occupies the field as to educational work. The Winnebagoes, though living on a reservation adjoining that of the Omahas, are much less advanced in the benefits of settled life. They treat their able and excellent missionary with kindness and respect, and though he often feels discouraged in his labors for their good, yet the hope may well be held firmly that such labors are not in vain in the Lord. The Winnebagoes are over 1,300 in number.

IOWA AND SAC MISSION.

The Iowa and Sac mission reports twenty as the number of communicants, of whom ten made their confession of faith last year, greatly to the encouragement of their Christian friends in the neighboring churches. Under the counsel of the Presbytery, no church is yet organized, for two reasons. The whole number of these Indians is not only very small, but is made up of adherents of several evangelical denominations. Their different views might be harmonized; but in the next place they are all under treaty stipulations to remove to the Indian Territory, whenever the Government so directs. Meanwhile various matters have to be arranged—their titles to new lands, new homes, &c. The result of all is delay and uncertainty, so far as men are concerned; but God permits this delay, among other causes we doubt not, that they may still enjoy the teaching and the example of their aged and faithful missionary. His family circumstances would preclude his accompanying them if they should go to a distant part of the country. It would seem that they might well remain where they are, being now settled and industrious, and in a degree fitted to be citizens, though not as yet owners of much property. In any case, however, the church may well extend its support and sympathy to missionary efforts in behalf of these small remnants of once powerful tribes, in the hope of seeing better times for them, here and hereafter. The Iowas, &c., are reported as 207 in number.

SAC AND FOX MISSION.

The Sac and Fox mission is another small mission, among three hundred and forty-eight Indians, but its last year's history shows considerable progress towards the desired end of their evangelization. They form a little island in the midst of Iowa towns and farms. They own their land, bought with their own money. If they were but citizens, the United States Government could not properly erect buildings and appoint official agents among them; and some degree of aggrieved feeling exists, as it is alleged, at what they regard as an invasion of their rights. But they are not yet fit to be citizens, and it is best for them to be under the care and protection of the General Government.

When Christian women in the near region of this Indian reserve were led three years ago, in connection with the Woman's Board of the Northwest, auxiliary of the G. A. Board, and with its cordial approval, to enter on measures for the spiritual benefit of this band of Indians, they found great difficulties before them, as stated in preceding reports. The missionary ladies have gradually won their way, so that instead of having to seek their acquaintance at Tama City, 2 miles away from the reserve, they are now occupying the school-rooms of the Government house, and are engaged in the work of education and in personal intercourse with the women and children. Their salaries and general mission expenses are still defrayed by the Board, but their greatly better situation is a long step forward in their work, and one largely owing to the kind and wise action of the new Indian agent and of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The two teachers—Miss Shepard having lately joined Miss Skea—are well qualified for their work. They formerly had experience in similar labors among other Indians. One of them writes: "It is, indeed, a sad sight to see them living *here*, in Iowa, pagans as they truly are, degraded, ignorant, immoral, superstitious, many of them objects of disgust; but they are our fellow-men of God's creating. We can help them, though it will take patient and quiet toil. Let us pray earnestly, very earnestly for them." In this spirit, and upheld by the prayers and sympathy of Christian people in their neigh-

borhood and elsewhere, they may well hope to see good fruit from their labors for Christ on this reserve.

CREEK MISSION.

This mission comprises six stations and two outstations, with four organized churches, and a total membership of 178, of which number 50 were added during the year. The veteran missionary, Rev. R. M. Loughridge, has within the past few months removed from North Fork to Okmulgee, the capital of the nation, where a church has been organized by the authority of the Presbytery of the Indian Territory. The religious destitution of the place seemed to demand such a step, and the outlook is encouraging. Mr. Loughridge still retains a general supervision over his former field, North Fork and Koweta chapel, while the main work devolves upon licentiate P. Fife. Owing to deaths and removals the North Fork church reports the same membership as last year (40), although several names have been added to the roll. The members of that church are worthy of all praise for their zeal and self-denial in the building of Koweta chapel, contributing liberally both of their money and labor for this purpose, and this out of their deep poverty. In addition to this they contributed also to most of the benevolent schemes of the church.

The Rev. R. C. McGee, of the Eufaula station, has been passing through a season of deep affliction, his wife having died after a protracted and painful illness, but not without abundant evidence that her end was peace. The pressure upon Mr. McGee during that time of sorrow necessarily interfered with the more active prosecution of his mission work. As far as possible, however, he preached every third Sabbath in Eufaula, and conducted prayer meeting during the week. Healsos continued to supply the church at Bethel, some six miles south of Eufaula, and within the Choctaw Nation. Mention is made of the marked change in the community during the seven or eight years of his ministry among that people, and of the fact that other points are now open for the preaching of the Gospel.

The Rev. J. N. Diamant, of Wealaka, reports that, since Tulsa passed into the hands of the Board of Home Missions, he has but two places of preaching—one in connection with the school at Wealaka, and the other at Broken Arrow, about four miles north of the Arkansas River, where a neat chapel has recently been erected. At the latter place Mr. Diamant aims at preaching on alternate Sabbath mornings, returning for service at Wealaka in the evening. The field is difficult to cultivate. The report says: "The people are white renters and Indians; they are scattered and poor, and are not apparently hungry for the Gospel." The outlook, however, is more encouraging than it was.

The boarding-school at Wealaka is the chief feature of this mission, and its superintendent, Mr. Jacob P. Whitehead, reports a year of most satisfactory work. With a roll of 100 boys and girls, the average attendance was 90—an excellent record for an Indian school. The superintendent says: "A more contented, happier, better behaved company of children I have never seen. They study well; they work well; they play with vim, and their healthfulness is remarkable. We are well on in our fourth year, and we have never lost a child by death in the mission. The sanitary condition of the building is excellent. We have all the modern improvements for facilitating the manual labor, neither pains nor expense having been spared in securing what is needed." The building with its admirable facilities belongs to the Creek Nation, and they also pay a certain rate per pupil towards the support of the school.

The religious condition of the school is most encouraging. The Holy Spirit has been poured upon the youth in a marked degree. Seven were received into fellowship with the church, while quite a number of others who were anxious to make a profession of religion were advised to wait a little longer. The conversions are spoken of as much more satisfactory than usual. This is especially gratifying in view of the tendency among that people to be satisfied with a name to live.

The report gives it as the judgment of the superintendent and teachers that the school is in every respect progressive. "We are on a sound financial basis, both with the board and the Nation. Our children are obedient, industrious, and deeply interested and interesting. Our lines have fallen to us in pleasant places."

Mrs. Robertson, of Okmulgee, widow of the late Rev. William S. Robertson, still labors on in the work to which with her husband she had devoted her life. Her chief work of late years has been translating into the Muscogee language the New Testament and other books. The translation of the New Testament was completed two years ago. Since that time, with the help of one or two interpreters, she has finished two successive revisions of all that then remained unprinted. The various books of the New Testament in pamphlet form have been widely scattered, and Mrs. Robertson hopes soon to have the whole completed and bound together for distribution. What a noble work in which to spend the evening of one's life!

Statistics.

Ordained missionaries	3
Ordained native	1
Licentiate	1
Churches	3
Communicants	178
Added during the year	50
Missionary teachers:	
Male	2
Female	8
Native teachers, female	4
Boarding-schools	3
Pupils in boarding-schools	190
Pupils in Sabbath-school	115
Contributions	\$856

SEMINOLE MISSION.

This mission comprises two churches which are served by native pastors, two outstations ministered to by native licentiates, and the boarding-school at Wewoka under the superintendency of Rev. J. R. Ramsay. The school has had a prosperous year, the applications for admission being constantly in advance of the capacity to accommodate. Mr. Ramsay writes: "The mission is filled to its utmost capacity, but as many more would come if there were room for them and means for their support. Our number is limited to 63—45 boys supported by the national funds, and 18 girls supported by societies, churches, and missionary societies through the Board of Foreign Missions. With literary training our great effort is to impart religious instruction." A delightful work of grace has been in progress in the school, and is still continued at the date of the report. Ten of the pupils had made a public confession of their faith in Christ, and 48 others were under special instruction as catechumens, showing that almost the entire school had felt the power of the Holy Spirit.

Mr. Ramsay has just about completed the translation of the Book of Genesis into the Muskogee tongue, and it is expected that the Bible Society will publish it during the summer. This is the first attempt at translating any part of the Old Testament into Muskogee, and is doubly important from the fact that this language is common to the Seminoles and Creeks. The ladies connected with the school have continued at their several posts throughout the year, rendering valuable service in their respective spheres.

The native pastors and licentiates move steadily forward in their work with commendable fidelity. Mr. Ramsay visits and assists them once in four weeks. During one of these visits he baptized a woman of the Potawattomie tribe, with her three children—the first of that tribe who have become identified with the church.

Statistics of the Seminole Mission.

Ordained missionary	1
Ordained native ministers	2
Licentiates	2
Missionary teachers:	
Male	
Female	
Native teachers:	
Male	7
Female	2
Churches	2
Communicants	65
Added during the year	16
Boys in boarding-school	45
Girls in boarding-school	18
Total number of pupils	63
Pupils in Sabbath-schools	90
Contributions	\$232

CHOCTAW MISSION.

Choctaws.—The work of the board for a few years past among these Indians has been limited very much to the care and instruction of Spencer Academy, their principal high-school for boys—from 80 to 100 in number. This school was well conducted last

year by the Rev. H. R. Schermerhorn, aided by teachers; and the religious instruction and influence constituted a marked feature of its daily course, promising the best results in the life and character of its scholars. The expenses of this academy were mainly defrayed by the educational funds of the Choctaws, the board only paying the salaries of the superintendent and teachers.

This arrangement was made, at the request of the Choctaw Council, in 1882, and it has apparently worked well. But the present authorities of the tribe have determined to take this and other schools into their own charge, and have terminated their contract with the board—their action to take effect at the end of the current quarter.

It is to be hoped that this measure will not be attended with disappointment to the friends of education among the Choctaws. The board, and the church represented by it in this case, will be glad to find that only happy and good results will be accomplished by this change of administration.

NEZ PERCÉ MISSION.

The Nez Percé mission has seen few changes during the year, though Miss Sue McBeth has removed from Kamiah to Mount Idaho, where she has continued her work of training a few Indian youths, some of whom are contemplating the ministry. Her reports speak very favorably of the results of this labor. Miss Kate McBeth has also removed from Kamiah to the Lapwai station, where her attention has been devoted to the instruction of women. Mr. and Mrs. Deffenbaugh have labored at Lapwai, where Mr. Deffenbaugh has had charge of the native church, assisted, however, by the native preacher, Rev. Silas Whitman.

The church at Kamiah has been under the care of the native preacher, Rev. Robert Williams. Rev. Archie Lawyer has the care of the Umatilla station, which for the past two years had been under the care of Revs. William Wheeler and Silas Whitman. Reference is made in Mr. Deffenbaugh's report to the affection which the Umatilla people had cherished toward these their former pastors. The farewell meeting was said to be deeply touching.

During the first week in July an interesting camp-meeting was held near Fort Lapwai. These meetings, as well as those held generally on the 4th of July, are attended with religious observances, and have become something of an institution among the Nez Percés. Between 700 and 800 persons were thought to be present on this occasion. An interesting temperance meeting was held in the afternoon of the 3d, when tobacco, as well as whisky, was earnestly condemned. Many were present from the North Fork congregation, which has been placed under the care of the native preacher, Rev. James Hines.

A new house has been erected for the ministers at Deep Creek, the people having raised \$16 for lumber, and having agreed to meet the remaining expense by contributions of hay and other products.

Late in July, Mr. Deffenbaugh made a visit to the Wellpinit station, near Spokane, but found the people absent at the fishing grounds. The taking of salmon during certain seasons of the year constitutes an important occupation of the Nez Percés, and the shepherds must follow their flocks. Revs. William Wheeler and Peter Lindsley were assigned to the work at Wellpinit and Deep Creek. The people were informed that, according to the action of the Presbytery, they would be expected to raise \$25 from each church toward the support of their pastors. These amounts, though small, are important in the reflex moral influence which they exert upon the people.

The labors of these native Indian preachers, of whom there are a larger number in the Nez Percés than in most Indian missions, are interesting and encouraging. Although their education has been imperfect, yet it is believed that much good is accomplished by their ministrations.

The efforts which have been made to secure possession of the Government property at Fort Lapwai for an industrial school have not been successful, the Government having decided to enter upon that work itself. This purpose, however, has not as yet been fulfilled. The buildings at the old fort would be valuable for such a purpose, and are utterly worthless for any other, as the garrison has been removed. Neglect and decay bear rule throughout the premises, and every year diminishes the opportunities which might be furnished for useful work among the Indians of the vicinity.

The Nez Percés have from the first been characterized by an unusual degree of high aspirations as compared with most other tribes. They are a vigorous race, and are worthy of sound religious instruction, and all forms of civilizing influences.

The return of the mission report of these small Indian churches show an aggregate of \$991 raised for congregational and other purposes. The churches of the reservation sent a Christmas offering of \$76.86 to the board. Rev. Mr. Watson, of Spokane Falls, has taken a great interest in the Indians near his parish, and he obtained during the year

sufficient money from the ladies of Helena, Mont., to buy doors, windows, &c., for the new Indian parsonage at Deep Creek. The whole number of church members among the Nez Percés is 771; added during the year, 100; on profession, 29.

Such items as these are gleaned from the mission report:

"Christmas meetings" were held in all the churches, with the exception of Deep Creek, both ministers being present at Wellpinit. The Lapwai people have a neat and commodious church now about completed. The once hostile Nez Percés of Joseph's band arrived at Lapwai about the first of June. This was an event of great importance to the mission, in as much as the membership of the several churches was thereby considerably increased.

The native ministers have occupied their several stations with commendable zeal and fidelity. Rev. Enoch Pond, ordained at the spring meeting of Presbytery, made two extended missionary trips during the summer. In company with one elder and two deacons he visited the Palouse and other Indians scattered along Snake River. The reception which he met with was very cool; the Indians did not wish to be disturbed in their own worship, that of religious or ceremonial drumming. They invited the evangelist and his party to attend their meetings, but did not give them any opportunity to speak of the better faith. Mr. Pond also made a trip to the Yakama Reservation, some 300 miles away, where his reception was much more kindly and encouraging. He was able to encourage the native pastor, Rev. George Waters, and preach to a people hungry for the word of God.

Statistics of Nez Percé mission.

Ordained missionaries	1
Ordained natives	8
Female missionary teachers	2
Churches	6
Communicants	771
Added during the year	100
Boys in day-school	9
Girls in day-school	13
Total number of pupils	22
Pupils in Sabbath-school	147
Contributions	\$991

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

INDIAN MISSION.

Indian Presbytery, which is coextensive with this Mission, reports 12 ministers and 22 churches. Notwithstanding many deaths, the number of communicants increased during the year to 913, being 147 more than was reported last year. Among the deaths none was more lamented than that of the Rev. Allen Wright. He had held high and useful positions among his own people, and had been to them a faithful minister of Jesus Christ. His death was felt by all to be a severe loss to his nation and to the mission work. His son, Rev. Frank Wright, who was assisting his father at the time the death occurred, has since been in charge of the churches to which his father ministered.

The narrative of the Presbytery states that in all the occupied fields there has been a gradual growth in numbers and in grace. A few cases of the special outpouring of the Spirit have been reported. Sabbath-schools are few, on account of the lack both of English-speaking teachers and of Choctaw books. Two licentiates have been ordained during the year. At the spring meeting of Presbytery not only are the ministers and elders present, but hundreds of Indians gather together. On these occasions religious services are held three times a day, till the Sabbath, when four services are held. This is a means of great strengthening to the Christians.

Rev. Jonas Wolf, now an ordained minister, and governor of the Chickasaw Nation, has taken charge of the work which was formerly done by Mr. Reed among the full-blood Chickasaws, who are unable to speak English. As Mr. Wolf himself can neither read nor write English, no report has come to us from him, but Mr. Reed states that he is doing efficient service. Mr. Reed, on giving up so much of his work to Mr. Wolf, turned his attention to the young people of the Chickasaws, who, in the national boarding academies, are almost an English-speaking generation. There are four of these academies, aggregating 210 scholars. Many of the scholars come from irreligious homes, some of them from homes where skepticism has displaced the teachings of the Bible. In

two of the academies until recently there was scarcely ever a religious service. Mr. Reed reports a happy change in this respect. A warm welcome is now extended both by teachers and scholars to those who bring the Gospel to them; and during the past year two teachers and about fifty scholars have been received into the churches of various denominations that labor in this region. * It is regretted that no report has been received from Armstrong Academy, which is under the care of Mr. Lloyd.

The labors of our brethren in the Indian Territory have generally been attended with much hardship. In visiting the various preaching places they have had to travel long distances on horseback, frequently, in very inclement weather. The conclusion has forced itself upon them that the field is of greater extent than they can cultivate, and they now have under consideration a plan for reducing the area of their work by yielding a portion of the territory to the Presbytery of the Northern Church, which is at work in the contiguous region. It may be remarked that the Indians, as a people, have long been accustomed to receive all the privileges of church and school without making any return. Medicines have been furnished them free of charge. They pay no taxes to the Government. The result of this may easily be imagined. The Indians depend on others instead of helping themselves; yet Mr. Reed reports that some efforts towards self-support are beginning to be made among them. At the quarterly sacramental meetings, as at the meeting of Presbytery, the expenses of a liberal hospitality are cheerfully borne by the Christians, and the churches contributed during the year about \$500.

In consideration of the mission work among the Indians being within the bounds of one of our own Presbyteries and to a large extent among the English-speaking people, the executive committee would suggest to the General Assembly the expediency of transferring the control and charge of the work from this committee to the executive committee of Home Missions.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

MISSIONS AMONG THE INDIANS.

The red men have received much better treatment from the church than has the black race. Bold and strong leaders have been supported by loyal followers until the Church holds an enviable position as the Indian's friend. The tribes among which we have missions have proved amenable to the Gospel, and Indian chapels, Indian congregations, and Indian clergy bear witness to the faithful work which has been done. There are twelve Indian clergymen and more than a thousand communicants, among whom may be found as faithful and devoted Christians as in any white congregation. There is no report of the important work at the White Earth Reservation, in charge of the Rev. J. A. Gilfillan, under Bishop Whipple. The mission to the Oneidas, under Bishop Brown, that at the Shoshone Agency in Wyoming, that in the Indian Territory, and that in Washington Territory ought each to be reported as being conducted under appropriation from the board. Bishop Hare's painstaking report of his large work in the Niobrara deanery must suffice for an account of Indian missions. If it is said that the Indian missions cost too much, it should be remembered that it is work among an alien and helpless people, who cry out to the Christian church for care and for instruction in the rudiments of knowledge and in the elements of civilized life. The dealing of our church with the Indians will make one of the brightest chapters in her history. Not abatement but re-enforcement is needed in this as in the other branches of our mission work.

REPORT OF BISHOP WILLIAM H. HARE.

The Niobrara deanery includes all the Indian reservations within the jurisdiction of South Dakota, and all Indian missions within it, wherever situated; in other words, the Indian field.

In this part of my field all existing stations have been maintained, four new stations have been opened during the year, one new church has been erected, one native has been ordained deacon, and one advanced to the priesthood

SELF HELP.

There has been a gratifying increase in the offerings of our Indian Christians from year to year. The record for some years past is as follows: Total offerings for the year ending June 1881, \$585; 1882, \$960; 1883, \$1,217; 1884, \$1,514; 1885, \$1,801.

Our efforts to secure funds from the people for the support of the clergy of their own blood have not been very successful. I have not complete statistics for the year, but I know that the record is not satisfactory.

NEW CHURCH.

A gift of some young ladies of Lower Merion, Pa., made some two years ago, excited the good people of Saint Alban's station, Lower Brulé Reserve, to hope that they might eventually secure a church. The Indian women of the station raised \$125 by dint of unwearied effort. This year the Woman's Auxiliary of Connecticut sent \$250 more. The result is a neat and well-situated church, which was opened for divine service in May last.

SUMMING UP.

Twelve years ago there was not to be found among any of these Indians a single boarding-school, though the number of children of school age was about 6,000. Our mission boarding-schools were the first venture among them in this line. We have now four in successful operation. We have three commodious, substantial boarding-school buildings,* and a vast and once desolate country is dotted over with twenty-five neat churches and chapels, and eighteen small but comfortable mission residences. No recess in the wilderness is so retired that you may not, perhaps, find a little chapel in it. All this has been accomplished, without Government subsidies, by the gifts of generous friends. Thirty-six congregations have been gathered; the clergy have presented for confirmation during my episcopate nearly 1,200 candidates; seven faithful Indians are now serving in the sacred ministry, four having died; and the offerings of our native Christians have increased yearly until now they amount to about \$2,000 per annum.

The money for all the twenty-five churches and eighteen parsonages referred to above, except three, passed through my hands, and the buildings were put up under my supervision. I know, therefore, their condition, and am glad to report that they are all of them entirely free from incumbrance and debt of every kind, except one of the Santee chapels, on which the Western Church Building Society holds a mortgage of \$350; and all of the buildings have been kept insured until lately, when want of funds has driven me to omit this wise precaution in several cases.

Whatever measure of success has attended the mission has been largely owing to the fidelity of the missionaries to their work, from which no trials have been sufficient to turn them back. The following have all been in the service for terms ranging from seven to sixteen years:

Rev. J. W. Cook, Rev. L. C. Walker, Rev. W. J. Cleveland, Rev. H. Swift, Rev. H. Burt, Rev. J. Robinson, Rev. Ed. Ashley, Rev. W. W. Fowler, Rev. David Tatiyopa, Miss Amelia Ives, Miss Mary Z. Graves, Mr. J. F. Kinney, jr., Mrs. J. F. Kinney, jr.

THE FUTURE.

Notwithstanding all this wide extension of the mission there has been no increase in our resources during the last ten years.

This has, of course, embarrassed and cramped our work. Eligible offers of services have necessarily been rejected; candidates for the sacred ministry has been rather discouraged; inviting opportunities for extending the work have been declined; annoying reductions have been forced on the missionaries, which, I fear, have sometimes made me seem contemptible.

In our sore pecuniary need the Indians can extend very little help. They have lost almost everything by the progress of civilization. The antelope, deer, and buffalo were their capital and the raw material out of which they provided for almost all their wants, whether clothing, food, tents or utensils, and these animals have almost entirely disappeared. Their acquisition of new habits and productive occupations is a slow process. Comparatively little pecuniary aid can be expected, therefore, from them. Their needs, secular and spiritual, meanwhile, are extreme. We could to-day organize twenty new congregations of heathen Indians had we chapels to gather them in, and men to make disciples of them and teach them all things whatsoever our Lord hath commanded. These chapels would cost from \$300 to \$1,500 each, according to size and location. The salaries of the teachers, catechists, or ministers would, as the case might be, range from ten to seventy dollars per month.

The claim which this Indian mission has upon the church seems to me altogether extraordinary. The claim of any people sitting in heathen darkness upon those who enjoy

*Our fourth boarding-school occupies a Government building.

the light is very sacred. But these Indians are heathen people *right at our doors*. They lie in helpless ignorance within a few hours by rail of Christians who are rich in all that makes life happy now and full of promise hereafter. Our progress and our present wealth have been secured largely by the sacrifice of all that they held dearest, their old homes, their wild game, the occupations and pleasures of the chase, and freedom to rove as they would.

In the midst of the alarm and perplexity occasioned by these losses, the church appeared among them, proffering a new mode of life here and the hope of a better life to come. A large number of them have given up their heathen superstition and received the truths and institution of the gospel.

The proximity of Christianity has undermined the old religion even of those among whom we have not had the means as yet to introduce the truth. That old religion was a great fact and a great power in their lives. It had its sacred stories which fed the religious instinct. The changes of the seasons and the events of individual and social life were marked by holy rites, made attractive by singing, processions, and dances. But the whole system is going to pieces because of the proximity of civilization and the mission. The people are disconcerted and perplexed. They know not which way to turn. They are helpless. They will soon become hopeless. Then they will become, I fear, reckless and do desperate deeds, or they will become broken-hearted and sink into pauperism, loathsome disease, and death. Among the Ogalalas, who number about 7,500 souls, no other Christian body is at work. Among the Upper Brulés, who number about as many, no other body but the Roman Catholics. We could gather twenty congregations among these two tribes alone, within a year, had we the men and means to undertake the work. Every sentiment of honor and of Christian duty demands, I conceive, that we shall fulfill the expectations which our presence and past work have excited, and that we shall give of our abundance to those from whom we have directly and indirectly taken so much. In the presence of a juncture like this the feeling, which I fear is growing, that the Indian work is receiving an undue share of the gifts of the church seems to me to be preposterous.

If the general board cannot increase its appropriations to this work consistently with its other obligations, then I trust that individual sense of duty and private gifts will enable the mission to enter every "open door" and adequately meet the growing need.

H. Ex. 1, pt. 5—61

D.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MOHONK LAKE CONFERENCE.

I.

FIRST DAY—MORNING SESSION.

At 10 o'clock on the morning of October 13, 1886, the Hon. A. K. Smiley rapped to order, in the parlor of the Mohonk Lake Mountain House, and, after a few words of cordial welcome, opened the fourth annual "Lake Mohonk Conference" by nominating Gen. Clinton B. Fisk as chairman, a motion which was unanimously indorsed by the conference.

General FISK, on accepting the office, said:

"It is a very grateful thing to an ambitious man in these heated times to be unanimously elected. It is no slight honor to preside over the Mohonk Conference, which has been yearly growing stronger in its general make-up and, its influence in behalf of the Indians. We thought our last year's conference the best we had ever had; and it was, no doubt, but we are promised a better one this year.

"Last year you appointed a committee to wait upon the President of the United States to consult him in regard to Indian affairs. That committee visited the President early in November. We were kindly received and patiently heard, the President entering into the discussion with earnestness. His utterances were all in the right direction. He was grateful for our visit, and wanted a committee to prepare and place in his hands such suggestions as the Mohonk Conference wanted carried out, pledging his influence, both in and out of Congress, in behalf of our measures. Those with us that morning will remember how earnestly the President discussed the question of Indian education, and the benefit of schools for the Indian. He discussed it in its broadest sense with reference to the Indian attaining citizenship and becoming self-supporting. We were greatly delighted to hear the President express himself so earnestly. I can recall almost his exact words. He said: 'No matter what we may do in Congress; no matter what I may do; no matter what may be done for the education of the Indian, there is nothing like the gospel after all to elevate the race,' and the tears stole out on his cheeks. No doubt his mind was running back to the words of his good father. We next called upon the Secretary of the Interior, and found him anxious to help us. He said the triumphant and militant Democracy had taken up his attention to the exclusion of much else, but he promised to do what he could for us further on. The document the President had suggested was prepared by Dr. Abbott and Mr. Brooks, and he used it in his message. He carried out the idea, though perhaps a little differently from what we had supposed he would.

"We were asked to use our influence for the passage of the Dawes bill, for lands in severalty on some basis of justice, and we did work diligently—some by personal attention and others by correspondence. All the legislation we asked for was obtained in the Senate, thanks to our friend, the Massachusetts Senator, who has been the friend of the Indian from the beginning. When we reached the lower House we had more difficulty, but even there the committees reported our legislation, but simply from want of tact on the part of the managers we failed of the passage of the bill. Oleomargarine came in and occupied the time, but we have great hope that the measures we have been fighting for the past four years will be passed in the coming short session. I believe all those great measures had birth here in this Mohonk Conference. The influence that has gone out from this conference has been very great, perhaps greater than from any other source. We can never be too grateful to Mr. Smiley for his hospitality in bringing us here, and insisting, in his mild Quaker way, in keeping us here till Saturday."

Mr. J. C. Kinney, of Hartford, Conn., Mr. Joshua W. Davis, of Boston, and Miss Alice Robertson, of the Indian Territory, were appointed secretaries. The appointment of a business committee was left to the chair.

The chairman suggested that the opening session be devoted to a general outlook over the field as to what has been done with our schools, and what is being done for

the Indians generally; and brief addresses were solicited from several present who had been in the field, Mr. Joshua W. Davis, of Boston, being first called upon.

Mr. DAVIS said:

"Purposing to visit some of the reservations, I received from Dr. Rhoads the names of several west of the Rocky Mountains that had not yet been reached by any representative of the Indian Rights Association; and it was my privilege to meet in California, Mr. Painter, the agent of the association, and to unite plans with him for a tour.

"As his report is before you in print it will hardly be necessary for me to add much, and I would simply say that by these visits to the Indians in their homes, and by direct contact with them, we are saved from that sanguine feeling some would gladly indulge as to the rapidity of results in efforts to civilize them. But we have no right to expect that the Indian should instantly adopt new ideas and habits, and grasp immediately the help extended to them, when, as a nation, we are at the same time placing most grievous hindrances and discouragements in their way. Still there is solid ground for encouragement and hope in the progress made by many towards self-support; and looking broadly over the field, there is a marked increase during the last two years in their willingness to settle down to unaccustomed labor.

"The case of the Mission Indians, whom we first visited, will doubtless be presented by Mr. Painter, and I solicit that interest which they sorely need.

"Among those next visited, the Pintes, at Pyramid Lake, Nevada, there is a mingled poverty and slowness to adopt higher modes of life that gives an unfavorable first impression, but under continued encouragement, such as they are receiving from the present agent, increasing progress is to be expected in their farming, in which some have made good beginnings. The school at Pyramid Lake is under the care of the agent's wife, and is a marked success. There is no special religious teaching there.

"We found the most encouragement in Idaho. Although there are many there who hold to their blankets and beads, and scorn those who have turned to the plow and to cutting hay for sale, it was evident that the \$5 a ton secured by the industrious ones was proving an irresistible argument, one after another of the blanket Indians dropping his pride and blanket, getting a team, and going to work.

"One named Whiskey Joe, formerly noted for hard drinking and gambling, had stopped both, and, with other work, had cut and stacked about 80 tons of hay.

"One encouraging fact was their eagerness to extend their fences in the higher valleys, where they had raised some small crops, and the agent had given them permission to inclose more land.

"The agent drove out with us some 18 miles to one of these valleys, and, finding himself stopped by a fence remarked, 'Here is a fence not here before.' Turning aside, he found the fences still extending before him, preventing his crossing the valley and forcing him to drive nearly 2 miles before making the circuit of the farms.

"It seems that on his permit they had, during the winter, gone to the mountains and cut poles enough to fence in all the center of the valley, and without leaving space for roads. Each one had inclosed more sage-brush desert than he could subdue for years to come.

"In this we see the stimulus to them of the little crops of their own raising, which have proved with others also, and will increasingly prove, a powerful motive if we make their land sure to them.

"This was on the Ross Fork Reservation."

THE MISSION INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA.

Mr. Painter spoke briefly of the same visit, and of the encouragements it gave.

But he said, "I wish more particularly to speak of the mission Indians. I made a report in regard to them at the last conference, and will not repeat that. In Washington last winter I went to the President and stated their case fully. I said that in my estimation the one thing to do was to settle the question, whether or not they had any right to the land upon which they had always lived, and from which they were being driven to-day. If they had rights they should be established—a question to be settled by the courts. If they have no such right, then let them understand it. The President said that was sensible, and asked me to see the Attorney-General, and ask him to take up their case. The Attorney-General said he could act only at the request of the Secretary of the Interior. After long delay and much consultation it was finally decided that as there was a case already in court, they would let it be decided, and by it settle the cases of all the other Indians in Southern California. I said I was aware of the fact that this case was pending but, as the attorney in charge of it had not been allowed even his expenses, he had retired from it, and if they were going to let this matter be settled in this way then I hoped counsel could be appointed. They said they would appoint some one, and after a time I was informed that counsel had been appointed. I wrote to him of our

interest in the cases intrusted to him, and promised him such support as we could give; that probably necessary expenses would not be allowed, and that if the Government failed to support him, we would be responsible for such expenses; that we wished him to go ahead. He wrote back that he had been appointed to serve without any compensation whatever. I went to see the Attorney-General, and he said he had, in appointing him to serve without compensation, done just what the Bureau had asked him to do. This lawyer wrote me that the Indians from two or three other grants had just been ordered off and would be removed unless some obstacles were interposed. I wrote back that such obstacle must be interposed, and that I felt sure that money to the extent of \$500 would be allowed for his fees, and told him to push forward the work. The Indian Association assumed this responsibility and stated the case to the country. This case came to trial a few months ago and was decided against the Indians, as I expected it would be, in the lower court. We had to give an indemnity bond for the protection of the plaintiff, who would be deprived of his property pending the appeal. I went to Washington to get the Government to do this. The Attorney-General said no bond would be required as he would have the Indian agent associated as defendant. It was in the discretion of the court to accept such security as this, but it refused to allow the agent's name as defendant in the case, so it was necessary that a bond should be given. Mr. Welsh, secretary of our association, sent his check for \$3,300, which is in the keeping of the court. I have had a letter saying that 200 Indians have thus been prevented from being ejected from their homes.

I have been asked to say something here with regard to the legislation of the past year, but our chairman has told about all that has been done in the way of legislation. The Indian appropriation bill, of course, passed both Houses. It made an increase in the amount appropriated for education, which is encouraging. The bill also provided for the appointment of the commission now visiting the Chippewa and White Earth Indians, and others in Northern Montana. The appropriation for education this year is \$1,236,415. The first appropriation for education was in 1876, and was \$20,000; in 1877 it was \$30,000; in 1878, \$60,000; in 1879, \$75,000; in 1880, \$75,000; in 1881, \$85,000; in 1882, \$150,000; in 1883, \$380,000; in 1884, \$992,000; in 1885, \$1,107,000; in 1886, \$1,236,415. These figures are very encouraging. The civilization fund, created by the sale of Osage lands, has been used up, a part of it going for education, and a part for many things, including tobacco. The late superintendent of Indian schools speaking of it said the facts were so shameful he would not put them in print. There was also a bill for a railroad through the Indian Territory, and these two are the only bills passed this year. On the Senate docket there are about 150 bills relating to Indian matters; in the House twice as many. Out of the whole we passed the appropriation bill, and the one for the right of way for the railroad. The three bills in which we are interested passed the Senate and came to the House, where the oleomargarine bill took the day assigned for them.

General WHITTLESEY. It certainly was no fault of the committee on legislation of this conference that the bills recommended were not passed. Earnest friends met to secure proper legislation. It went through the Senate and was reported by the House committee. One measure we urged upon the President, and that was for the relief of the Mission Indians in Southern California. It is very hard to speak or think without indignation of the failure on the part of Congress to afford relief to those suffering Indians of Southern California. It was from no want of information. That noble and lamented woman, Helen Hunt Jackson, had placed all the facts in the case before Congress. They were sufficiently strong, we should suppose, to move any body of men, but it was not till late in the session that the committee agreed to report, and then there was no time on account of the pressure of other matters to bring it up for action. There was no want of earnestness on the part of the Department. I have copies of letters written by the Secretary of the Interior first to the President, and by him sent to the House.

[Reads letters from the Department of the Interior, under date of December 15, 1885, and February 16, 1886, and March 6, 1886.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
December 15, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith copy of a report of 30th ultimo from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with inclosures, relating to proposed legislation for the relief of the Mission Indians in California, and recommending that action be had on their behalf.

Accompanying the report of the Commissioner is the draft of a bill for the purpose indicated, which has before been presented to Congress, passed the Senate on the 3d of July, 1884, but failed to pass the House.

In reference to this bill the Commissioner states that it seems to meet the requirements in the case, except in relation to the restriction as to title. He thinks that the period of time for which the lands are to be held in trust by the United States for these

Indians should be extended to thirty years and for such time as the President may deem to be for their best interests.

It is very important for the welfare of these Indians that some such measure as that proposed in the bill should become a law in order to secure to them the peaceable possession of the land they occupy or which may be selected for and assigned to them.

I respectfully request that the subject may be presented to Congress for the action of that body.

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

L. Q. C. LAMAR,

Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

February 16, 1886.

SIR: The condition of the Mission Indians located in Southern California, especially with reference to the very general feeling of insecurity as to their title to the lands which they occupy, and upon which they have lived for so many years, growing out of the encroachments of the white people thereupon, is such as to demand the earliest possible action by this Department for their relief.

Full information on the subject was laid before Congress by the President at the beginning of the present session (see Senate Ex. Doc. 15), and the Senate yesterday, as will be seen by the Congressional Record of the 16th instant, page 1411, passed the bill (53) introduced for the relief of the Indians.

I have the honor to invite your special attention to the matter, with the hope you will secure the earliest possible action by the House of Representatives upon this bill, in order that this Department may be enabled to proceed with the measures therein provided for the improvement of the condition of these Indians.

Very respectfully,

L. Q. C. LAMAR,

Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS,
House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

March 6, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for your consideration, copy of a communication of the 4th instant from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, upon the subject of the relief of the Mission Indians in California, relative to which a bill (S. 53) was passed by the Senate upon the 15th ultimo.

The Commissioner invites attention to the great and pressing importance of early action upon this matter, which was also the subject of a letter addressed to you under date of 16th ultimo by this Department.

Very respectfully,

H. L. MULDROW,

Acting Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS,
House of Representatives.

I thought it a mere matter of justice to the Department, to the Secretary, and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that all the friends here should know that they were earnestly with us in recommending the passage of this measure.

Further remarks on the difficulty of securing needed legislation were made by Mr. Herbert Welch, secretary of the Indian Rights Association, General Fisk, and Hon. Erastus Brooks.

DAY SCHOOLS ON RESERVATIONS.

Miss Elaine Goodale, of Hampton School, was requested to speak of her observations among the Indians.

Miss Goodale spoke modestly of her work at Hampton, and of her visit to the Sioux Reservation in Dakota. She had been especially impressed with the value and the possibilities for the day schools on the reservations.

The question seems now to be in a very experimental and tentative form. The day school has been opposed by many. It was much opposed in Congress. It was asserted that only large boarding schools would do any good. I believe day schools would do a great deal of good. The objections brought forward, I think, are three;

first, that the attendance is irregular; second, that the home influence is so strong against it that the children are not able to take the steps forward they can when separated from their homes; and third, that no industrial training is given. In answer I would say that the question of attendance has been settled, notably at Pine Ridge, by cutting off the rations of those children who do not attend school. Dr. McGillicuddy carried out that plan. I believe he had no difficulty in securing attendance. I do not think Indian children are any more unwilling to attend school than any other children. As to the second objection, I strongly disapprove of the statement that home influence is so strong as to prevent the progress of the children. It seems to me the teacher has influence, and that she ought to influence the homes. We must believe that good is to conquer and crush out evil. As far as my small experience goes I think the evil in an Indian camp is negative rather than positive. The influence teachers find seems to be that of ignorance and superstition and lack of anything better than hostility to good ideas. In regard to industrial training, I saw no reason why the schools should not give it. Household training—cooking, washing, ironing, &c.—I think can be carried on in the day schools. As to the boys, it would not be difficult to train them to a certain extent. They can cultivate a garden and do other kinds of work. I visited some schools on the reservations and was struck with the good that might be done. I remember in particular the school on the Rosebud Reservation seemed to be doing great good. There was a great contrast between those camps that had no schools at all and those which had even poor schools. This teacher on the Rosebud Reservation not only taught the elements of an English education, but taught her girls to sew. She visited the homes and helped the mothers and sisters in the family to do their work in a civilized manner. She also visited the sick and gave out medicines. There were a number of young men in the camp who were anxious to learn, and for their benefit she formed an evening class. She said the most encouraging feature was their anxiety to attend. There was no compulsion; their attendance was entirely voluntary.

RETURNED STUDENTS.

Miss Goodale, by request, told of her observations of returned Hampton students, saying that they had done exceedingly well, though the conditions were very hard.

Mr. BROOKS. Were the scholars in the Government employ, or earning their own living?

Miss GOODALE. Some were in Government employ and some were earning their own living.

Mr. BROOKS. It was stated in Congress frequently that there was no incentive to productive labor on the part of those educated at Hampton and Carlisle excepting in the rewards they received from the agencies. While I do not think that correct, I do think a good deal of it needs explanation.

Miss GOODALE. I know that charge was made, but I do not think it correct. There is very little employment to be had on the reservation, except from Government. Many of you know that there is none of the usual activity and personal enterprise of our civilized life on the reservation. There are no stores and shops except those of the licensed traders. There is no enterprise aside from Government; therefore it is natural that those who want honest work should apply to the Government agent. But I do not think it can be justly said that they are supported by Government. They earn their living the same as the white employes of Government.

Q. Do the young men who are taught trades find employment when they get back to the reservation?

Miss GOODALE. They find difficulty in getting work for the reason that all the necessary supplies are sent out from Washington.

Q. How do those Indians who have been back from Hampton the longest compare as to industrious habits with those who have not been back long?

Miss GOODALE. Those I have met have been back from a few months to five years, and those who have been there the longest are doing the best.

Q. Do those who have been taught English find many with whom they can talk it?

Miss GOODALE. Yes; they find a good many who have picked up English. Perhaps they do not find many in their own camps, but I do not think they forget the English tongue. They are frequently called upon to interpret English. Knowledge of the language is increasing among the Sioux.

The CHAIRMAN. This is one of the most important points—how are the students doing who go back from Hampton and Carlisle. Now, I would like to introduce to you Miss Ludlow, who has had a large experience at Hampton.

Miss LUDLOW. To speak in a general way from my observation on an extended tour in Dakota last summer, I should say that a large majority of the Hampton students who have been there over a year have done encouragingly well, and a large majority of these have not had Government employment, at least for any length of time. I can say that we were greatly encouraged. One trouble with our missionary work is

that we have expected too much. Nations cannot be born in a day, and barbarians cannot be trained in a day to do what no white person ever did. We feel much encouraged; we know their influence on the people is good. The son of Medicine Bull—an old chief who had been in the anti-progress party—had, while at home, a great influence on his father. We found him a great helper. Before this he had been against us. That was the influence of just one person. As to the girls, there are very few of them, and hardly any of them have any Government employment. Yet the girls have done wonderfully well. They have been employed as teachers. There is great need out there of blacksmiths and carpenters. It is said that those who do not have Government employment are likely to go back. But why not give them Government employment? It is those who get no employment who are likely to go back. We have some sad cases. The Indian is made as much a pauper as we can make him. The firm who have the contract for tins, shoes, &c., would rather supply them. There are no shops. The agent told me we should have shoe-shops for repair work. They showed me a melancholy assortment of condemned shoes that one of our Indian shoemakers could easily put in repair, but they had to be thrown away at a direct loss to the Government. It is the same with tin goods; as soon as a tea-pot or coffee-pot has lost its spout it is condemned and thrown away. An Indian has to ride, perhaps, 20 miles to get a plow or buckle mended. If there were shops there of course they could easily manage it.

Mr. WELCH read a brief statement of Bishop Hare supporting the views of Miss Lud-
ow.

Mr. Smiley, in response to questions by Mr. Brooks, explained the difficulties in the way of making any change in the matters referred to because of requirements of the contract system.

MICHIGAN INDIANS.

Mrs. G. W. OWEN, of Ypsilanti, Mich., was the next speaker. She said:

In one respect I feel like an outsider in this matter. I belong to the West. My experience has all been there. What I have learned of Indian affairs was thrust upon me, not from such excellent motives, perhaps, as that of Christian sympathy and a hearty desire to do good. My experience came from the fact that my husband was an agent at the Rosebud Indian Agency in Dakota, and there I began to learn something of the Indian question. For a year and a half I had a most thorough course of instruction in agency affairs, and from officials and persons connected with the Indian Bureau in Washington. I hear people talking everywhere, from the West and from East, from the North and from the South, on the Indian question. Sometimes the views are much opposed; what is recommended on one side I hear condemned on the other. There is always a grain of truth in all sides, though it may be somewhat distorted. I am reminded of one of my own experiences, which you will pardon me for telling. I am a doctor's wife; my husband has his office at the house. One day a lady patient came and received her prescription, and then had to wait awhile for her husband. The doctor went out and left her. The rest of the story she told her husband, who told my husband, and that is the way I knew about it. When she went home she asked her husband if he knew Dr. Owen's wife. He said he did. "Is she a person of ordinary sense?" she asked. He replied that he didn't know. "Well," said the lady, "I think she is crazy, for no sensible person would do what she did today. While I sat there the bell rang and the doctor's wife came to the room, but did not go to the door at all. She bowed to me and then turned right around and put her face up in the corner of the room and said, 'The doctor is not at home, but I think he will be here in about an hour.' Then she waited awhile and said, 'All right; I will tell him.' Then she went out. She is either a fool or crazy." Now, we hear people hallowing in the corner on this Indian question. People who don't know there is a little hole there think it all nonsense, but those who understand it believe there is some reason on this Indian question. People in Michigan think they know something more of the Indian question than those of the West. Michigan Indians are entitled to vote. We have no distinct reservation like those of the West. There are a few remaining treaties which were guaranteed by the Government to be perpetual, and some small bands are entitled to a yearly allowance. In Lake Superior they are entitled to a number of cattle every year. And there is a small band in Calhoun County entitled to several hundred dollars every year; they have been trying to get it. Some thirty years ago, the Indians in Michigan being few and not dangerous, it was determined to allot them land, so every head of a family was given 40 acres. The question was whether the agent should declare the Indian competent or not. If the agent declared him not competent his title was not clear. He could not dispose of his land unless the President of the United States said so: The Indians were held down by this state of things. Such legislation is nonsense. It makes a bill in Congress depend on the opinion or discretion of the President or Secretary of the Interior, or some subordinate clerk decides it. Our lumber interest in Michigan is very

important; these lands are getting more and more valuable. In 1868 patents were made out for 80-acre tracts of land for the Indians. We still have an agent; the salary is \$1,200, \$400 of which goes to a clerk.

A great many Indians are cheated out of their lands because they don't know enough to value them. They were kept perfectly helpless till the lands were allotted. We have in the lower peninsula a reservation where the Indians hold land by allotment, and are supposed to have clear titles. The land is very valuable, and there is a perpetual struggle to get away this land from the Indians. But the idea of placing Indians in the reservation and keeping them helpless, and then allotting lands at the discretion of the President or others, does not result favorably in Michigan. The Indians there are poor and dispirited, and suffering everywhere. In Michigan we have a large school fund and a free-school system. It does not cost the Indian a cent to be educated. On the Isabella Reservation there are schools supported by Government. At Mount Pleasant there is a school and an excellent teacher, who is doing a good work. Her salary is \$400 a year. A few years ago we had an agent who wanted to do something, and he thought it would be a good plan to give her \$600; so her salary was raised to \$600. She has 20 scholars. Just a half a mile from her school is a good public school free to all, but this amount of Government money is appropriated for Indian schools, and so we have to have them. That money is wasted. We have eight or ten schools in this way. It is a state of things which should not be. It keeps the Indian more dependent upon the Government and less able to help himself. The reservation system is fatal to the Indian. I have been interested in what has been said about the Indian falling from grace when he goes back to the tribe. They go back, and what I wonder at is that they do not all go back. Children are very quick to learn, and their parents are anxious to have them learn. When they have been educated at Hampton and Carlisle they take them back and empty them out on the reservation. It is like taking a drowning man out of the water, rubbing him down and saving him, and then throwing him right back into the lake again—a man that cannot swim. You say, "What nonsense to do anything for that man; it is all labor lost. Let him go." Now, just try this plan of legislation for the Indian on yourselves, and see how it will fit. Mr. Smiley, how large is this estate of Mohonk?

Mr. SMILEY: Three thousand five hundred acres.

Mrs. OWEN: Now, we will keep all these people here and not let them go away. We will have Government commissioners set over you, and every year you shall have two suits of clothes, so many rations, so much baking powder, soap, &c. Keep all these people here and don't let them buy anything nor sell anything. Now, I don't think you could get together a much more cultivated crowd than we have here, but under the plan I have proposed, in what condition would they be forty or a hundred years from now? [Laughter.] If you want to cultivate a piece of ground you have to submit to more red tape than Dickens found in the circumlocution office. The Secretary of the Interior must decide whether you can raise a peck of onions or not, and after all he may decide that you shan't raise them. That is the way we are keeping the Indians. The Sioux are very brave and proud. They tell the truth, and on that account they have a tremendous contempt for the white people. [Laughter.]

Q. How about citizenship?

A. It works very well. Some said they would not vote right, but they don't vote wrong any more than white people do. People seem to think that the vote is everything. I think I could draw a bill that would settle this whole Indian question. The question of citizenship does not necessarily depend upon voting. There are many citizens of the United States who do not vote. Suppose we make a bill that from a certain day Indians shall be full naturalized citizens. Let them acquire citizenship in the same way that others do. Let those of age take the oath of allegiance and vote, as foreigners do. There is no danger that any Indian would do that unless he knew enough. We have a kind of ready-made garment for the foreigner, but not for the Indian.

Q. Indians are said to alienate their lands.

A. I said these titles were given out at the discretion of the agent. The Indians were declared competent or not, in the judgment of the agent. If declared competent, he could dispose of his patent; if not, he could not.

Q. Have the Indians increased since the allotment system?

A. They have not decreased. On the large reservations in the West they have increased. They have been well fed and pretty well cared for. In Michigan they remain about the same.

Q. When these Indians have disposed of their lands do they become paupers?

A. No; there are no Indians in our poorhouse. They take care of themselves by fishing and hunting. They work for less wages than the whites. These letters I have tell how their lands are taken from them.

Q. Is the slowness of increase due to the great mortality?

A. Yes, partly; and a great many go to Canada. They go there because the people don't oppress them. Seven or eight years ago a great many went to Canada.

That lessened their numbers. Since then they have not been lessened so much; but there is great mortality among the children.

Q. Are all the lands taken up?

A. Yes. I will relate the case of Mr. A. J. Blackbird, a well-educated Chippeway Indian, who lives at Harbor Springs, on the western coast of Michigan. He and his family were entitled to 80 acres of land. He first received a patent for 40 acres, and afterwards another 40 acres was due him. He said he would put that in the name of his wife. This tract of land adjoins a fashionable resort, and is very valuable. This tract is now in process of being taken away from his wife by means of a patent deeded to another woman, whose name is almost the same. This other Indian woman is entitled to another 40 acres in another county, and it is land that is not valuable. This woman died a few years ago. There is a firm of lawyers at Harbor Springs who deal in Indian titles, and they claim to have purchased from the heirs of this other woman all right to her land. They have made the deed cover the land which this Indian woman (Mrs. Blackbird) owns, and they are now selling this land. Blackbird is now endeavoring to bring a suit to clear his title, but he is too poor to press the suit against these lawyers, and will probably lose the land. These lawyers claim that they went to Canada and bought up the dead woman's title. They came back and produced a deed signed by the marks of seven Indians relinquishing their claim on the land of the woman who died. They made the description in the deed cover the land of Blackbird's wife. Blackbird has corresponded with the Government at Washington, and also with Mr. Painter. He has been told that nothing could be done about it. He is very poor, and something ought to be done to help him save his land. He has been Government interpreter, and for fourteen years was postmaster at Harbor Springs. Parties went to him to act as interpreter for them and translator to help them get their titles, and to play into the hands of the landsharks at Lansing, but Blackbird would have nothing to do with it, so the sharks got Blackbird removed, and now he cannot help himself.

Mr. WILLIAM H. WALDBY, of Michigan, a new member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, read a report on the Indians of Michigan (printed elsewhere).

The morning session closed with the announcement of committees and with a statement by Mr. Smiley concerning the formation of the conference. He had extended four hundred and thirty-six invitations to persons of prominence of both political parties. Of this number about one hundred had accepted.

FIRST DAY—EVENING SESSION.

The evening session opened with a paper by Mr. PHILIP C. GARRETT, of Philadelphia, on—

INDIAN CITIZENSHIP.

"The study of the history of our own times presents few more difficult problems than that of reconciling diversities of race within the same nation, and so legislating as to their relations as best to promote the common weal. To produce this result, it is essential that we consider alike the welfare of both races. Manifestly, if, as is usually the case, one of these is dominant, the self-interest of the dominant race, or its fancied interests, endanger the justice of the solution. To my mind there is but one sure, safe, and pacific course out of this question, as out of most of those which perplex nations in their intercourse with each other, viz, equal, exact, and impartial recognition of the even claims of both parties, without allowing the element of self-interest of either to have place.

"In considering how to resolve the anomalous relation of the North American Indians to the American nation now occupying the territory where they live, this principle holds pre-eminently true, and the absence of the above condition in the law-making power has been one of the greatest obstacles to its solution.

"There are, however, other impediments. One of these, curiously enough, is the romance of history. Few observers of modern literature can have escaped the observation how uncertain written history is; how dependent on the caprice, the prejudices, the personal surroundings, and even the immediate condition of the writer of it. The temptation for a picturesque and brilliant writer to draw on his imagination for paint with which to color his pictures is immense, and it is not a little aided by the popularity of historic fictions, which have no real value as history, though often accredited with it. How much of the beautiful writing of the brilliant Macaulay, or even Motley and Prescott, is due to fancy, and how much to exact knowledge, will never be known. Certain it is that there were no photographs of scenes so vividly depicted and no stenographic reports of the closet conversation so minutely detailed verbatim. It is known that Lord Macaulay was possessed of a fancy so bright and clear, that even his marvelous memory was not more so, and he often mistook the one for the other. His pandering, on the part of historians, to the popular craving for the

picturesque, is a reflection of the sentiment which feels admiration for the ways, manners, and costume of the painted savage. I believe many people would lament the departure of this gaudy figure from the stage of action to that extent that it would influence their opinion as to state-manlike measures for his own advancement. A romantic luster hangs over his history, in which gleam phantoms of the war-dancé, gay blankets and feathers, tepés free from many housekeeping cares, mingled with personifications of manly virtues, of courage, of lofty honor, of dignified reticence, of tribal patriotism, all of which should, in point of fact, weigh as light as down in the scales against national injustice and dishonor, against danger, not of tribal, but personal, extinction, against continual outrage and wrong from pale-faced neighbors, as 'lean' and 'hungry,' as Cassius.

"Were it not for the presence at these gatherings of a bright example of the contrary, I should add to these obstacles another, and that is, the desire of the ethnological student to preserve these utensils for the study of his specialty. Perhaps, in the face of Miss Fletcher's noble work among the Omahas, I may not do this. Certainly her philanthropy swallowed up her anthropology. Yet I am not at all sure that, with this brilliant exception, the scientific desire to preserve the Indian animal for study is not a further impediment to his civilization; as Dr. Leidy once, when asked how the horrid caterpillars were to be exterminated, replied that it was not the naturalist's function to destroy any living thing, but rather to preserve them, that they might furnish so many elucidations of the problems of nature. Every tribe converted to civilized ways removes one more living illustration of ethnology, and remands to the past crystallization of written records and museum collections all search into those customs and manners and implements so much more easily read in the living tribe.

"There remain two deadly foes to Indian civilization—the more than savage, the satanic, hate of the fiends in human shape, whose thirst for adventure and blood allures them to the wild life on the border, and the equally satanic avarice, whose selfish clutch tolerates no bar of humanity nor morality between it and the gratification of its cupidity. It is these, more than other influences, which block the road to any Christian settlement of this vexed question. The method of the first—unhesitatingly, unblushingly avowed—is extermination. I have myself been met, when expostulating with one of these assassins, with the indignant retort, 'You would not spare the young of the rattlesnake, would you?' He had declared that he would clear the reptiles out, root and branch; that the squaws were worse and more barbarous than the bucks, and he would destroy even the papposes. Thank Heaven, the conscience of the nation is at last somewhat aroused, and does sometimes bleed for these daughters of the forest and plain.

"The time has now come, I apprehend, when the second class are more dangerous than the first, and, through their representatives in Congress, are exerting a heartless and un-Christian influence upon the legislation of the country. The extravagant avarice of the land grabber and speculator, stimulated by enormous fortunes from the rise in the value of land, and the chances of gold and silver mining, ill brooks any obstruction in his path from a people to whom the law gives no power to redress wrongs. Unfortunately, a public opinion, hostile, inhumane, and ready to give ear to false charges against the redskins, exists along the border, and magnifies a thousand fold, like the echoes of forest and mountain glen, every clamor against them. The result is, that it reaches the shores of the Potomac in the form of a deafening demand from the voting race for remedy of some fictitious outrage or evil. A century of repentant honor and justice will not more than atone for the long era of dishonor and wrong from which, let us trust, America is emerging.

"But yet one more complication remains to complete the array of difficulties which philanthropic statesmen encounter in their efforts to convert races of savages into civilized people. Certain persons, of probably benevolent but misguided motives, under the guise of defending the Indians' interests, oppose the efforts to free them from their tribal thralldom. That chiefs, whose importance depends on the maintenance of the tribal relation, should demur at its destruction may be counted on with certainty. Upon this question, the chiefs are clearly not the authorities to be consulted. But it is much to be regretted that a weak sentimentality should lead true friends of the aborigines to listen rather to the chiefs than to those who consider the real advantage of the whole tribe, and, indeed, the interests of civilization. That the cause of peace and quietness, the progress of Christian settlement across the continent, and, in short, the welfare of the white races are involved in the permanent absorption of all the tribes into the American nation, is, perhaps, a generally recognized fact. Some prejudice, it is true, appears against the idea of admixture or mingling, in the sense of intermarriage and entire loss of race identity. But it is impossible to prevent the mingling of blood on the same soil, even if desirable. A large part of the population enumerated as Indian is now half-breed. The same is true of the African race on this continent, and no question is raised against *their* citizenship and civilization on this ground. Nor am I sure that the fusion of the whole Indian population

in that of the United States would be to the detriment of the latter. On the contrary, I am quite sure it would not be to its serious detriment. Suppose there are 250,000 Indians of pure blood and 50,000,000 in our population, the infusion would amount to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the whole. The negro infusion amounts to near 10 per cent., and the Indians are possessed of noble traits not shared by their African brethren. Are we not 'straining at a gnat, and swallowing a camel?' The efficiency of a drug as medicine, or its injury as poison, often depends on the size of the dose; and it is quite conceivable that while 10 grains of Indian to 100 of white man might be injurious to the quality of the white race, half a grain to 100 might supply exactly the element needed to improve it. But *has* any serious damage resulted to the population of this country from the presence even of the swarming African? Has, indeed, any considerable mingling taken place, except in the section where it has been most strenuously condemned? At any rate, here God has placed them and us together; the Indian first in point of time, the white man next, and the colored man last, or nearly simultaneously with the white man. We are descended from a common father; God has made us 'of one blood'; nor have we any right, except that derived from power, to withhold from them any privileges or immunities which we grant to the more civilized people. In all this I do not *recommend* the intermingling of the races; but I do not fear it. Long as the African has lived side by side with the Caucasian on these shores, it is very seldom, even now, that a marriage takes place between a negro and a white. It may safely be left to the tastes and prejudices of individuals to avert the nightmare of a confusion of races and the degradation of the Caucasian by either Indian or African infusion.

"While, therefore, there is probably quite as much liability to their fusion, with things left as they now are, it would be perfectly safe, as regards this result, were the Indians scattered in eastern schools, and left to seek employment like everyone else throughout the Eastern States; or, were all the barriers broken down, and the tide of western migration allowed to sweep unchecked over all the intervening land, to the Pacific coast. It were better, could all the refractory matter be melted as in a furnace, all treaties, all defects of legislation, all past wrongs, all chieftaincies, all common tenure of land, and whatever stands between the present monstrous anomaly and equal citizenship with a fair struggle for a living; if all these could, without injustice, be evaporated and obliterated, leaving the red man a component part of the great mass of American citizenship. The monstrous anomaly is that of weak nations within the limits of a strong; it is the lion and the lamb lying down together, the lamb having been devoured by the lion. What happy result can there be to the lamb, but in absorption, digestion, assimilation in the substance of the lion. After this process he will be useful—as part of the lion. It is said the Indian has not an equal chance in the struggle for existence, because of his inferiority. Neither has the African; neither have the millions of white men who are unable to rise higher than the positions of laboring men. We did not hesitate to set millions of negro slaves free in one day, and confer on them all the rights possessed by the wealthiest citizen in the land. They *had* a hard struggle, but the churches and the Freedmen's Aid Societies came to the rescue, and they are bravely working out the problem. And yet we are doubtful about trusting these manly aboriginal owners of the soil to take care of themselves. Are they less equal to the task than the cotton-pickers of the seaboard slave States? And the churches are ready again, the Indian Aid Societies and Indian Rights Associations are ready, to come to the rescue and help them to defend themselves against avaricious and unprincipled oppressors.

"But the treaties; we are stopped again by the existence of hundreds of alleged treaties, which imply the perpetual existence of the tribes, or contain some obligation unfulfilled. I would be loth to commend the infraction of any treaty really contracted between two powers; it may be abrogated by each party absolving the other from its solemn obligations. But there are two or three questions that present themselves to my mind in this connection as worthy of some thought:

"(1) Are all of these so-called treaties really treaties?

"(2) What would be the legal and moral relations of the two high contracting parties were it conceivable that it was subsequently discovered one of them was not a nation?

"(3) If the termination of the treaty by the United States is undeniably against her own interests, and in the interest of the Indian tribe, does that alter the moral question involved?

"The second of these questions I shall merely throw out as food for thought on the part of publicists and statesmen, and decline to discuss it here, merely expressing the belief that there are two sides to the treaty question, and considerations that must give us pause, before we suffer it to shut down, like an illogical clam, on all thought of any early solution of the Indian problem. The consequences are too vast for us hastily to accept the conclusion that the formidable array of treaties presents an insurmountable obstacle to any desirable settlement of the question.

"The faith of every binding treaty must be observed. If there are any which, while called treaties, are not binding, the Indians ought not to be allowed to suffer by their continuance.

"Without going at any length into an analysis of the Indian treaties, Miss Fletcher, I believe, has done that, I cannot regard that as a 'treaty' which provides, in its concluding clause, as in that with the Blackfeet band, proclaimed March 17, 1866, that 'Any amendment or modification of this treaty' by the Senate of the United States shall be considered final and binding upon the said band represented in council, as a part of this treaty, in the same manner as if it had been subsequently presented and agreed to by the chiefs and head men of said nation.' That is not a treaty. An instrument is not a treaty which is agreed to by only one of the contracting parties. Neither is it a law, for it is approved by only one house of Congress. Of what binding force is it, then? Of none; it is a mere mockery of that which it pretends to be. Nor can I readily be made to believe that the Blackfeet Indians understandingly and voluntarily assented to the fifth article referred to.

"A treaty wrung from one of the parties under threats, and at the point of the bayonet, whether treaty or not in the eye of international law, is certainly of no moral obligation upon the party upon whom it was so forced. The sin occurred when he submitted to the force, and signed an instrument to which he did not really consent. Many such wrongs have no doubt been committed; many such falsely so-called treaties wrung from vanquished or suppliant tribes.

"In most such cases would not the third query apply? If the United States have wrongfully and by violence imposed injurious conditions thus upon a tribe, would any one claim that she would be violating a solemn obligation to release the tribe from those conditions? Assuredly, No.

"I do not know what proportion of all the alleged treaties with Indian tribes are of this character. There may be those here who do. The subject presents a vast and complicated network of difficulties. A proper treatment of it would seem to involve unraveling this tangle and sifting out the genuine treaties, voluntary with the Indian, and beneficial to him as well as to the white man, and therefore binding upon both.

"But the great mistake has been one which it is now too late to avoid, that of dealing with these numerous races of savages within our borders as nations, as if there could be nations within nations without some organic provision of constitutional law, such as that which regulates the relations of the States of our Union to the Federal Union.

"How can this anomaly be remedied, at least, but by painfully cutting the Gordian knot, and declaring that this national recognition was a mistake, and henceforth the United States will only deal with the individual Indian—as with all other residents within our borders—amenable to law and equally defended by the law; with all the chances to become a citizen, and with all the rights, privileges, and immunities appertaining thereto? Let him lay aside his picturesque blanket and moccasin, and clad in the panoply of American citizenship seek his chances of fortune or loss in the stern battle of life with the Aryan races. It will be no hardship, no unkindness to ask this of him. If civilization is a blessing, then in the name of Christianity let us offer it as a boon, even to the untutored savage. It is only if to be civilized is a curse and not a blessing that we need hesitate to grant full-fledged citizenship to the Indian. These conferences have avowed themselves in favor of it. Are we sure that great delay in bestowing the boon will not cost him ten times more than it will save him?

"But let not mere impatience of time's slow evolutions, nor the fascinations of a bold Cæsarean policy control our judgment in this matter. It should only be based on the real interests of the two races concerned chiefly in the result. If a postponement for fifty years is likely to cause the destruction of the red man by the inexorable juggernaut of Western progress, guided by hatred, by inhumanity and party spirit; and if an act of emancipation will buy them life, manhood, civilization, and Christianity, at the sacrifice of a few chieftain's feathers, a few worthless bits of parchment, the cohesion of the tribal relation, and the traditions of their race; then, in the name of all that is really worth having, let us shed the few tears necessary to enbalm these relics of the past and have done with them; and, with fraternal cordiality, let us welcome to the bosom of the nation this brother whom we have wronged long enough."

THE NEEDS OF THE TIME.

Mr. HERBERT WELSH, corresponding secretary Indian Rights Association, was the next speaker of the evening, his remarks being as follows:

"I will state the salient points of the Indian question as I see it to-day. There are three hundred thousand Indians, roughly speaking, in the United States, who must be brought quickly under the same conditions of life as those which control the vast Anglo-Saxon population about them. We need no longer ask the question, 'Can the Indian be civilized?' Captain Pratt, General Armstrong, missionaries and teachers

all over the West, and thousands of Indians have answered that question in the affirmative. We need only ask, 'How is a work which the interests of whites and Indians, of economy and the good name of our nation demand shall be done—to be done quickly?' I answer, in two ways—(1) by good legislation; (2) by good administration.

"The Indian lives to-day isolated from our own civilization, by language, by traditions, by the pauper-ration system, and, geographically, by means of his reservation, which completely separates him from the manifold influences both for good and evil which are comprised in the term civilization. A law which we cannot control will soon destroy these various causes of his isolation. The task for us is so to guide the operations of the law (which we clearly have the power to do) that it will work the most beneficent results for the Indian at the same time that it alters all the present conditions of his life.

"To break down the walls which separate the Indian to-day from our own world of thought and action, we should urge Congress during the present winter to pass a bill popularly known as Senator Dawes' general land-in-severalty bill. The main features of this measure, which has again and again received the sanction of the Senate, but which the woeful indifference and apathy of the House has failed to consider and act upon, may be briefly stated. It provides for the survey of all Indian reservations by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and for allotments of the land in severalty to the Indians living upon them. Each head of a family will receive, under the terms of this bill, 160 acres of land; other Indians, according to age, and some other conditions, will receive a lesser amount. It further provides that upon the completion of all allotments civil and criminal laws of the State and Territory shall extend over the reservation.

"All Indians born within the territorial limits of the United States to whom allotments shall have been made under the act, and all who have voluntarily resided apart from any Indian tribe, and have adopted civilized life, are declared citizens of the United States, and are entitled to the rights and privileges of such without losing their right to tribal or other property. The three great and most important provisions of this bill are those which open the way for the Indian to acquire permanent individual tenure of land, to be brought under our civil and criminal laws, and to secure the responsibility and privilege of United States citizenship. Time forbids mention and discussion of the minor provisions of this bill; but I lay all emphasis upon these three great needs of the Indian which the bill provides for—individual tenor of land, full protection of law, and citizenship. Why does the House of Representatives hesitate to grant three such necessary foundation stones for the Indian's civilization?

"Congress should during the present winter give to the Indian at least the chance to secure a home and a farm for his support, the protection of law and the rights of a citizen, or else it must add to its record of past injustice.

"Action in the House of Representatives on this important measure will depend, I venture to predict, wholly upon the urgency of the demands of public sentiment, as uttered by the public press and the requests of constituents to their representatives.

"Secondly. We want a business-like, non-partisan administration of Indian affairs to properly carry out the legislation (and the intentions of the Government) in behalf of the Indians.

"Let the scrutiny of the public be directed to the Indian Bureau. If that Bureau is all that it should be, the light and air of public inquiry will do it no harm; but, on the contrary, will secure for it that popular support and sympathy which it claims as its desert.

"My experience forces me to declare that a thorough reform is needed in the Indian Department; that the reform civil service spirit, and, in some shape, the civil service rules should be extended to the system which controls the appointment and removal of inspectors, agents, chief clerks, farmers, and other subordinates in the Indian service. Why should honest men, with right motives, desiring the welfare of the Indian and the honor of the Government, object to such a reform—whether they belong to the Democratic or the Republican party—since by it good and efficient men, whether Democrats or Republicans, would be retained in the service, and political hacks, loungers, and incompetents would be excluded from it?

"It is claimed by the Interior Department, upon the assertion of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. J. D. C. Atkins, that 'all changes that have been made in the Indian service were made under the conviction that they were wise and necessary.' Let me place side by side with this assertion three instances of change and appointment, the truth of which I venture to assert will not be challenged.

"First. The case of Morris A. Thomas, of Baltimore. Mr. Thomas was appointed to the responsible and important post of Indian inspector. It is desirable, of course, that an Indian inspector should be an honest man, since his duties require him to make careful inspection, and to report to the Department at Washington concerning the honesty and efficiency of agents and their subordinates upon the Indian reserva-

tions. It is therefore a legitimate inquiry upon the part of a citizen and taxpayer, 'Is Morris A. Thomas an honest man?' No, he is not; if some of the leading Democrats and Republicans of Baltimore are to be believed, who say in their protest to the United States Senate against the confirmation of Mr. Thomas that he has been guilty of 'various specific acts of criminal misconduct.' It is shown by the affidavits of Mr. Wallace King and others, citizens of high standing in Baltimore, that Mr. Thomas, in the elections of 1875, was guilty of receiving fraudulent votes. Equally clear evidence was presented to the Interior Department, accompanied with the protest against his nomination, showing that Mr. Thomas had been guilty of a highly dishonorable business failure. These charges are supported by clear evidence; they have long been the property of the public, and their truth has never been satisfactorily denied. We ask the honest voter and taxpayer of the country whether the appointment of a man bearing the record of Morris A. Thomas to a high Federal office is 'wise and necessary?'

"Second. The case of Dr. J. J. S. Doherty, ex-registrar of vital statistics, New Haven. Dr. Doherty was appointed Government physician at the Grande Ronde Agency, Oregon, at a time when he was notorious for the shameful fraud which he had perpetrated against the town of New Haven in his five years' term of office. By fraudulent reports covering thousands of cases of births, marriages, and deaths, he had robbed the town. He was brought before the courts upon 'ten criminal charges, some of which were perfectly conclusive,' and sentenced to pay a fine of \$3,000. The names of Benjamin R. English, William G. Sumner, and Henry W. Farnum are among those of twenty gentlemen who have signed the statement from which these facts are taken. Perfectly conclusive evidence as to Dr. Doherty's guilt was submitted to the Interior Department as far back as the past month of March; and yet it is only very recently that Dr. Doherty has been dismissed from his position. A mendacious answer made by him to these charges was considered for some time as satisfactory by the Interior Department. Finally, under date of July 5, after additional facts had been submitted, the honorable Secretary of the Interior writes to the Indian Rights Association: 'The statement of fact therein contained leaves no doubt in my mind as to the criminal conduct of Mr. J. J. S. Doherty, registrar of vital statistics of New Haven.' Although Assistant Commissioner Upshaw says that Dr. Doherty was not dismissed because of proofs submitted at Washington, but because of his bad behavior on the reservation.

"What better illustration could we ask of the necessity for a more intelligent system of appointment than that which will permit such men as Mr. Thomas and Dr. Doherty to secure Federal offices?"

"Third. The case of General R. H. Milroy, ex-agent at the Yakima Agency, Washington Territory. General Milroy is a man of high moral and Christian character, with an excellent record as a soldier during the recent war. He rendered valuable service in some of the important fights preceding Gettysburg. He was wounded in battle. He made a vigorous and successful Indian agent under the last administration. His resignation was asked for in May, 1885. He replied to the honorable Secretary of the Interior desiring to know whether his resignation was asked for on political grounds or because there were charges against him. If for the former reason, he would resign immediately; if for the latter, he desired to know the charges against him so that he might have an opportunity of meeting and refuting them. No answer was furnished to this very proper question. Several times the request for his resignation was renewed, and finally an order came for his suspension. Constant changes have taken place at the Yakima Agency since the removal of General Milroy; from September, 1885, to September, 1886, no less than five different men have been appointed to take charge of affairs at this agency. A condition of affairs little, if any, short of demoralization has prevailed there, with agents, teachers, and other subordinates all inefficient.

"These three illustrations are taken from among many which prove the need of a better system of appointment and removals than that which now exists. No good administration of Indian affairs is possible under the malign influence of "the spoils system," by whatever political party that system may be administered. There should be some adequate test of a man's record and capacity previous to his receiving appointment to office. Appointments should be made only on the ground of merit, removals only for cause.

"Let us turn, then, our clearest thought, and enlist our most vigorous efforts toward securing, first, legislation which will make the Indian a man among men, a citizen among citizens. Second, administration, honest, non-partisan, and intelligent, which will clearly reveal to the Indian the honesty, non-partisanship, and intelligence of the people of the United States, by which all legislation for his benefit shall be faithfully administered, and through which alone he can be safely guided from the night of barbarism into the fair dawn of Christian civilization."

Mr. Erastus Brooks said: "I am not in a state of health to say what I think ought to be said in continuation of the discussion commenced by my friend, Mr. Herbert

Welsh; but this ought to be said, or considered and understood, that while these several men have been presented and indicted in the form in which they have been, with the detail—and perhaps correct detail—of facts, not one of them has a voice here—not one a friend here. In the consideration of all questions it is but fair and just to recognize the truth that where public service has been performed, and the acts of public officials criticised, it is but a fair presumption that the other side should be heard and represented also. I think it was Stern who said that of all cantings in the canting world, though the cant of hypocrisy may be the worst, the cant of criticism is most tormenting. The criticism may be just, but my point is that the criticism given here to-night presents but one side of the great question. We are a Government of 60,000,000 of people, and 125,000 of these are men who hold Federal office. There are 10,000,000 voters about equally divided between the two great parties. A new administration has come into power, and you, sir (referring to General Fisk), in the presence of this conference, are a willing witness, as I am sure those who with you waited upon the President are willing witnesses, of the honesty of the President of the United States in his fealty toward the Indian. And, sir, you also bore willing testimony in regard to the Department of the Interior, that has been so earnestly criticised here to-night, not only to the purpose and intent and honest inquiry of the Secretary of the Interior to learn what he could of those friendly to the Indian race, but also to do what he could for the good of that race. As has been said here, these men gave evidence to every man then present, as I think they have given proof to the public at large, of an interest next to our own, we being especially devoted to this class of people. My friend, if I understand what speech means, has made, to all intents and purposes, a partisan speech in a conference of the friends of the Indian people from all parts of the United States. And while he protests—and I share in that protest—against any injustice that may have been done in the appointment of any one or more men in the great multitude of appointments, it seems but fair that we should know not only the truth, but the whole truth. I think it was Lord Paley who said a man may state ninety-nine facts, but when the one hundredth is stated it may remove all that has been stated previously and bring a different result.

“Now, sir, in regard to any change of system, I am heartily willing to approve and support such change, but in a body like this, with representative men and women from all parts of the country, and upon the eve of an election in every State in this Union for members of Congress and for members of legislatures, to make a speech so gratifying to one of the two great parties of the country, and reflecting largely upon the character, integrity, and good intentions of the other, seems to me at least, both unjust and unwise. I am not here, sir, to defend the administration. I gave it my hearty support, and I believe it the opinion of a large part of the people of the United States that the President, especially in regard to the Indian service, has endeavored to discharge his duty as a patriotic magistrate of the Government. And with that feeling in my own bosom, and with the conviction that the administration means well, and knowing the possibility and perhaps certainty that it has made mistakes, perhaps the very mistakes cited here to-night, it seems to me an injury to the cause we all love and are desirous to serve, to present these personal and limited cases in the manner presented here to-night. I am not able to answer or defend these men. If what is said in regard to them is true, they deserve no defense. But I want to say in regard to the first appointment made, that while made by the Executive Department, it was confirmed by the Republican Senate in large majority. And I want to add that this individual citation of cases, belonging rather to partisan newspapers than to a public assembly like this, seems to me an injury to us and no benefit to the cause we have at heart.”

Mr. SMILEY. I deeply regret that the Interior Department is not represented here. I wrote to Secretary Lamar, to Miss Cook, to Commissioner Atkins, urging that the Department should be represented. I received no reply. I was anxious they should come. I asked the superintendent of Indian schools, but he could not come. I spoke to Dr. Childs and asked him to go to the Interior Department and get them to send some one. I have left no means untried. One thing further, although one or two things in the administration look the other way, I believe that the President is trying to advance the interests of the Indian. I believe the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is a good man. I should regret to have anything go out as authority from this conference reflecting upon the administration.

Mr. PAINTER. I don't think any criticism of the administration has been offered. I think we have criticised more severely certain things under the past administration, and perhaps have commended more under the present, which we regarded as corrections of past wrongs. Though Mr. Welsh may have been unguarded in his language, I do not think the inference that he was attacking the administration a just one. I have come in contact with the President, the Secretary, and the Commissioner, and I did some work in connection with the past administration, and I have been more impressed with the purpose to do right under the present administration than under

the past. As I understood Mr. Welsh, he criticised the plan of work rather than the administration. He doesn't like the system. It is impossible for those men in Washington to know everything necessary to lay out a perfect plan of work in these matters. This has led to some things we have deprecated. But these things have occurred over and over again, and must occur over and over again as long as things are arranged on a political basis. I regret that the criticism of Mr. Welsh should be regarded as referring to the present administration rather than to a system that has been operated by every administration.

Dr. MCGILL. I am sure that our friend on the left (Mr. Brooks), who has been an honest advocate of Democratic principles for the last half century, would not have said what he did had he known Herbert Welsh as I do. Mr. Welsh divided his subject into two parts: One was in the nature of elucidation; the other, criticism of a bad system, not an attack upon the administration. His words would have been the same under the preceding administration. There was not one word of partisanship in his address. He does not favor a system that makes such abuses possible. He referred to the civil service policy. If we have not the right to speak out freely upon what stands most in the way of the Indians' interest for fear we shall touch one party or the other, we are in a sad predicament indeed. I hope we shall feel at liberty to speak out our sentiments. I can assure our friend that Mr. Welsh had no intention to speak against Mr. Cleveland. We heard a year ago that President Cleveland said that he would rather succeed in his Indian policy than fail in that and succeed in everything else. He has not been able to do all he wished to, but the spirit of the man was shown us plainly by our presiding officer this morning.

Dr. CHILDS, of Washington. It certainly was not Mr. Smiley's fault that the other side had not been heard here fully. What Mr. Smiley said in regard to my seeing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is correct. I saw the Acting Commissioner, who expressed a warm interest in this gathering, and an earnest desire to be present if possible. Furthermore, he said he would have some one present as a representative of the Office. He thanked me for calling and expressed his warm interest in the meeting. Without being at all partisan I think I express the sentiment of all outside the circle of politics in Washington in agreeing most fully with what Mr. Brooks has said in regard to the administration. I believe the President is thoroughly honest in trying to carry out a wise policy in regard to the Indian.

Mr. WELSH. When I undertook what I understood to be a task for conscience sake, I was well aware it would call down upon me criticism. And the criticism I have received I will not say is not right and just, but since it has been made I am prompted to speak a few words in my own defense. In reply to the charge that I have shown partisanship I will state a few facts. During the past administration I had occasion many times to bring the acts of Secretary Teller under severer arraignment than the acts of any officer of the present administration. I did this so much, in fact, that I was represented as a partisan Democrat, with what justice, I leave you to decide. Nearly 500,000 acres of land were stolen under President Arthur's administration, and the Indian Rights Association was the means, by great patience and labor, of gathering together the facts in regard to the iniquity. We asked President Cleveland to look into this case, and if he found our statements true, to revoke the order of his predecessor. We had the vilest abuse heaped upon us by newspapers of the Republican party; they called us thieves and hypocrites, and everything bad. But as we were not working for favors nor self-interest, we did not care. When President Cleveland revoked that order, I am on record as going to him and Secretary Lamar with words of the most unstinted praise. I did not touch upon politics. I stated in the outset that my object was to make an unbiased investigation of facts. It is not for me to touch the realm of motive. I have endeavored to lay before you a plain statement of facts. It has seemed to me that the Indian question could not be advanced while men of the character I have depicted were appointed to office. The gentleman who has taken his seat (Mr. Brooks) says those gentlemen are not here to answer for themselves, but most of the men I have arraigned have had one year to answer for themselves. I have certainly brought forward facts which are indisputable. I have begged you to put aside partisanship and ask whether you thought these things were desirable. What incited my wrath was the weakness that was possible under this administration. I do not doubt that President Cleveland means to do right, and Secretary Lamar the same, but I have proved to you that they are victims of a system that is wrong. If my plea has been objectionable, remember that it was an attack on a bad system and not on the administration. By the facts I have stated I stand and I appeal to my past record to show whether I am a partisan or not. I do this work at my own expense and if any charges are to be brought, I am ready to meet them. There is not an iota of proof in my past record to show that I am a partisan. I care nothing for politics. What I want is justice for the Indian. If the man we send to him is a drunkard, or unworthy, I will oppose him to the best of my ability. I leave the decision of this matter with you, sir, and with this house. I make no further appeal.

Dr. HARTSHORN. I speak particularly free from bias in this matter. No one here is less disposed to partisanship. The remarks of Herbert Welsh were not understood by me to be directed against the administration, but against the system to which he has referred so fully. I would simply recall the fact, which most of us knew before, that this is by no means the first time these charges have been brought up. They have been before the country long. There is no one-sidedness in this thing. An important class of facts was brought before us by Mr. Brooks, showing the good intentions of the officers of the administration. Those good intentions we accept and praise, but we also must observe the failure of those good intentions under the present system. Our friend Welsh has brought these statements to endeavor to strengthen public opinion and make it a verification of the good intentions of the Government towards reform in the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. I understood Mr. Welsh as arraigning a system that I have been fighting through all administrations. Some of you know what trouble I had in driving one man from office. I want to say this for Secretary Lamar: There came to me a man in regard to a very important agency in the West. I knew nothing about the matter till charges were sent me from some of the best people on the Pacific coast. I wrote to Secretary Lamar and asked him to look into the matter at once. The moment he read my letter, without waiting for the mails, he telegraphed me, "If one-tenth of these charges are true that agent's head comes off." We have all confidence in the administration, but it is that awful system that we are opposed to. We are none of us perfect, and few men are fit to be Indian agents. There was once a man who said there were only two perfect men in the world—he was one, and his clerk Sandy was the other, and oftentimes he had his doubts as to Sandy.

SYMPATHY FOR GENERAL ARMSTRONG.

Mr. Walter Allen, of Boston, offered the following:

Resolved, That the members of the Indian Conference, now in session at Lake Mohonk, express our regret and sorrow that General S. C. Armstrong is prevented from being present with us to aid our deliberation by his wisdom and enthusiasm. We extend to him our earnest sympathy in the circumstances which have compelled him to rest for a time from his arduous and useful labors, and we assure him of our hope and prayer that he will soon be able with restored strength to resume his loving and efficient service in behalf of the two races, who can ill afford, even temporarily, to do without the active interest of a helper so sagacious and devoted."

Remarks of loving sympathy for General Armstrong and of warm praise for the work he is doing were made by several speakers, and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The topic presented by the business committee for discussion was the desirability of extending the civil service regulations to the Indian Department. It was earnestly advocated by Judge Campbell, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Ferris.

Prof. Morrill E. Gates, president of Rutgers' College, offered the following resolutions for the business committee:

Resolved, That the public and private utterances of President Cleveland expressing his interest in securing justice, education, and ultimately citizenship for the Indian, and that such wise and courageous acts of the present Administration as the revocation of the order opening to white settlers the Crow Creek Reservation, and the ejection from Indian lands of illegal occupants and armed intruders, have the unqualified approval of this conference.

Resolved, That the efficiency of our Indian service depends almost entirely upon the personal fitness and the experience of the inspectors, agents, teachers, and subordinates who are brought into immediate and personal relations with the Indians, and that under previous administrations the uncertain tenure of place on the part of Indian agents has interfered materially with the work of civilizing the Indians.

Resolved, That while this conference is credibly informed that within the last two years new appointments of agents have been made on about four-fifths of the agencies, while very generally changes have been made in subordinates and teachers, and that since many of the most experienced men have thus been lost to the service, friends of the Indian must regard with solicitude the continuance of the system of appointment and removal which has not shown itself under either party or under any administration adapted to secure the best results.

Resolved, That this conference earnestly recommends the immediate application of the principles of civil service reform to the entire Indian service, with such expansion or modification of the present law and rules as may be necessary to secure the end in view."

Mr. Walter Allen, of Boston, moved to accept the committee's report as a report of progress.

Rev. H. O. Ladd, of Santa Fé, N. Mex., thought the present Administration was doing well enough, and desired information as to the benefits that would follow putting the appointments under the civil service rules.

Mr. GARRETT. If it is desirable to make a removal for the mere sake of change where an officer has proved himself admirably adapted to the place, and if this state of things at the present time is as perfect as President Ladd thinks, I am not sure that the adoption of civil service rules would be of any great advantage. His observation possibly is more limited than, for example, that of the Secretary of the Indian Rights Association, who is taking the whole country into his scope of view. It is notorious that the Presidents of the United States in their appointments are influenced by the politicians who surround them, even when they have the very best of motives, such as are ascribed to President Cleveland. As he says, his information sometimes comes from those with biased views, and often it comes from those with corrupt motives, I think some such system as that of the civil service reform is important for the President to make good appointments. It is the only way to set him right before the country. The civil service regulations, as I understand them, subject every applicant for a position to the test of fitness for office. No partisan consideration comes in; no ideas of patronage; no reward for work done at the polls. We don't know, of course, whether the law as now constituted applies exactly to the case of Indian agencies. Applicants are subjected to a series of questions which are supposed to bring out their fitness for office. After a certain number of applications have been approved a certain small number is submitted to the President. From these—say four names—the choice is to be made. Within that range he may apply such test as he pleases. He has to choose from those who have submitted themselves, and who are therefore supposed to be fit anyhow. There is no question in my mind as to the value of the civil service rule. Under the present system we have no such rule. Many are chosen who are far from being the right ones. The resolutions were further advocated by Dr. E. H. Magill, President of Swarthmore College; Prof. Thomas J. Morgan, of Providence; the Rev. Dr. Ellingwood, of New York, and President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University.

Dr. ELLINGWOOD: I don't want to give any opinions or theories, but will simply state an illustration of the practical working of the "change" system. I shall not call any names, but present a case that I think illustrates the difficulties that lie in the idea of changes. For something like a year a correspondence has been carried on in reference to the appointment of an agent on the Pacific slope. I have had many letters on the subject from parties throughout the State. That correspondence has contained many exaggerated and some false statements, and in the excitement the Indians have been drawn into it. The parties on the one side and the other have gotten the ears of the Indians, and exaggerated statements have been made to them of the discharges which would attend the election of a certain candidate. A whole year has been filled with excitement, and with statements and counter-statements on both sides. Then, sir, there was a scheme on foot in that reservation for a Government industrial school on a large scale. I could see that the agent was getting discouraged in regard to his prospects and that a change would occur. He felt that whatever he might do he would be thrown over, and this demoralized him. But the work went on and the timber was selected for certain buildings. At last it was ready for the students, and many of them were removed to it; but just as they were removed a change occurred, and a man appointed who knew nothing of the matter, and all the candidates were swept from the field and a man from Massachusetts selected. At last accounts he had not arrived, and there being nobody to compel attendance—no one with authority—the students stampeded. It is only by the strong hand of the agent that you can preserve order or regularity. At the last accounts the school had disbanded because there was no power to keep the scholars. Considering the excitement on both sides, with its demoralizing influence on the pupils, it seems to me the change was injurious.

Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS: Mr. President, your business committee have reported four resolutions, three of which have my hearty concurrence. The first one commends the President, and naturally so, and for the reasons specified in the resolution. The second one, in regard to the proper persons for important offices in connection with the Indian service, has my hearty approval; also the fourth one. But the third, which discusses in some detail and criticises in some measure the administration of the Government, has my dissent. The whole report is complete according to parliamentary forms and processes, and I am simply one of the minority. I wish, as a member of the committee, to give my reasons for dissent on the third resolution. I dissented from the resolution because I could see no good to be gained by this conference entering into detailed criticism upon appointments which have been made. And when the facts have been presented to the President, who is the responsible power for the higher appointments and for all ap-

pointments presented to the Senate of the United States, you cannot with propriety commend him in one resolution and condemn him in another. *Cui bono?* I say.

If any good in the world could come from the adoption of the resolution in curing the present evil, or if, as Patrick Henry once said, "if we could judge of the future by the past, then there would be some sense for the specification of the fact that there had been a large number of removals. One gentleman has given his reasons for believing that the appointments have been in the interest of the public, and the President said to those who presented the resolutions that his information from those who were responsible to him was very different from the statement of facts presented by them. I believe, Mr. President, that the greatest good could come from civil service reform. It has its errors, as suggested. Under these competitive examinations a man is asked certain questions that the adult population could not answer, and he is expected to answer promptly. In the limited number of four persons the President has to select a candidate to office, and to give his official and executive advice in regard to public office. A man may be the best arithmetician in the world, and the best statistician, and the best geographer, and yet be totally disqualified to serve as an Indian agent. It needs a man's heart as well as his brain to fill an important office. It needs sympathy with great interests, especially where the moral and intellectual condition of persons are concerned. Now, sir, I believe this resolution would do no good. I think it would lead to criticism and irritation, to letters and answers. Just as the President said to this committee, with a smile on his face, "Your information is different from mine."

There are two sides to all questions. As I said last night, and repeat to-day, I am wholly opposed to any apology or excuse for any man who has been unfaithful in his office, but I am asked here to vote upon a specification of offense in regard to which you have had but an *ex parte* statement, and in reference to which the other side has not been heard.

Professor Ladd coincided with Mr. Brooks in opposing the third resolution.

Dr. Gates said he could not let the remarks of the honorable gentleman who preceded the last speaker [Mr. Brooks] go without reply. The ends I have in view are precisely those he has named. It seems to me that the object of this resolution is in the line of progress. I have yet to find the man who has looked into the records and come out feeling that all is *coleur de rose*. Why, we are so well aware of the wrongs that we find it necessary to put up safeguards here in the East, and how much more necessary is it on the reservations of the West? I agree that the first objection to be urged is that we can not secure the hearty sympathy of the agent in the work of Indian civilization by civil service tests. After this examination comes the test as to personal fitness; then comes the test of intellectual capacity. There are persons who are totally unfit from lack of knowledge. If a man discharge his duties faithfully he would answer just the requirements we want. I do not believe President Cleveland would think this reflects upon him. We state our faith in his good intentions. We refer to mistakes not only under this, but under previous administrations. "Let the dead past bury its dead," says our friend, and I say let us learn lessons from the dead, and from past administrations as well as the present. I do not speak as a partisan, for I am not one. To take out that third resolution would take out the pith of the whole thing. How is it a criticism upon the President to say, "we approve of your wise acts?" We say that a system which failed under the Republican party has failed under this, and we ask him to put the Indian service under civil service rules. On our visit we stood facing the President in his library. We had stood for an hour. Then he turned and said, "Mr. Chairman, the thing I want you to tell me is what I as President can do now to forward this Indian question." Our chairman in the blandest manner said: "Mr. Gates sits there and can tell you."

I shall never forget the straight look of his eye when I arose. He said he wanted something definite; that he did not believe in theory without facts to support it. He held it his duty to give his reasons for this reform. Four-fifths of the Republicans have gone out; we say leave the new men in. Let us have civil service reform. There is nothing partisan in that. It is objected that in adopting this resolution we shall run the risk of reflecting upon an administration we have invited here. I do not agree with that, and I think since the administration has had this matter in hand it was a wise thing to have it represented here last year. Mr. Oberly said he learned more here than in any six months elsewhere. I want to disclaim anything like partisanship in this resolution. I was moved last night by our friend's remarks when he spoke of partisanship. I think we are above small partisanship, but I think we can bear the charge if necessary.

After some further discussion the resolutions as reported were adopted.

OUR INDIAN POLICY AS RELATED TO THE CIVILIZATION OF THE INDIAN.

Prof. C. C. Painter then read the following paper:

"It is proposed in this paper to discuss the relation of our so-called 'Indian policy' to the end we seek—the civilization of the Indian. It is axiomatic to say that before

an intelligent judgment can be formed as to the wisdom and adaptation of so-called means to an end, there must be a clear perception of the end itself. A piece of mechanism may be of wonderful complexity, exquisite finish, great strength and beauty in all its parts, but cannot be approved as a machine until its adaptation to a certain definite end is made clear.

"The time has fully come when the friends of the Indian, gathered in council as we are to-day, should propound to themselves and to the Government—that is to the people—these simple but fundamental questions in regard to the complicated and expensive machine which, under the general name of 'our Indian policy,' we have been running these two hundred and odd years: What really is the end we are seeking? and What adaptation has this machine to that end?"

"So long as we travel without having a point at which we are purposing to arrive, and raise no questions as to directions, we are in danger of mistaking simple movement for progress, and, feeling the jostle of this ongoing, give ourselves no concern, though we reach no place in particular.

"The assertion is ventured, with no fear of successful contradiction, that not only is it true that no intelligent mind can, from a faithful study of the several parts of this machine, guess any purpose in its construction, but the further declaration is made that no definite purpose regarding Indian civilization has ever been entertained by the mechanics who constructed it—in fact, like Topsy, it was never made at all; but, unlike her, it never 'grew up' either, but has been nailed and glued together, piece by piece, by divers workmen, acting without concert or plan, during the past two hundred and sixty years, each present adjustment and every several addition made to ease the friction of the last, or to meet an exigency which had arisen, but with no intelligent comprehension of an ultimate purpose, and necessarily without any wise adaptation of means to such purpose.

"Standing by this ungainly monstrosity, which has been thus pieced together, we have neither time nor patience to write at large its history. It is more to our purpose to show that it was never designed to move forward to any given result, and that it will not serve the need of those who have a purpose with reference to Indian civilization and their absorption in our body politic as free citizens. It is a machine, and can at best do only machine work; and a machine which at no point of its operations recognizes or can recognize the fact that the material on which it grinds is more than dead matter. It nowhere, from its first deadly clutch upon the crude material to its last burnishing touches of the finished article, knows that it is grinding a man; in fact, there is no outcome of finished product; the grist that is put in is ground over and over again. This mill of our little gods grinds slowly and grinds exceedingly small, but turns out no flour for their using.

Dropping the mechanical figure of a machine, so far as it can be done, for it is little else, and speaking of our Indian policy comprehensively, it consists of our treaties, of the reservation system, the agency system, and the legislative, administrative, judicial, and executive departments at Washington; and the assertion is repeated after this enumeration of its several parts that nowhere, from first to last, does the idea of the manhood of the Indian find place, and by none of these agencies or departments is the end we seek for the Indian definitely recognized.

"TREATIES.—We are met at the threshold by the declaration that the very fact of a treaty with the Indian was a recognition of his equality in some sense with us, since this idea of equality lies at the basis of such arrangements. Well, we did recognize not only the equality but the superiority of his power, and made many of our earlier treaties under an overwhelming sense of it, and, therefore, with a becoming modesty; but these arrangements were in no sense regarded by us as treaties made with a party possessed of equal rights, but were simple arrangements between superior intelligence on the one hand and superior brute force on the other, which were to stand until we were in position either to persuade or enforce better.

"'We have made,' General Sherman is quoted as saying, 'more than one thousand treaties with the various Indian tribes, and have not kept one of them;' and we never intended to keep them. They were not made to be kept, but to serve a present purpose, to settle a present difficulty in the easiest manner possible, to acquire a desired good with the least possible compensation, and then to be disregarded as soon as this purpose was gained and we were strong enough to enforce a new and more profitable arrangement.

"That this has been the history of our treaty-making no one can deny. Some will charitably claim that we were sincere in our professions of seeking the good of the Indian; that our intentions were good, but were unable to control subsequent events. It is a sound maxim of common law, applied both in civil and criminal proceedings, that a man's intentions are to be inferred from his acts, and not alone or chiefly from his declarations. If he does an act calculated to produce certain results, he is held to have intended those results. The assertion of a man charged with murder that he only intended to brush off a fly from the temple of his victim would have little weight in face of the

evidence that he used a sledge-hammer, and when captured had on his person the watch and porte-monnaie of the dead man.

"Our treaties were made primarily to extinguish Indian titles to land; then to establish trade, and then to adjust difficulties or lessen dangers excited by our too great greed and unscrupulous methods of gaining land and pelf. These, and these alone, have been the objects for which treaties were made, and for which they were broken as soon as they ceased to subserve these purposes; and nowhere can we find intentions wise or generous with reference to the welfare of the Indian, except in some philanthropic plausibilities with which we concealed our real purpose, as made clear by subsequent events. And these treaties in many of their provisions constitute one of the greatest obstacles in the way of Indian civilization.

"*The reservation system.*—As the direct result of our treaties for land we have the Indian reservation. The natural understanding of the Indian was that he, by the treaty, created a reservation for the white man, retaining for himself all excepting the surrendered and defined tract which he sold. Our idea was quite other than this, and we did not so much secure to the Indian the lands embraced within the lines of his reservation as we excluded him from what we took from him, being as much as was deemed prudent to claim at the time when the reservation lines were established. The modesty of our earlier demands in this direction was dictated by weakness, and not by our moderation. Whatever credit we may give to our Pilgrim Fathers for not exterminating the native savages and taking by conquest their lands at once, it did not occur to them to look at it in just that light, and sober second thought compels a tribute to their superior sagacity in adopting the more prudent measures embraced and carried out in treaties negotiated for the same purpose. So long as we were weak we bargained for a small reservation for ourselves; when we grew stronger we gradually forced them onto smaller and smaller reservations, which of our generosity and paternal desire to promote their welfare we gave them. No honest man will dare claim that when, by solemn agreement, we received a small strip of land along the Atlantic seaboard and pledged ourselves that no white man should, without consent of the Indian, pass over the western line defining its boundary, and that we would forever limit ourselves to what lay east of that line, that we really meant anything more than that at the date of the agreement we did not deem it prudent to ask for more. But the more pertinent inquiry for us to make is, 'How is the reservation system related to the welfare, civilization, and ultimate citizenship of the Indian? What is its value as a means to the end we seek?'

"The reservation line is a wall which fences out law, civil institutions, and social order, and admits only despotism, greed, and lawlessness. It says to all the institutions, methods, and appliances of civilized life, 'Thus far shalt thou come and no further;' and to patronized idleness and to every vice which debauches the savage, provided it does not endanger the safety of the white man, 'run riot into whatever demoralizing excess.' This is the condition of things which has been created and maintained by the reservation system as a policy—this is a part of the machinery by which we are to secure the end we seek, and so sacred a thing has it seemed to some that organizations have been formed exclusively to perpetuate it, and many of our friends here to-day have exhausted every effort to extend the blessings of the system for at least twenty years to come.

"We wish these people to become law-abiding citizens of our common country, and have excluded law from them so effectually that not until this past winter has it for the first time thrown its protecting arm about the person or property of the Indian as against an Indian assailant.

"We wish them to become industrious, self-reliant, self-supporting, and we forbid to them the conditions which make this possible. They can acquire no title to the land they would cultivate unless they will abandon their people and their inheritance; we deny to them the rewards of toil; debauch all their ambition to labor, and stimulate to the highest degree whatever habits and modes of thought tend to idleness and poverty. Seriously, let us ask in what way can the reservation be used by us as an instrumentality to the end we seek? Why should we for a day longer desire to perpetuate the system?

"*Agency system.*—As necessarily connected with, and a part of, the treaty and reservation systems, and as related at least to our own needs, we have also the agency system. When we had purchased from the Indian his consent to hold certain bounds of country for our own occupation and permanent possession, and afterwards allowed him to claim certain limits for temporary occupation for himself; and had secured certain rights and facilities for trade, it became necessary to have an officer appointed to make payments of promised goods and look after the advantages we had opened up. In course of time it was necessary that this officer should permanently take up his residence among those with whom we had relations of comity and friendship. As we grew stronger and the Indian weaker, and as the business of the agent became more and more that of a large disburser of provisions and annuities, with which we have made them helpless and pauperized depend-

ents, his power has grown to the overthrow of all self-government, and he is now an irresponsible despot, who has no laws to execute as related to the growth and development of the Indians, nothing but rules and orders as related to the Department at Washington, to which he must give explicit obedience to the last tithe of mint, anise, and cummin, though every weighty matter of civilization should be neglected.

"So we have as parts of our civilizing machine a reservation which excludes civilization and law and social order and the institutions of organized society; which shuts in savagery and lawlessness. Also, as the guardian of its gates, the agent who has power to shut out every one excepting the officer duly authorized to inspect him; has power even of life and death over those under his care, with no restraint upon him except what restraint fear may exert, with no body of laws to execute, with no institutions of government or social order to uphold, with immense facilities for demoralizing those under his power, and the duty of doing so largely as his business, under orders of the Department, and the temptation to do so in individual cases, to gain his own private ends, always upon him, with little fear of detection; also, until within a few years, unbounded opportunity to enrich himself at the expense of those who had no protector but himself; with no temptation in the way of reward for good conduct, and a wise use of power to advance his people, because continuance in office does not depend upon this, but upon the permanence in power of the political party to which he belongs, and with the assurance that if his wards outgrow the necessity of a guardian that his occupation is gone.

"Thus circumstanced as to power and opportunity and reward, it is manifest that the selection of such a man should be made alone by a commission of angels specially charged by the Almighty with the duty of extreme vigilance and care. But how is he selected, and for what reasons, and by what inducements persuaded to take a position so forbidding, so irksome in its duties, so illy compensated in its legitimate rewards, which of themselves can be considered only as a premium on imbecility or rascality? Until recently these positions have been regarded as the legitimate, as they certainly were the much sought, rewards for the most disreputable and impecunious of partisan political workers. The appointments were made to pay political debts, and were given to those who, for partisan services, were deemed best entitled to large pecuniary rewards.

"The appointments are exactly in the same hands to-day, and under no greater restrictions than in the most corrupt days of the Indian service, and it would not be difficult to show that they are made for exactly the same reasons to-day, though the same opportunities for plunder do not exist.

"Abundant proof could be given of the assertion, which is not true of one administration more than of another, that the fitness of a man to administer the grave responsibilities of an Indian agent is not the prime reason for his appointment; and that proved fitness for the office is no protection against his removal, provided the political reasons which secured his appointment are no longer operative. It is bad, a thing to be deprecated, and wholly corrected if our Government is to stand, when great pecuniary interests are at the mercy of machine politics, and great financial trusts are the rewards offered for caucus and ward services, no matter what their character, provided they have multiplied voters; but when the property, civilization, and very lives of thousands of helpless people are handed over to pay for such service it is simply appalling.

"As we have formulated our Indian problem the agent is the important factor in it. Hampered and handicapped as he is, a good, wise, and strong man continued in the service when he has proved himself such, may do something to advance the people put into his hands despite the system under which we work, but it is not in the machine to secure such a man, except by happy accident, and it is in the machine to displace him as soon as he begins to make himself useful.

"The fact that a change in the politics of the appointing power changes 80 or 90 per cent. of the agents within twenty months proves one of two things, either that the manner of selecting them is not calculated to secure good ones, or that removing them for such causes as have secured their removal does not operate to the end of retaining such. In either case there is sufficient reason for crying aloud against the method and principle and system as false and wholly evil and in no wise capable of being made subservient to the end we seek.

"*Department at Washington.*—In addition to the reservation and agency systems, we have at Washington the Bureau of Indian Affairs, under the general control of the Secretary of the Interior. To this office is committed the care of the Indian when he does not fall into the hands of the War Department wholly, or under the divided jurisdiction of both, which has sometimes happened.

"There is an Indian division in the Interior Department, more or less complete of itself and through which the Secretary may take up and determine the most important matters without the consent or even knowledge of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

"That he may be informed as to the needs of the Indian service the Secretary has at his command a corps of special inspectors, who report directly to him and who execute

his orders, so that independently of the bureau the Secretary of the Interior may carry on the Indian service, and the Commissioner may learn, either from the newspapers or from the agent of the Indian Rights Association, that a matter as important as the opening of the Crow Creek Reservation has been accomplished while he is making his plans with reference to settling the Indians upon it.

"Then there is the bureau with the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, chief clerk, heads of divisions, clerks, copyists, stenographers and various assistants; making a force of seventy aside from the five special agents who travel, inspect and report to the Commissioner, having special powers with reference to the sixty-one agents in charge of reservations, their clerks and employes. Also the Superintendent of Indian Schools and the whole teaching force in the industrial, boarding, and day schools. This is the force which is engaged to execute such laws and regulations as are adopted by Congress, fulfill treaty obligations, and promote the general welfare of the Indians. It is a large force, and administers a large sum of money, and absorbs a large sum, and is managing a mighty and pretentious machine which works wonderfully, and it seems best to pause over it for awhile and see what it does, and how it does it.

"The Indian bureau as an agency may be characterized as an attempt, by an elaborate and complicated system of book-keeping at Washington, to civilize the Indian on the western frontier.

"The clerical and other force of the office consists of seventy-five men and women, and costs for salaries alone \$120,780. The disbursements of the office, aside from the pay of its force, is between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 per annum. It is manifest that a system of managing a business no larger than this must be complicated to require such a force, and one who has occasion to look into this complication feels sure that it requires the activity and ingenuity of the whole force to work a thing so complicated as this is.

"This of course does not include the sixty-one agents on the reservations who, at an expense for salaries alone of \$91,000, work the other end of the machine. A noteworthy fact just here is that this wonderfully complex part of the machine has no power either to originate or definitely conclude any action touching the question of the Indian's development, excepting the mere ledger work of keeping accounts and the history of expenditures. Its action in matters involving discretion is subject to the decisions and actions of other parts of the complicated whole. The most important measures it may adopt may be brought to nought, wholly negated by the action of the President, of the Secretary of the Interior, or of the Committee on Appropriations in either house of Congress.

"This bureau is related to the Government as the book-keeper is related to a business house. It has relation indeed to the needs of many persons who want position, but as an agency for the civilization of the Indian it has no adaptations which ought to satisfy those who desire more than that the books shall be properly balanced.

"It may be said that there are in addition to the finance and file divisions those also of education and civilization, charged with the special duty of promoting these great interests. The divisions are more manifest than is the education and civilization, which, when found among the Indians, are traceable largely to other agencies.

"Though expending large sums of money for education it was not until 1882 that a superintendent of schools was appointed. The first superintendent died in 1885, and his successor says of him that he was esteemed an able and excellent man, 'but at the time of his death he had not determined the functions of his office.' His successor was appointed in the following May, and when he made his report in November, 1885, had found out that 'the duties of the office were suggested by its title, but not defined by law.' When he resigned the office to take another position after a year's faithful effort to find out what these duties were, he was decidedly of the opinion that they consisted largely of bearing responsibility before the public for acts which he had no power to originate or determine. His successor finds after some four or five months' experience that his ideas of his position become more and more muddled, but on the whole thinks his duties are advisory. Whatever he might or might not admit, I happen to know that even this function is called into exercise rather as *post facto* assent than as counsel prior to the fact about which he is consulted.

"Congress has grown liberal in its appropriations for educational purposes. These have gone up steadily from \$20,000—the first in the series, in 1876—to \$1,236,415 in 1886. It has also grown wise enough to leave the expenditure of this largely to the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior. This is full of encouragement. With a wise superintendent of schools, who has \$1,200,000 at his disposal to carry on the work of his division, what may he not do?

"Congress has also been persuaded to provide for the appointment of additional farmers to go among the Indians and teach them how to farm, and \$40,000 is put at the disposal of the civilization division of the bureau for this most important educational work.

"This indicates a willingness on the part of Congress to do this much needed work even liberally, but these vast sums are expended under a system, or want of system which, so

long as it is suffered to exist, must defeat the ends contemplated. A leaf from the experience of the late Superintendent of Indian Schools, which I deem it no breach of confidence to give, may serve to illustrate.

"A brawny promoter of unanimity at ward caucuses who claims recognition and reward, was sent out to a certain reservation to teach Indians how to farm. Feeling strong in his influence at Washington, he made it lively for the agent and other employés whom he threatened with decapitation unless he was conciliated by due deference. Complaints of his conduct proved unavailing, and prayers that he might be removed to some other sphere of usefulness were unheeded. The agent then sent him out to an Indian camp, some 50 miles from the agency, where the superintendent had established a day school.

"He immediately took possession of the school-house for his farming implements, and when the teacher objected, soon gave him muscular proof of his superior claims. Naturally the teacher objected to this also, and when the superintendent found himself unable to protect him, he made another opening for another worker by resigning.

"While the good superintendent was solemnly meditating upon the somewhat adumbrated 'functions of his office,' there came in a big double-fisted fellow looking for a job. He said he was willing to teach; was willing to go to Dakota as an emissary of light and sweetness to the dusky children of that far off land, and so, with some special charges from the superintendent as to the uses to which school-houses ought to be put, he went forth duly appointed to teach, and at last reports was in possession of the school-room.

"Oh, yes! We have school funds and civilization funds which are administered by the victors in political contests, and if this is not done for political reasons and for party ends, it will be only because the machinery of party, by a happy accident, has evolved a not to be expected result. This is not to be construed as a criticism on the party now in possession and anxious to retain possession, nor of the party which has been ousted and is anxious to get in again, but on the policy which places such vast interests, lying out from under the protection of general laws and of established courts, at the mercy of shifting political successes and defeats. No other such interests are thus exposed among civilized peoples.

The book-keeping is elaborate and expensive, and so confusing that the condition of things cannot be easily discovered; the civilizing forces which it is supposed to wield are put under control of, and are to be applied by, such officials as party success appoints to the pleasing task of accepting and distributing party spoils. That we have drunken livery-stable men sent to teach the Indian to plant potatoes—a hatful to the hill—and so-called doctors who prescribe a spoonful of iodine to be taken internally for a sore throat, and swear they never make mistakes, and boys who cannot write a readable hand, or add up a column of figures to take charge of accounts involving hundreds of thousands of dollars, because their fathers edit political papers and are members of Legislatures which elect United States Senators; all this and infinitely more; all this and little else is to be expected of a civilizing machine thus constructed and thus propelled.

"CONGRESS.—But it should be remembered that we have, as a safeguard against all these possible evils, our wise and good legislative body called Congress, which at the suggestion of the selected and aggregated wisdom of committees in the two Houses specifically entrusted with the grave interests of those people, legislates for their welfare. So we have!

"A legislative body to whom is committed the duty of legislating for a people who are so far not of us, not a part of us, that we have made hundreds of treaties with them, by many of which we are bound to-day—treaties, as has been shown, made for the express purpose of gaining from them all the advantages which intelligent selfishness could secure with the least possible risk from those strong enough to make infinite trouble had force been resorted to to gain the same ends. Legislation by a foreign power to guard and perpetuate advantages gained by repeated treaties and cunning arrangements; legislation, too, by politicians for those who have no political power or influence which is related to the political prospects of those who legislate; legislation by those whose constituents are making every effort to secure what has not as yet been taken away from those affected by this legislation.

"This, then, is the relation of the legislator to those for whom he is to legislate. But more than this, he is both ignorant of and indifferent to the needs of those whose interests are so largely in his hands. There are, indeed, committees on Indian affairs in both Houses, composed of generally wise and kindly-disposed men, to whom is referred all proposed legislation touching Indian affairs, who inform themselves as to the character of proposed measures. This is so; but they have before them the *ex parte* statements of the white men who seek this legislation, and they are introduced to the committee by the honorable senator or honorable member who represents their district and who needs their votes, and from these the committee gains most of its information. And there have been appointed from time to time large committees from both Houses of Congress who spend the whole

of the summer vacation laboriously visiting the Yosemite Valley and National Park, and other haunts of the Indian, and who come back full of information and know all about the needs and progress of the aborigines. No pains or expense is spared in this effort to gain information.

"It has been my fortune to follow in the wake of, and to be thrown in with, some of these peripatetic seekers of information, and it is true, I think, that no expense is spared in the search. Faithfulness to the purposes of this paper compels me to give more fully some of the results of my observation.

"An honorable member of one of these committees arose in his place in the House two years ago and moved to strike from a bill proposed appropriations for day-schools on Indian reservations, saying that his committee, after extended and careful investigations, were unanimous in the conviction that this kind of school was utterly worthless. He wanted all school appropriations to go to industrial training and boarding schools. He then instanced as an example of the worthless day school the school at a certain agency, which, unfortunately for him, was not a day but an industrial boarding school.

"Another member of that same committee, during the same session, when the appropriations for eastern Indian schools was under discussion, asserted that the only effect of the training at Hampton and Carlisle was to make the most expert horse-thieves on the plains. He had seen three or four of the pupils from these schools during his Western tour of investigation. When pressed afterwards as to whether there were three or four, and whether they were from Hampton or from Carlisle, and who they were, and where, it turned out that there was one boy who was at Carlisle for a month or so, and was sent back because he ought not to have come on, had been put forward to interpret between the President and this committee and other honorable gentlemen, who were seeking reliable information as to the results of Eastern education, and was unequal to it. This showed that the training at these schools was worthless; and there had been some charge that this boy had been engaged, with others of his tribe, in a horse-stealing expedition.

"These are, I think, fair samples of the way in which information is gathered by junketing committees on these vacation jaunts. But when we have thus gathered information we are met with the fact that no legislation can be secured for the Indian beyond the necessary appropriation bill. There were about one hundred and fifty bills introduced into the Senate alone this past winter touching Indian interests; there must have been more than two hundred like bills in the House. Aside from the appropriation bill, three important ones passed the Senate; bills which the friends of the Indians have pressed with great earnestness for several years. These failed of consideration in the House, which aside from the appropriation bill passed, I believe, a bill to give right of way for a railroad through the Indian Territory.

"Ask members of the committees in either house what the chances are for the Indian bills which seek alone the welfare of the Indian? It may be said that a similar fate awaits all bills in the present condition of Congress, and the Indian but suffers the same fate as others.

By no means. We are under the protection of the general laws of the Government and of the States in which we live, and the courts are open to us.

"*The Indian Board of Commissioners.*—As an additional source of information, and as a wise board of counsellors, President Grant appointed under authority of law a board of Indian commissioners, composed of ten men of eminent probity and wisdom, who serve without compensation, and have done much valuable work in behalf of the Indian.

They set themselves to the task of reforming abuses and purifying the service. For a number of years Congress made liberal appropriations to enable them to collect the information on which they asked action by the executive and legislation by Congress. It was inevitable that they should array against themselves the bitter opposition of contractors, who could no longer enrich themselves at the expense of the Indian and of the Government. This opposition soon manifested itself in Congress in a reluctance to vote the Board money for its expenses. From year to year they have been cut down until for the past few years only enough has been allowed to pay the rent of an office and a meager salary to the secretary.

"When no longer allowed traveling expenses they have traveled at their own expense. When unable to travel they have continued, the chairman of the purchasing committee especially, to superintend the purchase of Indian goods, and the letting of contracts, by which supervision millions of dollars have been saved to the country, and the quality of goods furnished vastly improved.

"But all this has been hard on the jobbers and rascals who would make money at the expense of the Indians, and the man who had especially thwarted them must be got rid of in some way.

"The President, through some unfortunate misinformation, has been led to suppose this board simply ornamental and of no utility, and as it had unhappily been composed

of gentlemen of one party alone, he thought he might as well remove one ornament of the opposite party and put on it one from his own, and so a leading merchant of New York, a man whose name is a synonym of probity, honor, and wisdom, whose services had been given without stint for many years, services which would have been cheap if purchased for \$10,000 per annum, gave place to a leading liquor dealer, who did not know there was such a board until he found himself seated on it. Whatever considerations may have led to this, it is certain that desire or purpose to improve the Indian service had no place among them. Thus it has come about that the only disinterested and non-political agency of the Government with which the Indian was touched has been so far crippled that it can do but little for his benefit.

"Such in detail are the principal parts of this machine, and it cannot be claimed for them that they were separately created or intended to accomplish the work of Indian civilization. After careful examination it is not discovered that they possess, *in esse* or *in posse*, what Huxley claimed for dead matter—"the potency and promise of organic life" for these people. But if its utility and adaptation are sought in its comprehensive entirety as a whole, and not in its single parts, the result will not prove any more fortunate. Waiving the philosophic dictum that nothing can be found in a whole which is not in any of its parts, it can be said that one part cannot go without the co-operative action of a second part, and that both these depend upon the direct impulse of a third, and that it not unfrequently happens that one of these is presided over by one who knows a little about something unrelated to what he is to do, and the next has for its engineer one who knows a little of something else, and the third by one who knows nothing of anything pertaining to the conditions of the other two, and it has its fulfillment in Keely's motor—a thing of mighty impulses, but of "no go."

"A President may for reasons satisfactory to his own mind throw open by Executive order a reservation on which the Secretary of the Interior is hopefully settling a band of progressive Sioux, and the Secretary save his work in part by playing his authority over the public land against his loss of power over a reservation.

"The President and Secretary may, by their entire independence of the bureau created for and intrusted with the care of Indians, without the Commissioner's knowledge or consent, nullify the efforts he is making and bring to nought the efforts of a score of years in behalf of a certain band, by cutting from under his feet the ground on which he has based his effort.

"A Secretary of the Interior may, in deference to the wishes of a railroad corporation, set aside the treaty rights of a most progressive people, bring to confusion their hopes and their efforts by snatching from their grasp almost the patents for their lands for which they have long hoped, and relief comes alone from the accident that a new Secretary has come into office.

"The Appropriations Committee in Congress may bring to confusion the hopeful efforts of the Secretary and Commissioner, by cutting under the appropriation necessary to complete an enterprise well begun, which has kindled the enthusiasm and engaged the energies of the Indians, and thus throw them back into hopeless and listless apathy. Every one familiar with this work has seen instances not a few of just this kind of economy.

"Time would fail me to tell, not Gideon and Jephthah and the host of worthies, who through faith did wonders, but of the heartbreak and despair of those who have been thrown back again and again into the depths of sullen despair and listless pauperism by some catch in the machinery which has dropped them back from the heights to which they seemed to themselves to be lifted.

"The fact is, the machine is too complicated, too widely scattered, too much turned in upon itself in its operation, presided over by too many independent dependents, who have diverse and antagonistic ends to subserve.

"There it stands, and has stood for these many years. It has consumed incalculable fuel to make it go, and it has gone with much wear and tear, crushing and mangling its engineers oft times, and its unhappy victims always, but has done nothing but revolve.

"I believe it safe to put the annual expense of this effort to civilize the Indian at more than \$600,000, paid in salaries, wages, and expenses to white employes. This would seem to indicate that the machine has an important relation to the support of the white man if but little to the civilization to the Indian. How further related to the white man will appear from a closer scrutiny of the facts.

"A large share of the funds which support the employes of the agencies, excepting the agent, interpreter, and police force, is paid from the funds of the Indians; most of the support and civilization appropriations are part payment for lands sold the Government; large sums of such money are to be paid in such implements as the President may decide to send, and this discretion has often been used to enrich contractors, and not to meet the real needs of these people.

"I have heard a delegation of civilized Osages earnestly entreat the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that they might be allowed to estimate the quantity and kind of goods which

should be bought with their own money, as much of it was wasted on goods the Indians would not take and for which they had no use.

"I have been at an agency under whose fostering care 480 Indians out of 2,000 had died of starvation within nine months, and I found, if memory serves me faithfully, over 80 heavy wagons, partly piled away under shelter and partly, for want of shelter, rotting on the prairies, for which the Indians had no more use than for so many steam-engines; there were stacks of candle-molds and great quantities of jack-planes, which had little relation to the needs of starving Indians.

"I have seen a first-class saw-mill at an agency where there were no logs to saw, and the Indians were praying, as they had for some years, and are yet, in vain, for a grist-mill for wheat which they were forced to haul 15 miles to the railroad, send off at an expense of 50 cents per hundred pounds, and haul home again. All this with great labor and expense and discouragement to the industry of the people.

"I was told by a freight contractor who has made himself rich, and still does a large business as such, that he had a contract to haul an engine and boiler for a mill some 200 miles across alkaline plains to an agency where there was no possible use for it; after taking it half the distance he dumped the whole thing on the prairie, procured a certificate from the agent that it was delivered just where he wanted it, and so fulfilled his contract, and left it to rust out unused.

"We may cry out, 'How can this be possible?' Anything is possible in connection with this service, excepting the one end we desire; and its relation to that is not yet apparent.

"The practical question comes: If this all be so what would you do about it? First assure ourselves that it is true, and then force the abandonment of the methods which are manifestly unavailing. What would you put in place of this? I would at once break down the reservation walls and let civilization go in; I would secure the Indians for the present inalienable possession of sufficient land, by personal title, for the use of each one; I would sell the remainder for their benefit, and in place of the agent's irresponsible will make them subject to the laws and give them their protection; I would give them without delay citizenship with all its privileges and duties, and for the present place their property under the administration of a wise commission of such men as have been charged with the Peabody and like funds, with all the safeguards that can be thrown around it—a commission which should be removable only by death or impeachment or proved incapacity, and require that within a reasonable time this fund should be exhausted and there should nothing remain to separate the Indian from other citizens, except the bronze of his skin, and the memory of his great wrongs softened and made tender by the grace and sufficiency of our tardy atonement."

SECOND DAY—EVENING SESSION.

At the opening of the evening session Mr. Smiley, by request, read letters or extracts from many prominent persons of both political parties, who had been invited to the conference but had been unable to be present.

The chairman read the following letter from General Armstrong:

LETTER OF GENERAL ARMSTRONG.

HAMPTON, October 6, 1886.

DEAR MR. SMILEY: Being unable to my great regret to attend the "Mohonk conference" of this year, I send instead a few thoughts which may be worthy of attention. I hope that the "conference" will put forth a clear and comprehensive statement, such as the time calls for, with a "ring" in it that shall stir the country and help the cause.

Everybody knows that what may be called the "demoralized" position of the Indian agent is due to the miserable salary, uncertain tenure of office, and political interference which put a premium upon dishonesty.

Everybody knows also that the work of training the truly capable red race in the face of the extraordinary temptations which the above-named conditions supply demands the best men that the country has to offer.

I therefore suggest a call in this year's declarations of the "conference" for "the best men for the Indian service."

To this end the rules of the civil service should apply to all appointments in the Indian service. It is true that examinations do little to demonstrate a man's fitness for executive duty, and therefore an Indian agent should be appointed with special regard to his experience in business and administrative affairs. There is hardly likely to be debate upon this point, and I believe "Mohonk" will be heard loudly and strongly in favor of the grandest idea in American politics—civil-service reform.

Now, there are no better agents than some of the experienced civilians whom we all know, many of us personally, such as Major McLaughlin, Dr. McGillicuddy, Major Gassman, and Colonel Thompson. All but one of these are out, and however capable may be their successors, a valuable experience has, in each case, been wasted. These are only illustrative cases; they do not exhaust the subject, but do show the drift of things. Most unfortunate for the cause has been the enforced change of agents' clerks, upon which I need not here enlarge. A redeeming feature of the Commissioner's much-to-be-regretted action in discharging Dr. McGillicuddy, is the detail, at his request, of Major Bell, of the United States Army, as agent at Pine Ridge. In this Mr. Atkins has not only followed many precedents, the majority of which have worked well, but has indicated what I believe to be one of the best ways to help in the settlement of the Indian question, viz, to replace outgoing agents with carefully selected Army officers.

I believe in this, not because they are officers, but because there are in the Army as high-minded, capable, Christian men as there out of it; because they have had more practical experience with Indians than any other class of men; because their training in many ways adapts them remarkably to govern Indians; because they are by their permanent commissions and salaries (secure during good behavior) protected against temptation and stimulated to make a good record; because they command the confidence of the country as a class, and because they are non-political, and being already in the public pay, would make their service an economy. I believe that the welfare of the Indian calls more loudly for the service of thirty or forty Army officers than do the agricultural villages where some such number are now detailed. Thirty Army and thirty civilian agents might be a wholesome arrangement.

I hope that the conference will recommend that the service of Army officers be as far as possible secured to take charge of at least half of the agencies.

Will not the conference call emphatically for the recognition of the Indian's manhood, his personality?

This done, and the best by way of rights, opportunities, and duties will logically follow, as Congress can by direct effort and the pressure of public sentiment be pushed up to its duty:—I should rather say the House of Representatives, as the Senate, has always been ready to do its part.

The refusal to recognize the manhood of the negro cost the nation a terrible price, and the lesson should not be lost. Treating the black man as a chattel created a "caste," a social separation that was worse for the whites than for the negro, and the purification had to come by blood and fire.

Treating the Indian as an Indian and not as a person is as false as slavery; it has created a separation, by way of the reservation system, that is worse for the red man than slavery was for the black man, and which was excusable only as a temporary expedient, to be done away with as soon as possible. Through its evils, direct and indirect, has dishonor come upon us and will remain with us, until public sentiment shall accept the Indian as a man among men.

But this means hard work, waiting, fighting, collecting funds, overcoming an indifference which is worse than opposition; it means the Indian Rights' Association, the National Woman's Indian Association, the Boston Committee, and other similar organizations; it means drudgery and self-sacrifice; it means, too often, the devotion of but a few.

I hope that those who are undertaking this work will get not only the inspiration of Lake Mohonk's splendid scenery and air, but also a backing which shall make them stronger for what lies before them. No Christian or philanthropic work in the country has been so much one of love as that for the red man; none is on so broad and catholic a basis. There seems to be no sectarian quarrel or even jealousy; and it is, I think, the only cause in which the Roman Catholic and Protestant churches work side by side.

I beg leave here to suggest that the conference should express an opinion on the relation of churches to the Indian work, to the effect that the various religious denominations should be in every way encouraged by Government to open Indian schools. It seemed all wrong when not long since I found the Rev. Dr. Kendall, of the Presbyterian Board of Missions, greatly troubled about the Albuquerque and Sisseton schools. The great denominations reflect the practical benevolence of the country. President Grant recognized this, and although his scheme did not fully succeed, and was set aside by his own party, it was on a sound principle and more should be made of it. I think the late Superintendent of Indian Schools, Mr. Oberly, was mistaken in opposing the use by the societies of Government buildings. The very best possible relation between public and private work is that Government should supply the buildings and current expenses, and the churches the teachers and such supplemental aid as may be needed, as for instance, the Presbyterians put \$50,000 into the school at Albuquerque. This makes Indian education non-political, and puts it where it belongs, in the hands of the Christian people of the country; for education to a people like the Indians amounts to very little except as it is associated with religion.

I do not mean to be understood as complaining of a lack of official courtesy towards the various religious societies; it is the policy only which is in question.

The aid given by way of building funds, between 1866 and 1870, by the National Government, through General O. O. Howard, Commissioner of the Freeman's Bureau, to Howard University, Hampton School, Lincoln, Atlanta, and Fisk Universities, and other leading Southern institutions which are to-day shaping the future of the negro race, gave them a tremendous push to usefulness. Private charity did the rest, and a vast and vital result has been reached by this wise co-operation. The people are equally in earnest on behalf of both races, but the overloaded charities of the country should be liberally aided in their noble efforts for the red man. They can as well be trusted with building funds as with those for current expenses, and the mental and moral force applied to the Indian would be doubled.

The way to succeed is to push things; the way to push things is, I think, to establish a weekly or fortnightly paper, to be published at Washington during the session, and thus put before every Congressman, and, through the various organized societies, into the hands of thousands of people, the points which it is important to press, the facts which ought to be known in regard to the Indian. There are no better men to edit it than Mr. Welsh, Professor Painter, and Rev. J. B. Harrison. The latter is a writer of much force and cleverness, and his articles in the Boston Herald lately published describing his experiences among the Indians have attracted wide notice.

There is no doubt that such men would make such a paper a power. When Congress adjourns Mr. Welsh, Professor Painter, and Mr. Harrison would naturally explore the Indian country, gather up information, and so apply an increasing experience and power to these pressing questions.

And as there is a good beginning, but nothing completed in Indian work, so there is nothing more important than the continuance of the Hon. H. L. Dawes in the United States Senate. His re-election from the Indian standpoint is vital. Who could take his place? Very few men have clear and exhaustive ideas on the Indian question, and Senator Dawes is one of them, and is in a position to make his knowledge tell. He has more power over the fate of the Indian than any man in the country.

One word, before I call a halt, as to Indian education.

The Hampton school was never more hopeful and has never had so good a class of Indian students; this year numbering about 140. There is more content and less homesickness. The summer parties sent to Massachusetts have done better than ever this year. There are no better witnesses to the Indian's working capacity than the Berkshire farmers, unless it be the farmers of Pennsylvania, who for several years have had over a hundred of Captain Pratt's Indian boys working for them. Carlisle school is steadily growing and perfecting itself, and its influence is felt all through the West. Captain Pratt's raids upon Washington, New York, and the country generally have profoundly impressed the people. Let us hope that he will survive all opposition.

The Lincoln school, in Philadelphia, under the direction of Mrs. J. Bellanger Cox, is doing excellent work and steadily improving.

The record of Indians who have gone home from the Hampton school has been a matter of constant attention, and the information we have received is on the whole encouraging. It is hard for the returned boys and girls to hold their own, but two-thirds of them do well, not over one-tenth turn out badly, many are fickle and unsteady, but the upshot of it all is that the good work for Indians is like the good work for other people, it pays, and the average of loss and waste is no larger than in other like work.

As we find pupils adapted to advanced education we make a way for them, but push forward none who are not fit for it. Some fine and influential characters will be the result.

The death rate was never so small, the health question never so cheerful as now. More and more the Eastern and Western work for Indians are felt to be one, both having special advantages, each being supplementary to the other. The great majority must be educated at their own homes, while the few hundred sent to thoroughly equipped Eastern schools have unquestionable advantages and a great influence upon public sentiment. The missionary work on the reservations during the past fifty years has been as fine a record of devoted Christian philanthropy as the world has ever seen. Schools managed by politicians, while in some cases of high merit, cannot attain the standard of those inspired by the churches of the country.

There is no greater ground of hope for Indians than the fact that the Administration is in earnest to improve their condition, and what is wanted is not a change of party but in some respects a change of policy. Who cares for the politics of those who are in the Indian service if they are good men? But any use of the appointing power to further personal ends is an offense against good government and humanity which ought to be severely rebuked.

Sincerely yours,

S. C. ARMSTRONG.

General MARSHALL. General Armstrong wished to call the attention of this conference and the Indian Rights Association to the last lot of Apache prisoners sent to St. Augustine. There were about 175 women and 148 children. He hears two reports of their condition, and thinks this should be brought to your attention, and that measures should be taken for teachers there, and for the welfare of those children there. So far nothing has been done. There were nearly 400 in the first lot, and their condition is very pitiable. Miss Ludlow wished me to answer a question with reference to the Hampton students who have returned to the reservation. Of the total of 190, 75 boys have done very well, and 31 girls. Returned to the blanket, 2 boys and 4 girls—6 in all. Unaccounted for, 10 boys and 2 girls—12 in all. These are the only ones whose condition is unascertained. Of those in Government employ, 31 boys and 6 girls have done well; 11 boys and 1 girl, fairly well. Five boys have done badly. Not one of the girls have returned to the blanket, and none are unaccounted for. The question raised here as to those who have done only fairly well in Government employ has been answered by Miss Ludlow. There is no other employ but Government employ. The question is whether those in Government or private employ have done badly or well. If those in Government employ have not done better than a good many white men in Government employ, even some in Washington, we should think the work at Hampton and Carlisle a failure.

THE WORK AT HAMPTON.

The CHAIRMAN. I will take the liberty of calling the attention of the conference to the circular from the president of the board of trustees at Hampton, Mr. Monroe. We can all talk about General Armstrong, that matchless man at the head of Hampton. A few months ago at my last visit there he was just beginning to break a little. I said: "General, you must take care of yourself; what should we do without you?" He said: "God buries his workmen;" and added, "men may come and men may go, but Hampton goes on forever." He is literally working himself to death. A born missionary, his great heart throbbing for humanity, giving himself so lavishly to the good cause. We all know how he conquered Virginia, bringing the strongest men to his feet when he was under the very fire of persecution. He said: "That helps me on; I grow strong with every opposition I meet." He spoke of the comforting power of the Holy Spirit, and said: "I know God is with me. I am going to establish this school by the help of God, and make a great industrial institution." That power comforts a great many people in these days.

Happy he whose inward ear
Spirit comfortings can hear
Above the rabble's laughter,
And where hatred's faggots burn
Through the smoke may still discern
The coming grand hereafter.

For well he knows that never yet
Plow of truth was vainly set
In the world's broad fallow;
After hands may sow the seed,
After hands on hill and mead
Reap the harvest mellow.

Mr. FRISSELL. General Armstrong would never plead for himself. He always speaks for every one else, but never for himself. It seems proper at this time that a word should be said about him and the work. His life seemed to hang upon a thread for days, but to-night he is better. The doctor declares that he must leave the work for a time. It seems to me that the only way General Armstrong can be helped is by helping the financial part. He has raised well on to \$100,000; Government has given \$30,000. We have received from different churches about \$25,000; the rest has been made up by disinterested friends. We have made a call for \$400,000 endowment. It seems time for the friends to rally. We felt that we might ask this conference to do missionary work. We have received indorsements from prominent men all over the country. General Fisk has spoken eloquently, and I have no wish to add anything; I only wish to call attention to these circulars. I think it is right to ask the friends to aid in this work. General Armstrong has given everything he has—literally given his life. He has not allowed the trustees of that school to raise his salary. Whenever it has been asked that General Armstrong have his house fixed he has always refused it. It seems proper that the friends of General Armstrong should rally to help him.

The CHAIRMAN. You remember that Mrs. Owen brought before the conference yesterday morning the case of Mrs. Blackbird and her property on the shore of Lake Michigan. She stated that the enemies of the Indian and the insatiate land-grabbers had fixed up a sort of will of a woman who had died in Canada, and then fixed up a sort of quitclaim deed by which they deprived this woman of her rights. A member of this conference has requested me to ascertain if the facts are as represented, and if so, has

authorized me to employ counsel to bring a bill in chancery to set aside these bogus claims. If Col. Elliott F. Shepherd were not here I would tell you who it was. [Applause.]

THE DAWES BILL.

The CHAIRMAN. Perhaps it will be well for any one who has any questions they wish to ask Senator Dawes to ask them now and then he can answer them in his speech.

Dr. ELLINWOOD. I would like to ask Senator Dawes whether this bill contemplates the proper guarantees desired and needed by missionary societies in relation to their investments in building on Indian reservations. To make my idea clear, I will state that I went to Washington last week with an official request from the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, first, for some guarantee from the Indian Department in reference to proposed investments in Oregon in the erection of a boarding school and industrial school. This school had been earnestly urged by the Indians themselves in a large meeting.

They pledged about eighty pupils for such a school. Among the chiefs who spoke there was one who dated his Christianity back to the lamented Dr. Whitman. This request was backed by the Presbyterian synod and by the citizens of Pendleton. The board agreed to run all the risks of investing five or ten thousand dollars for the building, provided, first, that the Government granted some sort of title or guarantee by which, in case the reservation should be broken up and the property sold, the funds may be returned; and, secondly, provided the Department would grant \$108 per capita a pupil. I was told by General Upshaw that the only thing the Department could do would be to grant permission to build. If Congress should make any great changes we could have no return for investments; we could only build at our own risk. In regard to the second request I was told there was no money on deposit; all the money had been pledged. The only chance in reference to this school lay in the fact that there might be a margin in some of the other contracts. I replied that the discouraging features of the matter would block the whole effort of the board in that direction. I came here in the hope of greater guarantees, in the hope that more generous appropriations would be emphasized here in such a way as to affect Congress through the people and the masses we represent at home.

Mrs. OWEN. I have lived on the Sioux Reservation, and it seems to me that the most desirable land is to be thrown open by the Sioux bill to the white people and the Indians deprived of it. One provision stipulated that they were to receive 25,000 head of cattle in return for lands they were to give, but the land taken away contains the best feed; that which is left is barren and desolate. From my knowledge of the reservation I can say that there is not sufficient feed for the 25,000 head of cattle to be given them. Another point: One great reward the Indians are to receive is facilities for education, but almost twenty years ago we guaranteed to give these people a school and a teacher for every thirty children on the reservation. They paid the Black Hills country for this consideration, but they have never received the goods—they have never been paid. Another thing: This land which is to be thrown open to the public is to be placed on the market at 50 cents an acre, while Government land is \$1.25 cents an acre. A considerable tract along the White River is to be taken, and there are mines along that river. This land is carefully picked out and laid aside to be thrown open to white settlers. Of course the name given to this bill gives it great weight, and if any such thing as I fear has crept into it it must have been by most artfully deceiving Senator Dawes, who has done more for the Indian than any man I have known.

Senator DAWES. I felt while you were reading, sir, what I was afraid would seem to be a testamentary epistle from that good man who has almost laid down his life in this cause, that perhaps after all it might be better that I should keep my seat, and all of us ponder what he has said, and try if possible to catch a little of his inspiration, and take on some of his courage; and if it be the will of God that he shall do no more of this work, try if possible to find somebody else to carry on the work as he has carried it on. But, after all, I am so impressed with a few things which it seems to me the cause requires to be done, and done now, that perhaps I should not have done my duty if I had consented to come here and listen and get instruction—which I trust I have—and enjoy the hospitality with which we are all delighted, and gone away and not told this people that there are two or three things which must be done, and without delay, or the cause which we have at heart will be postponed in its accomplishment many years. That it will ultimately triumph over any hindrances of the hour I do not doubt, but I do seem to see right before us what is wanted now to make it certain that in the near future this work will be done.

There is one thing upon which I think we can all agree, however much we may differ upon details, and that is that the only solution of the problem is in making the Indian a self-supporting citizen of the United States. Everything that contributes to that end

is welcome in this work. All that does not contribute to that is misspent. Now being convinced of that myself, and growing more and more so every hour, I have come to have little trouble about those matters that stirred us so last night and to-day. To me it is no matter of consequence at all whether the reservation system is to be abolished and the treaties abrogated, whether the civil-service reform should be applied to the appointment of agents, or whether it should not; or whether we have got so sick of the existing state of things, as brother Painter said, that he would blow it up sky-high, let these men sink or swim, as they might. If you make the Indian a self-supporting citizen of the United States, all these things disappear of themselves. When that time comes there can be no reservation to abolish or to perpetuate; no Indian agent to appoint or dismiss; no treaty to keep or abrogate. The work is accomplished when the Indian has become one of us, absorbed into this body politic, a self-supporting citizen, and nothing is left of these questions that are troubling us. I have got out of patience with them sometimes; have vexed myself and quarreled with friends at Washington or here, as to whether it was right to break a treaty or keep it, or whether this system of appointing officers was good or bad, or whether you would destroy these agencies. The one thing with me is what can I do that will hasten on the day when every Indian in this land shall be a self-supporting citizen. If these things are all done just as every one wants them done, when all is done, if the Indian is not a self-supporting citizen, it is a barren work; it is empty and useless, and you are worse off with him without this machinery, bad as it is. And if he becomes a citizen, then the machinery all disappears like an April cloud before the sunrise.

With that idea, the committee of which I am a member have been at work five or six years in an endeavor to provide such legislation as shall be necessary to supplement and help on the friends of such institutions as this and other private and public institutions in fitting the Indian to be what he must be or nothing. There is no law now by which the Government of the United States can do anything in that direction. Nobody in the whole United States Government has any power to take one step towards making the Indian a self-supporting citizen. What it is doing towards his education by appropriations is helping that people from year to year. And it is a wonderful agency, which has been increasing from year to year till the first appropriation of only \$20,000 has increased till last year it was \$1,200,000. That is preparing him for citizenship. But what is to be done with him when he is fitted? In this work the committee of the Senate have prepared four or five bills, all looking to this end. The one fundamental bill, called the severalty bill, is the one about which questions have just been raised. I have sent to Washington for copies of the bills and they have sent me copies of the old ones, so I cannot read what I have inserted at the request of the religious societies. The trouble first originated with some Episcopal friends who had schools on the reservation. I intended to put it in so broad as to cover just what my friends stated. I think I have. It satisfied my religious friends. I am certain if it is not broad enough now it will be. As to Mr. Kinney's question, I will state that the bill, as originally drawn, contained a condition for the tribal patent. When this idea was first broached, the opinions of people about the best way for Government to aid were different from what they are now. My own work on this bill has had the effect to constantly change my views. I have written this bill seven times and never twice alike.

I came here last year very anxious to preserve the tribal patent. I have been for years in a fight with Western men who are bent upon taking land from these Indians without the slightest regard to their rights or the obligations the Government had entered into. I began this work with Secretary Kirkwood, whose idea was to first secure to the tribe their reservation so that they could be certain it should not be taken from them wrongfully. I have kept this in year after year. Every year I have been weakening on it because I have come, from year to year, to the conclusion that this pressure upon the Indian for his lands has come to be irresistible, and that we have got to make provision for him now just as quick as we can, or we shall lose the opportunity. I have come to the conclusion that the quicker he is mingled with the whites in every particular the better it will be. This bill went through the Senate and reached the House, where it encountered opposition on two opposite grounds. There is an organization in Washington of very excellent men, but their purpose is to perpetuate the existing state of things. They boast that they have prevented the passage of this bill. They got a committee to insert another provision which would spoil the bill. That is, that the bill should have no force except a majority of any tribe should adopt it. The theory of the bill is to treat the Indian as an individual Indian; and whenever, in the opinion of the official whose duty it is to administer the law, viz: The President of the United States—but let me read it and you will see the idea of treating the Indian as an individual. I would like to read this section, and if any one can improve it I would like it. I am aware that there is nothing so imperfect as what I do from day to day, and nothing I so

welcome as suggestions of improvements. I got valuable ideas here last year, and hope to have some of them incorporated into this bill. Listen to this section: "That in all cases where any tribe or band of Indians has been, or shall hereafter be, located upon any reservation created for their use."

Now, I have spent some time on that bill. The idea is that when the President sees an Indian or tribe so far advanced that, in his opinion, they can maintain themselves, he is authorized thereupon to allot to every adult head of a family a quarter section, and to every single person an eighth of a section, and to every child a sixteenth section.

Q. Is that to every adult desiring it, or to every adult of the whole tribe?

A. The theory is that when any Indian is so far advanced as to be able to support himself he will want land. If he doesn't want it it will show that he is not fitted for it. A farm is no blessing to a man who doesn't want it. This is not a compulsory allotment any more than it is compulsory on the State of Massachusetts to pass a law that I shall be a farmer. We do not compel a man to take land. We do not enact a law that a man shall be a mechanic, a blacksmith, or a shoemaker. It is only when he shall, through some agency, be enjoined to be a man that there is any reasonable hope that he will be anything. It is provided that they are to select for themselves. Wherever there is an orphan the Government appoints a man to select the land.

Q. Cannot an Indian go away from the reservation and select land?

A. An Indian can make an entry under the pre-emption act, and before he gets 100 rods from the land office he can sell it for a bottle of whisky. He can make his entry just like a white man. But after all the result is, there being no limitations upon his power to dispose of his land, that he loses it in a short time.

Q. Does the Government give anything more than this allotment?

A. I am going to talk about that in a little while. The great danger with the Indian is that he will be circumvented; that he will be cheated, if not directly out of his property, yet that in one way or another he will lose it. The State is hostile to his coming there and settling. If he forgets to pay his taxes they will sell it out from under him. The committee provided for that a kind of tenure that makes it impossible to part with this land except on the agreement of the United States and the Indian too. An Indian cannot make a contract impairing his title for twenty-five years. So no man can agree that for so many dollars he will convey his land. It is fixed absolutely that it shall be held for the Indian's use exclusively for twenty-five years, and at the end of the twenty-five years the Government shall give him a patent. [Reads.]

Q. Will this bill annul the other law?

A. The last bill that passes annuls all laws that conflict with it. [Reads section 5, "That upon the approval of the allotments provided for in this act," &c.]

Q. In view of the present condition of the Indian is twenty-five years enough?

A. There is a provision in this bill that if, in the opinion of the President it shall be deemed necessary, it may be continued.

I was remarking that there are people who are distrustful. My friend Kinney is afraid that the tribal patent will die out. Western men are afraid of that too, and for a different reason from that of the New England man; they want that land. Now, I propose to give up the tribal patent by reason of this strong sentiment in the country that the tribal relation must be broken up sooner than twenty-five years. I have alluded to an organization whose sole purpose is to perpetuate the present state of things. They have been around saying that there is an organization to right the wrongs of the Indians; that the whites are trying to get their land. They have an organization of which our friend, Dr. Sunderland, the President's pastor, is vice-president. They argue that the reservation has got to be kept entire. My friend Welsh remembers when Dr. Sunderland went before the House committee and denounced his bill. I propose to let the tribal patent go, and to let the reservation stand as it is, with this provision [reads "And provided further, That at any time after lands have been allotted to all the Indians of any tribe as herein provided," &c., S. 54, p. 9].

As fast as you allot this land, as fast as you can negotiate with the Indians for the rest of the land, you shall capitalize that land and put the money in the Treasury, and pay 5 per cent. annually for the education of the Indians. I think any one who is troubled about having these reservations protected will see that this is provided for. They are just as safe if the tribal patent is taken away as before. If you will prepare the Indian to take care of himself upon this land that is allotted, you will find the solution of the whole question. Added to this is the section which provides that every Indian that takes land in severalty under this bill, and every Indian who has abandoned the habits of a savage life and adopted those of the white man, thereby becomes a citizen of the United States, with all the privileges and immunities of a citizen. When I was here at the last conference that was not in the bill. It is in a separate bill which I have been trying to get through. There seemed to be a good deal of anxiety that it would not get through. I was afraid it would jeopardize this bill,

When I went back and said to the committee that I proposed to put it in, it took me ten days to get their consent; and last of all, one of the ablest men in the committee said he would resist it. He said he was for the bill, but he did not wish to jeopardize it. A native of my State labored a long time to keep it out of the bill, but I took the risk. I said, "The Senate can strike it out but I will try it." So I put it in. That Senator who said he should oppose it, made an argument against it, and every Senator but he voted for it. He came to me and said he would not vote against it, but he could not vote for it. There are many details in this bill all tending to the good of the Indian, but I will not take your time on them. I am as conscious as any man of the imperfections of this bill. I would like to have it improved. No man shall suggest a reasonable amendment which will not meet my hearty support. It has been a work of love with me. I have been six or seven years upon it. I would like to see it the law of the land. This bill, the Sioux bill, the bill for the Mission Indians and for the Round Valley Indians, and the bill extending the civil and criminal law of the land over the Indians, have all passed the Senate in the last session and are pending in the House of Representatives. I don't know of any special objections to them. I think the committee see where they have made mistakes, and I have no doubt the bill will come out of their hands ultimately in good shape. The great thing needed is that you take hold of these things and get them through the House of Representatives.

Q. If an Indian should prefer to have sufficient education to become a mechanic or teacher how would he get any advantage by this bill?

A. He would get his land sold by the United States and the money would be put on interest, and he would get his share. These bills have not stuck in the House of Representatives from the fault of any man. The Indian committees approve of these bills in the main. The trouble arises from the difficulty of transacting business there. Unless some extra effort is made there is not much hope.

Taking out the holidays we have January and February for work in this Congress. It is important to get the bill through this Congress, as new men are coming into charge of Indian affairs in both branches, and if it does not pass the coming winter it will have to go over till a year from December, and then be taken up by new men. A sentiment favorable to the bill will have to be created anew in Congress. One-third of the Senate is new, and the whole House is new, and if it is taken up a year from now you can't get legislation under two years. If there is any efficacy in this bill it is necessary, in order to obtain beneficial results, that it become a law this winter. The Sioux Reservation contains 30,000 square miles right in the heart of the Territory of Dakota. Twenty-eight thousand Indians occupy a tract of land four times larger than the State of Massachusetts. The little town in which I live contains that number of inhabitants. You see at once that people who want that land look upon the idea that 28,000 Indians are to have that land exclusively as a monstrosity. They were put there in 1868 with the idea that white men would never reach them. The six tribes hold it in common with a covenant on the part of the United States that not a foot of it should be got away except by the written consent of three-fourths of the adults of all these tribes. That was less than twenty years ago, and now there are 500,000 white people all around them, and two great railroads coming square up to the reservation, and there they stop; and 38,000 people on the west side have to travel as best they can across the territory for 200 miles to get to the railroad. Dakota contains 150,000 square miles, 30,000 of which are taken up by this reservation.

There has been a constant attempt the last six years to get away that land by people who don't care a copper whether the Indian ever gets anything for it or not. They come within what Jerry Black once called "a squirrel's jump" of getting it through Congress, of getting those 11,000,000 acres for 25,000 cows. They got a bill through the House of Representatives giving them that land for 25,000 cows, but it got stopped in the Senate about 2 o'clock in the morning of the last day of the session. The President was in the next room waiting for Congress, and wanted to know what was the trouble in the appropriations. They were fighting for those Indians, and only saved them by persuading the members to substitute a committee to go out there and look into the matter; and out of that visit out there has come the Sioux bill. I became satisfied—no man can go there and not be satisfied—that those white men will have a large portion of that reservation; that this land cannot be kept by Indians with a population increasing all around them. I made up my mind that I could do more good by accepting the inevitable, and seeing to it that if they part with their land they shall have an equivalent for it. Out of that has come this bill, and if anybody is alarmed, let him rest upon this section which requires a vote of approval of three-fourths of the Indians. But it is so drawn that they do approve it; they are anxious for it. What are the provisions? First, 11,000,000 left to them shall be divided into six parts, and each of the six tribes shall be located upon its own part. The other 11,000,000 are to be sold to actual settlers, who are to live upon the land five years before they have any title at all to it.

Any contract they may have made beforehand shall be null and void, so they cannot sell themselves out as the pre-emptioners are doing. They have got to stay five years. Then they pay only 50 cents an acre, while the ordinary public land is \$1.25 an acre. Fifty cents an acre will bring \$5,500,000, and it provides that this money shall be put into the Treasury of the United States and the interest applied to the education and civilization of the Indians. They capitalize one-half to satisfy the white men who are clamoring for the land. They are located for the first time on land of their own.

The railroads come up to the Missouri River and want to go across the reservation 200 miles. Whether this is the best part of the road or not I am not prepared to answer. This bill is the result of the personal examination of a committee and of a commission, and of our Indian rights association, upon whom I have relied; and upon agents like McGillicuddy and Mr. Gassman. There are lines written in here by Mr. Gassman himself. Thus the work has been done with the utmost endeavor to meet the want of the Indian and secure to him a home when you and the class of men like General Armstrong and General Pratt shall have got him ready to take care of himself. He shall have a home and be a citizen of the United States; shall be one of us, contributing his share to all that goes to make up the strength and glory of citizenship in the United States. There are four or five of these bills. The Mission bill and the Round Valley bill have similar features; and the bill extending civil and criminal law over the Indian. All this is a part of the machinery which it is the duty of the Government to take up, and you people are to do your part. The Government can furnish money, but it can't teach a school. The Government can give land, but it can't teach how to cultivate land; that must be done by private and benevolent effort or not at all. You and your associates must keep your part of the work along so that every Indian, the moment he can be picked out by the Government and put on to land, shall find some helping hand to show him how to work that land. It would be idle to take him out and give him 160 acres of land; ignorant how to use it, better let him be where he is.

My dear friend here knows White Eagle, chief of the Poncas, and the clearest head of all the Indian tribes. I asked him if he didn't want to take land in severalty. It was some time before I could make him understand me. He stopped and shook his head and said, "It would not do me any good; I can't speak your language; I don't know what to do with that land. If I had it you white men would strip me as bare as a bird in a month. Take my children and teach them your language; teach them how to trade with the white man; put them on this land, and you will do them some good; but I am too old." Now we seem to think that land in severalty is the be-all and the end-all of our Indian effort. Some one here I thought had an idea that you could force him on to land in severalty, take him by the collar, if he has one, or by the blanket, and force him to be a farmer. A few years ago we were enchanted with that absurd idea. We are only in the beginning of this work; we have much work ahead of us. We need great patience, perseverance, and kindness before the Indian will become a self-sustaining citizen of the United States. If the law power, if the executive and legislative power do their part; if the Government furnishes authority for making him a citizen and furnishes land, it is all they can do. The Indian is to be trained and educated, not by Government officials, but by private effort. Teachers should be paid in large degree by the Government, and the Government has shown its readiness to supply everything that can be done in educating him. My friend said he could not find any money in the Treasury. Why, \$1,200,000, in place of \$20,000, has been the growth in grace in the past ten years. And I believe they would have doubled that if they could have seen the agencies, the school-houses, the teachers, and the opportunities for effective expenditure of that money. The United States is doing its part; everything is encouraging to you and me as outsiders co-operating with the Government. All we want is a little more patience with the Indian and a little more patience with ourselves, and we shall get along with what is disagreeable and unpleasant in this work.

We want a little self-abnegation such as is exhibited in that martyr down at Hampton. We must have this, or all is a failure. Our work must be done now and without delay, for the greed for the Indian's land is growing every day, and it is as impossible to resist it under the forms of our Government as to stop the flow of the river. We may guide and direct it, but we cannot stop it. We are blind, we are deaf, we are insane if we do not take cognizance of the fact that there are forces in this land driving on these people with a determination to possess every acre of their land, and they will lose it unless we work on and declare that the original owner of this land shall, before every acre disappears from under him forever, have 160 acres of it when he shall be fitted to become a citizen of the United States and prepared to bear the burdens as well as share the rights of our Government.

Judge CAMPBELL: The ladies who are interested in California missions want to know whether there is a bill relating to those Indians.

A. You know that Helen Hunt Jackson was appointed to go out there and look into the condition of those Indians. She contracted the disease there by which she lost her life. She made an elaborate report accompanied by a bill. There is pending in court a case the object of which is to settle the title of these Indians. It seemed wise that a commission should be appointed to go out there and negotiate for sufficient land to make a good home for those Indians. Mrs. Jackson prepared a bill, which was sent to Congress. The bill was taken up this last year in my committee. Some changes were made, and the bill has passed the Senate, and a similar one in regard to the Round Valley Indians.

Q. Supposing the bill passes and the man is dumped upon the 160 acres, with no seed, no implements—is it proposed in this bill to supply these things and help him work the farm?

A. Whether Congress will be liberal enough to set him up, I don't know. It would not be more than fair to do so, considering the amount of land that has been stolen from him. My friend, Mrs. Kinney, has a way of helping the Indian. A good deal of that kind of help is being done. I hope the time is not distant when the people will see that this kind of work must be done or the poor Indian, when set out on his farm, will go to the bad. I want to say that two or three features of this work have been exceedingly gratifying. I was struck with the proposition of the new school at Salem, Oreg. Government appropriated money to put up a building, but they wanted some land adjoining, so the owner of the land and the Indian boys in the school made an arrangement by which the owner made a contract to sell this land, and the boys in the school bound themselves to pick hops to pay for it. It was a striking development of the possibilities of the Indian. Those boys picked the hops to pay for the 78 acres which were to be deeded to the school; the boys were not going to have it.

"The Round Valley Reservation in California is the most remarkable reservation I have visited. There is a beautiful valley up in the mountains. It took me a week to go 100 miles from the railroad. When I got on top of one of the peaks there lay the most beautiful valley—like a gem—25,000 acres of that Round Valley. It was set apart originally for the Indians in Northern California. It is so rich that it was reported that it would support every Indian in California. Some men who coveted this vineyard came to Congress and proposed to rectify the lines of the Round Valley Reservation. The result was that about 20,000 acres fell outside and 5,000 were left to the Indians. Mrs. Quinton undertook to get up a school there last winter. Two young ladies in Washington volunteered to go there. They came to Congress one day last winter and sent in their cards to me. There they were, two beautiful young ladies, about twenty and twenty-two years of age. They left their homes and went to California. They were eighteen days in getting to Round Valley. I had a letter from them the other day, telling of their work and how they got up a Sabbath school and a Saturday club so that the Indian boys should not go off daily and get drunk. These things pay Mrs. Quinton, if they do not me. I never heard that these young ladies ever saw an Indian before, but they went to the agency through Mrs. Quinton's influence. The work is full of this thing. So far as I am concerned I am getting to be more and more of an Indian every day. I can but go back seven years when the Boston people set me going about the Poncas. They raised the funds and said, "This fire is going to increase." Seven years ago you could not have found half a dozen to listen to this talk. The dead Indian then was the only good Indian. Now the work has gone so far you can't stop it. For one, I propose to work on in some capacity in this work.

Mr. BASTOW. I have been in that Round Valley, and I had a most painful experience there. I went to try to push off the squatters, the Indians having been dispossessed of their lands. They could not even get hold of the valley lands they needed. I saw two men who sat and talked coolly about the improvements they were going to make. They had got \$10,000 for improvements. They had no idea of going off. I was ordered to go to the commander of the Pacific Military Division and ask for a detail of soldiers to put them off. It was difficult to find him, and when I did he did not feel inclined to do it unless commanded by the War Department. I said, "What will they do?" "They must appeal to the courts," he replied. "How long do you think it will take them to get possession through the courts?" "Oh, I can't tell; but at the same time I can't help it."

[Resolutions from business committee read by Mr. Garrett.]

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this conference it is to the last degree important that the bills known as the Dawes land and severalty bill, the Sioux bill, and the Mission Indian bill, which have passed the Senate and have been favorably reported by the Committee on Indian Affairs, should in the interest of the Indian race be speedily passed by the House.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

At the opening of the session Mr. Garrett, from the business committee, reported the following additional resolutions:

"Resolved, That we recognize gratefully the utterances of the President in regard to the extension of education among the Indians and the increasing appropriations of Congress from year to year for this purpose, and we earnestly urge the continuance of this work of the Government until every Indian child shall be furnished with a common-school education.

"Resolved, That although it is not the function of the Government to teach religion, yet its help hitherto extended to missionary and other religious bodies without discrimination, in the maintenance of primary, normal, and industrial schools, could be greatly enlarged to the advancement of the civilization of the Indians, especially in view of the increasing interest felt in the preparation of the Indians for citizenship and the readiness of the various church organizations to co-operate therein. We earnestly hope that greatly enlarged appropriations may be made by the Congress soon to be convened.

"Resolved, That the best interest of the Indians requires that ample provision should be made for the instruction of the adult Indians in farming and other industries.

"Resolved, That in the existing system of Indian schools the day school occupies a primary and important place in its relations to the parents and home no less than to the children.

"Resolved, That the number of day schools on Indian reservations should be multiplied in accordance with treaty stipulations, which promise a school-house and teacher to every thirty children among the Sioux and other tribes, and that in these schools systematic industrial training should be furnished in addition to the elements of an English education."

THE MISSION INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA.

Mrs. O. J. Hiles, of Milwaukee, was introduced as a lady who takes a deep interest in the Mission Indians. She spoke as follows:

"During the past year I have been among the Mission Indians and have learned something of their condition and needs; but in the ten minutes allotted to me I can only show them to you as I would hold up a skeleton for you to look at. Could I clothe it with the flesh and blood necessary to make up the real thing you would find it filled with vitality and electrified into an intensity of life.

"When America turned her face toward the west, leaving behind her the wrong of the Old World, the door which closed between her and oppression swung upon the golden hinge of equality. She invited the down-trodden of the world to come to her, telling them in no uncertain tones that here should be a land of the free and a home for the brave. She opened a passageway for liberty; she built for herself a pedestal of truth, and, believing it to be more indestructible than granite, engraved upon it the sublime maxim, 'All men are born free and equal.' She did not know that self-interest in the hearts of nations and individuals alike kindles a fire which crumbles the spiritual granite of truth with greater force than the material granite was crumbled in the Boston fire. Slowly, at the other end of the great passageway through which she was leading her people another door was unclosing, and by the dim light of despotism beyond she read, 'It is a mistake; all men are not born free and equal.' A little farther on, when the door had opened wide, with a saddened heart, despite her ambition and greed for power and gold, she published to the world, 'It is a mistake from the beginning; only white men are born free and equal; black and brown men have absolutely no rights that white men are bound to respect.' America never has been free; her people never have fulfilled their high privilege; they have been characterized by bravery, but to how many brave men has America denied a home?

"In 1769 the first mission was founded by the Franciscan fathers; within the next fifty-five years twenty-seven were established. In 1834, the date of their secularization, the estimated worth of their personal property was \$5,000,000, and their real estate was of almost incalculable value. This personal property had all been accumulated and the land had been made productive through the labor of the Indian neophytes. The Indians had learned to worship the God of the Franciscans, and so great was their fervor that in some instances enthusiasm for the sacredness of the new religion was carried to such an extent that heavy beams to be used in church building were not allowed to touch the ground during transportation from long distances, but were carried on their shoulders, changed, as one set became tired, to others until deposited in their places. They must have believed they were earning temporal as well as spiritual homes for themselves; they must have been told of the laws that the Spanish king had made for their protec-

tion and material well-being. Eventually this land they had cultivated became assured to them by laws of fourfold force. The first was the law of orderly occupancy. Under the Spanish rule if a man settled upon a piece of land, kept it well cultivated, and his buildings in repair it was his; his title was printed upon it and could be read as words in an open book. This was the Indians' first title to their lands. But, in case they might not be considered as 'subjects' of the king, this wise monarch decreed that (and this forms their second tenure), 'After distributing among the Indians whatever they may justly want to cultivate, sow, and raise cattle, confirming to them what they now hold, and granting what they may want besides, all the remaining land may be reserved to us, the king.'

"When California came under Mexican rule, it was provided by fundamental laws: 'That all grants or distributions of land should be made without prejudice to the Indians; that all lands occupied by them should be reserved for them;' and besides, grants were made directly to the Indians in such manner that their title could be conveyed. This was the third security. By the treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo these Mexican laws were to be respected. In addition, the United States Supreme Court decided 'there can be no doubt, then, that under the Spanish laws these Indians of whom we treat have a right to their villages and pasture lands as their common property by a perpetual right of possession.' Thus were they secured by a fourfold tenure. The ownership of the Indians to their lands was considered of so much importance that they were held within all the grants and distributions of lands as pictures are held in frames.

"After Mexico had secured her independence, being much torn by internal dissensions and consequent poverty, she cast a longing eye toward these mission lands, and in 1834 secularized them, reserving to the Indians what they would need for homes. But in less than six months nearly every foot of land was sold and the Indians forced to leave their homes. In 1845 and 1846 the little that had been held was sold, and the Indians were allowed only a nominal voice in the matter. When the United States took possession there were small tracts from which they had not been driven. In 1850 the State of California passed a law which rendered all these protective laws practically null and void. It provided that the Indians should hold their lands unless or until otherwise provided for.

"If either party, Indian or white man, found himself aggrieved, he should appeal to the courts. In 1852 Congress appointed a commission to ascertain the tenure by which these Indians hold their lands. In the same year, Capt. B. D. Willson, of San Gabriel, by request of the Secretary of the Interior, submitted a lengthy report, which may have been the report ordered by Congress. In reference to this State law he says, 'Its practical efficacy may be judged of from the fact that the Indians 'reside' in a township equal to Rhode Island and Delaware put together, without a justice of the peace nearer than thirty miles in general, and what do they, or can they know of 'appeals' or county courts? Or if they did know, who would plead their cause?' In the report of Mrs. Jackson and Mr. Kinney, made twenty-one years afterwards, it is stated: 'This act, so far as we could learn, has never been complied with in a single instance.' Through the patriarchal care of the Fathers, the Indians were entirely unfitted for the changed conditions. They were literally as sheep without a shepherd. The white man's laws had been to them terms synonymous with truth and justice. They could with difficulty believe that these laws could fence them in such barren fields. It may be asked: 'Why do they leave, when ordered to go?' In conversation with an Indian woman, I asked, 'Why do the Indians leave their land when ordered?' She replied, 'If a white man should tell me to leave my house or he would kill me I should go to the mountains.' Thus they have been driven from place to place until there is very little left for them, and no places for further retreat, except the mountains and the desert. General Fiske says they are in danger of starvation. They are not in danger of starvation; they are in actual starvation of both soul and body. Thousands of acres of their lands have been taken during the past year. A letter received in July stated that the San Jacinto Indians had been dispossessed.

"When the friends of the Indians shall wish to have their ownership to their lands decided, they will have to compete with the brains of the most able attorneys, and with the money of heavy capitalists, perhaps from Boston and Philadelphia, who have formed syndicates; who will not easily relinquish one jot or tittle of their possessions, and who will spare no means in proving their titles. I asked one of the San Jacinto purchasers, 'Do you buy land on which Indians live?' 'Oh, yes,' he replied. 'Do they not cultivate their land?' I asked. 'They raise pumpkins' was his answer. These Indians have lived at San Jacinto since their earliest tradition. The assistant farmer writes that they know not where to go. If they go to the foothills, it will mean despair and slow starvation.

"I will give two examples of the treatment of Mission Indians, by way of illustration: Some years ago the United States passed a law to the effect that positive settlers

upon the public domain of California, provided they irrigated within three years, should have a patent of the land they occupied. About thirty miles from Colton, at a place now called Banning, land was taken by such settlers; but failing to irrigate, it reverted either to the Indians, by virtue of a reservation having been established here, or to the Government. A company known as the Banning Land and Water Company established themselves here, claiming that the land had reverted to the Government. The court at Los Angeles decided in favor of the Indians; it was carried to the Land Department at Washington, and again a decision was given for the Indians. Still the company continue to make large improvements, among which are a hotel and a fine irrigating ditch. The rightful owners, according to the decisions, have been crowded to the foothills, or have wandered aimlessly into the desert, where they are perishing through exposure and want. They have but two small fields under cultivation, and one of those, the Banning Company have, in mind and intention, appropriated, and will hold it. The Indians are disheartened; if they break up ground one year it is likely to be appropriated the next. They have no cattle; the Banning Company has no fences; if the Indians had cattle, and they strayed into the white man's grain, they would be held for trespass, and an Indian's oath against a white man is valueless. One of the most embarrassing questions which the Government must consider when settling land claims is that of improvements. It is significant that, with two adverse decisions, this company has continued its improvements, and has been selling land as rapidly as they could find purchasers. It is but fair to the Banning Company to believe that they consider themselves legally entitled to the land; and that they are contesting what they believe to be a false claim.

"Another case is known as the Major Utt case. Major Utt patented land on which an Indian was living; told him he must leave, and remove his sheep. The sheep not being removed they were driven in with the white man's flock. The Indian, knowing something of the law, claimed his land under a Mexican grant. The court decided in his favor; but Major Utt had possession; the Indian was afraid to disturb him, and although six years have passed the major has still both land and sheep. This Indian had three hundred and twenty sheep. Two years ago the Indians of five villages voted a tax of \$5 apiece in order to send a white man and an interpreter to Washington. They were to entreat the President to give them absolute title to land sufficient for their needs, where they could live without fear of dispossession. But no white man could be found who, either for justice or mercy, would carry their petition, and the project was abandoned.

"In May last I went to Washington, and very graciously, both by Secretary Lamar and Commissioner Atkins, I was accorded an interview. The decisions in the Banning case were looked for, and after much searching were found, and my information proved to have been correct. Assistant Secretary Jenks marked this case 'special,' which would bring it before Secretary Lamar for decision several months in advance of its regular order. Commissioner Atkins ordered a clerk to make a note of the Utt case with a view to its speedy adjustment, remarking that if this could be satisfactorily settled it would make a valuable precedent. The land which is being taken up so rapidly is purchased largely by wealthy people. Many are innocent of intentional wrong, not knowing the strength of the Indians' titles. Much of the land in the reservations is purchased without question or dispute.

"The case of these Indians is exceedingly pitiful; they are so downtrodden. I never knew before the meaning of the word downtrodden. Since I have been at Mohonk I have heard it stated that a commission had been sent recently to California, before whom parties were invited to appear and show their claims to the lands they held. This would seem to have been done to favor the Indians. I do not believe the Indians ever heard of that commission; consequently for them it also was practically null and void.

"The highest civil officials in California assert that if the Indians appeal to the agent their condition is made worse. Mr. Ward, who was appointed by Commissioner Atkins, may have proved an exception; he certainly has the confidence of the Commissioner. The question which the friends of these Indians must consider is, whether, with this fourfold tenure, they can hold and reclaim their lands. I am supported by the best and most authoritative opinions I could obtain in California in the conviction that an able attorney should be at once employed to contest the grants, and the appropriated reservation lands. He should be a lawyer of varied experience who would watch every detail so that when the cases shall have been carried to the Supreme Court they will not be lost through inability to bring in new evidence. He should be a lawyer capable of building for himself in the lower courts a firm foundation against which nothing could prevail should the cases be carried higher. I feel that upon this point too much cannot be urged. It is the pivot upon which the question between the parties must turn—and may justice do its perfect work."

Q. What is the number of the mission Indians?

A. There were 30,000 in 1834; to-day there are 3,000. To those who have read "Ramona," the fate of Alessandro tells the story of 27,000 human beings.

Remark by ———: If the Dawes bill passes the Attorney-General will attend to the contesting of the cases.

Reply. Of necessity the ponderous wheels of government move slowly. Should we wait for Government when it arrives in its action at the point where the Indians' wrongs have been there will be nothing but empty space for the wheels to run over—the Indians will have disappeared.

LETTER FROM COMMISSIONER ADKINS.

General Whittlesey read the following letter as showing the disposition of the Indian Bureau:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, March 4, 1886

SIR: On the 30th of November, 1885, I had the honor to submit the draft of a bill for the relief of the Mission Indians in California, with the recommendation that the same be transmitted to Congress with request for favorable action. The bill was presented to Congress by the President, December 21, 1885, accompanied by your letter of December 15, 1885. The bill (Senate 53), with certain amendments, was passed by the Senate February 15, 1886, and was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs in the House of Representatives February 17, 1886.

The early enactment of this bill into a law is constantly becoming more important. I am in receipt of a large number of reports from the agent, and of letters from other parties, showing the increasing difficulties in dealing with the land matters of these Indians.

The largest reservation is covered over with the claims of white men, so that the Indians are prevented from planting their crops.

Some of these parties are clearly intruders. Most of them have filings and entries pending which have not been finally decided.

To invoke the aid of the Army to remove these people before their claims have been legally determined is an arbitrary proceeding which ought not to be resorted to until every other remedy has been tried. The passage of this bill seems to be the last remedy to be hoped for before resorting to force.

Against some of the Indians suits in ejectment have been brought, and others are threatened. If these Indians are driven from their ancient homes they cannot be located elsewhere in the present condition of affairs, but will become homeless wanderers and vagabonds. Justice to whites and Indians alike demands an early settlement of this matter. Every day's delay adds to the complication.

I therefore have the honor to recommend that the attention of the House Committee on Indian Affairs be called to the great and pressing importance of early action upon this bill, and that the Committee be urged to report the same, or a similar measure, as soon as possible with due regard to its careful consideration, and to endeavor to secure action in the House.

I inclose copy of this report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. C. ATKINS,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Mr. WELSH. I desire a few words on this subject, because I saw something of it last year. I think this one of the cases where if you want to do anything, if you want to make any answer to the appeal of this lady, you want to understand the truth. What is the history of this thing from the beginning? Do you want to depend on the Executive for help? Take the case of Mr. Ward, the attorney for those Indians. Mr. Painter has been in Washington day after day and month after month, and he has sought to secure a salary for Mr. Ward. We found it would be in vain to look to Government for help, and we raised, in behalf of Government, from the generous women in Boston the sum of \$500, by which his salary is paid. While we may hope and trust that the Department of the Interior—which I do not doubt has the best intentions—will do its duty, let us emphasize what this lady has said, that if we would accomplish anything we must send out legal aid. How was it when the telegram of Mr. Ward came to me saying that instant help must come or those people would be turned out of house and home? He asked for the money to meet that bond, and it was not forthcoming from the government. The Indian Rights Association then sent a check for \$3,300, and Mr. Ward wrote again; it came just in time. What I want to say sub-

stantially is this: if this is not a sham sentiment; if it means that we are to answer the appeal of Helen Hunt Jackson, we must act ourselves. The power in this thing is public sentiment, and it is the only power. The only one thing upon which to rely is public sentiment. There are men in Congress who are doing what they can, but they are not sufficient without public sentiment. You must depend upon your own arm and public sentiment.

Q. Do you recommend establishing a paid attorney out there?

A. I am not in a position to absolutely recommend that, but it seems to me an important thing to do. That must be a question of careful judgment. Whatever is done we must depend upon ourselves and the public. These things are going on day by day. And all these admirable letters from the Department, they are delightful, but I have read them again and again, and still this thing goes on. Is the work being done? I point to the fact that the work now being done is done out of private charity; therefore, if an attorney be appointed, it must be done out of private influence. Men of wisdom, of course, must look into it. It seems to me the strongest appeal that has been presented to us.

Mr. DAVIS. I cannot be silent; I must emphatically indorse what has been said. We need immediate and earnest action. I move that this matter of securing additional legal effort be referred to the business committee for at least partial consideration or recommendation. The question is asked, "What can we do?" It is scornfully said that such and such things come from the Philadelphia and Boston cranks. We want every soul to go home from this place with a voice that shall be unanimous in saying: "Let the good men of the West speak earnestly, as well as Pennsylvania and New York and the seaboard. We want Washington to feel that the whole country means this thing."

Mr. AUSTIN ABBOTT, of New York. This opens a subject which will be of growing importance. As I have listened to the interesting discussions here there has been emphasized in my mind the fact that we have passed the time in which attention to the Indian has been occupied with sympathy for the race. We are coming now to the efficient time of sympathy for individuals. Sympathy for a race may be characterized as sentiment; but when you come to sympathy for the individual, you stand upon grounds of principle and justice which can not be impugned. Perhaps it is right that the race should vanish provided individuals are protected fully. Now any steps forward, such as that masterly bill described in the speech we listened to last night (Senator Dawes's), will defend rights and create new rights, but they will be those of individuals, not of the race. The treaties represent the rights of the race; the bill refers to the rights of individuals, and the courts have the power behind them to enforce those rights. I do not know what division of sentiment there may have been on this subject. Perhaps my suggestion may not be a practical one. He must be a very shallow friend of the Indian who is not willing to co-operate for the good of the Indian. However men may differ on certain things, they ought not to differ on securing these rights, whatever they may be. All ought to be ready to unite in enforcing law up to the measure of its excellence. The thought I wish to throw out is this: Whether in the future measures you are proposing—and which, it is hoped, will pass—you will not need, in addition to the written law, some systematic methods of making known to the Indians their enlarged resources for intelligent action and for asserting and maintaining their rights in the courts; whether that is not a branch of this work, in which all may co-operate, however much they may have been divided on other points. An Indian defense society has been mentioned here. Are there any unselfish men in that society who would not join in preventing an Indian from being unjustly ejected from his lands? It appears to me that this question of the full and hearty enforcement of the laws is one of growing importance, and one upon which all should take an interest and co-operate.

Dr. GATES. I don't dare trust myself to say much; but I would like to say that if it were proposed to submit any one of the corporate trusts with which I have anything to do, and which are not as large as some in which we are interested here, to legislation, possibly at the next session, I for one should vote for the best legal advice to secure these important rights. It seem to me that any of us who have felt our souls stirred, and wondered whether we were indignant or not, may be reassured by what Mr. Abbott has said. That man has lost his humanity who is not moved by such appeals as these.

Dr. Gates offered a resolution that the matter of securing immediate legal advice for the protection of the rights of the Mission Indians of California be referred to a committee composed of Mr. Philip Garrett, Moses Pierce, Mr. Joshua W. Davis, Mr. Austin Abbott, and Mr. Elliott F. Shepard. Passed.

Mr. GARRETT. Mrs. Hiles authorizes me to say that she will be one of thirteen to contribute \$5,000 for this purpose.

Dr. GATES. That is the best way to convince people of the sincerity of our motives. When men engaged in this matter hear that representative men here assembled think it worth while to employ first-rate legal counsel, they say they believe there are rights in this thing. This is better than fifty empty resolutions with nothing to follow.

The Hon. William H. Lyn offered \$500 for the special fund.

THE LINCOLN INDIAN SCHOOL.

Hon. James H. Campbell presented a statement in relation to the Lincoln Institute, prepared by Mrs. John Belanger Cox, as follows:

The Lincoln Institution was organized in 1866 as a home for soldiers' orphans especially. On April 17 of that year it was opened by General Grant and others. The ground and buildings were purchased by voluntary contributions, and additions made to them, so that it is a complete establishment, capable of accommodating 100 children and their officers comfortably. In 1882, finding that most of the soldiers' orphans were of an age to take care of themselves, the incorporators of the Lincoln, who were all gentlemen and ladies who voluntarily gave their time and means for this charitable purpose, were about closing up the building, when Captain Pratt, of Carlisle, decided to bring 100 of his Indian pupils to the Bi-centennial in Philadelphia, and the managers of the Lincoln were asked to allow them the use of their building, which they did. The children made such a favorable impression, and the cause of the Indian was so forcibly presented through them, that the management thought that they could devote their energies, their means, and their building to no better use than as a training-school for these children of the red man. Through Congressional friends they were brought into correspondence with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Hon. H. Price, with whom a contract was made to receive fifty girls, at \$107 each per annum. The next year this number was increased to two hundred—one hundred girls and one hundred boys. The educational house, a large and handsome building with some 10 acres of ground attached, in the suburbs of Philadelphia, was incorporated and built by nearly the same parties who established the Lincoln, and was placed under very much the same board of managers. It was intended for the younger soldiers' orphan boys from eight to twelve. The Lincoln was their home from twelve to twenty-one. They were found situations, and were boarded, clothed, and lodged at the Lincoln at a nominal cost. It was therefore arranged that the Indian boys should be domiciled at the Educational Home and the girls remain in the city during the winter months. In summer the girls were all taken to a country home about fifteen miles from Philadelphia. The two first years they occupied an old building, formerly a hotel, which belongs to Mr. George W. Childs, who generously allowed them to use it rent free. This last summer the managers purchased 10 acres in a beautiful spot in the midst of wooded hills, with a fine view and plenty of good water, and erected large and suitable buildings.

The boys' departments have workshops for carpentry, shoemaking, broom-making, and tailoring. They are also sent out to learn business and mechanical trades, returning to their home for meals and at nights. In the summer all the children, boys and girls, that are old enough, are placed in families, mostly farmers or tradesmen. The boys receive \$5 per month, the girls \$4 per month; 25 cents each week they are allowed for pocket money. The rest is put into the savings fund to their credit, and when they return home or go out into the world it will be given to them. The girls are instructed in all household work. In their home there is but one person employed in each department as an instructor and overseer. The girls do all the work. As we find many of them with delicate lungs they are not required to do the washing in winter; it is done by steam in the boy's department. In summer it is all done by the girls. They bake, sew, wash, iron, make dresses, and can do all that a woman is required to do. The first pupils that were sent to the Lincoln were many of them over twenty, but that was against the judgment and wishes of the managers. They will not now receive any over fourteen years of age. The majority of their pupils were from seven to fourteen. Youth is the time for training and moulding the character, and they think by instructing the Indian young there is far less danger of their relapsing into old habits on their return to the reservations. Another thing they have aimed at is to have as many from one tribe as possible, so that they can strengthen each other in their civilized ways, on their return home; although the great desire of the managers is that where it is possible they should remain East and become one of us. It is slow progress to civilize the Indian on his reservations. Let him and her mingle among our people, and their being here, and doing as well as the white man, will have its effect upon the Indian at home.

Mr. WALTER ALLEN. It seems to me that the argument for citizenship has been growing from the moment our chairman made the opening speech of this conference to the speech of Mr. Abbott this morning in favor of individualizing the Indian. It seems to me that there is little left for anyone to say after the speech of General Fisk, the paper of Mr. Painter, the earnest speech of Mr. Dawes last evening, and the speeches of this morning. In drafting this resolution I have compressed as much as possible the points which seem to me to point logically and irresistibly to this solution of the Indian problem. The question of citizenship, as it lies in my mind, is fundamental; it is underneath all these other questions of civil-service reform, education, missions, legal help, and all these questions we have been discussing since this meeting opened. This resolution which was read yesterday I will read by request again.

[Reads resolution.]

"We are convinced that the advancement of the Indian race in civilization is impeded rather than helped by a continuance of the reservation and agency system; and that their progress will be aided by its abandonment, as soon as practicable, with due consideration of all rights in the land acquired by the Indians. For this outgrown system would be substituted the rights and responsibilities of citizenship with individual ownership of homestead farms, or grazing ranges, and the protection of the equal laws made for all citizens as administered by the courts of the country.

"This change of the relations between the Government and the Indians is especially urgent in the case of tribes already surrounded or closely approached by a population of white citizens. Under these conditions the segregation of the Indians on reservations and their confinement thereon, under the arbitrary control of an agent and his subordinates, and subject to the existing laws regarding intercourse and trade with the whites, operate to keep them ignorant, barbarous, poor, dependent, and deprived of those inducements to industry and prudence which are potent forces in developing the saving aspirations and energies of every race of mankind.

"The duties of citizenship are of such a nature that they can only be learned by example and practice, and we believe that quicker and surer progress will be secured in industry, education, and morality by giving citizenship first than by making citizenship conditional upon the attainment of any standard of education and conduct: Therefore,

"Resolved, That we urge upon Congress the necessity of ceasing to treat the Indians as incapable of bearing responsibilities, and the advantage of compelling them to undertake the same responsibilities that we impose upon all other human beings competent to distinguish right and wrong, whether they were born here or brought here, whether rich or poor, whether they know our language or do not know it, whether they are Christians or pagans or infidels."

The substance of that is that we shall cease to treat Indians as a foreign people incapable of becoming a part of this nation, but shall recognize them as entitled—as General Armstrong so forcibly puts it—to the rights of humanity, and bring them under the power and within the scope of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, giving them the same encouragements, the same hopes, and the same prospects which we have ourselves. The arguments used against this are arguments which have been exploded time and again. There was a time when a large portion of the people of America said we ought not to admit foreigners to the rights of citizenship, but that theory has been exploded. We believe the safer way to make the foreign element non-injurious to this country is to give these men the same interests in the country which we have, and to labor with them and they with us for a common purpose. It was argued that it would be unsafe, that it might wreck the Republic to give to the ignorant freedman, just emancipated from slavery, the rights of citizenship. But I doubt if there is a large number of people in this broad land to-day who do not recognize that the negroes, if they had been kept under guardianship and not given the inspirations which citizenship gives, would have been in a far worse condition to-day than they are. Seven or eight years ago, sir, when the wrong done to the Ponca Indians became known to the country, a number of gentlemen in Boston undertook to right their cause as far as possible. We did not hesitate to attack the Administration, which most of us supported for that purpose. We were willing to concede them good intentions, but we wanted better acts. Why, we all know the proverb concerning good intentions, and I have heard of good intentions in this conference till I am sick of it. Good intentions are abortive unless carried into effect. The thing to-day that we want is not to consider men's intentions but what they are doing.

It was asked here last night and repeated to-day, "what are we going to do to get these bills through Congress?" A gentleman with a large experience said we must nag the Congressmen, but I can tell you something better than that—put the ballot into the hands of the Indian and he will have friends; there will be no contention any longer. Take, for example, a Congressman from the West who has a thousand Indians in his district—is he going to legislate to cheat them? No, there will be an end to this thing; there will be no further need of money to employ lawyers in California; the lawyers will rush to the support of the rights of men who hold votes in their hands. Now, Mr. Chairman and ladies and gentlemen, I thank you for listening to me. This thing seems to me so clear, so fundamental, so necessary, something that we cannot afford to omit, something without which all else we may do is bound to be a failure—all this seems so clear that I don't think I need press upon this assembly any further the necessity of adopting an expression of this sort in favor of Indian citizenship. I have more than once spoken of Senator Dawes's severalty bill as the act of emancipation for the Indian. I believe when it is passed it will enroll his name with that of Lincoln as an emancipator of those in bonds.

Mr. H. O. HOUGHTON, of Boston. It is, perhaps, unnecessary for me to say anything in support of this resolution, for the unanimity with which it has been received here is

perhaps argument enough. The only objection I heard in the committee was that it was rather an argument than a resolution. But admitting that we are agreed upon the necessity of citizenship, as has been evident from the opening address of the chairman of the business committee, the next question is a practical one: How are we going to attain it? Now I think we shall all admit that this great American Republic wants to do the best thing for our country and the best thing for the Indians. The ears of the people are alert for any suggestion that is going to bring about any reform; but the American people have a great many things to interest them, and in order to gain our point we must be direct and definite, and put only one proposition before them at one time, and they will rally to it.

Now the great proposition of the Indian question is citizenship, and the great question is, how shall we attain it? There have been some conspicuous examples of the way in which some great reforms have been brought about. One of the great reformers was Jonah, and the whale had to have a very disagreeable experience with him before he could get his courage up to do as he was bidden, but he finally got his courage up and saved Nineveh. We know also that Luther had a rallying cry that the just shall live by faith, and that the sale of indulgences must cease. He dwelt on that cry and the world moved forward. Voltaire lived when a great political hierarchy existed, and like a great many he confounded religion and this hierarchy. He broke it, and Voltaire was a great reformer. The small piping voice of Garrison has scarcely died out of our ears and yet we have seen a race enfranchised by his constant iteration of immediate emancipation. Now, sir, the next great question is immediate citizenship. Let us dwell on that. We are interested in and bid God speed to all matters of education, of location, of schools, of land and money for dwellings, and everything of that kind which follows in the wake of this great question of giving freedom to the Indian. When we can teach the Indian that the best thing for him is to learn to take care of himself we shall have gained an important point. We make no progress while carrying them in cradles. When we send them out to fight their own way then they will become strong men. If this administration shall stand in our way we will tell it as Jonah told Nineveh, this administration shall be destroyed; and we will go on and destroy it.

Mr. AUSTIN ABBOTT. An Indian who voluntarily separates himself from the tribal relation and enters upon the community of citizens at large and becomes taxed, is a citizen. At any rate he can't become a citizen in any other way. Now, by the bill of Senator Dawes laid before us last night an Indian who accepts separate allotment will become a citizen by that fact. Also an Indian who separates himself from the tribe and subjects himself to the common laws of the United States becomes a citizen. There is another class, and that is the graduates of these schools. As I understand it they leave the reservation by permission, and they are returned to the reservation. The question is whether a scholar taken from the reservation and educated has a legal right to decline to return to the reservation? If he has, he has a legal right to become a member of the community. Having that, if he goes so far as to be taxed, he becomes a citizen. That is the only door of citizenship open now. The bill before us doesn't relate specifically to these students. The question is whether the pupil from any of these schools is under obligation to return to the reservation. I refer to the pupil who desires to merge himself as a citizen of the United States.

Mr. FRISSELL. I want to say that it seems very necessary that all the force we have be centered on the reservations. Look at the Sioux reservation and those railroads waiting outside. In a few years they will be across it, and those people have got to be prepared for it. It seems as if everything should be centered upon this. It is very well for Judge Campbell and others to help those people in Pennsylvania, but it seems important to concentrate our forces in this other direction.

Dr. MCGILL. I don't think any words of greater importance have been said here since the opening of this meeting than the brief words of Mr. Houghton and of Mr. Allen from Boston. The reference to William Lloyd Garrison and the success of his appeals ought to have great weight here. Garrison kept reiterating one thing—immediate and unconditional emancipation; with us it should be immediate citizenship, and it is not so much for this association to consider how that is to be done as to establish the principle that it ought to be done. The legislators of this country will find out how it is to be done. Horace Greeley said, "the way to resume is to resume," and the way to give immediate citizenship to the Indian is to give immediate citizenship to the Indian, and if we can give immediate citizenship to the vast numbers of negroes, numbering more than twenty-five to one of the Indians, I am sure it is safe to give immediate citizenship to the Indians. We need to prepare them; but the main thing is they ought to have citizenship, and immediately; and as Mr. Allen has so well said, it will not be necessary to raise money to employ lawyers, because the lawyers will rush to defend those who hold the ballot.

Professor MORGAN. I wish to speak to a very practical question. The resolution on education recommends the enlargement of the appropriation for normal schools. I understood Mr. Dawes to say that the appropriation could have been made much larger if the members had felt that it could be used wisely. It is to that point that I wish to speak, and of one institution, and that is Carlisle. Twice the amount of money given to Carlisle last year could be given to it this year profitably. I went to Carlisle and spent a good deal of time studying the question, and I considered it with reference to this point. First, the school at Carlisle ought to have a better building, and in connection with that there ought to be a large amount of apparatus such as students could use in preparing themselves in the ordinary work of the school-room. I believe Captain Pratt could handle 1,000 students as well as 500. He has to-day something over 600. We know that men like Grant, who first trembled in handling a regiment, afterwards handled them readily. All Captain Pratt needs is the money and the opportunity to do twice what he is now doing. The third point is that the course of study at Carlisle is not enough. Five years are not enough. Those students can understand hardly a word of English when they go there. We send our children at five to the kindergarten, then to the grammar school, then abroad. We don't consider twenty years any too much. Those Indian students labor under great disadvantages. I was impressed with the fact that the last year was the one that told the most. If the course could be lengthened to six or seven years it would tell still more. The enlarging of the building, the doubling of the property, and the lengthening of the time would double the advantages to the students, and the money put upon it would be a wise investment.

The CHAIRMAN. Miss Alice Robertson, of the Indian Territory, is called for. Miss Robertson was born in the Indian Territory, and her father was one of the truest of missionaries among the Indians all his life. Miss Robertson comes here for the first time.

Miss ROBERTSON. My home is in the Indian Territory, where my mother used to tell me of the cruelties practiced upon the Indians; but now we have to deal with the living present and what we are doing to-day. I don't think anything has stirred me as Senator Dawes's speech last night, and it was because it was so thoroughly real and practical. For the first time I heard a plan for Indian lands in severalty to which I could find no objection, in which every objection seemed to be anticipated and provided for, in which the Indians are not to be put on the lands unprovided for. I am proud to tell you that my father's life was given to them. My sister and I are in the work, and I pity all of you who have not the glory—I mean the happiness of really living among them and seeing them grow up. You know what a pleasure it is to see a rose grow from the tiny green bud; then imagine a little child growing from the bud up to full manhood. Let me tell you for the benefit of those who say the work at Carlisle and Hampton is lost, and that the Indian goes back to the blanket, that not one particle of the work is lost. I could tell of cases to prove this. I remember one in particular in which an Indian woman was so different from all the others, but it finally came out that she had been in a family that had felt the benefits of education. She had been with them only nine months, but that told on the whole community. Our school work is carried on on the cottage plan. It was the idea of our modest president. At first I thought it was out of the question to carry it on in that way. I had been brought up on the old clock-work system, and when this plan was brought up it seemed impossible. But when a woman wills, she will; and cottages were established. In the last year we have had sixteen cottages, and we are so packed in there that we have given the school the rather objectionable name of the "sardinery." Most of these children are from the most aristocratic families, who pay all their expenses.

The little orphans are cared for by friends in the East. One of these orphans came from a family whose father never got into citizen's dress. I never saw her till she came to me covered with nothing but rags. When I put her into a bath the dirt fairly scaled off. She was so wild she could not walk up and down stairs, and so filthy in her habits that it was days before we could put her into a decent room. Little Eliza staid with us through the year, and her improvement was most rapid. I could not bear to have her go home, where they told me she would not have enough to eat. They had not the liberty of knowledge, you know. Knowledge is power. Well, the child went home at the end of the school year, and I trembled. Children began to come back in August; they were so afraid they might be left out. This child came one day in a dress a little rudely made. I asked her who made it, and she said she had made it herself. She picked berries and earned her own clothes. This was a great thing, because I had feared the influence of the home upon her. But the home felt the influence of the girl. I have known a great many missionary families brought up among the Indians, and I have yet to know one in which at least one member has not intermarried with the Indians. I have one sister whose husband is an Indian and an aunt whose husband is an Indian. This shows that there is nothing inferior in the In-

dian: I don't know any such general rule of marrying among the negroes. The Indian takes on all the refinements of intelligence. They are just like us, only a little prouder. They are a little more susceptible and capable of refinement. This garment I have here was first made wide, with a red border; it is for a man's coat. [Puts it on to show it.] I show it to you to let you see what the Indians can be taught to do. Not many years ago they did an immense business in trinkets and hair-oil, but now they have learned to engage in other things—to do a more stable business. This woven belt, so handsomely made, is for a man. The Indian woman has this beautiful trait in her character—she heaps all the adornments on her husband. Here is a basket they make for sifting meal. It is the kind spoken of in the Bible.

I would like to say a word on Indian marriages. Some of my girls are very pretty, and some of them have a good many cows in their own right; they raise them themselves. I asked some young white men to dinner and tea one day, and asked the girls to play on the piano for them. It was really very fine, I thought; but I had three weddings in the house inside of six months. And that brings up the subject of educating these girls for teachers. My oldest daughter—for I call them such—is engaged to a young white man. She is spoiled for a teacher. So we just have to come to this: we can't educate them for teachers—we have to educate them for wives and mothers. We teach them how to make pleasant homes, and the boys how to support their wives. It seemed to me last night when Senator Dawes made the whole plan so beautifully clear that I could see the way out of all the difficulties at last. But first there is much to be done on the reservations; we must help them. I cannot tell you all the trials and perplexities we have to contend with. These are so great that sometimes when I have seen Indians on the street coming towards me I have turned and gone another way so as to avoid them. I could not take any more than twenty scholars. I am Presbyterian, and I can't come here to beg. It helps these schools where we all work in the same direction. The work is all noble and good. Let us all work together, not with sentiment only, but for the rights of the Indians.

Mr. WELSH: Mr. Chairman, I want but two minutes, but I feel compelled to take them after listening to the words of the last speaker. It is absolutely impossible to emphasize the object of Senator Dawes's bill more powerfully than has been done by Miss Robertson in her account of her work and her manner of directing Christian sympathy, intelligence, and morality upon this great Indian school question. Now, sir, it has been demonstrated very clearly by such men as General Armstrong and others that the greater part of the work must be done upon the reservation. If this is so, and I believe it is so, the one point I make is this: the work must be done, not by official mechanism, but by Christian spirit and Christian knowledge.

Now, sir, you can imagine the influence of such a lady in carrying the practical ideas of Christian knowledge to these Indian children. Why, the whole atmosphere in which she spoke reveals that. Now look at the other side of the question. How are these children being taught by the men who go out in some official capacity, and over whom we have no control, and who go simply for what they can make out of it? I hold in my hand an order which I have received. I shall not mention any names, but read it that you may understand my remarks. It is an order by an agent who has a large school upon a reservation. He says: "You will see that the boys recite the Scripture lesson I gave them. If they refuse, you will order blank to whip them, and go over and see it done." I have information of the cruelties there practiced. The agent informs this man that he will leave that agency at his peril. And that is the kind of teaching the children are too apt to get. Therefore this is a big question, not a mere item. This is only one illustration. We need the whole Christian thought of the country directed to the solution of this question. We need light and air on this whole school question. Were it not for other facts in my mind, I would not refer to this one.

THIRD DAY—CLOSING SESSION.

Mr. Garrett, from the business committee, reported the following resolution; which was adopted:

"Resolved, That the great aid given in this conference to all friends of Indians in their many lines of work ought to be efficiently continued throughout the year, and that therefore a standing committee representing this body be by it chosen to serve during the year, as emergencies arise, and to request, through the associated press and by correspondence, needed concerted action and earnest practical co-operation on the part of all friends of Indians."

The evening was chiefly devoted to reports of the work of the Woman's National Indian Association and of other organizations.

Mrs. Quinton, general secretary of the National Association, spoke of its work for the past year. Twenty-three new branches had been organized, making more than seventy scattered over twenty-eight States. From the central office thousands of letters had been sent, with nearly two thousand parcels of literature. The auxiliary societies have held hundreds of meetings, and have influenced public sentiment through the press, and, by petitions, letters, and telegrams to members of Congress. She also spoke of the valuable work of the "home building" department and of the missionary department.

Mrs. Kinney, chairman of the committee on "Indian home-building" for the Woman's Indian National Association, being asked to give an account of the rise and progress of this branch of the work, said:

"The beneficiaries of the home-building fund have been selected with great care, always in accordance with the advice of persons having full knowledge of the character and motives of the Indians in question, and every precaution known to the committee has been taken to secure the association against the misuse of money loaned Indians for the specific purpose of building homes or of making more comfortable homes already built and occupied.

"In January, 1885, Philip Stabler, an Omaha Indian, signified his desire to borrow of the association a sufficient sum of money to enable him to build a comfortable home for himself and family. The Connecticut Indian Association, through its committees, made the proper inquiries in regard to Philip's character as a man and his standing among his own people. Ample and satisfactory testimony was obtained in regard to these points. General Armstrong, of Hampton Institute, where Philip and his wife had been students, spoke in very high terms of them; so, too, did the missionaries on the Omaha Reservation; in fact, by all who knew them, they seemed to be regarded as thoroughly honest, trustworthy, and industrious persons.

"Upon these representations the Connecticut association voted to furnish Philip the necessary amount with which to build his home, and a committee was appointed to proceed with the business. The first step was to send Philip the plan of a house, which, on paper and to our eyes, seemed sufficiently modest and suitable for his purpose. He was instructed to take this plan to the different lumber dealers in the town nearest the reservation and get from them estimates of the cost of such a house. This he did, and different firms sent us itemized accounts of the estimated expense. We found that the cost of the house would be between \$500 and \$600, which was more money than we wished to loan for that purpose, and very much more than Philip wished to borrow.

"Through a friend he explained that he was a young man with a family to support and his own way to make, and that he would be glad if the ladies would allow him to build a cheaper house. There was no clashing on that point, and we were particularly well pleased with this evidence of good sense on the part of our protégé.

"He was at once notified that the ladies were perfectly willing that the cost of his house should not exceed \$400, and if he could build it for \$300 so much the better.

"Whereupon he gave up the brick cellar and made some other alterations in the original plan, until he found that the entire cost of the house, with a well included, could be met by \$400.

"Following instructions, he next purchased his lumber, and the itemized bill, with his own signature and that of a friend, certifying to its accuracy, was sent us by the lumber dealer. Philip next engaged a carpenter man, as he called him, and together they proceeded to build 'the Connecticut cottage.' As the house approached completion a small sum was placed on deposit in the Bancroft bank, subject to the order of the Rev. John Copley, missionary at the Omaha Agency, to whom Phillip carried the remainder of the bills as they were sent in, receiving from him orders on the bank for the amounts needed, the receipted bills being at once sent to the committee. The entire cost of the house is as follows:

For building materials.....	\$246 29
For ten days' labor.....	30 00
For lime and sundries.....	32 50
For a well.....	29 00
For plastering.....	12 70
For paint and painting.....	12 00
For two days' extra labor.....	5 00
Total.....	367 49

"Philip has given the association his note for the full amount of the loan, payable in five years from date; also a mortgage of the house, which has been duly recorded on the town records of Bancroft, Nebr.

"The house has also been insured against the risks of fire, lightning, and cyclones, and Philip hopes soon to begin repaying the association the amount loaned him. Such

is the history of the first Indian home built under the auspices of the Woman's Indian Association, and the second is like unto it. Noah La Flesche, also an Omaha Indian, last spring made known his desire to borrow of the association the sum of \$500. This amount was contributed by the auxiliaries in Washington and Wilmington, Del., and the business was conducted exactly as in Philip's case, the committee receiving the proper receipts, the note for \$500, and the mortgage on the house for the full amount loaned him. Contributions have been received from other auxiliaries, with which one or more cottages will soon be built in Indian Territory.

"It must not be supposed that all applicants for assistance ask for four and five hundred dollar loans. The committee has on file a large number of requests for loans of \$15, \$20, \$25, and \$50 each, with which to buy boards for flooring, doors, windows, and small articles of hardware for homes that are being built by the Indians themselves. Other Indians wish to borrow money to pay for breaking their lands, and among the unusual requests for assistance may be mentioned that of a missionary in Indian Territory, who asks for a carpet-loom for the use of the middle-aged Indian women under his care, and that of an Indian who wishes us to open a bank or loan office where Indians can borrow money at legal rates of interest instead of being obliged, as is so often the case, to pay from 18 to 50 per cent. interest, no matter for how short a time the loan is made. The letters received from Indians clearly show the practical outcome of such efforts as have been already made in their behalf and unconsciously suggest the wisdom of increasing the strength and scope of a department whose hope and aim it is to reach and civilize Indians through the medium of home influences."

Mrs. W. W. Crannell, secretary of the Eastern New York Woman's Indian Association, on invitation, gave an account of the work of that society in Albany, and of its branches in Troy, Poughkeepsie, Schenectady, and Syracuse.

Rev. Dr. Strieby, secretary of the American Missionary Association, made an earnest plea for a general extension of missionary work among Indians, paying grateful tribute to the earlier and to present workers in the great field, and enlarging upon the importance of all educational and industrial work among Indians.

President Ladd, of Santa Fé, gave a touching narrative of the condition of some of the Southwestern tribes.

WILL THE INDIAN WORK?

The Hon. Edward L. Pierce, of Boston, agreed fully with the measures which had been strenuously urged during the conference, the breaking up of the reservations by allot-

ting lands in severalty, the abandonment of the old system of treating with the Indians as tribes, the conferring of citizenship, and the education of Indian children.

He thought it, however, easy to overestimate the advantage of suffrage to the Indians, as a large proportion of them were as yet quite unprepared to exercise it intelligently; and it had not availed to secure them justice in Michigan, according to a report made from that State. It seemed to him that in all plans for the civilization of the Indian, as of any race, the greatest emphasis should be laid upon the necessity of his having a fixed individual home and acquiring regular habits of industry, these being conditions without which all religious and educational efforts will be ineffective. He desired definite information as to the willingness of the Indian to work.

This called out a most interesting series of statements of personal experiences from Mr. J. W. Allen, Professor Painter, Doctor Ellinwood, Mr. Smiley, Professor Morgan, Mrs. Hiles, Mr. Lyon, Mr. Barstow, furnishing convincing evidence that the Indian can be educated to work and to self-support. In further proof, Mr. Pierce was referred to the annual reports of the Indian Commissioner.

THE STATEMENT.

Dr. GATES. To me one of the most encouraging features of this conference, both here and at Washington, is the fact of the coming together of minds that several years ago differed widely on these matters. It seems to me this furnishes a solution of this thing. And this was noticeable last night in Senator Dawes's speech. What is more encouraging than Mr. Dawes's remarks on his own changes? When I first attended this conference and heard talk about breaking up these treaties, I questioned in my own mind whether I was among honest people. I felt that we were forgetting one or two of the commandments. But I afterwards felt that there is an honest way even of breaking up a treaty, and with this in mind I offer this paper.

"The discussions of the conference have led us to a clearer recognition of a few principles which we believe furnish the key to the solution of the Indian problem. The application and enforcement of these principles by the immediate passage of the Dawes land in severalty bill, the Sioux reservation bill, and the bill for extending law over all

Indians, would at once do more for the cause of the Indians than can be done in years without such legislation.

"It is our conviction that the duties of citizenship are of such a nature that they can only be learned by example and practice, and we believe that quicker and surer progress in industry, education, and morality will be secured by giving citizenship first, than by making citizenship depend upon the attainment of any standard of education and conduct; and we therefore urge upon Congress the necessity of ceasing to treat the Indians as incapable of bearing responsibilities and the advantage of compelling them to undertake the same responsibilities that we impose upon all other human beings competent to distinguish right and wrong.

"The uncivilized tribe enforces no law. The tribal relation dwarfs family life and weakens family ties. The reservation shuts off the Indians from civilization, and rations distributed unearned tend to pauperize them. Therefore we are convinced that the sooner family ties and family homesteads replace tribal relations and unsettled herding upon the reservation, the better. Give to every Indian family a *home*, where needful, with a protected title.

"The opening of large parts of our great reservations to actual white settlers by the sale, in the interest of the Indians and with their consent, of lands remaining after all Indians have received ample allotments of land in severalty, we believe can be accomplished by the proposed legislation now before Congress, with justice to the Indian and with advantage alike to him and to the whites.

"While these results will follow the proposed legislation, we believe that the great work of education, general, industrial, and moral and religious, should be pressed forward, both by the Government and the religious societies, with unflagging zeal, with larger expenditure of money and of teaching force, at schools in the East, and in the day-schools and the boarding-schools on the reservations, and with greater hope and confidence as we see such encouraging results as have been reported to us here.

"We believe that the agency system in some form must be temporarily continued; and since the efficiency of our Indian service depends almost entirely upon the personal fitness and the experience of the inspectors, agents, teachers, and subordinates who come into immediate and personal relations with the Indians, we have declared our conviction for these and for other reasons elsewhere stated that the principle of civil service reform should be at once applied to our Indian service.

"We thankfully express our conviction that each year sees a quickening of the public conscience in matters touching justice for the Indian, and a deepening public sentiment in favor of the full protection of his rights by law, and we invite all good citizens to join us in our efforts to protect, to civilize, and to Christianize the Indians."

President GILMAN. I have listened to every word, and I see nothing but what has been gone over and over again in this conference. It seems to me the paper is an admirable expression, very fitting and terse, of the views prevailing throughout this conference. I have been thinking here what report I should take away from this meeting, and I have summed it up thus: Go home and tell everybody to support the Dawes bill; tell everybody to help us. I most heartily move the adoption of this paper.

Senator DAWES. Allow me to express my gratification at the report just made. I think all must be gratified at the progress that report indicates. I should say let it be adopted as a whole. It contains my growth in the service, and I think it would strengthen the arm of those in Congress who are trying to do something in this matter.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Brooks, having been obliged to leave us, wished me to call attention to the fact that most of the emigration westward had been made up, not of foreigners, but of people from the Eastern and Middle States. I suppose his argument would be that is the civilization the Indian will come into when made a citizen. Another thought of Mr. Brooks's was this, that it would be a good thing if such a conference as this could be held in some great city of the West, that the people there might be educated to a better sentiment in regard to the Indians.

Mr. HAMILTON MABIE offered the following resolution:

"The Indian Conference, assembled for the fourth time under the roof of the Lake Mohonk Mountain House, desires to express anew its appreciation of the generous and beautiful service of Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Smiley to the cause of Indian rights in opening their hearts and doors to its friends, and in thus adding to the formal sessions of the conference the charm and stimulus of the most familiar intercourse. Nothing short of a princely hospitality could have invited us to an estate stretching from horizon to horizon, and at the same time made us at home in the heart of this royal domain."

Mr. SMILEY: Mr. Chairman and ladies and gentlemen, if I may respond, I would say that I thank you all very much. If you all feel as happy as I do in seeing so many intelligent men and women gathered here for no other purpose than the good of their fellow men in suffering, we are all a very happy crowd. For the seven years I have been connected with the Government service I have watched the growth of this thing, the

great interest in this cause which is extended daily, the women's associations which are spreading; in short, the cheering signs of progress all over the field. We have great reason for encouragement, and I thank you all for coming here, and I hope you will come again, and as long as there is any necessity for dealing with this Indian problem. We are going to fight it out on this line. I hope we shall have a larger conference each year till Senator Dawes's bill passes and every Indian becomes a self-supporting citizen of the United States.

The resolution was uananimously adopted, and after singing the following verse—

Let every kindred, every tribe,
On this terrestrial ball
To Him all majesty ascribe,
And crown Him Lord of all—

the conference adjourned.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

- Austin Abbott and wife, 16 East Sixty-fourth street, New York.
 Rev. Dr. Myron Adams, pastor Plymouth Congregational Church, Rochester, N. Y.
 Walter Allen and wife, of Indian Citizenship Association, Boston.
 Hon. A. C. Barstow and wife, Providence.
 Miss Mary L. Bonney, principal Ogontz Seminary, Ogontz, Pa.
 *Hon. Erastus Brooks and daughter, West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.
 Mrs. E. Bullard, president Massachusetts Indian Association, Boston.
 John Burroughs and wife, West Park, Esopus, N. Y.
 Hon. James H. Campbell and wife, ex-United States minister to Stockholm, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Hon. John Charlton and wife, Nyack, N. Y.
 Rev Dr. T. S. Childs, Washington, D. C.
 Mrs. John Bellanger Coxe, The Lincoln Indian School, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Mrs. W. W. Crannell, secretary East New York Branch Women's National Indian Association, Albany, N. Y.
 Senator H. L. Dawes, wife, and daughter, Pittsfield, Mass.
 Joshua W. Davis and wife, Indian Citizenship Association, Boston.
 Mrs. Eugene DuBois, Staten Island, N. Y.
 Rev. Dr. F. F. Ellinwood and wife, 23 Center street, New York, N. Y.
 Rev. Dr. John M. Ferris and wife, the Christian Intelligencer, New York.
 General Clinton B. Fisk and wife, Seabright, N. J.
 Miss Cora M. Folsom, the Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va.
 Rev. H. B. Frissell and wife, vice principal the Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va.
 Philip C. Garrett, commissioner public charities, State of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
 Rev. Dr. Merrell E. Gates, president Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.
 Dr. D. C. Gilman and wife, John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
 Elaine Goodale, Redding, Conn.
 Dr. Henry Hartshorn, Germantown, Pa.
 Mrs. O. J. Hiles, post-office drawer 12, Milwaukee, Wis.
 H. O. Houghton and wife, of Indian Citizenship Association, Boston.
 Rev. Dr. George A. Howard and wife, Catskill, N. Y.
 Mrs. D. R. James, 282 Throop avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 J. C. Kinney, Hartford, Conn.
 Mrs. J. C. Kinney, president Connecticut Indian Association, Hartford, Conn.
 Rev. Dr. Henry Kendall, Presbyterian Board of Missions, 23 Center street, N. Y.
 Dr. H. O. Ladd and wife, president university of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.
 Miss Lewis, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Susan Longstreth, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Miss H. W. Ludlow, the Normal Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va.
 Hon. Wm. H. Lyon and wife, 170 New York avenue, Brooklyn.
 Rev. Dr. H. W. Mabie and wife, the Christian Union, N. Y.
 Edward H. Magill and wife, President Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.
 General J. F. B. Marshall, Boston.
 Prof. Thomas J. Morgan and wife, principal State Normal School, Providence.
 Mrs. G. W. Owen, Ypsilanti, Mich.
 Prof. C. C. Painter and wife, Great Barrington, Mass.

*Died November 25, 1886.

Mrs. Mary F. Park, 175 West Fifty-eighth street, New York.

Hon. Edward L. Pierce and wife, Milton, Mass.

Moses Pierce and wife, Norwich, Conn.

Hon. O. B. Potter and wife, *not here*, 26 Lafayette Place, New York.

Capt. R. H. Pratt, *not here*, Carlisle, Pa.

Mrs. A. S. Quinton, secretary missionary work, Woman's National Indian Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Alice M. Robertson, Muskogee, Ind. T.

Elliott F. Shepard and wife, 501 Fifth avenue, New York City.

Rev. Dr. M. E. Strieby, corresponding secretary American Missionary Association, New York City.

Augustus Taber and wife, 714 Water street, New York City.

Rev. Dr. James M. Taylor and wife, president Vassar College, Poughkeepsie.

Rev. J. G. Van Slyke, pastor First Dutch Church, Kingston, N. Y.

Hon. W. H. Waldby, member Board Indian Commissioners, Adrian, Mich.

Herbert Welsh, secretary Indian Rights Association, Philadelphia.

Mrs. H. A. Whitman, of Connecticut Indian Association, Hartford, Conn.

General E. Whittlesey and wife, secretary Board of Indian Commissioners, Washington,

D. C.

Oliver Williams and wife, Catasaugua, Pa.

Frank Wood and wife, Boston.

E.

JOURNAL OF THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF MISSIONARY BOARDS AND INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATIONS.

The annual meeting of the Board of Indian Commissioners and conference with missionary boards was held in the parlor of the Riggs House on Thursday, January 6, 1887. There were present Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, chairman, and Gen. E. Whittlesey, secretary of the Board; Messrs. Albert K. Smiley, Merrill E. Gates, William McMichael, John Charlton, William H. Waldby, and William H. Morgan, members of the Board; Rev. William S. Langford, D. D., secretary of the Protestant-Episcopal Missionary Society; Miss Sybil Carter, special agent Episcopal Church; Levi K. Brown, Goshen, Pa., secretary of Friends' Society; Aaron M. Powell, Phebe C. Wright, and Mrs. Sarah T. Miller, of the Philanthropic Union of Friends' Society; Mrs. A. S. Quinton, vice-president of the Woman's National Indian Association; J. F. B. Marshall, American Unitarian Association; Rev. H. Kendall, D. D., secretary Presbyterian Home Mission Board; Rev. M. E. Strieby, D. D., secretary American Missionary Association; Rev. I. G. John, secretary Southern Methodist Board or Missions; Miss Kate Foote, president of the Washington, Woman's Indian Association; Dr. James E. Rhoads, C. C. Painter, and Phillip C. Garrett, of the Indian Rights Association; Edward H. Magill president of Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania; Justice Strong, Hon. H. L. Dawes and Miss Dawes, Rev. N. A. Bartlett, D. D., Rev. B. Sunderland, D. D., Dr. T. A. Bland; Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D., Rev. Alex. Kent, Rev. Joseph T. Kelley, Rev. J. Owen Dorsey, Rev. Edward G. Andrews, D. D., Rev. and Mrs. T. S. Childs and daughters, Mrs. J. G. Craighead, Miss Alice C. Fletcher, Hon. and Mrs. Darwin R. James, Mrs. C. H. Dall, Col. Samuel F. Tappan, S. M. Brosius, Mrs. E. P. Smiley, Mrs. E. Whittlesey, Miss Whittlesey, Miss M. C. Cook, Mrs. M. Tulloch, George W. Manypenny, Henry E. Pellew, and Mrs. Mary T. Jackson, of Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. James H. Lee and Miss Lee, of Buffalo, N. Y.; H. O. Houghton, Mr. and Mrs. Joshua W. Davis, of the Boston Indian Citizenship Association; G. W. Grayson, Pleasant Porter, C. J. Harris, H. T. Landrum, C. E. Nelson, Indian Territory; Frank S. Gauthier, Shawano, Wis.; Joshua H. Given (Kiowa), Lincoln University, Pennsylvania; Cyrus Blackburn, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. E. John Ellis and Julia Chamberlain, New Orleans, La.; Miss A. Parsons, Hazleton, Pa.; and many others.

The meeting was called to order by the president of the Board, Hon. Clinton B. Fisk, when prayer was offered by Dr. M. E. Strieby.

The PRESIDENT. Ladies and gentlemen: It affords me great pleasure on behalf of the Board of Indian Commissioners to welcome so many of you to this annual convocation. As has been the custom ever since the establishment of the Indian Commission, at their annual meetings, they have invited representatives of our different religious bodies and all organizations who are working in behalf of the Indians to meet with them. The meetings held during the last seventeen years of our history have been of great interest, and especially to the Board of Indian Commissioners. We are very glad to see the circle at this meeting somewhat widened. For the first time in several years we have with us the representatives of the Episcopal Board of Missions, and, I think for the first time in our history, the secretary of the Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, the Rev. I. G. John, D. D., of Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Langford, general secretary of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Miss Sybil Carter, special agent of the Episcopal Church, and who is associated with Dr. Langford, are also present.

Our different Indian organizations are well represented here, and we have present also a committee of the Friends.

We have never convened when we have had such cause for gratitude as just now, when we could set our work upon such ground of joy and satisfaction as at the present condition of progress in the Indian matters.

The passage of the Dawes bill through the House we hail with great pleasure. Although in order to become a law it has yet to be decided by a committee of conference, and subsequently by Congress itself, yet it is believed that its best features will be retained.

And we are promised the further special legislation this session that we have asked for touching the work of Indian nations in California.

This great progress in Indian matters we owe to the agitation which has arisen from various sources in regard to the question. The Christian churches of the land have done very much toward this progress. The Board of Indian Commissioners from its very origin has advocated these great measures. We owe much also to the Woman's National Indian Association, especially for their persistent letter writing to different members of Congress. I asked a member of Congress the other day how he came at last to vote for a certain measure we had advocated. He said that he had been influenced by letters that had been addressed to him by different ladies; that it seemed as if every good woman in his district had been writing him about it, and he could not longer resist their appeals. [Laughter.]

The National Indian Rights Association, with headquarters at Philadelphia, of course, has from the very beginning been right at the front, on the skirmish line, fighting for progress.

The Indian Defense Association of this city has also had our matters in mind. Taking all things together, therefore, we are making good progress. If you will study the progress which has been made in the direction in which we have been working for the last twenty years you cannot help being greatly rejoiced this morning. At this time nearly 220 schools are tossing their smoke in the air with the smoke of the wigwam. Our large schools, our great industrial schools are all making progress, and their reports show much to encourage us.

If we keep on pushing in the direction in which we are moving, standing shoulder to shoulder with the best efforts and the best thoughts of the Christian churches, and all these other organizations moving in one way, we shall very soon solve this Indian problem; be able to close the doors of this great national poor-house; make the Indian a self-supporting citizen; give him all he needs and take care of it for him! If we steadily pursue the course that we have adopted, in the not far distant future we shall have no occasion to convene in this way in behalf of the Indians, or if we convene it will be only to come together for the purpose of a general thanksgiving for what has been accomplished. [Applause.]

During the morning hour of the first day of our conference we have usually invited the representatives of the different religious bodies who have schools and missions in the Indian tribes to make reports to us of the progress along their lines of work, and unless objection be made, or some other suggestion offered, we will follow that plan this morning. Afterwards we will determine as to the best mode of proceeding and what other meetings it will be desirable to hold during the day. Probably the afternoon session will be devoted to reports from committees, while in the evening we will have a general public meeting, at which we shall hope to hear the best thought that can be uttered in regard to the progress of our labors.

Who will you have, ladies and gentlemen, as secretary of the meeting?

Gen. WHITTLESEY. I nominate Philip C. Garrett, of Philadelphia, as secretary.

Mr. Garrett was unanimously elected.

The PRESIDENT. I would be pleased to receive any suggestions from any of the members of the conference touching the order of exercises, for it is your conference, and not that of the Board of Indian Commissioners. Will you provide for any committees during this early hour of the session?

Prof. C. C. PAINTER. Mr. President, it is usual for us to have a business committee appointed about the first thing. I would suggest that that course be pursued on the present occasion.

The PRESIDENT. Consisting of how many members?

Mr. PAINTER. Three have usually constituted the committee. I suggest that they be appointed by the Chair.

The PRESIDENT. Unless there be objection, I will appoint such committee, and request Professor Painter, Dr. Bland, and President Gates to serve on the same.

If there be no other suggestions we will proceed at once to take up reports from our visiting friends. Last year our conference opened with a report from the representative of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, Dr. Ellinwood. Is he present?

Dr. H. KENDALL. He is not able to be present to-day. Dr. Mitchell, his associate, was expected to be here, but I do not see him.

The PRESIDENT. Will Dr. Kendall then please report for the Home Missions of the Presbyterians.

Mr. KENDALL. As in other years, so this year, I find it convenient to put our work, which is both church work and school work together, and leave the clerk of the meeting, or the Commission, to divide it up as may seem best.

I will say with regard to our work, that on the whole it has never been in so satisfactory a condition as now. We have had some troubles during the past year, but they seem

to be passing away; reports from every part of the field of our labor are favorable. The unfavorable features have been mainly with regard to New Mexico—Albuquerque, particularly. The Government has taken possession of their building which we occupied and which we partly constructed. A large school had been established at that point, and was in a flourishing condition, when, during the summer past, the Government, after due notice, and very proper notice, informed us that we must vacate. The question then arose as to what we should do.

I want to say one word in this connection, and I might as well say it now as at any other time, that all of this school work is in the hands of the women of our church; the women's executive committee and of the Board of Home Missions. Notwithstanding this notice to vacate, they resolved to continue the school at Albuquerque. In other words, they resolved to buy land, which they have done; to put up buildings, and go on with the school as we had patronage, friends, and pupils. I do not wish it to be understood that we have come in conflict with the Government at all; the Government goes on in its own way. We looked around, however, and concluded that the best place to have a school would be at Albuquerque, where we had a school before. We therefore established a school there, and are keeping the same superintendent and most of the teachers. The school is small at present, but it is increasing in numbers. We concluded that there was no better place, as far as we could see, for a school for the Indians of New Mexico than where we had it before, and we accordingly determined to establish this new one at the same place.

The Government at first proposed to take all the boys, and give us all the girls. Our people, however, did not think well of that, and then the Government yielded, and said we might have boys and girls both, and this plan was adopted, and we are starting ahead in that way.

We are about to start a new school on that line at Tucson. We have not really started the school as yet, but we have bought 40 acres of land close by Tucson as our agricultural plant. We have leased for ninety-nine years sufficient land for building purposes within the limits of the city, and with the opening of the spring which comes very early in that southern country—there being scarcely any winter at all—it is proposed to go on and put up buildings, and to start that school which will be wholly new.

I will remark here that we have one school among the Sioux Indians in Dakota. We have nine teachers there, and fifty-five boarding scholars, at an expense of \$9,934.81. It is a male and female school. We have among the Cherokees four schools; we have among the Creeks two schools; we have among the Choctaws two schools; we have about thirty-five churches within the same connection, and a thousand communicants. We have 190 pupils among the Cherokees, 104 among the Creeks, and 150 pupils among the Choctaws. Nearly all of these we are enlarging.

At the capital of the Cherokee country we are establishing a new school with an entirely new plant. So also among the Choctaws. Among the Creeks we have two schools, one presided over by the sister of Miss Alice Robertson, and the other by Miss Robertson herself, who ran down just a few days ago to spend Christmas with her girls. She is spending the winter in New York. While she was down spending Christmas with her girls, with the magical power which she seems to exercise she secured a check of \$1,500 which she had gotten from some gentleman while she was taking lunch with him. She proposes to have another cottage school. We have two or three cottages now, and she proposes to have another.

THE PRESIDENT. That is what the Presbyterians call a free lunch, I presume. [Laughter.]

Mr. KENDALL. Yes, sir; a very substantial free lunch.

Among the Pueblos we have five schools; 16 teachers, and 335 pupils, at an expense of \$33,199.76. Among the Papagoes and Pimas we already have one school, which is a small one, about 30 pupils, at an expense of about \$1,500. We have among the Puyalups, Nisquallys, and Chahalis of Washington Territory, quite remarkable church growth. We have church members there to the number of 312. The schools are really scarcely ours, except as our missionaries have to do with them. Our expenses are really for missionary work instead of school work, the schools being sustained by themselves and by the Government.

In Alaska, where matters were so stormy last year, and where five indictments were out against Sheldon Jackson, everything is moving along smoothly. I suppose, if you see fit, you can hear from Dr. Jackson himself, for he is present, although I have not had a chance to speak with him. He will tell you about his going out to the western islands with a Baptist association on board of a United States vessel. I do not know how many school buildings were taken along, but several school teachers. He came back by the way of Sitka, where these five indictments lay against him, with his colors flying. I do not know but what he had a feather in his cap. [Laughter.] He is here to-day to speak for himself if you will accord him the privilege.

Among the Tongas, at Sitka, the Hydahs and Hoonyahs and Chillcats at Stickines, everything is moving along smoothly, and never more so than at the present time.

Our work in the Indian Territory, I believe, was never more prosperous or promising than it is at present.

I do not know at how many of those places the ladies are proposing to enlarge their buildings and do more work, but it seems to be demanded on every side that they should.

We have then in all these 66 teachers. We have spent \$105,582, a part of which we have received from the United States Government, \$22,377.28; from the Creek Nation, \$5,893.88; from the Choctaws, \$2,159.21.

This is about a summary of our work among the Indians so far as the women of the Presbyterian church are concerned.

The PRESIDENT: You will observe it was the final perseverance of the Presbyterian church men and women, that did the work at Albuquerque, and at other points, as reported by Dr. Kendall.

Dr. Jackson could hardly help coming back with flying colors and leaving everything smooth in Alaska, as on this ship there were with him Miss Fletcher and Miss Kate Foote, whom we are glad to welcome to the conference this morning. If Dr. Jackson will favor us with a few remarks, we will be much obliged to him.

REMARKS OF DR. SHELDON JACKSON.

Mr. President, ladies, and gentlemen, I have always to take with me a map when I talk about Alaska. For, strange as it may seem, Alaska, in the United States, is more of an unknown region than any portion of Central Africa. As far as I know, it is the last section of habitable land on the globe that has not been traversed in every direction and explored by the white man. It is a very difficult thing to get people to understand that in a section comprising one-sixth of the United States we have no roads, no horses, no stages, no railroads, no steamers, or other means of regular communication with the outside world. It is true that a monthly mail steamer visits Sitka and a few points in Southeastern Alaska, but that is all. When tourists make the grand excursion to Alaska they sail only among the islands in one small corner of the country. The great main Alaska, with its smoking volcanoes, mammoth springs, highest mountains, largest glaciers, grandest rivers, wildest scenery, teeming animal life, and strangest natural phenomena, unvisited and unseen, stretches away 2,000 miles beyond them. And not only is Alaska proper cut off from the outside world, but, in a certain sense, it is cut off from itself, there being no public means of intercommunication between its widely separated sections.

When, therefore, the Government undertook the establishment of public schools in Alaska it was met at once with the difficulty of transportation.

This proved so serious that the Government was compelled to be content the first year with taking charge of the schools in Southeastern Alaska, which had been previously established by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions.

The only exceptions were the schools at Unalaska and on the Kuskokwine River.

Very unexpectedly a teacher was able to reach the former on a steamer chartered for another purpose. To reach the latter, the Moravian church, who took the contract for carrying on the school, chartered a schooner at San Francisco, which conveyed the teacher and his party 4,479 miles to the mouth of the river. Everything was then transferred to row-boats which carried them to their destination, 150 miles up the river.

The same vessel that conveyed the teacher also carried the lumber and hardware for the necessary buildings, the family furniture, and supplies for twelve months.

They left San Francisco on the 3d of May, 1885, and it was the middle of the following August before all the building material reached its destination at Bethel.

This year, when the Bureau of Education would enlarge its school operations, it had to charter a schooner to convey teachers, building material, school furniture, supplies of groceries, &c., for a whole year. We left Puget Sound to go to the island of Atka, but the head winds and gales drove us first to Kadiack Island, 900 miles east of Sitka. From Kadiack we had to battle westward with head winds to get to Aleutian Islands. We were unable to reach the island of Atka, for which we originally started, because of the lateness of the season. We were one hundred and four days in making the trip as far westward as Aleutian Islands and then back by the way of Sitka and down through the inland passage to Puget Sound. I am very glad that I had such careful observers as Miss Fletcher and Miss Foote with me. They are now letting the public hear through the New York Observer and New York Independent.

Reaching the island of Kadiack we came to an entirely different population from that in Southeastern Alaska, it being of the creole Aleute type. They are a civilized people, living in frame or log houses, with many appliances of civilized life. You will find they are a very docile people; a people and many of them anxious for an English educa-

tion. They have a Greek church in every settlement. At one place we attended one of their festivals on one of the sacred days of the church. Upon inquiring as to what that feast commemorated they could not tell us, but finally the priest said it was in commemoration of the Virgin Mary, some two thousand years ago, appearing to the Greek army and leading them on to victory. Just think of it; a victory of two thousand years ago in Greece being celebrated year after year through the western portion of the United States.

They did not keep the 4th of July nor Washington's birthday. They know nothing about them, but they do celebrate the birthday of the Emperor of Russia, and pray for him every Sabbath in their churches. In one or two places where there are a number of white men, after the prayer for the Emperor, they also include a prayer for the President of the United States. Our interpreter at one or two places attempted to convey to the people the fact that we were a delegation from the Government of the United States, situated in Washington, to inquire after their educational needs, but he could not convey to them an impression of where or what Washington was. They had heard of San Francisco. That is about the only city they know anything about on this continent. After a great deal of roundabout work a man was found who had heard of Chicago.

The schools are meeting with some opposition from the Greek priesthood. They have the feeling that if the children learn English they will be weaned away from the Russian church; and so during the last year they have established some four new schools of the church. Their opposition will probably die out when they have had time to realize the benefits resulting from the public schools.

At the different centers where we established schools the adults petitioned that a night school might be established, in order to give them an opportunity of learning English.

One man, whose family resided at the southern end of the island, about 100 miles away from Kadiack village, seeing in a San Francisco paper last spring that the Government intended establishing a school at Kadiack, had sent his wife and two grown children there six months in advance of the teacher, in order that they might be in school at the very earliest opportunity. We took a census of this creole and Esquimaux population, residing from Kadiack westward to Atton, and found a total population of 2,164 adults and 1,649 children. As nearly as can be estimated there are in all Alaska from 10,000 to 12,000 children of school age. For the education of these children the Government last year appropriated \$15,000—a magnificent sum when we remember that this sum is expected to erect and furnish school-houses and pay teachers. You can readily see how far \$15,000 will go toward educating 12,000 school children, under the circumstances.

I notice that the sundry civil bill as already passed the House has not a single dollar provided for the continuance of the schools in Alaska. However, it is not too late to secure a Senate amendment providing for the schools. This was the course taken last year when the House failed to provide anything. At that time the Senate voted \$25,000, which in conference was placed at \$15,000. So I ask that as you meet your Congressional friends you will speak a word in behalf of education in Alaska.

In article 3 of the treaty with Russia made in 1867, through which that country was transferred to the United States, this population of Creoles and Aleutes were declared to be Russian subjects, and as such became citizens of the United States, and entitled to all the advantages, immunities, and whatever else pertained to an American citizen anywhere. The Russian Government, or the Russian Fur Company, through contracts with the Government, kept schools in that region, so that the adult population very largely can read and write; but of course the present generation that has grown up in the last twenty years have had no school facilities except in one or two places. Therefore it is not simply a question, whether it is expedient to give that people education, but it is a treaty obligation on the part of the United States; and yet there is so much ignorance, and so much indifference on the subject, that it is almost impossible to get Congress to make an adequate appropriation, and it is with very great difficulty we can get the pittance of \$15,000 a year to carry on that school work.

THE PRESIDENT. How warm is it in the summer time, and how cold is it in the winter time?

DR. JACKSON. In the islands and along the southern coast they have summers as cool as Northern Michigan and Northern Minnesota, and winters a little like those in Washington. In the central and northern portion of Alaska the winters are very cold and the summers very hot.

I hope sometime during the day, perhaps at your public meeting to-night, to hear from Miss Alice Fletcher concerning her trip to Alaska. [Applause].

THE PRESIDENT. I will ask Professor Painter, Dr. Bland, and Dr. M. E. Gates to serve on the business committee provided for at the opening of the session.

DR. GATES declining, Dr. Rhodes was substituted.

THE PRESIDENT. If Dr. Strieby, of the American Missionary Association of Congregationalists of this country, will report for that body, we will be pleased to hear him.

REMARKS OF DR. M. E. STRIEBY.

The American Missionary Association now does the work for the Congregationalists of the United States, the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions in 1882 and 1883 having transferred all of its Indian work to us. From that date onward we have gone forward regularly in the enlargement of our work and the expenditures of money. The full itemized report shows about \$19,000, \$33,000, \$41,000, and \$54,000 as the amounts expended annually, indicating continued prosperity.

In regard to the work, on the whole, I can say with Dr. Kendall, that we have never had a year in which the work has been more successful, in which more good has seemed to be accomplished. The thing we have to complain of, if there is any occasion for complaint at all, is the uncertainty of securing the co-operation of the Government, as our expectation perhaps had led us to think we might have. Our work lies mainly in Dakota and a little south of Dakota. Our farthest north mission is at Fort Berthold, and north of Bismark; and there is the evil of these uncertainties. The Charleston earthquakes are coming all the while. Ten years ago the mission was started there in a small way among the relics of tribes that had huddled around Fort Berthold for protection.

We had a school and a church there, and then by and by came a dispersion of those people out on the lands they occupied, and which was a very good thing; but it broke up the possibility of day schools that were held there, and required us to put up a new building. We got the Government building and endeavored to have a boarding-school, an industrial school, the Government giving us the support of twelve pupils. But then came the effort to start Fort Stevens into a good school, at the suggestion of our missionary teacher, and that school was made so much of that we received notice they could not continue Government help at Fort Berthold, but on a full report the support of twelve pupils was again restored. I have no complaint to make of the Government about that, but recently the land commissioners have been at Fort Berthold, and they have decided to divide the reservation and to divide the appropriation. The result of that will be that the Indians will be all thrown up on the river and our buildings will probably be left standing idle. If we follow them up, there will be no adequate population around us to keep up our schools from, with Fort Stevens on the one side and the Indians on the reservation and the station here above, so that we are likely to have, as the result of these changes, our buildings left there and nothing to do with them. Come from that point down the Missouri River, and taking all of Dakota, we have there a very stable work. It was founded years ago by that admirable missionary, Dr. Stephen R. Riggs, and his work was assisted by his two sons, Thomas and Alfred, and has been carried on since by them.

The foundations have been laid there for a Christian civilization among those Indians. They are, to some extent, on their lands. They are having their homes, and as I rode among those people I could hardly tell the difference between the white man's farm and the Indian's farm; but there is in the middle part of Dakota, off from the Oahe station, which is near old Fort Sully, room for abundant missionary work, and it ought to be begun in there from our central station, where we have a good school, where we have a good mission, where we have recently built a building costing \$6,000, with the expectation that we should have enlarged appropriation for more boarding scholars. But from that point out west on the Missouri River, we have established sixteen different missions; on the Grande River two; on the Cheyenne River, and so on down to the White River, and down even to the Ponca reservation, a little below the border of Dakota, where a little remnant of the Ponca Indians have a school. The buildings were built by the Government, but the missionary and teacher are supported in part by us.

So that this work is among the promising things. It is opening out among the wild and untutored Indians, and these little outstanding stations are manned by the native Indians, trained in those schools where the Riggs had done such good work, and the Williams, supported by our Presbyterian brethren. Then our main station is at Santee, just a little over the southern border of Dakota, in Nebraska. There is the central school, under the charge of Alfred Riggs. We have 210 pupils there. Twenty of them are studying theology to prepare themselves for ministers, and others are trained in education and in all the industrial arts. So that from that center we are sending out ministers and teachers, and farmers, blacksmiths, and carpenters; men prepared for the actual duties of life, not to benefit individually themselves, but to benefit their whole tribe.

Then our next station that I will mention is on the Pacific coast, in Washington Territory, and there again we are fortunate in having in charge a son of the old missionary, the Rev. Dr. Eells. He is keeping up his father's work, and doing nobly. There is a church there with schools in both places; and to show you the character of that little church I will state that (I believe there are 65 members) their contributions to the support of their pastor and to benevolent objects are quite large, for they are wide in their extent of sympathy, and if the like had been followed by the Congregational churches

of the United States, or the home missionary societies, the Baptists and all the rest of our organizations, they would have no debt at all.

Then there is another illustration of the character of that church. I believe there are in one of those churches 69 members, and the average attendance at the prayer-meetings is 83 members. I would like to know what Methodist church, Mr. President, there is that does better than that.

The PRESIDENT. I will make a note of it, and send you word. [Laughter.]

Dr. STRIEBY. I will wait. Then our next work is in connection with the Santa Fé University, New Mexico. Our arrangement made with Mr. Ladd is a very definite and clear one. Mr. Ladd has the responsibility of obtaining the buildings and supplying all the funds, and I have reason to believe from various reports, and from a great many investigations, that Mr. Ladd is doing most excellent work there, and is going forward with the buildings and with the expenses that will make a good school. The same arrangement has been talked about, the government taking the boys and our school the girls. Whether that be permanent or not I do not know.

The PRESIDENT. Is any one present representing the Society of Friends? I see Mr. Blackburn, of Baltimore, here. We would be pleased to hear from him if he has any report to submit.

REMARKS OF CYRUS BLACKBURN, ESQ., OF BALTIMORE, MD.

Mr. President and ladies and gentlemen. The Society of Friends has probably been engaged in this work as long as any one else. Although constituting in themselves but a very small body of people, they have for many years been very active in trying to promote the welfare of the Indians. Just at the present time, however, we are doing very little. When the peace policy was first inaugurated, we were pretty largely engaged among the Indians in Nebraska in endeavoring to civilize and enlighten them; but, as you are aware, that particular feature of the peace policy has been pretty much superseded. We have no resident missionaries nor schools among them at the present time. We still have a care over some Indians in Nebraska, however, and in order to keep up our representation in this body we have dotted down a few lines as to what the Society of Friends has been doing during the past year.

FROM THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

During the past year we have continued to exercise a care over the Indians at the combined Santee, Flandreau, and Ponca Agency in Nebraska and Dakota.

Charles Hill, who is now agent at this agency, has had many years of experience amongst those Indians, and has proved himself to be ably adapted to the work of leading the Indians up to civilization and enlightenment.

And then, too, his efforts are very cordially seconded by all the missionaries who have charge of churches and schools at the agency; and in addition to this the Santees are all being settled upon their homesteads and receiving patents for the same with a restrictive clause which renders their lands inalienable for twenty-five years; hence we feel that these Indians are being civilized and enlightened about as fast as the nature of the case will admit of.

Two members of our society were delegated by us to visit the agency last summer, and the reports that they brought back we think fully justify the above remarks.

We have endeavored to keep a close watch upon all legislation pertaining to Indian affairs, and we think that in some instances we have thrown our influence where it done some good.

Inasmuch as we have no school for Indians under our care, nor any resident missionaries amongst them, our expenditures in money for the cause during the past year has been light, probably about \$500, including clothing, fruit-trees, &c., sent to various tribes.

A great deal of work has been done by various branches of our society; by various yearly meetings in New York and Philadelphia, in addition to what is spoken of here. I would state that we have here with us our friend, N. H. Powell, of New York, who, if agreeable to the meeting, will make a supplementary statement.

The PRESIDENT. We will be very much pleased to hear Mr. Powell.

REMARKS OF N. H. POWELL, ESQ.

Mr. President and ladies and gentlemen. At the New York yearly meeting the Society of Friends has, through its Indian committee, during the past year, sent quite a large number of fruit-trees out among the Indians in Nebraska; it has had communication with those Indians, and received from them most hearty assurances of their appreciation.

of that kind of co-operation. It has also sent a considerable quantity of dry goods; in some instances clothing made up. The amount, however, in the aggregate, has not been very large, as has been stated by my friend Mr. Blackburn. During the summer, just before the adjournment of the last session of Congress, the Society of Friends addressed officially a memorial to both the Senate and House of Representatives in behalf of the measures which are still pending in Congress, to be, as stated by yourself, adjusted by a committee of conference. It not only addressed this memorial in a regular formal manner to the Senate and the House of Representatives, but sent in a separate envelope to each member and each Senator as a personal communication, expressing the wish of the committee of the Society of Friends at large that the recipient would give personal interest to the subject. The society's missionary work has been limited on the frontier, but I am not at all certain that the field for missionary labor may not be quite as important here at the Capital as on the frontier—at least as far as a part of the labor in behalf of the Indian tribes is concerned.

I have felt for a long while as the result, first of my personal study among the Indians, on their reservations, and also as a student of this question from various points of view, that the solution of the problem must come finally by the awakening of an enlightened and conscientious feeling on the part of the people at large. I think the explanation given with reference to the vote of one member of Congress, that he had received letters from almost every good woman in his district, furnishes the key-note to the situation. I think the various Indian organizations represented by the Society of Friends and others will find jointly with the labors expended among Indians themselves for their education and for their material comfort and progress as large and useful a field in the general missionary work among the white people of the East, in the explanation of the nature of the Indian problem, and what is required for its successful solution. There was held in Philadelphia not long ago a philanthropic union representing five of the different yearly meetings of the Society of Friends of Baltimore, Philadelphia, Indiana, Ohio, and New York. At the general meeting a largely representative body, the largest yet held by this society or that branch of this society, a special memorial was adopted with reference to the Dawes bill and other pending measures. That memorial was presented in the House of Representatives by Hon. Mr. Dingley and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and from a letter which I recently received from him, I have no doubt that all the memorial was presented at an opportune moment.

This, in brief, is perhaps the substance of the supplementary summary which I thought I might properly give.

If you will allow a single further remark, Mr. President, I would like to say that I share personally this morning very largely your feeling with reference to the growth of interest among all the different classes of good people on this subject. I see in this large company represented here this morning evidences of the growth of the movement in the right direction, and I believe that if there is continued faith and earnestness, God will yet bless this work and that we shall see Indian civilization in reality on this continent. [Applause.]

The PRESIDENT. The meeting will be pleased to hear from Dr. James E. Rhodes, if he will favor us.

REMARKS OF DR. JAMES E. RHODES, OF PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. president and ladies and gentlemen: The society which I represent is no longer responsible for any Government reservation schools, except 1 day school. At one time we had quite a large number under our notice, with more than 2,000 scholars in them. Those have now all been closed, owing to the action of the Government in relation to religious bodies. We have, however, 3 boarding-schools and 4 day-schools, conducted immediately by us. Two of the boarding-schools and 1 day-school receive Government aid. The remaining boarding-school and 3 day-schools, are sustained by our funds, with slight aid from Indian parents or Indian funds. The money, however, is almost exclusively furnished by our people. These schools have had an enrollment of 232 pupils, of whom 192 have been in boarding-schools, and 40 in the day-schools. The most important of these boarding-schools is White's Institute, near Wabash, Ind. It occupies a very fertile tract of 760 acres of land; has large and well arranged brick and frame buildings; has had an enrollment of 97 Indian children during the past year, and these children have had not only the ordinary school education, but a very good training in the ordinary operations of stock-farming. Twenty-seven of the pupils, after being three years at the institution, were returned to their homes, almost all of them going into the Indian Territory, where they are kept under the notice of our missionaries. Correspondence is maintained with them every month. At last accounts they were all at work, most of them having been eagerly sought for as soon as they left us, and this because of their skill as laborers. They are all doing well. White's Institute in Indiana is considered to be a

very efficient and well conducted Indian training-school. It is one which I view with a great deal of satisfaction.

The second school is also called White's Institute, because of its founder. It is in Iowa. It has had 75 Indian pupils during the past year, many from the Osage Agency. It also occupies a tract of over 700 acres of land, and the children are also trained in school learning and industries. From that school a considerable number of children have been returned to their homes after three years' training, and in this case also with very good results.

It is interesting to see, for instance, the son of one of the most prominent of the Osage chiefs, after becoming a thoroughly civilized man and a Christian, marrying an Arapaho woman or girl, who is his equal not only in respect of civilization, but who is a real Christian woman. They have opened a home in the Osage country. I can readily see that it is the multiplication of such homes which is likely to effect very largely the ultimate solution of the Indian question.

The third boarding-school is one which has been maintained by the Friends, of Philadelphia, in the southwestern portion of New York State, Canandaigua County.

The school buildings were burned down during the year, but they have been rebuilt at a cost of \$11,000. They accommodate 50 children. These children do not receive much training in farming operations, because all of the Indians of those reservations are farmers; nevertheless, they have about 500 acres of land and a fertile farm, upon which the boys work. Thirty girls and 20 boys are educated in that school.

It may be of interest to state that during the last eighteen years, during which I have had knowledge of that school, the effect of it and other agencies on the Indians of that neighborhood, who are so nearly civilized, has been very gratifying. Its establishment has had a good result in this respect, that their homes are much cleaner and more comfortable, their farms much improved, they have more personal self-respect, they greet you in an open manner, with confidence, and they resist to a much larger extent than formerly the influences of drink and vices by which they are surrounded or to which they are enticed by low whites. Especially is this the case with regard to women. Female life has been very greatly improved within the last eighteen years in that whole region.

Besides these boarding-schools we have 4 day schools, 3 of them in the Cherokee country, immediately adjoining those which are held in connection with missionary operations.

The fourth one is down in the Indian Territory, which has just been begun in connection with a tribe of Mexican Kickapoos. It is a tribe of 700 or 800 Indians, brought over from the Mexican frontier, who have heretofore resisted every effort to induce them to send their children to school, and who have threatened the lives of those who should undertake that task. One of our women, of long experience as an Indian teacher, is living now in a tent among these Mexican Kickapoos, and has succeeded in getting the chief and one headman to send 5 children to the school. The ice is now broken, and we hope within a few years that there will thus be means of access opened to those people.

I should add that besides the work I have mentioned, we have had 6 boys and girls—4 boys and 2 girls—at college, and that the whole sum expended for education, including the buildings, has been \$21,000.

We have had about 7 men and 3 women go out as missionaries; have about 11 stations. The number of members is 238, according to the last report. The expenditures for the missionary work have been \$5,000, making a total of \$26,000.

I would merely add in confirmation of what Dr. Strieby has said, that after spending such sums as we have for buildings for Indian schools, and amounting in all within the last five years to about \$26,000, we do feel troubled in that we are told that the number of children to be allowed to these schools must be reduced. The number has been reduced this year very considerably, but we are told there is no certainty that we shall be able to have any children next year. It discourages our people from giving money, and it chills the interest of a very considerable number of good-minded people in the Indian cause. It would be a great satisfaction to us all, if through the influence of this association, or by any other means, the policy of the Government in co-operating in the Indian matters should be enlarged and strengthened, instead of being contracted and enfeebled.

The PRESIDENT. The Rev. Dr. W. G. Langford and Miss Sybil Carter are here, representing the Episcopal Board of Missions, and we will be pleased to hear from them at this time.

REMARKS OF REV. DR. W. G. LANGFORD.

Mr. President and ladies and gentlemen: I regret very much that I have not come prepared with statistics to present to this meeting, I not having been aware of the time or the character of the meeting which was to be held here to-day. I came away suddenly last night, without opportunity for making any preparation for the presentation of any views that might be of value to you.

Let me say first a word with reference to Alaska. Dr. Jackson referred to the fact that the Episcopal church had sent a missionary, the Rev. Mr. Parker and Mrs. Parker, to Saint Michael, in Alaska, for the purpose of founding there an industrial school with Government aid, and for the teaching of English. Mr. Parker arrived there in July last, and I will remark that his reports to the latest date confirm all that Dr. Jackson has said with reference to the obstacles that are met with, and especially from the Russian priests, who do all that they can to discourage—ay, more than that—to forbid the children or the natives from at all acquiring the English language or being taught in our schools.

It seems to me that one fact ought to stand out clearly before the minds of the Congress of the United States. If anything can appeal to the spirit of an American Congressman to provide some way or other in which these obstacles can be overcome, it seems to me that this fact that an alien church stands there, endeavoring by their means of education to make those people Russian citizens, and this on American territory, ought certainly strongly to appeal to the American spirit among our Congressmen.

It is known to you, and doubtless to others who are here, that there is in this city at the present time a representative of a thousand Indians who have been educated in the British possessions bordering on Alaska, who have become industrious, thrifty, self-respecting, Christian Indians, who have built their own churches and chapels, and who are providing for their own support by doing their own work of different kinds, but who have been thrust out by the traders and their buildings confiscated. This representative is here now seeking from the United States Government the cession of some territory in Alaska to which they may go, and where they may begin to build for themselves churches, chapels, and houses, and to found their industries.

With reference to our work among the Indians, I will say that we have a mission among them in New York; in Wisconsin, among the Oneidas; in Wyoming, at the Shoshone Agency; in Washington Territory, at Neah Bay; and among the Grande Rondes, under Bishop Whipple; and at White Earth Reservation; as well as the work which is being done under Bishop Hare, in Dakota. I cannot give you the statistics of those works.

I may say in passing that none of our educational work, however, is subsidized in any manner by the Government. It has all been started by our own church. Bishop Hare has 4 schools, the Saint Paul school on the Yankton Reservation, a boarding-school for boys and girls on the Sioux Reservation, a boarding-school for girls on the Cheyenne River Reservation, and a school at Springfield. There the building only is provided by the Government.

A MEMBER. That is the case at the Cheyenne River Reservation also.

Mr. LANGFORD. Yes, there is a Government building there also. All of our reports show that there are the grandest opportunities for work among the Indians. There is nothing to hinder the Christian people of this land from going amongst them and dealing with them. Every encouragement seems to have attended our efforts there. Bishop Hare reports that \$2,000 have been contributed among the Indians for the support of the church work among them. We have altogether some 22 native ministers, besides a number of others.

I have not undertaken to give you the number of scholars in these different boarding-schools, where there are 2 native deacons and 1 Presbyterian working. What I have given you is the barest outline, as I had no thought of preparing or presenting any statement here to-day.

I would like very much to have you listen to some words from Miss Carter, who is familiar with these different-fields of work from her visits quite recently to the different Indian schools.

The PRESIDENT. We would be pleased to hear from Miss Carter.

REMARKS OF MISS SYBIL CARTER.

Mr. President and ladies and gentlemen: A few years ago I was sent to make a journey throughout the West in the interest of the work among the Mormons. Of course in my travels I could not avoid seeing the Indians and being brought more or less in contact with them. During the summer, three years ago, I went over to England, still looking up the Mormon question. Whilst engaged in that work, I was faced with this question by a grand, good Christian man, of whom you all know—the Earl of Cheshborough, What are you doing with Indians? I at once began to feel I could not get away from the Indian work, and to tell you the truth, I did not want to get away. I said to him, "We are doing very little, it seems to me, for whenever I make a visit throughout the West, I come back impressed with this one thought, it is a pitiful thing to be an Indian woman, or a little sick Indian child, and especially in cold weather. I have visited almost all the Indian reservations of note, that is, the larger ones. In going through Arizona and New Mexico, I went to almost every one of the pueblos, and I came back with the feeling that a pueblo village looked very pretty in Harper's Magazine, or the Century, but it did not look a bit pretty when

you had to live in it. I came back feeling, too, that as we have sent a missionary into every Territory and every State to enlighten the white people, we ought to send a representative of God's holy church to the Indians. I did not believe in forsaking them, and administering only to the religious wants of the white man. One day I was very much surprised, and very much touched by what an Indian deacon said to me with regard to that very question.

Going into a large church in Chicago with him one day whilst showing him the city, he saw in a stained-glass window a picture of the Lord as the Good Shepherd. Suddenly he lifted his eyes to that picture and said, "One fold; one shepherd; poor Indian come in at last." My friends, the Indians to-day are knocking at the very door of the kingdom, and as I go around amongst the Christian people, almost every week in my life, some great strong Christian man will say to me, "Oh, the only good Indian is a dead Indian." I answer back at once, "God made the Indian. He put him in this country. He has given this great nation two hundred years or more of solid prosperity on land that was once the property of the Indian, and I think we ought to give the Indian, therefore, Christian civilization."

When I was a little girl I lived in Louisiana on one of the plantations, and I remember there was an old Indian mound out in the center of the field where our own family and some of the neighbors used to bury our dead. I can remember that when I came up from our winter home in New Orleans to the plantation almost every year there used to be a party of Indians who would come around that section of country selling their baskets and some little trinkets that they had manufactured, and always when they had finished their rounds among the plantations they would ask permission to go on that mound, and there they would sit and weep and weep and weep, then they would smoke their pipes and go away. I remember that one cold, chilly, rainy afternoon my father held me up to the window and showed them to me. While I was observing them he said, "Little girl, never forget this scene, I will tell you what it means." And he told me that that mound was the site of the Indians' burial-ground of many years before; that on that very land where now was our home was their home formerly; that the United States Government had picked them up and carried them out to the Indian Territory and set them down on that land. My friends I have not forgotten that scene. These Indians loved the old home just as you and I love our old home. This being moved from place to place has been a hard thing upon them. To-day I come here as the representative, not only of a great Christian church, but in the name of Christian womanhood, and appeal for the Indian women that they may be taught to care for their children.

Why, my friends, last summer I was out on the White Earth Reservation for two weeks or more, going from house to house with our good missionary, and I will never forget the many Indian women I saw sick. And how were they cared for? There they were, all of them that were sick, lying on the ground with nothing between them and the bare earth but a single blanket, and as I stand here to-day their haggard faces come up to me, appealing in most effective terms for aid. I shall not forget the fact, either, that they never once asked for clothing, not for a single thing of that kind. One of the most beautiful speeches I ever heard in my life came from an Indian woman on White Earth Reservation. Coming into the little church just before the service had closed, when I had made an address to those assembled she came out of her pew and walked around to where I was and offered her hand. I took it and shook hands with her. She said she was much pleased to hear the white sister, and to touch her hand; to hear her voice; that she was greatly surprised at what the white sister had been talking about; sometimes she looked abroad and saw the clouds go by; sometimes the rain fell; sometimes the sunshine came; and she would see her fields grow, the flowers, the corn, the vegetables, and then she knew that the Great Spirit was the God and Father of us all, making all things grow for our comfort; and that when the white sister came, telling how that Great Spirit was the Father who loved them all; that he was watching them and trying to have them live good lives, she was astonished, for although she could not say it in the words that the white sister said it, she had been thinking the same thoughts, and now she saw that the Great Spirit was the Great Teacher of us all.

My friends, I come to-day to plead that you do all you can to win these people into the kingdom of God, and to give them all that means. [Applause.]

The PRESIDENT. The Methodist Episcopal Church South, is represented, as I stated at the opening of the meeting, for the first time in this conference, by their secretary, Rev. Dr. I. G. John. Of course most of us are familiar with the work accomplished by that church through all the period of its history, and especially in the Indian Territory, but as there may be some present who may not have this information, I would be pleased if Dr. John would give it to us from his own lips.

REMARKS OF DR. I. G. JOHN.

Mr. President and ladies and gentlemen: I esteem myself happy to be allowed, in your presence, sir, and in the presence of this company, to make some statement as to what the church I represent has been doing among the Indians. Our entrance into

that field was a very early one. It dates back to 1822. Among the Creeks of Georgia, Bishop Capers, then Dr. Capers, presided over the mission. Then, during the same year, 1822, sixty-four years ago, we had missions among the Cherokees in Alabama. About the same time we had missions among the Choctaws of Mississippi. The work was under the charge of such men as Hare, John B. McFarren, Dr. Winans. They planned wisely and they built well. Before the Indians were removed to their reservation west of the Mississippi we had already gathered among those tribes a membership of over 4,000. They were necessarily scattered. We followed them with our missionaries, across into their reservation in Indian Territory, and in 1844 an annual conference was organized with some 24 or 25 missionaries, and some 3,300 or 3,400 members. In 1846, when the church that I represent received that great responsibility as its part of its work, they numbered some 3,300. At that time an arrangement was made by our representative there with the United States Government for co-operation, and the Government, up to 1860, helped us with a liberal hand, passing through our charge some \$200,000, about \$16,000 per annum, in the education of the Indians. Our contribution and collection for that same work amounted, during that period, to \$174,000. Then came the conflict, and our work was demoralized. As soon as we could, after peace was established, we resumed it.

I will simply give one or two additional statements. From 1870 to 1886 we have expended in that mission field \$174,450. Nearly one-half this sum has been devoted to their education. We have received no assistance from the Government, and hence the outcome does not appear to be as great in educational work as it was before.

We had started at that time 53 missions. These missions, however, were not single mission stations, but some of them were in the form of circuits, embracing preaching places—from 5 to 15 and 20. The work spread all over the Territory, that is, all that was embraced within the five Indian tribes, the Cherokees, the Choctaws, and the Creek Agency. Our principal field of operation has been among the Seminoles. We had, as I stated, 53 missions. I cannot give the exact number of preaching appointments, as they are termed in our Methodist parlance. We had 53 missionaries engaged in the regular work, either as pastors or as teachers. We had then 112 local or lay preachers. A large number of these were Indians.

I may be mistaken, but I thought I saw one of them pass into the room a few minutes ago. If I am correct, and he is here, I want to shake him by the hand. I think I saw him. Am I mistaken?

A VOICE. No; he is here, doctor.

Mr. JOHN. I thought I recognized his face. I saw him in the conference. I attended in the Indian Territory a conference only a few weeks ago.

We have a membership of Indians at this time over 5,000. A large proportion, I believe, are in the Cherokee Nation. My brothers here will correct me if I make any mistake as to these facts. Our work is divided into districts, and hence it is difficult to obtain the exact statistics as to their tribal strength as to membership, so I will give it in the aggregate. We have some 5 presiding elders in those 5 nations. We have under our charge, or had, 3 schools sustained by the nation, 1 at Newell, where we accomplished a great work. The nation built the house and started the working part, and we, as a church, sustained the teachers. For some reason, a year ago, they rescinded the contract, and that is no longer under our charge. We had also the Asbury High School at Eufaula, in the Creek Nation. We had placed there in charge a most admirable superintendent. He has had that in charge from its beginning. I was made very sad a few weeks ago when I received from the superintendent a letter informing me that the building had been burned. We do not know what the nation will do, and hence we do not know what will be done with reference to the school. We have also another school in the Seminole Nation under the charge of our church, in regard to which the nation pays a part of the expenses. We support the teachers. It is known as the Seminole Female Academy. The number in these 3 schools before these changes took place was about 210. In addition to that, we have 3 educational institutions built under our charge, built up and sustained by our own money. One of them is now under the charge of our Women's Board, for they have entered the field, and I think are doing a grand work there. A statement made to me by the corresponding secretary of the board indicates that in four years that board has expended about \$20,000 in the education of Indian girls in that field. A part of this was expended in salaries to teachers in different schools. They are now concentrated. We have placed in their charge what is known as the Harold International Institute. It is located at Muskogee. The buildings are estimated at \$15,000. They cost a great deal more than that.

They have there now, ladies of our board, 5 teachers and 103 Indian girls. We have then another school in the Choctaw Nation. We have another at Weber's Falls, right on the line between the Cherokee and Dakota Nation, known as Weber's Falls High School.

This statement of fact, Mr. President, will indicate the work we are endeavoring to do. We have connection with only one of the Government schools at Chilocco, but

it is our purpose to enlarge and extend our operations in that field. The Women's Board will commence soon at Pawhuska, in the Osage Reservation, a school for girls, and will extend their work among the tribes to the west as rapidly as we extend ours. We are prepared to extend our work into what is known out there as the wild types. I had a letter within the last month containing a pressing call for two missionaries to the Pottawatomies. I purpose, during the summer, to spend some weeks in that field, and to visit those tribes to the west of the five civilized tribes, for the purpose of selecting locations both for schools and for the centers of missionary operations. We want, within a very short time, to extend our work to all the tribes within that reservation. We are trying to reach them over in Colorado; we are trying to reach them in Arizona; we are extending our field of operations just as rapidly as our means will allow. We are encountering a good many embarrassments, and to one I wish to allude, because I think we are face to face with a problem, a very important problem, and one that concerns the Government. We are endeavoring to move our entire mission field within the five tribes out on the line of self-support—to train them to take care of themselves—but we find it an exceedingly difficult task among the Indians. The reason is obvious. They have been trained to pauperism; rations having been given them; the Government has sustained them with their schools; the church has come along and given them the Gospel, actually without money and without price; the white men have supported the white preachers, and even paid for the support of the Indian preachers.

They have been trained exactly in that line in all of their departments of work and enterprise, and how to lift them out of that field is the problem with which we are confronted in our church work. I have spent much time in its study.

I have been struck with one fact in my intercourse with these people. Their contributions for missions approximate very nearly to that of the contributions for the support of the ministry and their schools within their midst, and it struck me as an agreeable fact. In appealing to them at our missionary anniversary, we presented the obligation they were under for what they had received. I said to them: "Others have sent you the Gospel; you have found Christ through the agency of another ministry; now, there is an obligation resting upon you to send it to the regions beyond; to send it to that other tribe; to send it over to the Pottawatomies, to the Poncas, and to the Arapahoes; they need the same Gospel that we have been providing for you; you must send it to them." And I must say that I was surprised at the liberality of that people. It came out of their great joy, their deep poverty, and yet they responded liberally. A little congregation not much larger than this, made up of converts, to a great extent, and preachers, contributed on the spot \$360 to send the Gospel out into the other missionary fields. They also gave to the work of church extension. Everything that would send the Gospel beyond they gave to, but how to imbue them with the idea of taking care of themselves seems to be the great problem. Now, we are trying especially to build up our educational institutions among them. They have received our efforts with glad hearts. At one of our love feasts I heard Indians from two different tribes, the Choctaw and the Cherokee, give their experience through an interpreter. I will say that I have been familiar for a great many years with the giving of religious experience, but I never heard any experiences given in the way those were given. It made a deep impression upon me. I will never forget the experience that was given by one party. He rose and said, "I stand here to-day as a monument of the power of Divine Grace to save men of every color, and of every language." Then with his swarthy face all aglow with joy and triumph, he threw his hands upon his breast, looked up, and said, "Me, poor Indian; wild Indian; poor sinner, saved by the grace of God."

We have as open a field there as we have anywhere upon the face of the earth. We must work on two lines; we must preach the doctrine to them—that is the special work of the church—and we must educate the children; we must take care of them. I merely state these facts to show the great mission work that is burdening us. We are giving to the Indians every dollar that we command. We would be glad if we had a little more co-operation from the Government, but we are doing the very best we can with the resources at our command. [Applause.]

The PRESIDENT. I understand we have a native Indian preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church South here, and we would be pleased to hear from him. I refer to the Rev. C. E. Nelson.

REMARKS OF DR. C. E. NELSON.

Mr. President and ladies and gentlemen: I do not think that it is worth while for me to say anything after what our brother has just said. He tells everything that is necessary. I think, with this exception, that as far as my own knowledge goes, the Indian people in the Western Territories are coming out all right. If the United States Government will let them alone they will finally work out their own salvation. That is all I have to say.

THE PRESIDENT. I observe that the Rev. Edward G. Andrews, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is present, and we would be glad to hear from him. Whether Mr. Andrews has been among our Indian tribes I cannot tell; he can.

REMARKS OF DR. EDWARD G. ANDREWS.

Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen: I regret very much indeed that I have so little information to give touching the great work; and I am the more sorry that we especially have been able to do so little work among them. It is very much to be regretted that we have not worked in broader fields in this Indian work. At our annual missionary meetings we do make appropriations for the support of Indian tribes in New York, and I think for some tribes in Michigan and in Wisconsin, but then we leap over the rest of the continent until we come to the Pacific coast. I think we have no intermediate work at all. In the fields where we do work, our labors have been very successful, and promise good results. Over one of these, old Father Wilber—known to many who are present, I doubt not, by the Christian dignity of his character and life, and by his sagacity and devotion to this work—over one of them he presided many years, and with such large success that when I was in Oregon and the Columbia River region, five or six years ago, I was greatly gratified at the conference I had with the native preachers there, and to learn of the successful and well-nigh self-supporting churches that were being maintained among them.

Beyond this statement I am not prepared to go. I take it that the chairman of this meeting can give the particulars, such as they are, in regard to our church work among the Indian people. Only this I could wish, that we could find our way to larger activity and greater results.

THE PRESIDENT. Dr. Reid, our secretary, has a report which he will place in the hands of the secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and that will be included in the report of the proceedings of this meeting.

I will inquire if the Unitarians are represented here to-day. Is General Marshall, who was with us last year, present?

A MEMBER. Yes, sir.

THE PRESIDENT. We would be pleased to hear from General Marshall.

REMARKS OF GEN. J. F. B. MARSHALL.

Mr. President and ladies and gentlemen: As you are aware the Unitarians as a body have not done much work among the Indians. Under the old peace policy, as it was called, the two tribes of Utes were assigned to that body, and work was attempted, but the Government, failing to fulfill its obligations to build school-houses—and not only that, but discouraging us from building ourselves, by repeated removals of the Utes—rendered our efforts nugatory in that direction. They were finally wholly suspended. The Rev. Henry F. Bond and his wife were sent as agents. He and his wife went out to the Ouray Indians, and Mr. Denver to the other tribe. Mr. Bond and his wife, although no longer young, had become so much interested in the condition of the Indians that Mr. Bond offered to go out as missionary teacher, and preferred to go to the Utes, hoping that we would be able to establish some educational schools among them. They got to the Utes with a great deal of difficulty, but found their condition no better than when they were there before. The agent was altogether hopeless of any attempt at missionary work among these Indians being successful. The Utes themselves, who welcomed Mr. Bond as an old friend, were more than ever opposed to the white man's education, to his civilization, and to his religion. Still Mr. Bond wished to make the effort. The Government had finally built a large school at one of the points where the Utes were formerly, not their present reservation. That school was just about completed. It was a very large establishment. I applied for that school, but could not get it. There was an empty school-house that had been closed by the inspector at the agency. I applied for that, offering to pay rent for it in order that Mr. Bond might make the experiment of a good industrial school there. I did not succeed in getting it, and we reluctantly gave up the idea of working among the Utes.

In the mean time I had been getting what information I could get in behalf of the association, and Captain Romain, of the United States Army, and Lieutenant Brown, of the United States Army, both of whom were old Indian fighters, and had been among the Indian tribes, recommended the Crow Reservation as a good field for work. Accordingly, leaving the Ouray Agency, Mr. and Mrs. Bond went there, and finding there had been no educational missionary work done among the Crows, who numbered about 3,600, with about 600 children, and that there was only one school on the whole reservation that was maintained, and that at the agency, where, last year, there was an average attendance of only 20, he decided to establish himself there.

Accordingly we got from the Government a location on the banks of the Big Horn River, 7 miles from the Custer station, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and on the stage route from there to Fort Custer, and the agency which was at the Custer battle field. There we have built a good substantial log building, 86 feet front, with wings running to the rear 76 feet, forming three sides of a hollow square with a cambered roof, making it practically two stories, and it is now completed ready to receive pupils. The Government will help us by the usual contract rates, which I think are about \$108 a year for each pupil.

As I said, the Crows have never had much education; they have had no opportunity for instruction, except the little school that I spoke of. Their chief interest thus far manifested in the curriculum is as to what we are going to give the children, and it is coupled with the condition that we must support the parents as well as the children. Still we have the promise of all the pupils we can take care of eventually, and we are hoping to do a good work in that direction. Mr. Bond is the superintendent and Mrs. Bond is the matron, and the lady from Washington, who was sent to the New Orleans Exposition to represent the kindergarten methods, Miss Crosby, from Maine, has volunteered to go out as chief teacher. Other teachers will be engaged as we find need for them. We are hoping to supply largely our corps of teachers from Carlisle and Hampton graduates.

The Unitarians, although interested in Indian education, and liberal contributors to the different schools and missions, without regard to denominational lines, have never had any organization for this special purpose.

Within the last year I opened this bureau of Indian educational work. Their contributions heretofore have been given mainly from the more wealthy portions of the denomination, except so far as the Sunday-schools are concerned, but now we are interesting the Sunday-schools, churches, and other societies of our denomination in this Indian work, with the hope of doing some good in this Crow Reservation.

It may be proper for me here to speak of what one of our Unitarian ladies has done within the last summer. A lady of Boston has had at her country place the governor, the high priest, and a young priest of the Zuñi tribe, brought from their home at her own cost, and maintained at her own expense all the summer, with Dr. Harris, of Concord, and Mr. Cushing as interpreter. She has been having the methods and traditions of the tribe reduced to writing for the first time, I believe, and it will prove a very valuable contribution to Indian history. It has already had large influence in spreading the interest among the tribes of Indians. Our school on the Crow Reservation has a capacity for 50 pupils. We hope to begin with 30. It is an industrial boarding-school, as the boys are to be taught such mechanical trades as we can give them, and the girls cooking, sewing, and housework.

The PRESIDENT. We had expected a representative from the Southern Presbyterian Church. If such a one is present, we would be glad to hear from him now.

We should also be glad to hear from the foreign board of the Presbyterian Church.

Are there any other denominational interests represented here from which we have not heard? If so, we would be glad to have them announce the fact.

Mr. MERRILL E. GATES. Mr. President, I am charged with a message to the conference which I will deliver at this time unless Senator Dawes himself is present. In the midst of the storm last night he was around anxiously looking for you, in order that he might be able to put himself in communication with the board of commissioners with reference to this morning's session. As he found he would necessarily have to be absent, he desired to explain the reason of it. He wished it to be stated to the conference that the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate had, before the day was fixed for this meeting, arranged for a meeting at 10 o'clock this morning, and he felt it his duty to be present at that meeting. He hoped, however, that if there was a second or third session that he would be able to be present, and say a few words to the conference in regard to the prospect of legislation being had during this session of Congress in relation to Indian matters.

The PRESIDENT. We hope we may yet have the pleasure of hearing from Senator Dawes.

I am sure the meeting will be pleased to hear from Captain Pratt, who comes directly from the Carlisle school, and as that is a representative school, we would like to have Captain Pratt come forward.

REMARKS OF CAPTAIN PRATT.

Mr. President and ladies and gentlemen: I hardly know what to say. There is one thought however that strikes me right here in relation to the meeting. I want to call attention to the fact that the very last organization that comes into this meeting and presents such a very excellent report, is the only one to present a sample card here. That is the Methodist Church South. They bring their Indian along. [Applause.] I think that is the right way. It seems to me that we have been gathering

together in these meetings long enough to have some Indians here to do their own talking, and I would like to have that course pursued more than it is.

Mr. GATES. Are your Indians here this morning?

Captain PRATT. I have brought them here every time they have been invited. They were not invited here, and I only got a telegram myself yesterday afternoon very late; I did not know there was to be a meeting.

As you know, I am radical on this subject. I believe in Americanizing the American Indian, and I believe in doing it in the shortest possible way for many reasons. I do not believe in always managing the Indian's affairs; I believe in making him capable of managing his own affairs. [Applause.] Some of these people are very rich. There came to me yesterday from the far West a tremendous criticism on my work, and calling it rotten. Talking about the richness of the Crow Indians that General Marshall has been speaking of, they claim that they were worth \$3,000 and better per capita; the truth is they are not worth a cent. The Indians themselves do not control any part of their property. The Government of the United States does not permit them to control their land. A man cannot hold any part of his land or of his reservation to himself, and if the Government does provide a way to give him his land, it proposes to exercise discretion over it for twenty-five years to come, showing that he is not yet a man. We have been working at this thing for two hundred years, and we have not yet made the Indians men. It is high time we were getting to it. I believe the only way we will ever succeed in making these men men, is to bring them in among men, and subject them to the rubs and competitions, and all the influences that bear upon us. I would send them up into the wooden nutmeg State until they were sharp enough to make wooden nutmegs in competition with us. [Laughter.] There is no trouble about it. The Indians are capable. You saw that man that stood here a minute ago. Does any one want a more decided contradiction of this infamy that is heaped upon them than that simple man standing there? It is high time we were getting about it, and making men out of all of them like that man; and yet we stand here as Christian people year after year, and talk just in the same manner as we talk here to-day, but we do not move in this thing with any power.

You called me as the representative of Carlisle. I will simply say that Carlisle has to-day 558 young Indians from all tribes. They have been there three years and are good, capable fellows, able to go out and do good work. The Apaches are bright and anxious to learn and take hold earnestly and learn quickly. I have something near 90 of them. A very little experience among us makes an Indian feel competent that he can live and work amongst us, and by every day's experience amongst us he takes on better education than we can possibly give him in the Indian schools. They want to go into our schools, not on the reservations, but they want to get experience outside of it and then go back on the reservation to make something of it. This thing of keeping them at Carlisle and maintaining them for any length of time only results in their injury. I would not have them there any longer than necessary, then let them go out into the world and get that broad and liberal education of experience that will make them men. I have no doubt this gentleman who stood here and talked to us in such good English has had a pretty good, liberal education outside; been in Washington, doubtless, a good place for getting education. He has had to think; he has had to look out for his own affairs, and that makes a man of him. These Indians need to be shoved into that sort of experience and having this experience they are soon made men of. Then they have these reservations opened up. I do not care if the Indians hold every acre of them. I am not after that. The man is worth \$10,000 more than is the land, and that is why we want to look after him. [Laughter.] He ought to have the power to use his land and make it what it ought to be as a part of this great country. Having this privilege the man will be developed, and he will develop the land.

Now, one of my boys came to me the other morning as I sat in my office looking as clean as could be from top to bottom. His buttons were bright, his shoes nicely blackened, and he stood there behind me as I was writing. Finally I turned to him. I said, "Well, sir?" I saw that he was a boy who had been there for only a few months. He had evidently gotten some one to teach him a few words to say to me. He spoke up and said, "Captain, I want a trade; I am anxious." That was all he could say. He had evidently gotten one of the other boys to teach him to say that. He wants to get out.

My boys and girls at Carlisle, as soon as they learn the benefit of being out among people and getting this outside education, are anxious for it.

Last year from Carlisle we sent out into the families of Pennsylvania for this outside experience almost 300 young Indians, and upwards of 30 of them were those vile Apaches. People like them; they want them. [Applause.]

A MEMBER. Mr. President, the captain is not without an Indian here, Joshua Given is in the room.

The PRESIDENT. Will Joshua come to the front and let us have a sample scholar?

REMARKS OF JOSHUA GIVEN.

Mr. President and ladies and gentlemen: When I turn to Captain Pratt I see some one who has had something to do with my tribe since 1872. Some of the Kiowa Indians were taken to Florida as prisoners, and Captain Pratt finding that the Kiowa young men could learn he brought them to Hampton. Five of them were sent to New York.

In 1879 he sent one of the Kiowa Indian prisoners to get some Indians from the Kiowa Agency, Indian Territory. In September he came to the agency and I learned of his coming. I was about 25 miles from the agency. One of my cousins came from the agency and told me that one of the Kiowa men had come from the East who were taken as prisoners. I told him I wanted to go. I told him I wanted to go to the East and learn something. My people told me that I could not go; that I didn't want to learn the white man's ways. I said, "I will go." I told my cousin to get me the pony and saddle so I could ride on him to go to the agency. So the next day I started. When I arrived at the agency I told the assistant agent, John Rogers, that I wanted to go with Attala to Carlisle. He says, "Yes, I want you to go." So I came with a party of 25 from different tribes, of course. But what I want to say is that Captain Pratt, who was stationed there in 1872 and who has been so good to me, has brought me here to Carlisle and taken good care of me and given me this training that you see me exhibit here to-day. I was a wild Indian like my father, and no doubt I would be there to-day, knowing nothing and thinking of nothing but roaming around the place; contradicting the good talks of the good friends that I see here. I am thankful for this that God has found and given me this friend Captain Pratt, who has brought me to Carlisle. [Applause.] And I am not flattering him either.

The PRESIDENT. You cannot do that.

Mr. GIVEN. He sent me home in 1832; my time had expired. I came back in the fall and staid there one year—until 1884. I was sent to Lincoln University through the influence of a friend to prepare myself for the missionary work among the Kiowas, and am now studying theology. I have been listening to you this morning, thinking that I would hear the name of the Kiowas and Comanches in Indian Territory, but not a word have I heard in regard to missionaries for them. Where are the Presbyterians; where are the Methodists; where are they? Where are the Episcopalians and other denominations? Where are the Congregationalists, so popular in the United States? There is room for any Christian man or woman to work in that field among the Kiowas and the Comanches. Of course I cannot promise that the Kiowas will receive you kindly as to your religion, but that is the way it is everywhere. In the Middle Ages, as you know, Christian people were persecuted, so the Kiowas will persecute you. Their medicine men will be worse than anything else to contend with. As I was talking with one of the Indians this morning—talking and trying to persuade him to come to this meeting—I said, "Come where we can meet good friends of the Indian and talk with them, and they will help us in the way of civilization." "Oh," said he, "I have nothing to do with them; I do not believe in those people." I said "No; not so." He went on and said: "The white man's God is money; they worship money." "I told him that the white man's God is God who made heaven and earth." He says "No; I think the white man's God is money, and the Indian's God is a Great Spirit." I said, "Where did you get that idea?" He says, "I prayed for it, and I think I have it." "How?" "When I was a young man," he said, "I went to the woods and prayed to the Great Spirit; humbled myself before the Great Spirit, while the white man prayed to the money—the silver dollar." I tried to show him that he was wrong in his ideas, and instanced the benefit to the race derived from the Indian schools that are established in the Eastern States. He said "he didn't believe in them." He thinks that the result of these efforts will be that the Indians will learn to desert their people, go away from their people and have nothing to do with the poor old men who are there, who expect some good from them.

As I said a moment ago in regard to the Kiowa Indians, I appeal to you Christian people and the men of influence here in Washington to have something done for the Kiowas. I am speaking to you Christian people. The Kiowa Indians have souls that are as precious to God as are yours, as are those of the Japanese, as are those of the Chinese, or those of any other people on the face of the earth. They need the Gospel to be told to them. Who can tell it to them but the Christian people. If the man say, "I love Christ, and yet hateth his brother, he is a liar; there is no truth in him;" on the contrary, I am glad to see that something has been done for the Indian race. I am thankful for this good that has been accomplished. Just to think of it, three hundred years have passed and yet to-day here you are talking about Indian affairs—what should be done for them. Why did you not do it long ago? One hundred years ago? It is time you should be up and doing; now is the accepted time, and you must be up and doing and make of the Indian a man. [Applause.]

Captain PRATT. I want to say that this young man is here entirely without my knowledge. He is absent without leave, so far as I know. [Laughter.]

The PRESIDENT. He is undoubtedly all right.

REMARKS OF REV. WILLIAM DUNCAN.

Mr. President and ladies and gentlemen: I feel it to be a very great honor that I am permitted to be present with you this morning. I have not met such a body as this before during the whole of my life; a body where all who sympathize with the Indian are admitted and invited to participate. I have listened with very great interest to all that has been said, and am ready to indorse especially a good deal of what has been said in reference to the capabilities of the Indian to be made a good, honest, and upright Christian man. It has often been said that it was impossible to improve the Indian; we have lived to prove that utterly false. For thirty years I have devoted my life to the Indians, and I have lived to see in this present generation men drawn out from the very lowest and the most degraded barbarous savages to be men that I am proud of.

Dr. KENDALL. I beg, doctor, that you will introduce yourself a little more particularly to us all, for I fear a good many of us do not know who Dr. Duncan is.

The PRESIDENT. He can do it better by telling where he has been at work for thirty years and what he has accomplished.

Dr. DUNCAN. My story is too long, for I have lived among the Indians for thirty years and it would take me too long a time to begin. I may give briefly, for a few moments, a statement which will let you know where I have been living. About thirty years ago I left England to come over to this country; I had to go around South America, for there were no railroads across the country in those days. I went to a place where it was supposed the largest number of Indians were living in one locality, that is, in British Columbia. There were two thousand three hundred Indians located there; they were not the kind of Indians you have in these Territories; they were not moving about from place to place, but they had a large village; I counted two hundred and forty large houses. They were in the most degraded condition; so degraded that it would be simply impossible for me to tell you in detail the damnable sights I saw. They had gotten down to cannibalism, for I have seen them there acting under the influences of their medicine men, committing the most horrible outrages upon human bodies. I found them in a most savage condition, so savage it was not safe for a white man to move among them. The few whites that were there were established in a fort at Victoria, about 500 or 600 miles from the place to which I was destined. The few white people endeavored, with all their power, to keep me away from these people. They said they would be certain to hear of my death. I begged that I might be permitted to live in a stockade that had been erected by some white men up there for trade; I begged to live there until I could speak the Indian language. I was given that privilege, and for eight months I did nothing but study the language, for I did not believe in mutilating the Gospel by going and talking to them in broken English or in German, as I wanted to give it to them in their native language. I therefore for eight months did little or nothing but to keep myself close to the stockade with an Indian who did not know English. By getting hold of words I got a good deal of his language from him, and in eight months I was able to preach. At that time I went out to the various camps. Although they were living in one locality, I found they were divided into nine different tribes or bands, under their old chiefs.

Now the Indians themselves ridicule the idea of their ever accepting the white man's teaching. They have their own stereotyped notions about God, as they have about everything else. The white man is another being altogether to them.

I simply kept straight on teaching day by day, and although I was attacked on various occasions, and my life was in jeopardy over and over again, yet by God's help I was able to persevere. I did not attack these people in their customs; I did not ridicule them or speak against them any more. I went simply to teaching them—giving them light. I saw they wanted light, and as the light began to dawn those works of darkness began to disappear, and in a very few years all these heathenish customs had simply dwindled away. My great point was to get an influence over them; to isolate as soon as possible the little germ of Christian truth which had made its way into their minds—to get it away from heathen influence. Therefore for the first five years I worked there it was with the view of getting a party to begin a new life—a new era in his history. After five years' efforts I succeeded in getting 50 under my influence, and these 50 left with me. We started a new little colony 17 miles away from the heathen camp, and that 50 has grown into a 1,000. It finally became so strong, so loyal, and so thoroughly civilized, that its power has extended all over the country around, even to Alaska, upon all sides of us. The Indians have become anxious for teachers. There is no longer any barrier; it has disappeared and now they see just as other men see; it is to their advantage and to their comfort and happiness to know God, and to live in a civilized and Christian way.

I will just mention two or three points which I believe essential for the advancement of the Indian. It is a sad thing that almost every department necessary for the advancement of men everywhere in every part of the world has been well studied

except the Indian question; it has never been thoroughly studied. There have been more mistakes on the part of the white man a great deal than on the part of the Indian. In my opinion the giving away of presents to the Indian has had the effect of pauperizing them; bribing them to keep quiet, terrorizing them, in fact every measure which has kept them back has been a mistake. Trust the Indian! I can indorse fully what I have heard Captain Pratt say in regard to trusting the Indian. The way I acted when I got this little colony was simply to trust them as men we had raised up, who had become capable and industrious. Those men are now able to compete with the white men in their various industries, and we have now a ship taking away from our little province 8,300 cases of canned fish, all done by the Indians. [Applause]. We manage a saw-mill, and run a little steamer, all done by the Indians. The people said I was mad because I was trusting these Indians, but I had not been deceived by them. I saw from the first that the only way of advancing them was to trust them. I have had instances of men doing wrong, yet I may say I have had fewer such instances among the Indians than among the same number of white men. I believe they are capable of all the brain power, of all the conscientiousness, and of all the ability necessary to make splendid men of themselves, and it is a disgrace to our nation, a disgrace to our civilization, that we have Indians now at the present time in the state they are. [Several voices: Amen! That is so. Applause.]

One of the most embarrassing questions that was ever put to me by an Indian was one that was put when I first went there. It was this: "What do you mean by 1858?" I had to tell him that 1858 represented the number of years that we had the Gospel of God in the world. He said, "Why didn't you tell us of this before; why were not our forefathers told this?" I looked upon that as a poser. He said to me, "Have you got the word of God?" That, in the English language, would be equivalent to saying, "Have you got a letter from God." I said, "Yes, I have God's letter." That would really be the idea that would reach the Indian. He said, "I want to see it." I then got my Bible. Remember, this was my first introduction. I wanted them to understand that I had not brought a message from the white man in England or anywhere else, but a message from the King of Kings, the God of Heaven. They wanted to see that. It was rumored all over the camp that I had a message from God. The man came into the house and I showed him the Bible. He put his finger very cautiously upon it and said, "Is that the Word?" "Yes," I said, "it is." "The Word from God?" I said, "It is." He said, "Has he sent it to us?" I said, "He has, just as much as he has to me." "Are you going to tell the Indians that?" I said, "I am." He said, "Good, that is very good."

Now, you see, if I had gone out there in the name of a single party; if I had gone and told them I had come from the queen or from a nation immediately, I would have created in that man's mind a sort of antagonism, but as soon as I told him I had a message from God who made me, he instantly began to pause and think, and wanted to know about that message. When I was able to tell those Indians in their own language the Word of God, it just had the same effect upon them that it has upon the white people, and their congregations are as earnest, as conscientious, and as indefatigable in their worship of God as any congregation of white men. The influence of this work has spread all over the country.

I will just give you a brief idea of how I was deceived on that point in a very heathen tribe. They had heard that I was coming, and the chief, in order to show his great delight at my arrival, put up what they call a large cap. Their cap was an umbrella. They had no idea of preventing rain from falling on their heads by its use, but looked upon it simply as a web-footed creature and so they used it on state occasions. As soon as I landed I saw the man with the umbrella and saw the excitement. He sent a message to this effect: "I would like you to come into my house, and I shall send my messenger to tell you so." I immediately encamped upon the bank of the river. By and by I was told that all things were ready and prepared to receive me. I said to my little Crow—for in those days I took only boys with me, being afraid to take men, as they might kill me for the purpose of getting my clothes—I said, "What are they going to do when I go into the house?" "Dance." "Tell them I did not come here to see dancing, and I cannot go therefore." They told the messenger to tell the chief that I objected to seeing them dance, that I had come with a solemn message to them. The chief replied, "Tell the white chief he must come; if he doesn't come to me I won't go to hear his Word; but if he will come I will go and hear him." That changed the matter altogether. I had a little consultation with my boys, and they said, "You had better go; if you do not go the chief will not come to hear what you have to say." I walked up to this house, I confess, in a very grim kind of a spirit. I did not like to attend a dance. The idea of a missionary going in to see a dance. [Laughter.] But I saw that I had to do it; public opinion was in my favor. [Laughter.] I was very glad afterwards that I did go. When I entered the house there was a person there ready to point out a seat for me. There was a bear-skin spread over a box for me to sit on. The chief had all of his men placed around in different portions of the house, which was a very large one. I

observed that he had gotten a large sail and used it for a curtain in part of the room. Very soon I saw two men step out. One had a rod in his hand beating the floor. They had a kind of theatrical performance. The old man, after stamping his foot and putting his rod down very firmly, said, in his own language, of course, "The heavens are changing." The other man was there to respond, "Yes, so it seems; the heavens are changing." A few little remarks of this sort were made and then the sail was drawn aside and out dashed the chief, dressed in most beautiful costume, his head being completely covered with feathers and other ornaments. He had his rifle in his hand. He shook it and then pointed it in my face; walked up a little way to me and then put up his hands with his rifle in it; he looked through the hole of the chimney where the smoke came out, and immediately began a most beautiful prayer. I was astonished. This was no dance. If I could only give you his prayer in his own beautiful and eloquent language you would be astonished also. I can only give you the substance of it. It was something like this: "Great Father! Great Father of Heaven! Thou hast sent Thy Word; Thy letter has reached this place. We, Thy children here, are wanting it. Thy servant has come here with it. Help him to teach us and we will listen. Thanks to Thee, Great Father, for sending Thy word to us."

That is just the outline. It was uttered in a most beautiful, eloquent, and solemn manner.

Having said this little prayer, he looked at me, thanked me for coming. Then he began to dance, and the Indians began a chant, clapping their hands. It was an extemporaneous song, and I listened to it with a great deal of pleasure. There was a man there who made a hymn just as they wanted it, and when they wanted it. The tune was a sad one in this instance. It was a chant; the words were all extemporized by this man. I found that the song was all about God having sent his servant and his messenger to teach the Indians. They clapped their hands and sung with greatest joy. That was a grand reception.

The Indian is all that; but as soon as he begins to see that he is treated with a sort of dread, or fear, or suspicion, or you try to terrorize him, or drive down his throat what you believe and what he does not believe, he then stands aloof from you. He wants to be treated as a brother. He wants to be treated as a man. The Indian has all in him that is necessary to make him a President of the United States, and it may be that some day you will have a man of Indian blood the President of this great nation. [Applause.] They have all the qualities necessary to make men of themselves. They are men who, when they understand it, can preach the Gospel in a most beautiful and effective way; they are men who can appreciate and receive it just as much as you and I.

Of course they have their characteristics. I will just allude to one point in regard to which I am reminded here. I see representatives of various denominations, and various Christian bodies all united, met here to tell of the efforts they are making in the one great work. I say God speed those organizations and denominations. God speed their work. But let me say that when you go to talk to the Indians, bury all church creeds and doctrines, and give them the Gospel pure and simple. Take him that, and he will bless you, and he will grow up to be an honor to the country.

There comes in the great difficulty that we have in uniting in our efforts on behalf of the Indians. There is where we have often injured the great work, by jealousy, rivalry, and sectarianism. Let us go simply in the name of Christ. Simply take him the Gospel. Let the Gospel itself develop the Indian, and then you will see a real true and substantial Christian man.

Now, with regard to his physical and temporal affairs. The trouble is, we leave the Indian down in the mud. We do not believe in a missionary being only a teacher of religion as such. A missionary should be a man who will just look at the Indian as a whole; take him body and soul, and try to lift him up. My endeavors have been to make that place self-supporting. We have had no Government aid at all. I wish I had time to tell you about the Government under which we live, but I cannot tell you all I want to say about it, as it would take too long. I will say this, however, that they do not believe in helping the Indians. They believe in paying the Indians to keep quiet. If he has his war paint on, they will pay him money to keep him quiet, but they do not care for the Indian if he is an improved, civilized Indian. That is certainly a great mistake.

What we want is to lift or assist these Indians as soon as possible by these religious associations so as to make them independent of the Government. The Government has no soul, no heart; a Christian has a heart.

Now, Christian men and Christian ladies, come forward and help the Indian; get him out of this difficulty with the Government, and make him a man, and then he will be treated as other men are by the Government.

I would say, therefore, by all means take and teach the Indian how to support himself.

In the first place, when I began in this little place, I had no money, and I had no house. I lived in one of the little Indian bark sheds around me; by and by we began to build, and little by little help came to us.

I very soon saw these Indians were desirous of learning all kinds of work. I put up a little saw-mill, and when the Indians found out I was going to make water saw wood, they first of all did not believe it. Then an old Indian said to me, "If you make water saw wood, I will die." I said, "I hope you won't do that." He said, "I will." Well, the saw-mill was put up, and the old man went and saw water saw wood. I was not there, but I was told that he stood there looking with great solemnity at what was going on. He then came back to the village and said to me, "Yes, I have seen water saw wood, and I will die. I will go right off and tell the great chief of this country that I have seen water saw wood."

From the saw-mill we began to make soap. I knew it was necessary to teach the Indians to be cleanly. I saw that the traders, when the Indians bought soap from them, would give them a mere particle of soap—a piece about the size of the width of the finger for a minx skin which was worth a dollar. Observing that, I said, "We will make soap here." I bought the plant of a broken-down soap-maker some distance away, and made a soap of which I was able to produce a bar for 12 cents. After that we had cleanly Indians.

Then I erected a blacksmith's shop, and a cooper shop, and a sash shop, and planing arrangements. After I started weaving. I wanted to get the Indians to making their own coarse clothing. They have now learned to spin, and have already produced some shawls. They are not very pretty; I do not suppose they would be wanted here, but they are very useful to the Indians. But the greatest industry of all is the canning one. I said to myself, "Why, see these poor aborigines of the country; they have been robbed out of everything, and they might as well take every means of rendering themselves self-supporting;" and so I started that business. Altogether, since we began, we have put up over 30,000 cases of salmon, and the salmon has commanded as good price in the market as any salmon does.

I say, let us give them all the industries that we can. I have seen enough to convince me that the Indian problem is solved so far as the Indian is concerned, but it is not solved so far as the white man is concerned. This is because of our ignorance. Therefore, whenever a man speaks to me about the difficulties of civilizing the Indian, I always tell him that the difficulties are on the side of the white man; that the white man is pig-headed, stupid, and doesn't know anything about the Indians at all. Every man would have a different impression of the Indian if he had lived amongst them as I have done. I am happy to say that I am proud of the Indians. I have seen the Indian dying, and dying with the same hopes that cheer us. They hold to the same faith and grasp the teachings of the Saviour as eagerly as do the white men. In dying they die with the blessed hope of meeting their Saviour above.

Ladies and gentlemen, let us do what we can for these people; do not let them be crushed out; do not let them die, as it were, with the curse upon the white man, but let us remove this curse; remove these wrongs and lift these people up, and God will bless the nation and the people who do it.

At this point the conference took a recess until half-past 2 o'clock.

FTERNOON SESSION.

On the reconvening of the conference, the president said: We did not hear from the Baptist denomination this morning, and I cannot learn that they have a representative from their mission board here.

Mr. WHITTLESEY. I have a note from Dr. Moorehouse to-day stating that he finds it impossible to come.

The PRESIDENT. Mrs. A. T. Quinton is here, who is a Baptist, and who knows much about their work, and I hope she will favor us with a report of it. At the same time I will ask her to say something regarding the work of the National Association, of which she is the corresponding secretary.

REMARKS OF MRS. A. T. QUINTON.

Mr. President: The Baptist denomination expended last year about \$31,000 in Indian missions. Their work is chiefly among the Indians of the five civilized tribes. There are, for example, 19 or 20 Baptist churches among the Cherokees alone. There are 6,000 communicants among the Indians of the five civilized tribes.

There is also a mission station among the Pintes, and some school work. I cannot give the list, not having prepared myself with the facts.

It is perhaps sufficient to state the amount of money expended, as that indicates the work of the denomination.

This represents only the Baptists of the North. The Southern Baptists have done a great deal of mission work among the Indians, and have had very successful schools under their care. The manual labor school among the Creeks is a very successful one.

I am asked to say a word about the work of the Woman's National Indian Association. It is now in its eighth year of work, or at least that time since it began its work. It has co-operative associations in 28 different States and Territories. There are in all over 80 societies. The work has been, as usual, during the past year, in the missions, and making public sentiment. The newspaper work has been done, as nearly as I can ascertain, through 800 different periodicals. There are press committees in almost all of the associations. There have been 49,000 leaflets and pamphlets of the associations distributed, besides the literature of other societies which they have circulated.

The petition work, both of a formal and of an informal character, has been constant. Sixty-five petitions of the association were received by Congress last year, and were registered in the Congressional Record. But that does not represent all of the work done in that line. A host of letters, as has been said this morning, have been forwarded to different members of Congress all through the past year—a greater number than ever before. A great deal of the work of this society is of an unrecordable character, being done by private conversations, and by private correspondence. The executive board and different branches of the association have been very active, and have done a great deal of efficient missionary work in planting missions, or in beginning pioneer work of an informal character among some of the 60 tribes and portions of tribes having no missionary. The plan is not to work in any tribe where there are missions of any other denomination.

There have been 6 stations in all; 3 of them have passed on the way into denominational hands; 2 more are virtually provided for. For one we have received a plot of ground from the Government, and are going to build missionary cottages which will pass over with the station to the permanent society asking for it. The plan is to create new interest. In all of our churches there are a great many women who care nothing about the Indians, and know nothing about them. The plan is to awaken an interest among them.

Any station, when asked for by some of the societies, goes over to permanent hands. Of course no plan is perfectly carried out. We have difficulties and uncertainties to contend with, but on the whole we have had great blessings in the work. Two excellent permanent missions have already resulted; the one taken by the Methodist women of the Cincinnati society, or the society having headquarters there, is doing capital work. In several cases a new mission has been planted of greater strength, as the result of begging appeals of some representative of the society. In one case a missionary society of the Episcopal church, having an address from an officer of our society, once raised a salary for a new mission station, and there have been many of them that are the result of that department of work.

The newest department of work attempted by the society is the Indian Home building. Of course if any of those reservations there should be divided up into little model homes, the work of Christians would go on more rapidly. The thought in our society is to lend help to Christian Indians who will build homes on lands that they get in severalty, or under protection of the United States law. Already two such cottages have been built, and there is money in hand for certainly three more. It seems to me that a Government that has \$26,000,000 of the Indians' money should have a united movement made on the part of all the friends of the Indian to get some of that money for the support of the Indians. We want to make a great raid on the United States Treasury. We hear it said that the money cannot be had because there is no appropriation. Why not? It is the Indians' money, and it seems to me the friends of the Indian cannot do better than to get together and devise some practical plan by which they will be able to get some of that money for the Indians. Certainly the Government can, on the ground of civilization work, make generous appropriations for school work. We cannot ask the Government to furnish missionary money of course, but inasmuch as this money is available for school work, it seems as if these missionary societies of which we heard this morning, should have very much larger appropriations for the great Territory of Alaska. The women of this association, I repeat, are more earnest to-day than ever before.

The Indian Rights Association are very much interested in civil service reform, and I think that will be one of the lines that we shall especially work on this year. We desire that civil service reform rules shall be applied to the Indian service. Indian agents have been changed so often, there have been so many different superintendents that no one fixed policy has been able to be carried out, and we feel it to be a duty to seek a reform in this respect.

The PRESIDENT. One of the members of our board, Mr. Waldby of Michigan, has just been making a visit to the Genoa school, Nebraska, to the Haskell Institute at Lawrence, and to the Chilocco school, Indian Territory, and has some very interesting

information in regard to all of these schools, but unfortunately he is not a speech maker. He has desired me to state that his report, which I have myself carefully read, will appear in our annual report. I am sure you will all be very glad to read what Mr. Waldby has to say in regard to these great schools.

At the Chillico school, where he addressed the children, he asked them if they would not write him when he returned, and sure enough here comes along a lot of mail with a great bundle of letters to him.

The principal of the school in forwarding the letters, says:

"I send the letters written by the children as per your request. The children composed the letters themselves, but few, even verbal, corrections were made in them, in some none at all. Their style of expression is their own. Several of them a year or two ago were entirely ignorant of the English language. The children were greatly interested in writing the letters. I hope they may afford you some pleasure."

I will not take up your time to read them, but will have them filed.

I would like to have Dr. James E. Rhodes give us a synopsis of the Indian Rights Association labors, if he will.

REMARKS OF DR. JAMES E. RHODES.

Mr. President and ladies and gentlemen: The work of the Indian Rights Association has been carried on so much by its corresponding secretary, that I am afraid I shall be able to give but a very imperfect sketch of what it has been engaged in. I will say, however, that its principal efforts during the past year have been in sending out to the Indian reservations representatives of the association to acquaint themselves in detail with the condition of the Indians upon those reservations; to inspect the schools; to inquire into the modes of labor; into the number of Indians engaged in labor; the success of the administration of the agents; the enforcement of the rights of the Indians under the laws of the United States, and the protection against infringement, if such there be, upon the rights of the Indians as to their lands; and as well to look after those measures which ought to be adopted for the improvement or advancement of given tribes or sections of Indians.

Professor Painter has visited the Indians of the Southwest; went as far as Arizona; J. B. Harrison has visited the Indians in the Northwest as far as Oregon, and other members of the association have gone into the Indian Territory, and into the Sioux country, and so on. The information thus gained, put in compact form, has been made use of by addresses, perhaps as many as sixty or more, including some in the far West. Branch associations are being formed at the present time in the far West, in those regions of our country which lie close upon the Indian reservations.

Then again, by means of pamphlets and leaflets, this information has been diffused through the public press.

In addition to that there has been the constant advocacy of the proposition for land in severalty, and other measures affecting the rights of the Indians in the various bills that have been presented.

Then we have made special effort to endeavor to secure their rights to lands to the Mission Indians. Professor Painter, here in Washington, has co-operated with the Government to the utmost in that effort, and has, I will say, visited the Mission Indians.

The association has raised about \$1,000 in money which it has applied to the payment of the expenses of carrying their case before the courts, and seeing that they were properly represented. When a decision of one of the California courts went against the rights of these Indians, and it was necessary to do so, a member of the association stepped forward and gave his check for \$3,300 to meet any liability that might occur in case those lands were hereafter declared to be not the Indians. This was done in order to still maintain their case before court, and to extend the time of trial.

Constant efforts have been made to ascertain how far the present method of appointments by the Government—not peculiar to this administration, but extending for many years back—is a good one, and urging upon the attention of the Government, and through the public press upon the people, the importance of civil rights reform in the application of civil rights rules to the Indian departments. These have been the chief lines of work of the association.

It has been very interesting to find that it was possible to form branch associations in those parts of our country which are so near the Indians, as has been the case. There is, unquestionably, a very widespread and growing interest in the whole cause of Indian welfare, and the tide, instead of being against the rights and civilization of the Indians, has turned, and the pressure of the moral sense and moral energy of our nation is unquestionably brought into the current in favor of civil rights.

Dr. JOHN. Will you allow me to correct a little inaccuracy in my statement of this morning? My friend, brother Nelson, that sample from the Choctaw Nation, called my attention to this fact that our membership in the Indian Territory is over 7,000.

He is right and so am I. I will explain; I gave simply the membership of the Indians. Our actual Indian membership, by referring to the report of 1885, will be found to be 5,394. The white membership added to that, give us a membership of 7,407. We keep the two separate. I wanted to make that explanation as he thought his people in the work not fully represented. I was aiming to give the Indian work.

The PRESIDENT. At our meetings here, as also at the Mohonk conference at which many of you have been present during the last two or three years, and where you ought to go every time, we heard a good deal about the allotments to the Omahas, in which field Miss Fletcher was occupied two or three years ago. I learn that Miss Fletcher has recently visited the Omaha tribe, and I am sure we will be very glad to hear from her how they are progressing.

Miss Fletcher will tell us how she found things out there, and if the progress is not satisfactory, tell us what the reason is.

REMARKS OF MISS ALICE C. FLETCHER.

Mr. President and ladies and gentlemen, on my way to the Pacific coast on the long journey from which I have just returned, I made a detour on purpose to visit my Omaha friends, and spent all the time that it was possible for me to spend. It was rather too short a time, but still it was several days. During those days I was very busy going about the reservation as much as it was possible, and seeing and talking with the different members of the tribe. It is comparatively easy to arouse a little interest and enthusiasm in securing land to a people. And then, as all laws have to be more or less arbitrary, there comes a day when, in the allotment of that land, the interest ceases. That is, you arrange the people whom you are placing on their lands, according to their judgment, to what they have already cultivated, and as far as in your judgment lies, present it to them where you think it is best for them to take up their land. Then, of course, however, there comes a day when there can be no further change in the arrangement of the land. The bill providing for giving the Omahas their land is the same, if I am correctly informed, as in the severalty bill now before Congress. One hundred and sixty acres to the head of a family; 80 acres to all over eighteen, and 40 acres to those under eighteen. This tribe, which by reason of the interest evoked for them some years ago, has been instrumental in arousing the interest in the land in severalty generally, lie in the Northwestern portion of Nebraska. The railroad runs between Omaha City and Sioux City and the western part of the reservation. The land of the Omahas is practically a parallelogram, one edge of it, on the east, facing the Missouri where it is bluffy; there are woods there. Of course, in the valleys along the streams that run through there are fertile patches. There is other good land, but it is not as fine as the unbroken prairie land which lies to the west—what is known as Logan Valley.

When I was out there among the Indians studying, and first became interested in them, they were mainly living in the bluffs, and I urged the people to go out in the Logan Valley, and when afterwards I went out there at the instance of the Government to carry out the provisions of the bill which I had been greatly interested in the passage of for their benefit, I urged still more the people to go out there. As my method of allotment was not to take an office at the agency, and then have the people come to me to put them down on the plats, I had a tent, and took with me my clerk, who was an Omaha, and who is at present, and has been for the last five years, in the employ of the Interior Department. He was my clerk, and we with an Indian matron set up housekeeping in a tent. I went around with the people, urging them to go out there. Some few had already gone out and established themselves as far as it was possible, in the best part of that reservation, the Indians encouraging them to take up their lands there. Then I afterwards moved my tent in farther east. And so I changed our work until I was stricken with illness and was obliged to complete my work as I lay on my bed unable to move. The bill provided that the Government shall hold the title of the land for twenty-five years, and during that time the land is not to be taxable, nor is it possible for the Indians to lease their lands. They cannot, therefore, do anything, so to speak, but to work upon them. The stress of the work, and the time when it is hardest for the people, and hardest for the friends of the Indians, to understand the difficulties, come after all this has been done. Of course, as I said, there comes a time when you can make no changes. Up to the closing of my work until the figures were put finally upon my plat, I changed and shifted, according as marriages or deaths or burials took place, to bring the families, as far as it was possible, together so that the land should be contiguous. It was not possible to do everything, because the men and women had minds of their own, and many of them resisted what, in my judgment, would be a good thing, and which some of them have told me last summer, they had found to be a good thing, and had made a mistake in not listening to me.

I made these changes, but, as I said, the time comes when you can make no further changes. It is now three and a half years since the work closed, and of course many

persons who were young then have married. One has 80 acres in one part of the reservation, the husband, for instance, and the wife has 80 acres in another part of the reservation; it is impossible for them to change, to bring the 80 acres together so as to work the two side by side. All these matters present some embarrassments and difficulties. So does, also, the fact that they cannot lease their lands, because there have been, are to-day, and were last summer, a great many white men living in the vicinity very anxious to get hold of these lands. They endeavor to get the sympathy of the Indians, and they talk among the white people, they write letters East endeavoring to manufacture public opinion, to show how desirable it is to have the lands leased. Some of the figures which they have been reported to give are quite remarkable to any one who is familiar with the work, and what is being done with the unimproved lands. The fact is this, that if the Indians should be allowed to lease their lands, they would probably do very much as other people do, depend upon the income, and not work. While I can see the difficulties in the way, I can also see that it is equally important that the land should be kept ready for them, when, as Captain Pratt said this morning, we have the manhood of the Indian established, we have the Indian himself prepared to take care of himself, or do something for himself. Property is not going to make the Indians; the land in severalty is by no means the end of the Indian problem. It merely clears the deck, as it were; hard work comes in after that. The best we can do is to keep the land for him until all the Omahas are doing well. Quite a number of them are doing foolishly and badly, but the very fact of giving their land in severalty, the very fact that the agency system has been removed from them—for there are no longer any employés there—that agency system having been swept away, has had the effect to throw the Indians more or less upon their own resources. The result is that the progressive men have gone ahead; the non-progressive men have fallen behind. You find there, as in white communities, people who are progressive, and people who are going back and becoming worthless. For instance, while I was there talking with some progressive Indians and urging and desiring them to go forward, almost within earshot there was going on a scalp dance; there was no scalping, but a dance. Men and women meet together and have a sort of a jollification and feast, and then and there, on the occasion I refer to, they resolved they would be and remain Indians forever. I talked to some of the progressive Indians, and said to them, "Why don't you talk with those men?" They said, "They are as those who have no ears." Cannot you point out to them the foolishness of this thing, and how much it would be to their advantage for them to go to work, and they said, "They are as men who have no eyes; they are like fools; they will neither see nor hear;" and some one said, "The only thing for them to do is to die." [Laughter.]

That is easily said, but not so easily done, and it reminded me at the time, when some of the men were very much averse to having their land allotted and were clinging to old ideas, some of the more progressive men, and men among the councilmen, too, said to me: "Why do you bother with these men? They do not want any land allotted them." I said I was not sent to allot them land, but that if they were foolish their children must not be allowed to suffer. So with these Indians; if they are foolish the very fact that the land is preserved for them will at least furnish to their children an opportunity to enjoy it. The reservation has been very largely divided in times past into what is called the progressive or young man's party and the citizens' and the old Indians' party. All such parties, you know, may exist on any reservation. The progressive men are those who are the most interested in having their lands given to them individually. Of course as it has gone on some of those people are standing and some going forward, while some of them are rambling around like children learning to walk. The difference between the two is becoming more and more marked. They are also being a good deal tampered with by white people outside who are trying to get hold of their land to work it, because it is a very great eye-sore to these people to see this fine land lying idle; and it must lie idle unless the Indian works it himself, for while he can hire some men to come and work with him or for him, he cannot pass it out of his own hands. I found, therefore, as I said, a state of disintegration. I found the people going through a process that is going to fall to every single tribe that receives its land individually and begins to feel the throb of life within it. Withdraw from them the props of the agency system, as they have got to be withdrawn some day, and you are going to have repeated very much these conditions. As I said to the Indian Commissioner two or three years ago, the best thing that can happen to the Omahas will be to have a veil drawn over between five and six years; that there is likely to be a great deal of trouble. He said that is true, and he regretted that it was so, but still the fact remained that while there were Indians suffering from shiftlessness during the past season, while there was a drought in that region that made the crops not as fruitful as others, yet the Indian crops were in many respects better than I found them in other places all through that region, and at the same time there is progress. And pre-eminently is there progress mentioned in the letters which I have from the people, and I have them from all over the reservation, from the non-progressive as

well as the progressive element. They are beginning to feel that they are on their feet; they are stumbling, but they are going forward. As I said, they are without the agency organization, and are without many of the appliances, and yet as far as I can learn from the officers and from the people themselves there has been comparatively little disorder. There was, however, a disposition on the part of non-progressive men to resort to old customs and somewhat to gambling and somewhat to drinking, but you will find the same thing in any white community. It would be very hard to judge of that white community by those who were not doing well. The fact of the matter is the Omahas should now be adjudged very much as you judge a white community; that is, by the people who are standing on a higher plane. And while, as I said, I found much that the friends would be glad to lend a hand to help, yet I found a great deal that was encouraging. The influence of the students, upon the whole, is very good indeed. The returned pupils are doing well. Two houses have gone up. I had numerous applications and have had them from men in different parts of the reservation, and some of them from the older men, asking if they could not be helped to better their homes. They had looked at these homes, and seeing the young people trying to go forward, they wanted to do something for themselves. They would say: "Can you not help us; we will do our best to pay you back any money loaned." So I say the seed is falling into the ground and it is springing up in many directions. In every way the promise is hopeful, but you cannot expect that every single part of the reservation should show great lines of progress. It is only the beginning, not the end of things there. [Applause.]

A MEMBER. Please tell us what is going on in the way of education and religious effort there in that section?

MISS FLETCHER. There is a Government school for boys and girls at the agency. There is at the old mission building, which is on the bluffs and quite a distance removed from the centers of the tribes in the old mission, a house which was built in 1858 and 1859. There is a school for girls there. Within the last two years or a year and a half there has been a new mission station opened and a house built in the southern part of the reservation, which has generally marked that of the less progressive Indians. There lives the resident missionary and his wife. He lives there and holds services there. Last winter he opened a night school for the young people in that vicinity. He holds service there. The missionary proper is the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, who is a very old gentleman, who has had long service in the board, and who resides in Dakota, a village on the southern boundary of the reservation. He has been in the habit of coming up once in two or three weeks and holding service in the school-room of the mission building proper—I mean the old one on the banks of the river—being obliged, in order to do this, if I remember correctly, to ride some 12 or 15 miles. I remember that the old gentleman used to really suffer a great deal. He certainly has shown a great deal of courage, being so old a man, to undertake these long journeys for the purpose of fulfilling so faithfully as he has done his work among the people. A younger missionary is stationed, as I have said, in the southern part of the reservation. That has caused a little misunderstanding among the Indians, because the party lines are very strong between the old and progressive Indians, and they felt that the churches had somewhat deserted them, not fully understanding the fact that as they were advanced, those who were less so were in greater need of the missionary's immediate presence.

MR. POWELL. What is the condition of the women among the Omahas as compared with the men, and what progress are they making?

MISS FLETCHER. I think the Indian women among the Omahas are doing as well as the men. The girls and boys are at the Government school. That was a girls' and boys' school until within the last few years, when it was changed to a girls' school. The Omaha women, I should say, have as fair a chance as the men. I think this, that when everything is taken into consideration the morals of the people are rather remarkable than otherwise.

MR. GARRETT. Generally speaking, are the younger Indians better?

MISS FLETCHER. The young men's party is, but in the young men's party are men sixty years old. Generally speaking, the young men have had more or less attrition with the world, and have been to school. They have all of them had, more or less, the advantages of schooling, either at the mission or Government schools, so that they are more or less imbued with civilized ideas, but of course young men will be young men.

Then there is another thing right here that is of importance, and that is that the mission work comes in and strikes down everything in the way of amusement for the Indians, and gives nothing in its place. I mean nothing in the way of recreation, and all work and no play is not better for Indians than for any one else. It is a serious consideration in mission work as to what can then and there be done. The work of recreation and amusement is a very important point to be considered. [Applause.]

THE PRESIDENT. Mrs. Tibbles (Bright Eyes) lives in that section of country, and I am sure we would all be pleased to hear something from her.

REMARKS OF MRS. TIBBLES.

Mr. President and ladies and gentlemen : I had no intention of making any speech when I came here, and am not so disposed now, but if any of you will ask any questions, I will take pleasure in answering you to the best of my ability.

The PRESIDENT. What is there, in your judgment, that will advance more rapidly progress among the Omahas ?

Mrs. TIBBLES. I think that citizenship is the first thing. I do not think you can do anything without citizenship, and you can do all the other things when you give the Indians citizenship. Great evil has resulted from the removal of the agent and his employes. All that was well enough itself had another government been put in its place. This failure to have any government accounts partly for the degraded condition of the Indians. They are more degraded at the present time than they have been in the past. When you have no government and no laws, and no means of punishing those who do wrong, everything goes wrong. For instance, to illustrate, three men went to the mission and stole fifty chickens. One of those men was a councilman ; he came there last winter and made some grand speeches. He was one of those who stole the chickens that belonged to the mission, and then he and his companions went where the old Indian women were living alone, and each of them stole two dozen chickens apiece. They are not punished, because there is not any law to punish them ; there are no officers there, and nobody can do anything with them. It is a well enough thing to abolish the agents and employes, because they did not do any good on the reservation, but another government ought to have been substituted, and the only government that you can substitute in its place is citizenship ; put the Indians on the same basis as the white man.

The missionaries could not do anything. These men came back there a few nights afterwards and repeated the attempt, and nothing could be done with them although everybody knew who did it. Everything is wrong.

Another thing, the Indians are more or less in a half starved condition, just as the poor are in your cities. They are not always well fed. They have little to eat, and when they have something to eat, they eat it up at once—in one day ; they invite all the neighbors in. This has occurred year after year, but it is worse this year than it has ever been before. It is a curse to the Indians to have them expecting money from the Government. It degrades them. I think the best thing the Government could do would be to give the Indians every cent it owes them, and then when they know they have not anything more to expect from the Government they will exert themselves. This year in some way they got the idea that during the summer that they were to receive \$90,000, their annuities, in one lump. The consequence was that in the spring, when they all should have gone to work as they usually did, a good many of them neglected their fields and crops. It is true there was a drought all over that section of country, and it slightly damaged the crops of everybody, white farmers and Indians, but I do not think there was enough drought to cause the condition they are in now. If you went into that country you could see little fields around that had been cultivated before, and that have not been touched, and in other places where they have plowed them three times, as white farmers had before, they had plowed them only once ; they had just neglected them in the hope of getting that \$90,000. I think it would be a good thing to give them the \$90,000 and be done with it. They who are lazy and foolish will spend it foolishly, but they will so spend it any how. It is not right that those who do something, and make something should be kept back for the sake of the few.

I have heard people say that citizenship will hurt some of the Indians. I cannot see how it can, because they cannot be in any worse condition than they are now. It is true that a few would go down before it, but is it right that for the sake of a few that a majority of those who can and will do something should be kept back ?

Mr. GARRETT. I do not see why citizenship should be expected to send them down.

Mrs. TIBBLES. No, I do not see how it should ; because they cannot be any worse than they are now. They are all surrounded at present by the white people, particularly on our reservation. The white people are all around, and they have no connection or intermingling with the white people, or in their homes, except in the cities or towns when they come to trade. They do not see any life better than their own, and therefore they cannot aspire to any higher life.

Mr. WILLARD. Allow me to inquire whether white people are deterred from going on their reservation by the laws of the United States regulating intercourse with the Indians ?

Mrs. TIBBLES. No, sir ; it operates in this way. Where there is an agent, if a white man goes on the reservation who they think will be formidable to themselves, the agent will take advantage of the law to put him off, but the tramps and the worthless class of people are allowed to go here and there, and nobody pays any attention to them.

Mr. WILLARD. If citizenship were granted them, and in that case there was no law of the United States to prevent the white man going in among the Indians, what would be the effect upon the tribe of taking down this barrier of the law?

Mrs. TIBBLES. I think it would have a good effect; because, as I have said before, the worst class—the low tramps—go in there now as much as they please, and nobody pays any attention to them. If, however, the white settler, the hard-working man, went in, they would see an industrious man among them, with his wife and children, and they would be stimulated by their action.

Mr. POWELL. Do the Indians go off the reservation to labor for the white men?

Mrs. TIBBLES. Yes, sir; some of them do.

The Indians work as hard as they can, and as well as they know how, and I have had white farmers tell me that they have hired such and such an Indian, and he worked fully as well as any of the white men they had hired. They say the Winnebagoes do so much more than the Omahas. The farmers say that during harvest time the Winnebago-men are in great demand. The Omahas do not go out quite so much; they work more at home. The Winnebago men have been hired as railroad hands just the same as white men.

Dr. RHODES. If you were to quietly think over the whole subject, would you wish to return the Omahas to the condition in which they were ten years ago?

Mrs. TIBBLES. No, sir; I think that before they can go higher they will have to take a step lower.

Dr. RHODES. That is it.

Mrs. TIBBLES. That is what has to be done by all people. It is the same experience that everybody has had to go through with.

Mr. GARRETT. The difficulties of the present situation you have here are that the Indians feel dependent; that is, they expect money from the Government, and therefore they do not depend upon themselves; and further, that they experience the need of instructors at the present time, the agents having been withdrawn, and nothing substituted?

Mrs. TIBBLES. Yes, sir; there is no government of any sort, no laws, no officers, nobody to punish any crime of any sort.

Mr. GARRETT. They need the extension of the United States laws over them?

Mrs. TIBBLES. Yes, sir. It is claimed that the civil law is over them in Nebraska, but how are they going to take advantage of it when no officers are appointed to perform the duties. They have tried in every way to see what they could do in regard to preventing crime around there, and they have found they could do nothing; there being no sheriff, no justice of the peace, no officer of any sort.

Mr. POWELL. Suppose the Indians go off the reservations and commit depredations upon the whites, what is done with them?

Mrs. TIBBLES. If a petty theft is committed, they pay no attention to it; but if any big stealing is done, they will put them in the penitentiary. If they learn who they are, they will carry them down to Lincoln.

Miss FLETCHER. I think there is a little misapprehension. You said something about the agency being abolished. There is still an agent there, is there not?

Mrs. TIBBLES. We have been practically without an agent since Mr. Wilkinson went away. We have had two or three agents, but nobody has known at any time who was agent, or who was going to be agent, or anything about it. They said at one time there was a man who was appointed as agent, but then said he would not accept the position, and we did not know until a very short time ago who was our agent. Since Mr. Wilkinson went out we have been practically without an agent. It was a common thing for the people there to say, "Who is the agent there now?" "Oh, nobody knows." They think Holman is going to be agent, or somebody else. That is the way it has been ever since Wilkinson went out.

A MEMBER. How long ago was that?

Mrs. TIBBLES. I do not remember; a little over two years, I think.

A MEMBER. Does the agent when appointed reside on the Omaha Reservation, or somewhere else?

Mrs. TIBBLES. This agent is at the Winnebago Agency; he lives up there.

A MEMBER. How far from the Omahas?

Mrs. TIBBLES. I think about six miles.

Mr. ELLIOTT. I would like to ask you about the leasing of the land. Miss Fletcher said something about the leasing of the land by the Indians being injurious; that there was danger of the white men wanting to lease the Indians' lands from them, which would result injuriously to the welfare of the Indians.

Mrs. TIBBLES. The leasing of the lands has made a great deal of trouble in the tribe, and the great majority of the tribe are against it. They have a cattle-ranch there now on the reservation.

Mr. ELLIOTT. The white men?

Mrs. TIBBLES. Yes, sir; my brother-in-law has it—Mr. Farley. Authority to him to lease this land was put through here in Washington two or three years ago, I

think. I do not know anything about that part of it, but I do know the majority of the tribes are against it, and also to renting lands for farms. For instance, here is a man who has six or seven children; he has 160 acres of his own, and he has scarcely any machinery to work his land with; it may be that the most he can work is 80 acres. All this other land belonging to his children has to lie idle and unbroken until the children are old enough to work it themselves. The Indians are very much afraid of having their lands taken from them. The whole tribe is opposed to renting the land. They are very much opposed to having this cattle-ranch there, and as a tribe are very much opposed to renting their lands to farmers. If, however, you go to any one man individually, and say to him, "I will give you so much a year if you will rent me your land for three or four years," the man will consent to it right off. Any individual of them would do it. It seems paradoxical to say that the man himself would willingly consent to it, and yet, acting with the others as a tribe, he is opposed to it. The individuals, however, do it for the purpose of benefiting themselves individually.

Another thing. The Indians do not know anything about holding property as a community. The land is the same to them as the air they breathe, the water they drink, and everything else that they have there individually, down to the spoon, the dish, the pig, the chicken, the horse. Each article, down to the baby, belongs to some member of the family. That is one reason why, when they have property in common from the Government, they do not take care of it. They do not care anything about it. It does not belong to them; but where they have gone, as I have known them to, to buy reapers and mowers themselves, with money they have earned, they are very careful how they use those things, because they are theirs.

Mr. WILLARD. According to the Indian custom, where they cultivate the ground they do it in severalty?

Mrs. TIBBLES. Yes, sir.

Mr. WILLARD. And that has been from time immemorial?

Mrs. TIBBLES. Yes, sir.

Mr. WILLARD. There is no communism in the cultivation of the ground?

Mrs. TIBBLES. No, sir.

Mr. WILLARD. This idea of holding land in severalty is as well understood by the Indian as by the white man?

Mrs. TIBBLES. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELLIOTT. You spoke of the individuals being willing to lease land that they did not want to use themselves; I will ask you if you think they are competent to lease that land?

Mrs. TIBBLES. Yes, sir. If you deal with the whole tribe, or the councilmen of the tribe, you can cheat them out of almost anything they have; but if you undertake to make a bargain, or to trade with the Indian individually, he will haggle an hour for 10 cents more.

The PRESIDENT. How much he is like the white man, after all. [Laughter.]

Mr. ELLIOTT. How large a quantity of their land is occupied by the party who has this cattle-ranch lease?

Mrs. TIBBLES. I believe there are 22,000 acres in one section.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Fenced in?

Mrs. TIBBLES. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELLIOTT. What do they get for it?

Mrs. TIBBLES. Nobody knows. The tribe doesn't know what the expenses of the ranch are. One of the councilmen told me that when they were here the Commissioner told them that if they would let Mr. Farley have this ranch that Mr. Farley, at the end of a year, would put all the money on a table and divide it into two parts and give them half of it. Just before I came away they said that they did not know what they had been paid, or anything about it; that they tried to settle with the parties, but they could not bring them to a settlement; that they did not know what was bought and paid for, what the expenses were, or how much cattle was put into the ranch, or anything about it.

Mr. WILLARD. Does this land occupied by the ranch include any portion of the land of the tribal reserve, patented in severalty?

Mrs. TIBBLES. I think there are very few pieces in severalty.

Mr. WILLARD. Has there been any attempt made at the Indian Office to assert the rights of these Indians to the land in the hands of the cattlemen?

Mrs. TIBBLES. No, sir; not that I know of.

Mr. WILLARD. The Attorney-General of the United States has laid down a rule that would clear them off of that reservation, and restore it to the authority of the tribe, and that is the authority that the Government is now acting under.

Mrs. TIBBLES. As far as I am concerned, I do not care anything about the ranch, or what they receive from the ranch. Nobody knows what they receive, or who receives the money.

Mr. ELLIOTT. There never has been any distribution?

Mrs. TIBBLES. The tribe receives it, but it seems to me that it is a shame to have that land lying idle, and they receiving nothing from it; they do not get any good from it the way it is, and it seems to me that if it must be rented for the benefit of the Indians, it ought to be put up at auction to the highest bidder.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Are the lands around this Omaha Reservation all taken up by white settlers?

Mrs. TIBBLES. Yes, all around the reservation.

Mr. ELLIOTT. The land is worth what, out there?

Mrs. TIBBLES. Farming land around there has declined a little this last year. Land this year is assessed on an average of \$9 an acre. You never saw such a rush as has been made there; there are four or five men on every piece now.

REMARKS OF PRESIDENT EDWARD H. MAGILL, OF SWATHMORE COLLEGE, PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. President and ladies and gentlemen: I would like at this stage to say a word in regard to a matter that I deem of very great importance. I would not bring it to your attention at this time if it were not for the fact that it will be impossible for me to attend the sessions to-morrow or this evening.

I have very great sympathy with what was said by our friend, in regard to the importance of missionary labor; on this Indian question here in the East, above all other places in the United States. Since the morning session I have visited the Indian Department, and have examined one of the bills which I came to Washington largely to examine. I refer to a bill pending before the House in regard to the allotment of the land of the Senecas in the State of New York, in severalty. A more adroitly drawn bill, a more ingenious device to cheat the Seneca Indians out of their land, was never drawn up by any body of men.

That bill begins by arranging for the allotment of lands in severalty exactly according to the Dawes bill and embracing the twenty-five years' restriction clause. That seems all right, plain, and fair, to provide that no Indian can dispose of his land until twenty-five years have elapsed. All that is in the earlier portions of the bill, but when you come to the tenth section—I call the attention of the members of the conference especially to that—when you come to the tenth section you find there a clause introduced to prevent the bill from going into practical operation until the expiration of a year. The whole scheme was devised in the interest of a company of men who are trying to get every foot of land away from the Senecas in New York, and before the expiration of one year, if that bill is adopted, every foot of land will probably be taken from them by this company. They can do that by the very terms of the bill.

I have felt it to be my duty to call the attention of this body to the bill. Doubtless some of you were already aware of the purpose of the bill; but I want the whole body of this conference to turn their attention to defeating in every legitimate way possible the passage of that bill.

General WHITTLESEY. Do you mean the Ogden Land Company?

Mr. MAGILL. Yes, exactly. The Ogden Land Company will, by the tenth section of that bill, get entire control of that land. The bill was drawn in the interest of the Ogden Land Company. You have heard here from our young friend, who has just taken her seat, how every one is attempting in every way possible to cheat the Indian individually; now here is a grand scheme which it is proposed to have adopted by the House of Representatives to steal everything from the Senecas as a tribe. I hope every means will be taken to prevent the passage of that bill.

Mr. WILLARD. Allow me to state in response to what that gentleman has said, even independent of the objectionable section of that bill, the moment that the Seneca Indians part with the possession of those lands, go off of them, or the moment their tribal relation is dissolved, the title of the Ogden Land Company becomes perfect, and Congress cannot prevent it. You have got to keep them upon that land, you have got to keep them in a tribal condition, or you must turn them over to robbers.

Dr. BLAND. One word more; I have not heard the National Indian Defense Association called upon for any report of its work. I should be glad to have Judge Willard, as a delegate from that association, furnish us with a statement.

The PRESIDENT. The conference, I am sure, would be glad to hear from Mr. Willard, of the National Indian Defense Association.

REMARKS OF MR. WILLARD.

Mr. President and ladies and gentlemen: The National Indian Defense Association is just entering upon the second year of its existence. During the past year much has been done by us, and we think we are entitled to congratulate ourselves. Last winter we offered resistance to a series of bills before Congress which we regarded as unjust to the Indian; as a denial of his rights in his relations with the

Government; as inconsistent with his interest, and altogether in the interest of those who desire to limit the patrimony of the Indian down to the smallest number of acres, and give the rest to the white men. Among those bills was the one to which reference has here been made.

In going over the field we find that the work we have to do is earnest, difficult work; not a tea-party by any means. The Indians are being stripped, as I have said, of their patrimony. Millions are now due by the Government to the Indians, and yet up to this time if an Indian tribe wants to get a claim adjudged in Washington it has to go and barter away a large percentage of that claim. The settlement of the accounts of the Indians is intricate, and requires time and patience. We resolved we would do some work as well as talk, and our association appointed an attorney who made it his business to take charge of every case in which the Indians are interested; to investigate and pursue it as far as it could be pursued. We have a number of important cases submitted to us and have effected settlements with the Government for very large sums of money. I am happy to be able to say to our friends from Omaha that we stand ready to serve them, and every other interest of every other tribe to the extent of our means.

We have a large membership. It has greatly increased during the past year. It embraces between 200 and 300 of the Indians of the Indian Territory; nearly all of the ministers in that Territory, and a great majority of the missionaries. People who live right on the spot and know all about Indian matters are with us. We come to speak for the Indian, and we have a right to speak for him. Our hearts beat with his heart. We think his thoughts. We do not stand before you as devising a certain line of policy which it would be well for the Indian to adopt, but we simply speak out his great heart. We desire to have him given a chance to be a man, and a man in his own way.

The troubles that the Indians have encountered in various ways have brought our society into existence. The public having become tired of the load of carrying these Indians; tired of the obligations imposed upon them by ignorance and willfulness, had seized upon the flippant expression of "let us throw it all off, root hog, or die."

Noble man, who stands as the advocate of the expression of such a sentiment! I have heard it said a thousand times in reference to the Indians, "throw off the load;" "break up the tribes." I refer to the characterization given by a leading educator here. "Break up the tribes; scatter them through the populations. Let the Indian come in competition with the sharpers until he is as sharp as they are." God save us from that kind of Christian civilization. Why, if the greatest anarchists in the universe; those who seek to extinguish every germ of human progress should stand up here in the place occupied by that educator, wishing evil, and the worst of evil to the Indian, what would he say? "Break up his reservation; scatter him among the people; let him come in competition with sharpers until he is sharp as they are." And yet that is the language that has been uttered on this floor to my utter surprise. It was to repudiate that that we came into existence. I am not going to tell you what our principles are. Thanks to that power that brings up the truth in most potent form, we have had a noble illustration of the principles from the revered gentleman who comes here from the British Columbia.

Isay, let the Indians stay together in their communities; nurse them, but take away the political power. As the reverend gentleman says, Great Britain lets her Indians alone; does not interfere with them.

The PRESIDENT. The British Indian, though, as I understand it, is a British subject and a citizen?

Mr. WILLARD. I do not know whether he has British citizenship or not, but he has succeeded in obtaining manhood under a system which, if it result in productive manhood here, I am quite indifferent as to his political protection.

Mr. DUNCAN. The Indian in British Columbia is simply a slave; he has no rights whatever. It has been in spite of the Indian act, and in spite of the Government altogether that this community I have spoken of has grown up to be a self-sustaining, self-supporting, and independent community.

The PRESIDENT. I would ask Mr. Duncan if nine-tenths of all the Indians in British America are not citizens; whether they do not own their lands in severalty, and whether they are not doing exceedingly well?

Mr. DUNCAN. I am not aware at all of what the law is in British America, but in British Columbia the Indians have no such privileges.

The PRESIDENT. Do you want to invite us, Mr. Duncan, to keep our Indians in the same condition they are in now. Are you in sympathy with what General Willard has said?

Mr. DUNCAN. I am in sympathy with treating the Indians as men, and in keeping them as Indian communities. I do not believe in their being scattered among the white men, because they are weak and they will go to the wall. They are not in a position at present to cope with the white man. First, bring them up to manhood;

teach them how to maintain themselves, and then send them out into the world. They should, in their present condition, be treated as children are treated by parents until they reach manhood. In British Columbia, I found in the 50 men I had that there was a little germ of life; they had gotten the seed of life in them. There was an aspiration after a better life; they had gotten to know the God who could help them, and to look up to Him. We started, and we grew. Gradually we asserted our position by accumulating all the appliances of civilization. We had law. I organized a native council. This native council managed its business as well as the council in Washington could. I organized a native police force. In every way they managed their own little affairs.

Therefore, I say, if you want to develop the Indians you must keep them in communities; don't divide them upon different portions of land, and scatter them away from civilization. Becoming thus isolated, they will feel themselves cut off from the world, and that will not tend to develop them. You cannot make all of them farmers any more than you can make all white men farmers. Have a community, and some of them will become blacksmiths; some farmers, some tinsmiths, some shoe-makers, and others will follow other of the different trades.

I will state that the Government of England has declared that these Indians have no rights in the land except such as may be accorded them by the charity of the Crown of England. They, therefore, are allowed to use the land here on which their forefathers lived, and on which they were born, by sufferance. In view of this condition of affairs they are bordering on a state of desperation, and that has led me to come here at this present session of Congress and see if I cannot get permission to have them transfer themselves to the Territory of Alaska. There seems to be no difficulty with the Indians, it is all with the white man. The insatiable greed of the white man leads him to desire to obtain all that the Indian has, and if he cannot get it without law he will have a law enacted which will enable him to get it. That is the condition of things in British Columbia, where there are about the same number of white men in the province as there are Indians. This is a fact. The British Columbia Government represents about 30,000 white people, and there are 30,000 Indians in that same province. I do not know how many millions of acres there are in British Columbia, but I know this, that while there are 30,000 white people and 30,000 Indians, the Indians were to have just 2 acres a head—that is, 60,000 acres in all—of forest, lake, and bog, while the white man was to have the balance. And yet, notwithstanding this, the Indians are told that even 2 acres do not belong to them; that it has been given to them out of the bounty and the charity of the Crown of England. That is what has led the Indians to say, "After all we have been told by good and great men among the missionaries; after we have been told that we are on the right track when we accept the religion of the Bible, and follow the steps of the white man; all at once we are brought face to face with injustice, wrong, cruel wrong; and when we ask if we may have the same privileges as white men when we adopt their laws, we are told we cannot have them."

When the Indian has developed in the manner he has, in the little colony of which I have spoken, what a shame it is to say that now the Government, the Government of the people, is the difficulty, is that which will not only hinder further progress but which will destroy all that has been attained up to this time. We are now endeavoring to get these people into a Territory where they, perhaps, will not be disturbed in their comfort and future happiness. I will simply say this, that it depends entirely upon the success of my visit here whether the result shall be war or peace; whether these Indians will go back to their barbarism, or whether they will join those inclined to war. Whether these poor people will be dragged down again to shed man's blood rests upon the proper determination of the question as to whether the insatiable greed of the white man to possess all that the Indian holds shall be allowed to prevail or not.

Mr. TIBBLES. Wouldn't this whole difficulty be settled if these men were put on legal status exactly the same as white men are?

Mr. DUNCAN. Yes, that is what we want.

Mr. WILLARD. Do you want anything more in order to insure complete success than for the Indians to have title to their land?

Mr. DUNCAN. All the Indians want is this, to feel a secure tenure of the land on which they live; to feel secure in the buildings that they erect, and that the industries they establish may continue to be theirs. We have been earnestly struggling for many years; by the most persevering efforts I have succeeded in establishing branches of industry among these Indians which have enabled them to support themselves, and yet they have not the merest shadow of a tenure to their lands, or to their industries, for that matter. Let me state an instance in point. The premier of Canada, Sir John McDonald, went this last summer into British Columbia and sold an Indian reservation there for \$60,000, without even consulting the Indians who lived upon it; nor did he even consult his colleagues in the Government, but simply, as an arbitrary

measure, took the matter into his own hands and sold the land to a private citizen for \$60,000, that sum being about a quarter of its value.

Mr. TRIBLES. Is there any possible way to secure this tenure that you speak of to the Indians except by placing them on the same equality before the law as the white men, for you cannot whip Great Britain?

Mr. DUNCAN. We cannot get those rights; that is what we want. The Indian simply wants the same privileges, the same laws, the same immunities as the white man, and he will pay the taxes the same as the white man.

Mr. PRATT. The picture that Mr. Duncan has drawn is a very beautiful one; he certainly is engaged in a grand work, and has accomplished wonders, but I would like to ask him what would become of that community to-day if the head were taken away.

Mr. DUNCAN. I am very happy to answer that. Had I preached W. Duncan it would have been so, but I preached Christ, and in the strength of that Gospel, that has done so much for the white man, I can safely leave the Indians there. I assure you that we have at the present in that community as substantial and Christian men and women as are to be found among any community of white people. They are now in a position to be left to attend to their own affairs, without any assistance from me.

Mr. PRATT. I would like to know how Mr. Duncan reconciles what he has been telling us in answer to my question with what he said a little while ago that upon the success of his mission here depended whether they would have war out there or not. I can not see the consistency of these two statements. He is here to do something to prevent war, and yet if he is taken away everything will go on all right.

Mr. DUNCAN. I will tell you that for five years this community has been put into a very difficult position. It has been persecuted, and their progress has been impeded, in fact almost stopped. Last year three of them were deputed by the community to visit Ottawa with me. We went there. These poor people supported the families of these three men who went away while they were absent. We spent three months at Ottawa. Promises were made by the Government that so and so should be done. All these Indians asked for was justice. They wanted the survey that had just been made adjusted. I stated at Ottawa that these people were not like other Indians, receiving subsidies from the Government; that they had to fight their own way, and that all they wanted was to have their surveys properly adjusted. The officials promised certain things. These promises were simply shelved and nothing done. At last the Indians were driven to a sort of feeling of desperation, and about two months ago, while I was away at Victoria, a ship of war went up there and arrested eight of them. And for doing what? Nothing more than any white man would have done if placed in a similar position. These three Indians that went as a deputation to Ottawa last year represented to the Government that the survey commission had been up there, and without consulting them had made certain lines in reference to their reserve, which lines were found to be, when the Indians returned and had thoroughly looked into the matter, very incorrect and injurious to them. Therefore they wished the reserve commissioner to return, and they would show him where his mistakes had been made. We expected him to come, instead of which, last autumn, a party of surveyors arrived. The Indians naturally protested. They said, "We have represented the matter to the premier; here is his letter, read it, in which he promises this, that, and the other shall be done, and yet nothing has been done. Therefore we ask you not to make this survey, as it is not right." The surveyor wrote a report to Victoria that he was obstructed, and a man-of-war was sent, and eight of these men were put in prison. These eight men are suffering for what eight hundred would have done—endeavoring to stop the reserve being surveyed on wrong lines; lines represented to be wrong and acknowledged to be wrong by the head of Indian affairs. Therefore it is that these Indians want, if possible, permission to go over to the border of Alaska, where they may have the benefit of the laws of your country.

Now, as a direct answer to Mr. Pratt's question, the Indians have intimated to me that if they are not allowed to go to Alaska and have the privilege of settling there and becoming free men and citizens of that country, they will leave the place where they are and join the interior Indians, where they feel they have a position of strength, and where they will be able to cope with the white man, with the robber, with the man who does them an injustice. I was told by my Indians that the other tribes of Indians that were still uncivilized were urging my people to join in a defensive war. I am still hoping that we shall be able to bridge over the difficulty, and let these poor people know that there is still in our Christianity that which they can grasp; something that is tangible; something that is not merely a theory of religion, which will leave them to fight all their battles by themselves, but something that will reach out to them a helping hand, and enable them to remain as they are now, a happy and self-supporting people.

Suppose I should have to go back to these Indians and say, "There is no room in America; the white man has turned his back upon you, as England has." What will be the effect? What will these people then do? Are they to be left to live upon land

on which they feel they are merely by sufferance of the Crown of England? I say no man living could exist under such circumstances and be content and happy. What they will have to do if they cannot go to Alaska will be to go up the river and join these other Indians. Whether that will result in war or not I cannot tell.

The PRESIDENT. It might be well for me to make an explanation right here in reference to my inquiry as to whether the Indians in British America were not British subjects. In talking not long since with the minister of the interior, he wanted to know why we did not do with our Indians as they did in Canada. He said you drive the Indians before you and keep them in communities. In our country, when civilization reaches an Indian tribe, it absorbs the tribe and they become citizens and British subjects, and they are just like any other Canadians. When Lord Dufferin made that wonderful speech at Victoria, after referring to the Indians of British Columbia, he said, in that wonderful appeal to the people, "You must do for these Indians as you would do for yourselves. There will be no peace for you until they become citizens of the Crown and British subjects, and have their own homes." I had a conversation with him in New York, and I have never heard a man voice my sentiment better than he did.

REMARKS OF PRESIDENT GATES.

Mr. President, and ladies and gentlemen: This is a great subject involving important social relations; we must, therefore, expect and accustom ourselves to an honest difference of views among those who are interested in the solution of the problem that is presented to us. There will be those, of course, who will take a more or less narrow-minded view of the subject, and say, "I have the whole thing in a nutshell," and then again those who are of a despondent nature, and say, "It is too difficult a question to solve, and we cannot do anything about it." Now, we want the views of all, whether they concur or do not concur with our own. Therefore I, for one, welcome the efforts our friends of the Indian Defense Association, although their views are diametrically opposed to those which, in the light of all history and experience, I maintain are the correct views.

I do not propose to say a word about the rather contemptuous allusions made to Captain Pratt's remark about separating the Indian from his tribe. Captain Pratt is too well known; his practical Christian work for the Indians is too well known for this audience to think for a moment that he is to be put upon trial for a mere expression, the intent of which was so manifestly obvious to us all. [Applause.] He certainly does not need any defense at my hands. You all know him, and know him well, and I do hope that before this conference adjourns we will hear from him often.

Now, I think, to take a man who is not learned, who has had no experience with civilization, and put him amongst civilized men where he will learn by attrition, put him in a position where he must mingle with other men and become accustomed to their thoughts and their ways is doing that man a great kindness.

I hope we will not permit ourselves to have our attention drawn aside by collateral issues, and thus lose sight of the grand central principle, the object we all have in view.

Dr. Duncan has, in very forcible and eloquent language, made known to us to-day the great success that he has achieved among the Indians of British Columbia. He has shown us what can be accomplished where you have a good and earnest man working in behalf of his brethren; preaching Christ; instilling Christian principles, and at the same time enforcing such with good sense; making practical his teachings; looking after the wants of the men; supplying them with saw-mills, and with other means of providing for their necessities. The attempt has been made here to claim that his great achievement illustrates the advantage of the policy of Indians holding land by tribes instead of by severalty. The attempt to enforce an argument in favor of that system by the work that Dr. Duncan has done, is, in my view, most unjust to him, and I protest against it.

Neither is it just, on the other hand, to conclude that because in one case, as in the instance of the Omahas, who are holding their land in severalty, that the Indians have slipped a little, have slightly tumbled, that therefore such indicates a failure of the scheme. Such result merely repeats the universal experience of the race.

I was surprised to hear a gentleman of the legal ability of our friend who has just spoken (Mr. Willard) allude to holding land in severalty as that "tinkering process." Where is his knowledge of history? What relief it was to hear that Indian (Mr. Given) speak of the Middle Ages. One would think, to hear the learned counsel talk, that we had never had any experience behind us. A tinkering policy that has brought us out of the forest of Central Germany, through a long line of English civilization, and led us out of the holding of land by savage communities into the light of civilization.

Mr. WILLARD. How long did that take; didn't it take hundreds of years?

Mr. GATES. Of course it took some time.

A great deal has been said as to the machinery by which these Indians can be made men of. Now God makes a man to begin with, and the Indian is a man. I tell you where I think there is machinery by which these Indians can be made men. It is in those safeguards by which we, as citizens of the United States, have surrounded ourselves and our property before the law. It is by precisely that machinery that I would seek to unmake the Indian and to make him over into a citizen. A few days ago Captain Pratt came to our city and brought with him eight of his Indian boys. After a short speech from him, two of those boys took the platform, one to act as president and the other as secretary of a debating society which had been formed at Carlisle. The young Indian who presided is a member of the Typographical Union of Washington, being the first Indian ever to be admitted into such an organization. The question selected for the discussion was, "Resolved, that all Indians should be exterminated." Members of the society were called upon to speak from different portions of the hall, they being scattered among the audience. One Indian boy, after making a blood-thirsty speech in favor of exterminating the Indians, concluded by saying that if necessary, for the sake of his race, he would be the first Jonah to jump into the Pacific and be swallowed by a whale. Whereupon the Indian boy who spoke next upon the other side called attention to the fact that there stood a red man who was ready to die for his people, and that such a man as that was worthy of being preserved and admitted into full citizenship.

A tinkering policy to allow such men as that to hold land in severalty; a tinkering policy to separate men from these masses where civilization never finds its way, and make Christian citizens of them! If such be a tinkering policy, for God's sake let us have this tinkering policy observed with regard to the Indians.

There is no use in imagining that we can keep any set of people here entirely outside of American life and have such exclusion result in their benefit or in ours. One of the greatest dangers that threatens our northwestern civilization is the coming in of one or another of the races of Europe and forming those little communities to which our attention has been called, where men hold themselves aloof from our national ideas, and thus fail to become fully imbued with American principles.

We say that the time has come for all Indians, whether on the Indian reservations or elsewhere, to begin to accommodate themselves to American life, and we trust our friends in the Territories will be wise enough to see that before it is too late.

Now, with regard to the Indian Defense Association, I will say that the most of them do not agree with the speaker (Mr. Willard) who has just taken his seat. We know that most of them do indorse Senator Dawes's bill.

We all have the interest of the Indian at heart. I am not hostile to any one personally. I am only hostile to the idea of opposition; we have this thing in common. We all want to see the rights of the Indians secured, and so far as our friends in the Indian Defense Association are concerned, they did secure to the Indians most important rights during last winter, and they are entitled to the highest praise.

The practical lessons of the months and of the years and of the centuries ought to be heeded. They tell us inevitably that a people in order to be led from barbarism to civilization, will have to have some slips, some falls, and therefore we ought not to be discouraged with any that may occur in carrying out our lines of policy. In answer to the question of Judge Willard as to whether we were brought out of the woods of Central Germany by the efforts of one year or through many generations, I will say that 60,000,000 of enlightened Christian people in this country, after two hundred and fifty years of study of the Indian problem, and after five years of awakened public conscience, should be able to act intelligently. The question is, cannot we devise some better plan for these people than to leave them to begin over again the barbarous life they have been leading? Let us learn by the lessons taught in history; don't let us dally with tribal relations.

REMARKS OF SENATOR DAWES.

Mr. DAWES. Mr. President, I very much regret that I was not able to be here during the day, owing to some miscalculations I made about the time. I had made engagements at the Capitol which rendered it necessary for me to be there during the entire day, and so I have lost the pleasure and the instruction which would have been afforded me by an attendance on your meeting and which I had counted very much upon.

To be called upon just at the end of your session to speak upon a matter which is so interesting to you, I labor under the difficulty of not knowing what has happened and what has been said, or what you want to know. I am really out on the desert, and if I should undertake to make a speech to you I might go over what has already been disposed of and settled, or I might talk about something that none of you care to know anything about. Therefore, if you will excuse me from any such erratic performance to-night, I will only talk to you about what is most in my mind, believing that we have a common purpose and that every thing which is in the mind of earnest men,

which is of importance enough in their judgment to occupy their thoughts, should be given expression to, and thus be made to contribute to the common work that we all have in hand. At the meeting at Lake Mohonk I expressed a good deal of apprehension about the condition of things, so far as legislation was concerned. I am happy to be able to say that since that meeting there has been a very happy and gratifying improvement. The principal measure—that upon which friends of the Indians have counted very much as working out to some extent, or as furnishing what is necessary to work out, the problem of making the Indian a self-sustaining citizen of the United States, has passed the House of Representatives. At that time it was very problematical; I thought it was very doubtful whether the measure would get through, but a very commendable change of opinion has come over the House, attributable, I have reason to believe, to efforts which are to be traced—like almost every other good that has come out of this work—to the conferences that we have had at Mohonk, and to the interest which the ladies' associations have taken in this matter. [Applause.]

I saw here during December quite a number of the earnest and active ladies whom I met there, and whom I have met on other occasions, working very hard to bring about the result that has been obtained. The bill has, however, undergone considerable changes in the House of Representatives. The Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate have spent this day (and that is the reason I have not been here) considering the amendments to the bill as it passed the House. The next step is to bring these amendments before the Senate for consideration. If the Senate should agree with the House as to all or any of these amendments, the vote of the Senate settles that particular amendment; if they should think, however, that on the whole the best way is to send them all to a committee of conference, which is the usual method in such cases, a committee of conference will be appointed in a day or two. The amendments, with one or two exceptions, have been found by the committee of the Senate to be of so unimportant a character as not to change essentially the character of the bill. There is one, however, which troubles the committee considerably. The House, whether designedly or not, have eliminated from the bill the individuality character of it. As the bill went to the House from the Senate it clothed the President with power to deal not only with the tribe, but with any member of the tribe, whenever in his opinion the conditions set forth in the bill were applicable. The House has struck that out; whether designedly or because those happening to have charge of the bill did not appreciate the scope of the bill, I cannot say. I have seen no discussion upon the subject, and therefore I do not know what prompted that change. The committee on the part of the Senate, however, deem that a very vital feature of the bill, and will endeavor to have it preserved. The original idea of the bill was to meet this condition of things. Up to the present time no man in the Government, no officer of the Government is authorized by law to treat with an individual Indian. He can only treat with the tribe or tribes. It is the belief of many that the time has now arrived to introduce a policy of taking each individual Indian according to his status and capacity, and as you find him, so deal with him, if you are to make the Indian a self-supporting citizen of the United States. If in dealing with the Indian you legislate and so work with him as to lead him nearer and nearer to that point, you carry out the idea of that bill, and as I understand it, the great prevailing sentiment among those who are trying to deal with this question according to what is termed a new policy. In that way you get along with the troublesome question, "What you are going to do with the tribal relation." There are those who feel as if this kind of an enactment is very severe, and like uprooting the very hold which the family and the community have among the Indians in this tribal relation, or as if rendering it all asunder by force.

There are those who feel as if it could not be done; that the moment you undertake to do it you set the Indian in self-defense against it. The idea of the bill, however, is that we can accomplish that result without any violence; without any controversy with the Indians; without trenching upon what humanity itself says is fair dealing between man and man; that we can do it by taking each individual Indian and leading him out by degrees from under the control, the influence, and the ligaments, if I may use that phrase, that bind the tribe in such a way that they can, as individuals, do nothing.

The purpose of this bill, as it went through the Senate, was to authorize the President of the United States, whenever in his opinion any tribe of Indians or any member thereof—that little phrase in there does not sound so very significant as it really is—is so far advanced as to give reasonable cause for belief that he can be made to sustain himself; to take the reservation or any part thereof, have it surveyed into farms, and put this individual on it. The idea is to proceed just as fast as the benevolent world, the educational world, and the instrumentalities that the Government will furnish in the line of advancing the Indian in civilization, to put him on a little farm under such safeguards as will keep the farm for him, and take care of him. The idea is to take the Indians out one by one from under the tribe, place him in a position to become an independent American citizen, and then before the tribe is aware of it

its existence as a tribe is gone; it has melted away, because those who make up the tribe have gone into other business. This course relieves the fears of those who are apprehensive of a violent rupture of the ties which bind these Indians, superstitious or otherwise. Now that feature is eliminated without design, I think, from the bill, as it has come back from the House.

Another amendment has been made. The House has struck out the President of the United States and substituted the Secretary of the Interior. The idea of the bill was that the President of the United States should be responsible for the administration of Indian affairs. He is the responsible head. It is his administration, and the character of it is the character, so far as it is concerned, of his administration, and while nobody doubts that the President will do this work through the instrumentality of the Interior Department, yet, if affairs go wrong, with the power originally vested in the Secretary and not in the President, the President can say, if appealed to, I have no power to give direction in this matter; you took the power away from me and put it into the hands of the Secretary of the Interior. The power ought to be in the head of the administration. There should be but one head, and that head should be held responsible by the American people for the administration of public affairs, and just so far as you take the power from him, or just so far as you divide it with others, you destroy responsibility, and you are sure to bring demoralization, conflict, and disagreement as to policy and as to measures. Those two features of the bill are very essential. Whether I am correct in suggesting that the House did not see the effect of striking out that provision, or whether it was designedly done, we have to contend with it. For my own part I have some doubts whether the bill had better become a law in the shape it is now or not. I think I see in it seeds of very bad administration, but I am not going to let go my hold of it until twelve o'clock on the third day of March, unless I get those features out of it. [Applause.]

I say to you, my friends, that I have the utmost confidence that within three weeks at most it will, after all in the main, become a law as we shall want it. But ever since the prospect of its becoming a law has been before my eyes, I have been confronted with the idea of what next? What is to be done next? Suppose it become a law just as we want it, what is the thing next to be done? Are we to step down and say that we have enacted this great work into completion? You have been connected with a good many benevolent enterprises and you know how that is. In connection with the temperance cause people got an idea that if we could only get a law passed that would be all that would be required to be done.

I have been at work myself sometimes amongst temperance men to get some sort of prohibition law passed, and when we get the law have known our friends to sit right down and fold their hands. I never knew any good to come from any such course of action. I am greatly oppressed, under all the circumstances that surround us here, and favor all that the bill requires, with the feeling that it will be considerable of an undertaking to get the people of this country to feel and understand that instead of having been relieved of any effort toward making the Indians that self-supporting citizen of the United States which is written across the door of our committee-room, it has brought upon us—I am not speaking as a legislator now, for I hardly know what more is required in the shape of legislation—it has brought upon those who are to administer the law, and those who are to give character to that administration, and those upon whom, outside the administration of that law, devolves a duty to prepare the Indian for the operation of the law, such new duties, and such new requirements, that unless we comprehend it and feel it as a living principle, after all, it would have been better that the law never should have been enacted. Let me try to illustrate this. The first thing it does is to put all the power to treat either a tribe or an individual Indian in the hands of a single individual. If he be a good man, a clear-headed man, comprehending the purpose, and feeling it to be a purpose that calls upon his best efforts, all is well. But he does not perform the work himself; he cannot do it; he does it through agencies, through individuals. If he is the President he has to do it through the Secretary of the Interior; the Secretary of the Interior has to do it through the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs through fifty or one hundred subordinates, some here, some there, some way off a thousand miles beyond his supervision. The good that it will accomplish depends upon the character of all these people who are to carry out its different provisions. The man with the power, whether it be the President or Secretary of the Interior, is first to determine whether the individual is a suitable individual. Suppose he be indifferent; suppose he be one of those men who do not know any difference between Indians; suppose he belong to that class, growing fewer, thank God, every day, who say that the dead Indian is the best Indian; you can understand at once that undertaking to deal with the Indians in that kind of spirit under this law, is fatal to its operation. Then he has to judge with regard to the reservation; he is clothed with authority to take such reservation, or such part of a reservation as, in his opinion, is suitable and proper for putting the Indian on; suppose he either belong to, is in sympathy with, or is under the influence of the class of men who want

the best land of the Indian for some other purpose, and should think the best thing to be done with the Indian would be to 'take him off' into the mountains on his reservation, or some poor part of his reservation, and take the best of it for some other purpose, you see at once what would be the result. I hope I do not tire you, my friends, but I am very earnest about this thing, and I do not know but I shall weary you before I get through. You should not have gotten me up here. [Several voices: Go on.] Suppose the Secretary does not belong to that class, but unfortunately the men that he is under the necessity of asking to administer that law do belong to that class. Don't you see that the Indian is liable, under this very law that we have gotten up, to be robbed; to be packed off onto the poor part of his reservation?

Another portion of the bill authorizes this individual, either the President or Secretary of the Interior, as shall ultimately be provided, whenever, in his opinion, the best interests of the Indian require it, after the individual allotments have been made, or sooner, if in his judgment the interests of the Indian require it, to enter into negotiation with the Indians for the purchase of the rest of the reservation. Suppose that a certain reservation is a very fine grazing country, and these men go and pack the Indians off into a corner of it, and then negotiate with them out in the corner for the rest of it, don't you see how much of the future of the Indian, the success of this idea of giving him land in severalty depends upon the character of the men who talk with him, and upon the honesty of the interpreter between him and the white man.

Now, go a little further. Suppose it has all gone well thus far; suppose the Indian has his land; suppose he has honest good faith, his just choice of the best of the land; suppose he has left his tribe and comes out into the world; who is going to stand by him and hold him up until he can stand alone? Who is going to put a little roof over his head while he can plant a hill of corn, or tell him how to plant it? Who is going to teach him how to walk, how to talk, and how to deal with white men? You make him a citizen; you put him on a piece of land as if he were a grown up man in more senses than in the inches that measure his height; as if he be grown up in intellectual capacity, sagacity, and experience, all of which are lacking in him to-day.

So that, my friends, on all sides of this bill, at every step, if it be enacted into a law, it seems to me as if the whole enterprise—if I may use a word on such a lower plane as that—the whole plan of salvation (I guess I will use that expression) is launched upon a sea, and if there is no rudder, no compass, no experienced and honest and trustworthy helmsmen, how is he to be guided to a harbor of safety? If every sailor on deck is not true, how can he keep his rudder true?

These things trouble me very much, and almost at the last moment, when I see this bill so near the end, I begin to fall back and ask myself seriously, whether, after all, too much risk is not being taken with him, because if the bill become a law, and is administered in bad faith, and by bad men, it first wipes out all of the heritage of the Indian, and then it scatters him among our people without preparation for citizenship, and without the capability of maintaining himself, really in a worse condition than he can be in now.

I am told by my friends that I am accused of always looking on the dark side, and it may be there is danger of doing so, but I throw this out for your consideration. At the same time let me say that nothing has happened as yet to give occasion for distrust or discouragement. Everything has been going on, so far as I can see, properly enough, and with proper comprehension of the responsibility that is upon us. I sent a copy of this bill to the Interior Department as it came from the House, and I have had the honor of having some valuable suggestions come back to me from the Department, suggestions indicating an anxiety to get the bill in the best possible shape. I do not say what I have said from any other motive than that every one of us may take care to see to it that if it become a law, it does not fail of its possibilities by any lack of interest or of effort on the part of those who have been instrumental in having it enacted.

I want to have our friends understand, as I have often said, and said so often that people almost expect to hear me say it as soon as I commence to speak, that after all, the public at large are to do this work. I was very much gratified with the report of the superintendent of Indian education which came into my hands yesterday. Assuming that the facts justify such a report, and I have no reason to question them, it is an exceedingly gratifying one; much better than I was looking for. I am sorry to say that the Indian appropriation bill, which reached the Senate to-day from the House, instead of meeting what he says, and what all of us feel, the increased demand for means to carry on the educational process and forces, which are more than anything else at the bottom of this whole thing, behind it, and pushing it forward, that it comes short of last year. The superintendent of Indian schools says that they can well use, and that the wants of the education of the Indians require, twice as much as was appropriated last year, which was \$1,200,000; the amount growing up within seven or eight years from \$20,000 to \$1,200,000; but now, for some reason or other, the

appropriation bill has come up to the Senate with an amount \$50,000 short of last year. It ought to be at least \$500,000 more. [Applause.] Whether that can be gotten or not, I do not know. There was one statement in the Commissioner's report that I could not have believed if I had not seen it there, and I suppose he would not have made it unless upon authority. He says the warrant at the Treasury Department shows that while the Interior Department has had \$6,000,000 to take care of, to educate, and civilize the Indians, the War Department, in subduing and holding them in subjection by force of arms, has spent the last year \$17,000,000. Three times as much money has been expended in putting the iron heel of power upon the Indian as has been expended in enlightening and civilizing him, lifting him up above all chance, or all disposition to violence in this country. Take half of that sum and spend it properly, judiciously, and wisely in enlightening the Indian; showing him what is possible for him to do, and how to do it, and where to do it, and you will have no more wars with the Indians; you will have no more violence; no more cruel murders, either by white men on Indians, or by Indians on white men in retaliation. And yet the Congress of the United States will appropriate that \$17,000,000 without a word. Ask them, however, to appropriate half of it to render the expenditure of \$17,000,000 next year impossible, or unnecessary, and the economical mania that possess us will get the better of us at once, and we will say—we won't say, but we will be quite apt to take a course which will end just as this last year did. Oh, if we could have had last year half of that money that has been—not wasted, but used to support the soldiers in the mountains of New Mexico and Arizona hunting 200 or 300 Apaches. Oh, if we could have had half of it in the disposition and control of a little band of men with Captain Pratt at the head of them and General Armstrong behind them [applause], they would have conquered not only the 300 Apaches, but conquered the 264,000 Indians in this land, and led them out an army to be reviewed in these streets, if need be, at the close of all strife; an army of citizens of the United States, capable, willing, and anxious to assume the position and discharge the duties and claim the immunities of citizens of the United States.

Everything that I have said after all tends to encourage us in increased effort in the line of the policy which has been adopted; demonstrates its wisdom, demonstrates what it is capable of accomplishing, calls all along for increased effort, and gives assurance that if we are faithful unto the end, the end is near. This measure, I trust, will be a solution of the question which can be accomplished by this Administration, and in my opinion it will be the crowning act in it more worthy of remembrance than that of any other feature of administration that I can think of.

So, my friends, I come here to-night to tell you, first, that it is possible to lose all the benefit of this by indifference, or by the apprehension that you have accomplished it all when you have got a measure upon which you have set your hearts as capable of working out the result. With the passage of this bill you will only have gotten the instrument, that is all; the tools, implements of husbandry and of civilization—useless unless in somebody's hands, and only capable of accomplishing good when they are in the right hands. I wish to say to you that up until now everything is going as well as could be expected, although not so fast as you and I would wish it, but we must understand that we are carrying along not only the Indian, but we are carrying along public opinion, which, up to this time, has been in an altogether different direction, and holding back. We are to educate white men as well as Indians in this matter. We are to make it clear to those who have felt trouble about this question of the Indian reservation; those who have felt the sacredness of treaties, and that they must not be touched, that this bill is based upon the sacredness of treaty obligations, and that there is not a single line or sentence in it that trenches upon the sacred pledges of the United States to every Indian and to every tribe of Indians. [Applause.] There is not a provision in it that authorizes the President or the Secretary of the Interior, or any individual, to step a hair's breadth over Indian treaties and the most sacred obligations. There are some of us who believe that the great cause would justify us in going over them—right through them—but this bill shows a way of accomplishing that thing in conformity with the treaties. That is why the five nations in the Indian Territory are excepted from it. Under this bill they, their government and their lands are as sacred and as intact as the land of my friend here in Iowa, and can never be touched under it, because they have a treaty with the United States, supplemented by a patent to their land. There is not a treaty title in the United States that any man can find anything in this bill that justifies trenching upon, and yet if the bill is wisely administered it takes every Indian, by his own consent, takes himself and his family and marches them of their own will right out from under the treaty, or he may stay under it. He has his own choice.

I want to say this to those of our friends whom I see over in the distance there, who are troubled about the defense of the Indians' rights: I respect every person who stands up in defense of the Indians' rights. If I thought I had been engaged these years back in trying to get a bill through Congress that would violate any of the rights of the Indian; if I thought I had succeeded in coming so near getting

through. Congress a bill that would authorize anybody to take a foot of an Indian's land away from him, without first his own voluntary consent, and second, a fair and honest compensation to him for it, I should think I had been in pretty mean business all of this time. [Applause.] And I want to say to those of our friends that they need not trouble themselves for fear that any friends of this measure have been engaged in any such business. If they can point out to the friends of this bill a single syllable in it that justifies anybody in trampling upon the rights of the Indian under treaty, or under statute, it will be removed.

I have kept you here longer than I expected, talking about something with which I am so full that I have got a notion that other people are just as much interested as myself. I congratulate the Indian commissioners upon their share in the advanced work. I congratulate the noble old Roman whom I see out there in what he has accomplished in showing us the way. Like the Moses who led the children of Israel out, so has Captain Pratt taken the lead in leading the Indian out from the benighted life in which he has lived for two hundred and fifty years in this land, struggling with wrong, struggling with injustice and spoliation, and seeking the poor remedy of retaliation for wrongs upon the weak and innocent. He has, like Moses, pointed the way, and led himself, and we never should have accomplished what we have but for him and General Armstrong, and the last words I have to say to-night are, God bless them for their work. [Applause.]

Professor Painter, the chairman of the committee appointed in the early part of the morning session, stated that the committee were ready to make a report. He said:

In making this report, Mr. President, we have a few suggestions to offer. I propose to reverse somewhat the order of the resolutions as they were presented, so as to present last the one resolution which has caused a difference of opinion in the committee, and may cause debate. General Porter will make a minority report covering the subject-matter of that resolution, or, rather, two, because the one necessitates the second. An objection to one would, of course, involve an objection to the other. I will ask when he makes his report that he be allowed a longer time than we suggest for the other speakers of the evening.

Our suggestion is that speakers be limited to five minutes, and that no speaker be allowed to speak a second time, provided there is any one who wishes to occupy the five minutes. We also suggest that when the resolutions are submitted to a vote for adoption or rejection, that this vote be taken by calling upon the different associations and organizations which have been invited here by the Board of Indian Commissioners, and not taken by a vote of the audience at large, so that while it may possibly not to be so representative of the feelings of those who are present, it will be more widely representative of those we represent.

Mr. GATES. I offer the suggestion that the vote be taken in both ways; first, by the representatives of the association and then by popular vote.

Mr. PAINTER. We accept that suggestion.

The committee then read the report as follows:

Resolved, That the reports and other evidence laid before the conference indicate progress during the past year in many departments of effort for the improvement of the Indians. This evidence is found in the increased attendance upon schools, the enlarged membership of churches, the awakened interest of the people at large in securing justice to the Indians, in more liberal legislation by Congress touching their interests, and the wholly sympathetic attitude of the Executive in regard to the ends we seek.

Resolved, That the President is entitled to the thanks of the nation for his prompt, firm, and energetic action in protecting some of the reservations from the encroachments of cattle men and white settlers, and that this conference most earnestly desires that he will use all vigilance to maintain the integrity of all of them, especially those in California, against unlawful seizure.

Resolved, That the conference has learned with grief that in many individual cases Indians are despoiled of their lands by fraudulent means, and invokes the aid of the Government through its legal officers for the protection of Indians in all their civil rights.

Resolved, That the conference regards with great satisfaction the fact that during the past year more than one-third of the Indian children of proper age to attend school have been under school instruction for at least one month. We would press upon the attention of Congress the economy of placing all this class of children under such educational influences as shall prepare them for right living.

Resolved, That the gratification afforded by the liberal appropriations for schools and for farmers to instruct the Indians has been tempered with the regret that the system of appointments to the Indian service for partisan reasons in many instances defeats the good intentions of Congress, and that this conference would respectfully but earnestly ask that the President will extend the rules of civil service to the department of Indian affairs.

Resolved, That as the fruits of the co-operation of the Government with the various religious bodies in the work of Indian civilization have been so abundant hitherto, we earnestly urge upon the Government an increase of this joint labor, so far as it may be compatible with constitutional limitations.

Resolved, That we hail with much hope and pleasure the passage by the House of Representatives of the Senate bill providing for the allotment of lands in severalty under wise restrictions, the extension of the laws of the States and Territories over the Indians, giving the protection, rights, and immunities of citizens. That this conference memorialize the President with reference to the importance of making this bill a law by signing it after it has been amended so as to secure in the best way possible these ends. And that the President be urged to appoint those alone who are men of the highest character and undoubted qualifications to carry out its provisions.

Resolved, That we express our unqualified condemnation of the permission tacitly given by the Government authorities to selfish men to employ Indians in exhibitions of customs belonging to their former savage state; we believe such shows mislead the public as to the present character of the Indians, and as to the possibilities of their civilization, thereby frustrating the good effects upon public sentiment of our Indian schools and churches."

General PORTER presented a minority report so far as relates to the last resolution. The report is as follows:

Resolved, That the first thing necessary in the solution of the Indian question is to secure their confidence by fulfilling our treaty stipulations with them; second, to educate them mainly on their reservations in our literature and industrial arts; third, to respect their rights to hold their lands in their own way until we can teach them that our plan is better than theirs, and that full citizenship in the United States is better than membership in a tribe; fourth, to recommend that all bills to open Indian lands to white settlement be laid aside until a commission shall have visited the various tribes, and reported to the Government what reservations can be reduced with safety to the Indians and with their consent."

MR. PORTER. I will state that I served on this committee as a member of the Indian Defense Association, and that in agreeing to the resolutions which have been reported by the majority of the committee, I used my own judgment in regard to all excepting this resolution in regard to the division of lands in severalty. Upon that one question only, I think, the Indian Defense Association differs with the committee, and I differ personally as one of their representatives. I regard this last resolution as relating to the material question. Whether or not the Indian is to be preserved, depends upon what you do with his land; what laws you establish for his government.

I get up to talk before you with a great deal of reluctance and diffidence. I am opposed to the allotment of lands in severalty to any individuals, or the extension of the laws of any State or country over any Indians at present. I will give you some reasons why I am opposed to it. In the first place I will say that what I may have had to say has been largely curtailed by what Senator Dawes has said. He has pointed out to you the difficulties. To me those difficulties are insurmountable, from my view of the Indian question. To say that they could be carried out in good faith, and that every agent that your Government appoints to administer and carry out the provisions of this act of severalty, will do so, is ascribing to your people a higher virtue than I have ever given them credit for. [Laughter and applause.] I speak as an Indian. I have not the slightest doubt but what the persons who have thought this measure out—and it has been well thought of—have considered all these points and the difficulties, and a good many more have made an effort to provide against them, and yet I will tell you that which every single individual here knows, that you can do nothing in law, or in the practical operations in the progress of a people that is contrary to that progress or the public sentiment controlling it. It does not make any difference what you enact in the shape of a law, the public sense of a country is what will shape its course. There are a great many laws in your States, and in the United States, passed twenty-five years ago, for the betterment of the Indians, that have never been thought of since, and for causes within yourselves. A law is perfectly worthless if it is not backed by the moral sense of the people that enacts it.

The idea of lands in severalty has been for the last fifty years a pet scheme for the solution of the question as to the civilization and the Christianization of Indians. It has been repeated and failed times without number.

I saw this evening an elderly gentleman, Commissioner Manypenny—who used to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs. While he was Commissioner of Indian Affairs, there were not less than 15 or 20 tribes that took lands in severalty, with the option of becoming citizens. Where are those tribes to-day? Reduced in number; reduced in morals; without spirit. They have been cast into the Indian Territory and given small reservations there. They took lands in severalty. At first they seemed to progress, which is perfectly natural; but now the order of things inspires a new spirit.

They believe in it at first; believing in it inspires them to try to work out its end; but just as soon as their environments are contrary to it, they lose courage, and it dies, and they want to get away. The surrounding settlements of Indian reservations, where the land has been divided in severalty, have invariably had such experience as to result in petitions to Congress to get rid of the worthless Indians; to move them away; on the ground that they not only don't work, but steal, and that they therefore cannot live with them. They have a demoralizing influence. You will find such reports in scores on your records—every instance has proven that.

I was very much gratified this evening to hear Miss Fletcher's report about her scheme. No more earnest woman have I ever met in her efforts to do good for the Indians. She has labored in good faith to carry out the plan she thought best for this people, but I could see pictured in her face, and in Mrs. Tibbles, the picture of despair. All the difficulties of Senator Dawes's policy are beginning to crop out. Five years, and there will not be one there.

Gentlemen, let me tell you and the American people, "Don't, of your own motion, repeat this mischievous and dangerous mode of trying to solve the Indian question;" don't undertake to divide the lands in severalty and extend a law that he and his traditions have no idea of and are opposed to. If you intend to do anything for the Indian you must teach him the virtues of these institutions that you have; all institutions have some virtue in them: Christian institutions have the highest virtue, and if they are taught in a proper way they will, through their Christian institutions, learn Christian ways and gradually become a civilized people.

You cannot civilize a people in a day; you cannot grow a nation in a day. The civilization of a man or a tribe means the bringing of a nation from a primitive condition. You cannot lift him up in a day, or in fifty years. If you do not wish your posterity to reflect upon a spectacle of an Indian people extinguished by your benevolence, by your efforts to lift him, false misguided efforts; if you do not expect posterity to regret your acts in years to come, let the Indian alone; take the method of Captain Pratt; take their children after being educated back to them; teach them to work; missionaries and all of you; any of you that want to; take all of them if you want to, and then let them, when they are educated, of themselves take their land in severalty, or do what they please. You cannot do this in a day. I tell you what you will see is a fact, by reference to the reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that in numbers of instances where the Indians have taken the lands in severalty, where the benefits of law have extended, that in every instance it has failed, and will fail to the end of time. You cannot treat with any particular people that are so much beneath you in civilization, and lift them to your level simply by a law. It is a thing that is impracticable; it never was done and never will be done. Mr. Duncan to-day pointed out the only method by which you can lift the Indian. You have to start with what is good in him and cultivate that. If he has no idea of property you have got to start that idea within him. You cannot clothe him from without with it. Of course it takes time. If Mr. Dawes, who has no doubt thought more about this subject than any of us here, has such grave doubts about the wisdom of the measure as to almost withdraw his support from the bill, why may not we? Why may we not? I warn you not to pass such a bill, or you will regret it. The time will come shortly when you can, no doubt, but don't be in a hurry. Wait for the Indian.

The Choctaw delegate to-day said all that was necessary to say; let the Indian alone. You have got enough law. Carry out the laws you have; enforce the treaties you have. If any individual has too much land—that is what all this means—tell him so. Go and tell him the truth, and tell him that: "We want some of it; we will pay you for some of it." Tell him the truth at once, because that is what this will result in. His land must go; tell him the truth; tell him: "You have got too much land; the advances of civilization do not allow of your occupying so much, I suppose; it must be used." Tell him the truth; don't tell him that you are going to lift him up to citizenship; give him land in severalty, and make him a Christian gentleman. You cannot do it. He has got to do it himself. That is all. [Applause.]

REMARKS OF MR. GATES.

We must be very patient with our Indian friends when we find that they do not have as full faith in the government of white men as we would like them to have. Unfortunately, we cannot be blind to the record; we cannot forget that the red men of this country have not been taught by such integrity of character and such unvarying observations of treaties and promises as we would like to have had them. We need not be surprised, therefore, that our friends are slow in learning to trust the white man. But what would the result be if the policy were adopted of waiting for the last man in the tribe before we move. When these gentlemen who speak to us with such eloquence; such persuasive force; men who have been educated by coming out of a nation, and coming up here to Washington to represent the interests of the

nation year after year, educated by being thrown into association with civilized men; when these educated Indians, who have been educated as we want to see others educated, tell us eloquently that they want to be let alone until the last man in the tribe steps out with them, I think they are asking that which is impossible. We must not forget that these five civilized tribes have been made what they are because there were self-denying, self-sacrificing Christian missionaries who went in among them and undertook the work by which they made the first step in civilization that they have made. We must not forget that their civilization has been based on Christianity; on the New Testament, and inaugurated by that work, that self-sacrificing work of Christian missionaries which must go on steadily after this measure that Mr. Dawes has in hand is carried. We must not forget either that these tribes have made this advancement under law, and under systems of law, planned just as closely as they could be planned after our States and United States systems.

In other words, they are where they are, because staying on their reservations, they have come just as near to being under our laws and customs as possible, holding together.

It has been said that the Indians do not desire to have these lands in severalty and to be made citizens. A member of our board who sits here has just told me that in recent visits to the schools in the Indian countries, that the boys whom he met there solicited opportunities to walk with him, and in such walks would inquire how they could get good teams and land in severalty; good white men's tools and white men's laws. It may be said that they were taught to speak thus by white men. Certainly; they were savages. They are being taught by civilized men, and they are rapidly evincing a disposition to lead civilized lives. Let us hold fast in considering these measures, to these central thoughts. The solution of the whole problem is in Christian civilization. We must not leave these men to their own devices after this law is passed; follow it up by earnest Christian effort. The public sentiment of this country can be trusted to see that neither the President nor the Secretary, nor the men they appoint, shall abuse the trust thus imposed upon them.

There has been a change within the last year in public sentiment. It is not so difficult now to get a paragraph in the papers about Indian rights as it was five years ago. There are more Christian people taking an interest now in the problem than there have ever been before.

I believe the time has come for us, trusting in God and these principles of law and Christian education that have vindicated themselves time and again in the history of the world, to go forward in support of these measures.

The resolutions were then discussed by Dr. M. E. Strieby, Hon. William McMichael, Mr. Price, Mrs. Tibbells, Mr. Porter, Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Higgins, Miss Fletcher, Mr. Allen, Mr. Needham, Mr. Gates, Mr. Smiley, Mr. Tappan, and others.

At the close of the discussion, a vote was first taken on the substitute offered by General Porter for the last resolution introduced by the majority report, and it was rejected by a vote of 47 to 13.

A vote was then taken on the adoption of the majority report, and it being agreed to by a large majority of the popular vote, a vote by organizations was dispensed with.

The conference then adjourned sine die.

F.

THE DAWES BILL.

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.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where any tribe or band of Indians has been, or shall hereafter be, located upon any reservation created for their use, either by treaty stipulation or by an act of Congress or executive order setting apart the same for their use, the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, whenever in his opinion any reservation or any part thereof of such Indians is advantageous for agricultural and grazing purposes, to cause said reservation, or any part thereof, to be surveyed, or resurveyed if necessary, and to allot the lands in said reservation in severalty to any Indian located thereon in quantities as follows:

To each head of a family, one-quarter of a section;

To each single person over eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section;

To each orphan child under eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section; and

To each other single person under eighteen years now living, or who may be born prior to the date of the order of the President directing an allotment of the lands embraced in any reservation, one-sixteenth of a section: *Provided*, That in case there is not sufficient land in any of said reservations to allot lands to each individual of the classes above named in quantities as above provided, the lands embraced in such reservation or reservations shall be allotted to each individual of each of said classes pro rata in accordance with the provisions of this act: *And provided further*, That where the treaty or act of Congress setting apart such reservation provides for the allotment of lands in severalty in quantities in excess of those herein provided, the President, in making allotments upon such reservation, shall allot the lands to each individual Indian belonging thereon in quantity as specified in such treaty or act: *And provided further*, That when the lands allotted are only valuable for grazing purposes, an additional allotment of such grazing lands, in quantities as above provided, shall be made to each individual.

SEC. 2. That all allotments set apart under the provisions of this act shall be selected by the Indians, heads of families selecting for their minor children, and the agents shall select for each orphan child, and in such manner as to embrace the improvements of the Indians making the selection. Where the improvements of two or more Indians have been made on the same legal subdivision of land, unless they shall otherwise agree, a provisional line may be run dividing said lands between them, and the amount to which each is entitled shall be equalized in the assignment of the remainder of the land to which they are entitled under this act: *Provided*, That if any one entitled to an allotment shall fail to make a selection within four years after the President shall direct that allotments may be made on a particular reservation, the Secretary of the Interior may direct the agent of such tribe or band, if such there be, and if there be no agent, then a special agent appointed for that purpose, to make a selection for such Indian, which selection shall be allotted as in cases where selections are made by the Indians, and patents shall issue in like manner.

SEC. 3. That the allotments provided for in this act shall be made by special agents appointed by the President for such purpose, and the agents in charge of the respective reservations on which the allotments are directed to be made, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may from time to time prescribe, and shall be certified by such agents to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in duplicate, one copy to be retained in the Indian Office and the other to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his action, and to be deposited in the General Land Office.

SEC. 4. That where any Indian not residing upon a reservation, or for whose tribe no reservation has been provided by treaty, act of Congress, or executive order, shall make settlement upon any surveyed or unsurveyed lands of the United States not otherwise appropriated, he or she shall be entitled, upon application to the local land office for the district in which the lands are located, to have the same allotted to him

or her, and to his or her children, in quantities and manner as provided in this act for Indians residing upon reservations; and when such settlement is made upon unsurveyed lands, the grant to such Indians shall be adjusted upon the survey of the lands so as to conform thereto; and patents shall be issued to them for such lands in the manner and with the restrictions as herein provided. And the fees to which the officers of such local land office would have been entitled had such lands been entered under the general laws for the disposition of the public lands shall be paid to them, from any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, upon a statement of an account in their behalf for such fees by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and a certification of such account to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 5. That upon the approval of the allotments provided for in this act by the Secretary of the Interior, he shall cause patents to issue therefor in the name of the allottees, which patents shall be of the legal effect, and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus allotted, for the period of twenty-five years, in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indian to whom such allotment shall have been made, or, in case of his decease, of his heirs according to the laws of the State or Territory where such land is located, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian, or his heirs as aforesaid, in fee, discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever: *Provided*, That the President of the United States may in any case in his discretion extend the period. And if any conveyance shall be made of the lands set apart and allotted as herein provided, or any contract made touching the same, before the expiration of the time above mentioned, such conveyance or contract shall be absolutely null and void: *Provided*, That the law of descent and partition in force in the State or Territory where such lands are situate shall apply thereto after patents therefor have been executed and delivered, except as herein otherwise provided; and the laws of the State of Kansas regulating the descent and partition of real estate shall, so far as practicable, apply to all lands in the Indian Territory which may be allotted in severalty under the provisions of this act: *And provided further*, That at any time after lands have been allotted to all the Indians of any tribe as herein provided, or sooner if in the opinion of the President it shall be for the best interests of said tribe, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with such Indian tribe for the purchase and release by said tribe, in conformity with the treaty or statute under which such reservation is held, of such portions of its reservation not allotted as such tribe shall, from time to time, consent to sell, on such terms and conditions as shall be considered just and equitable between the United States and said tribe of Indians, which purchase shall not be complete until ratified by Congress, and the form and manner of executing such release shall also be prescribed by Congress: *Provided however*, That all lands adapted to agriculture, with or without irrigation, so sold or released to the United States by any Indian tribe shall be held by the United States for the sole purpose of securing homes to actual settlers and shall be disposed of by the United States to actual and bona fide settlers only in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to any one person, on such terms as Congress shall prescribe, subject to grants which Congress may make in aid of education: *And provided further*, That no patents shall issue therefor except to the person so taking the same as and for a homestead, or his heirs, and after the expiration of five years occupancy thereof as such homestead; and any conveyance of said lands so taken as a homestead, or any contract touching the same, or lien thereon, created prior to the date of such patent, shall be null and void. And the sums agreed to be paid by the United States as purchase money for any portion of any such reservation shall be held in the Treasury of the United States for the sole use of the tribe or tribes of Indians; to whom such reservations belonged; and the same, with interest thereon at three per cent. per annum, shall be at all times subject to appropriation by Congress for the education and civilization of such tribe or tribes of Indians or the members thereof. The patents aforesaid shall be recorded in the General Land Office, and afterward delivered, free of charge, to the allottee entitled thereto. And if any religious society or other organization is now occupying any of the public lands to which this act is applicable, for religious or educational work among the Indians, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to confirm such occupation to such society or organization, in quantity not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in any one tract, so long as the same shall be so occupied, on such terms as he shall deem just; but nothing herein contained shall change or alter any claim of such society for religious or educational purposes heretofore granted by law. And hereafter in the employment of Indian police, or any other employes in the public service among any of the Indian tribes or bands affected by this act, and where Indians can perform the duties required, those Indians who have availed themselves of the provisions of this act and become citizens of the United States shall be preferred.

SEC. 6. That upon the completion of said allotments and the patenting of the lands to said allottees, each and every member of the respective bands or tribes of Indians

to whom allotments have been made shall have the benefit of and be subject to the laws, both civil and criminal, of the State or Territory in which they may reside; and no Territory shall pass or enforce any law denying any such Indian within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law. And every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States to whom allotment shall have been made under the provisions of this act, or under any law or treaty, and every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States who has voluntarily taken up, within said limits, his residence separate and apart from any tribe of Indians therein, and has adopted the habits of civilized life, is hereby declared to be a citizen of the United States, and is entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of such citizens, whether said Indian has been or not, by birth or otherwise, a member of any tribe of Indians within the territorial limits of the United States without in any manner impairing or otherwise affecting the right of any such Indian to tribal or other property.

SEC. 7. That in cases where the use of water for irrigation is necessary to render the lands within any Indian reservation available for agricultural purposes, the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to secure a just and equal distribution thereof among the Indians residing upon any such reservations; and no other appropriation or grant of water by any riparian proprietor shall be authorized or permitted to the damage of any other riparian proprietor.

SEC. 8. That the provision of this act shall not extend to the territory occupied by the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, and Osage, Miamies and Peorias, and Sacs and Foxes, in the Indian Territory, nor to any of the reservations of the Seneca Nation of New York Indians in the State of New York, nor to that strip of territory in the State of Nebraska adjoining the Sioux Nation on the south added by executive order.

SEC. 9. That for the purpose of making the surveys or resurveys mentioned in section two of this act, there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be repaid proportionately out of the proceeds of the sales of such land as may be acquired from the Indians under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 10. That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to affect the right and power of Congress to grant the right of way through any lands granted to an Indian, or a tribe of Indians, for railroads or other highways, or telegraph lines, for the public use, or to condemn such lands to public uses, upon making just compensation.

SEC. 11. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the removal of the Southern Ute Indians from their present reservation in Southwestern Colorado to a new reservation by and with the consent of a majority of the adult male members of said tribe.

Approved, February 8, 1887.

H. Ex. 1, pt. 5—67

List of officers connected with the United States Indian service, including agents, inspectors, and special agents, also addresses of members of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

[Corrected to January 15, 1887.]

JOHN D. C. ATKINS, *Commissioner* 710 Tenth street northwest.
ALEXANDER B. UPSHAW, *Assistant Commissioner* 712 Tenth street northwest.

CHIEFS OF DIVISIONS.

Finance—EDMUND S. WOOG 400 Myrtle avenue, Le Droit Park.
Accounts—SAMUEL M. YEATMAN 1354 B street southwest.
Land—CHARLES A. MAXWELL 612 Q street northwest.
Education—JOHN A. GORMAN 1115 Seventh street northwest.
Files—GEORGE H. HOLTZMAN 920 R street northwest.

SPECIAL AGENTS.

WILLIAM PARSONS Hartford, Conn.
JAMES L. ROBINSON Franklin, N. C.
HENRY HETH Richmond, Va.
EUGENE E. WHITE Prescott, Ark..
HENRY S. WELTON Springfield, Ill.

INDIAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

JOHN B. RILEY Plattsburg, N. Y.

INSPECTORS.

ROBERT S. GARDNER Clarksburg, W. Va.
ELI D. BANNISTER Lawrenceburg, Ind.
MORRIS A. THOMAS Baltimore, Md.
GEORGE R. PEARSONS Fort Dodge, Iowa.
FRANK C. ARMSTRONG New Orleans, La.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES.

CLINTON B. FISK, *Chairman*, 3 Broad street, New York City.
E. WHITTLESEY, *Secretary*, 1424 New York avenue, Washington, D. C.
ALBERT K. SMILEY, New Paltz, N. Y.
WILLIAM MCMICHAEL, 265 Broadway, New York City.
MERRILL E. GATES, New Brunswick, N. J.
JOHN CHARLTON, Nyack, Rockland County, New York.
WILLIAM H. MORGAN, Nashville, Tenn.
JAMES LIDGERWOOD, 835 Broadway, New York City.
WILLIAM H. WALDBY, Adrian, Mich.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, Fargo, Dak.

List of Indian agencies and agents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses.

Agency.	State or Territory.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.]
Blackfeet	Mont. Ter.	Mark D. Baldwin	Piegan, Choteau County, Mont. Ter	Fort Shaw, Mont. Ter.
Cheyenne River	Dak. Ter.	Charles E. McChesney	Fort Bennett, Dak. Ter.	Fort Bennett, Dak. Ter.
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Ind. Ter.	Gilbert D. Williams	Darlington, Ind. Ter.	Dodge City, Kans.
Colorado River	Ariz. Ter.	C. F. Ashley	Parker, Yuma County, Ariz. Ter	Yuma, Ariz. Ter.
Colville	Wash. Ter.	B. P. Moore	Chewelah, Stevens County, Wash. Ter	Spokane Falls, Wash. Ter.
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé	Dak. Ter.	William W. Anderson	Crow Creek, Dak. Ter.	Crow Creek, Dak. Ter., via Chamberlain.
Crow	Mont. Ter.	Henry E. Williamson	Crow Agency, Mont. Ter.	Fort Custer, Mont. Ter.
Devil's Lake	Dak. Ter.	John W. Cramsie	Fort Totten, Ramsey County, Dak. Ter	Fort Totten, Dak. Ter.
Eastern Cherokee	N. C.	Robert L. Leatherwood	Charleston, Swain County, N. C.	Charleston, N. C.
Flathead	Mont. Ter.	Peter Ronan	Arlee, Mont. Ter.	Flathead Agency, via Arlee, Mont. Ter.
Fort Berthold	Dak. Ter.	A. J. Gifford	Fort Berthold, Stevens County, Dak. Ter	Bismarck, Dak. Ter.
Fort Belknap	Mont. Ter.	W. L. Lincoln	Fort Belknap, Mont. Ter.	Fort Assinaboine, Mont. Ter.
Fort Hall	Idaho Ter.	Peter Gallagher	Ross Fork, Bingham County, Idaho Ter	Pocatello, Idaho Ter.
Fort Peck	Mont. Ter.	Dale O. Cowan	Poplar Creek, Mont. Ter.	Poplar River, Mont. Ter.
Grande Ronde	Oreg.	John B. McClane	Grande Ronde, Polk County, Oreg.	Sheridan, Oreg.
Green Bay	Wis.	Thomas Jennings	Keshena, Shawano County, Wis.	Shawano, Wis.
Hoopa Valley	Cal.	W. E. Dougherty, captain, U. S. A.	Hoopa Valley, Humboldt County, Cal.	Aracata, Humboldt County, Cal.
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Ind. Ter.	Jesse Lee Hall	Anadarko, Ind. Ter.	Fort Sill, Ind. Ter.
Klamath	Oreg.	Joseph Emery	Klamath Agency, Klamath County, Oreg.	Klamath Agency, Oreg.
Lemhi	Idaho Ter.	Robert Woodbridge	Lemhi Agency, Idaho Ter.	Camas Station, Idaho Ter.
La Pointe	Wis.	J. T. Gregory	Ashland, Wis.	Ashland, Wis.
Mackinac	Mich.	Mark W. Stevens	Flint, Genesee County, Mich.	Flint, Mich.
Mescalero	N. Mex. Ter.	Fletcher J. Cowart	South Fork, Lincoln County, N. Mex. Ter	Fort Stanton, N. Mex. Ter., via San Marcial.
Mission	Cal.	John S. Ward	Colton, Cal.	Colton, Cal.
Navajo	N. Mex. Ter.	Samuel S. Patterson	Fort Defiance, Ariz. Ter.	Manuelito, N. Mex. Ter.
Neah Bay	Wash. Ter.	W. L. Powell	Neah Bay, Clallam County, Wash. Ter	Port Townsend, Wash. Ter.
Nevada	Nev.	Wm. D. G. Gibson	Wadsworth, Washoe County, Nev.	Wadsworth, Nev.
New York	N. Y.	Timothy W. Jackson	Akron, Erie County, N. Y.	Gowanda, N. Y.
Nez Percés	Idaho Ter.	George W. Norris	Lewiston, Idaho Ter.	Lewiston, Idaho Ter.
Nisqually and S'Kokomish	Wash. Ter.	Edward Eells	Tacoma, Wash. Ter.	Tacoma, Wash. Ter.
Omaha and Winnebago	Nebr.	Jesse F. Warner	Winnebago, Dakota County, Nebr.	Dakota City, Nebr.
Osage	Ind. Ter.	James I. David	Pawhuska, Ind. Ter.	Coffeyville, Kans.
Pima	Ariz. Ter.	Elmer A. Howard	Sacaton, Pinal County, Ariz. Ter	Casa Grande, Ariz. Ter.
Pine Ridge	Dak. Ter.	Hugh D. Gallagher	Pine Ridge Agency, Dak. Ter.	Pine Ridge Agency, Dak. T., via mail from Sydney Nebr.
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland.	Ind. Ter.	E. C. Osborns	Ponca Agency, Ind. Ter.	Arkansas City, Kans.
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Kans.	Charles H. Grover	Silver Lake, Shawnee County, Kans.	Silver Lake, Kans.
Pueblo	N. Mex. Ter.	Melmoth C. Williams	Santa Fé, N. Mex. Ter.	Santa Fé, N. Mex. Ter.
Quapaw	Ind. Ter.	John V. Summers	Seneca, Newton County, Mo.	Seneca, Mo.
Quinault	Wash. Ter.	Chas. Willoughby	Damon, Chehalis County, Wash. Ter	Olympia, Wash. Ter.
Round Valley	Cal.	Chas. H. Yates	Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal.	Ukiah, Mendocino County, Cal.

List of Indian agencies and agents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses—Continued.

Agency.	State or Territory.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
Rosebud.....	Dak. Ter.	L. Foster Spencer.....	Rosebud Agency, Dak. Ter., via Valentine, Nebr.	Rosebud Agency, Dak. Ter., via Valentine, Nebr.
San Carlos.....	Ariz. Ter.	F. E. Pierce, captain U. S. A.	San Carlos Agency, Ariz. Ter.	San Carlos Agency, via Wilcox, Ariz. Ter.
Southern Ute.....	Colo.	C. F. Stollsteimer.....	Ignacio, La Plata County, Colo.	Ignacio, La Plata County, Colo.
Sisseton.....	Dak. Ter.	Israel Greene.....	Sisseton Agency, Dak. Ter.	Brown's Valley, Minn.
Standing Rock.....	do	James McLaughlin.....	Fort Yates, Dak. Ter.	Fort Yates, Dak. Ter.
Sac and Fox.....	Ind. Ter.	Moses Neal.....	Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. Ter.	Tulsa, Ind. Ter.
Sac and Fox.....	Iowa	Wm. H. Black.....	Montour, Tama County, Iowa.	Montour, Tama County, Iowa.
Santee.....	Nebr.	Charles Hill.....	Santee Agency, Knox County, Nebr.	Springfield, Dak. Ter.
Siletz.....	Oreg.	F. M. Wardsworth.....	Toledo, Benton County, Oreg.	Corvallis, Oreg.
Shoshone.....	Wyo. Ter.	Thomas M. Jones.....	Shoshone Agency, Fremont County, Wyo. Ter.	Via Rawlins, Wyo. Ter.
Tongue River.....	Mont. Ter.	Robt. L. Upshaw.....	Ashland, Mont. Ter.	Rosebud, Mont. Ter.
Tule River.....	Cal.	C. G. Belknap.....	Porterville, Tulare County, Cal.	Tulare, Cal.
Tulalip.....	Wash. Ter.	Wilson H. Talbott.....	Tulalip, Snohomish County, Wash. Ter.	Seattle, Wash. Ter.
Umatilla.....	Oreg.	Bartholomew Coffey.....	Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oreg.	Pendleton, Oreg.
Union.....	Ind. Ter.	Robert L. Owen.....	Muskogee, Ind. Ter.	Muskogee, Ind. Ter.
Utah and Ouray.....	Utah.	Timothy A. Byrnes.....	White Rocks, Utah, via Green River City Wyo. T.	Price, Wyo. Ter.
White Earth (consolidated).....	Minn.	T. J. Sheehan.....	White Earth, Becker County, Minn.	Detroit, Minn.
Western Shoshone.....	Nev.	John B. Scott.....	White Rock, Elko County, Nev.	Tuscarora, Nev.
Warm Springs.....	Oreg.	Jason Wheeler.....	Warm Springs, Cook County, Oreg.	The Dalles, Oreg.
Yakama.....	Wash. Ter.	Thomas Priestley.....	Fort Simcoor, Yakima County, Wash. Ter.	North Yakima, Wash. Ter.
Yankton.....	Dak. Ter.	John F. Kinney.....	Greenwood, Dak. Ter.	Greenwood, Dak. Ter.

List of Indian training and industrial schools and superintendents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses.

School.	State or Territory.	Superintendent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
Albuquerque.....	N. Mex. Ter.	P. F. Burke.....	Albuquerque, N. Mex. Ter.	Albuquerque, N. Mex. Ter.
Carlisle.....	Pa.	R. H. Pratt, Capt., U. S. A.	Carlisle, Pa.	Carlisle, Pa.
Chilocco.....	Ind. Ter.	Walter R. Branham, jr.	Chilocco, Ind. Ter., via Arkansas City, Kans.	Chilocco, Ind. Ter., via Arkansas City, Kans.
Salem.....	Oreg.	John Lee.....	Salem, Oreg.	Salem, Oreg., via Cornelius.
Fort Hall.....	Idaho Ter.	Joseph D. Everest.....	Ross Fork, Idaho Ter.	Pocatello, Idaho Ter.
Fort Stevenson.....	Dak. Ter.	Geo. W. Scott.....	Fort Berthold, Stevens County, Dak. Ter.	Bismarck, Dak. Ter.
Fort Yuma.....	Cal.	Mary O'Neil.....	Fort Yuma, Cal.	Yuma, Ariz. Ter.
Genoa.....	Nebr.	Horace R. Chase.....	Genoa, Nebr.	Genoa, Nebr.
Grand Junction.....	Colo.	William J. Davis.....	Grand Junction, Colo.	Grand Junction, Colo.
Lawrence (Haskell Institute).....	Kans.	Chas. Robinson.....	Lawrence, Kans.	Lawrence, Kans.
Pawnee.....	Ind. Ter.	Hugh T. Gordon.....	Pawnee Agency, Ind. Ter.	Arkansas City, Kans.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Washington, D. C., September 30, 1886.

SIR: In consideration of the fact that the work covered by the year ending June 30, 1886, was done under the supervision and direction of my predecessor, Hon. John Eaton, and that I entered upon the duties of the office after its expiration, I requested him to prepare the report of the operations of the office for the period called for by your letter of the 5th of August, 1886.

In accordance with my request, this has been very kindly done by him, and I have the honor of transmitting herewith a copy of the same.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
N. H. R. DAWSON,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF HON. JOHN EATON.

SIR: I desire to call attention to the central and conservative relation of education to the welfare of the citizen and the progress of public affairs in a republic, and to acknowledge that the delicate and far-reaching responsibility imposed upon the office of Commissioner of Education by law is, as far as means are furnished, to ascertain and set forth whether we are doing enough for education or not. I have endeavored to set education in its true relation, to collect and set forth its facts, and thus to enable the citizen and statesman to judge, first, whether we are working by good or bad methods, and, second, whether our preparation of our youth for their duties in the future is keeping pace with the increase of the responsibilities to fall upon them. Will they be prepared, or a majority of them, so to understand the problems of their generation as to transmit our free institutions, not impaired, but improved, to their descendants?

In order to set forth the necessary data, I report in form for comparison the statistics of attendance and expenditure in each of the several States and Territories; in each of 260 cities; in all of the 250 normal schools, public and private, city, county, and State; in the 220 colleges for education in business; in each of 1,600 institutions for secondary instruction, public and private, known as preparatory schools, high schools, academies, and seminaries; in all of the 750 institutions for superior

instruction known, first, as colleges for women; second, as universities and colleges; third, as schools or colleges of science or of agriculture and the mechanic arts, whether conducted under State auspices, or under foundations furnished by Government land grants, or under charters granting definite powers to private bodies and sustained by tuition and by private benefactions. I thus present in a series of twenty-five tables the statistics of the condition of education in all its phases throughout the country, including diplomas given, benefactions to education, schools for training nurses, dentists, and pharmacists, schools of medicine, law, and theology, schools for the deaf and dumb, the blind, and the feeble-minded, schools for neglected, orphaned, or wayward children; also of libraries, educational publications, and educational patents issued. I give in brief the progress of education among our Indians, and outline what has been done for education in foreign countries. With the data thus brought together, I discuss, historically and comparatively, conditions, principles, methods, and results. I can see that there has been gain, but it is not proportioned to our gain in population and wealth, and it has not overcome the deficiency of the past. I call attention to the increase of education among the colored people, the larger attendance and expenditure, and show its inadequacy, and urge with emphasis the necessity of national aid to education, if the Republic is to be assured of the intelligence among the people upon which its existence is universally predicated.

I call attention to the principle of free schools, and mention that in education and in religion the demand does not regulate the supply, as in affairs of finance. Vice does not seek virtue, ignorance does not seek education. The invitation to the feast of learning is not enough; we must enforce the obligation. The creation of a new and higher purpose, the gift of knowledge, by which a desire for more is created, does not destroy, but nourishes and confirms the spirit of self-help. It thus follows that our schools are not only free, and will remain free, but the principle on which they are founded is sound, and that universal attendance on education should be aroused by the enactment on the part of the several States of obligatory laws enforcing attendance.

I call attention to the gratifying improvement in the qualification of teachers, their more diligent attention to the literature of education, their improvement in that literature, and in the special schools for their benefit I find gratifying advance.

In the closer adaptation of education to our industrial necessities many experiments have been tried. Some of these have taken the form of work-shop practice as a part of common-school training; others that of distinct manual training schools of either public or private foundation. One of the most valuable outcomes of these efforts is the increased provision for the industrial training of our colored population.

I call attention to the improvement in superior instruction for men and women, the increase of funds, and the enlargement of curricula, both undergraduate and post-graduate, in the direction of sociological subjects.

In all grades of instruction more attention is given, especially to questions of health and the duties of the citizen under our form of government. Organized charity is greatly aiding municipal administration in caring for neglected children.

In giving the statistics for education in Alaska, I call attention to the vast distances and the lack of transportation and of mail facilities, and commend the zeal of the general agent in overcoming these and other difficulties, and his wisdom in securing the best teachers, and re-

quiring, in addition to instruction in letters, the training of the girls in household industries, and of the boys in the practice of those industries on which they must depend for their living, and in requiring for all instruction in the duties of citizens under our Government. I believe if these schools can be carried forward as begun, we shall better meet our obligations to the Alaskans, shall save them from destructive vices, make that country a source of profit to our commerce, and make the people worthy and appreciative of American liberty. I recommend that \$50,000 be appropriated for these schools.

I renew my recommendation that the superintendent of instruction for each Territory be appointed by the nomination of the President and confirmation of the Senate, as are the other important officers of the Territories.

In carrying on the work in the office, I desire to call attention to the two aids in its possession which have been specially promotive of its efficiency: First, the pedagogical library, which now numbers 17,500 bound volumes and 45,000 pamphlets; I am highly gratified that the card catalogue can be printed for the benefit of educators. Second, the pedagogical museum, a most valuable collection of school illustrations and appliances. I urge that both of these aids should have more funds, and thus be enabled by loans to help establish other similar collections in other important centers, and to draw together the best results of improvements in pedagogical illustrations the world over.

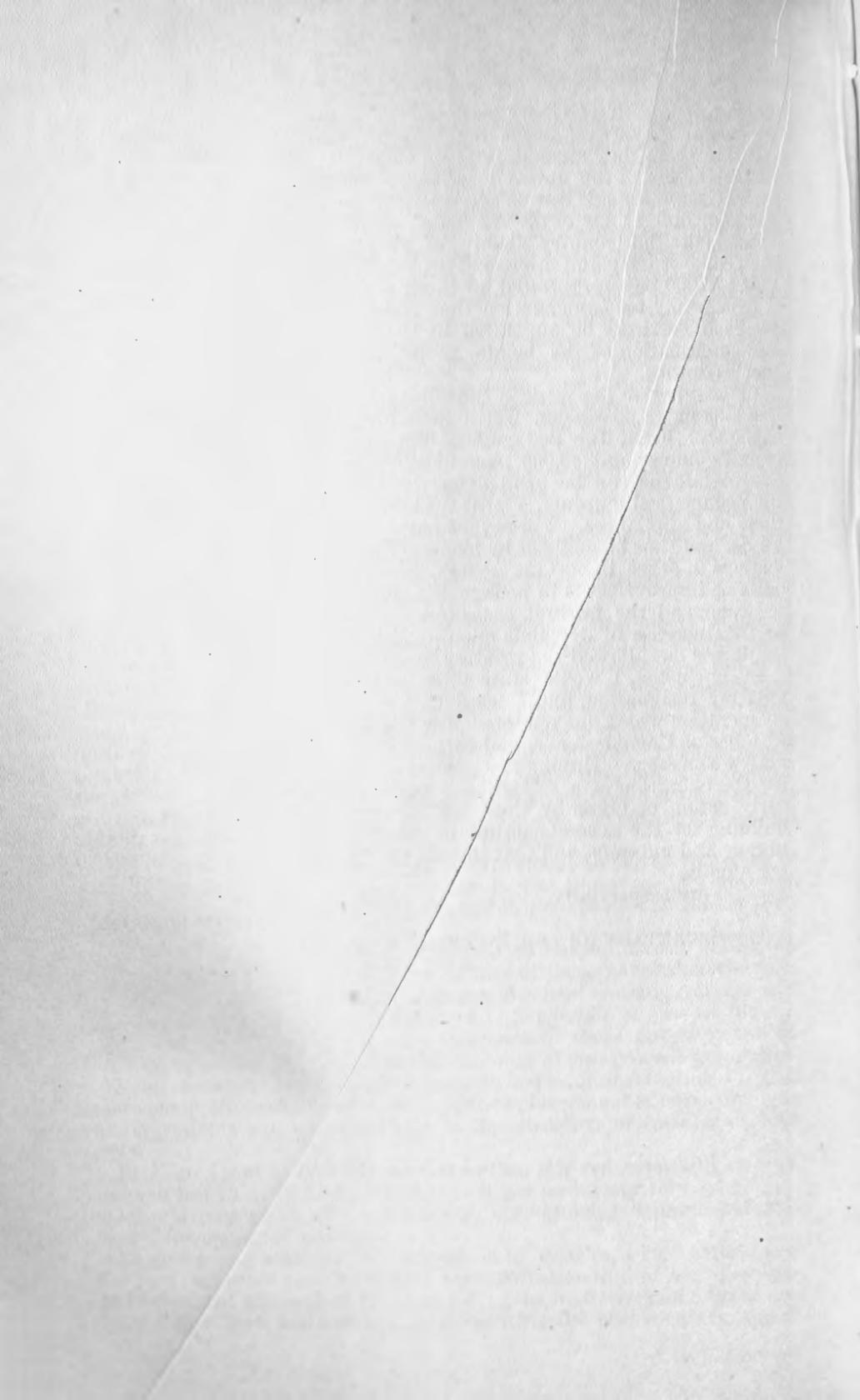
I commend the faithful assistants in the office, and call attention to the increase of demands upon it, and regret that the deficiency of funds has not allowed the printing demanded during the year.

In conclusion, I would state that breaking health compelled me to offer my resignation, and I desire to tender my hearty thanks for the co-operation which has rendered possible the results of my sixteen years of labor as Commissioner, and earnestly solicit the same co-operation for my successor. Having resigned, and there being no possible ground for the operation of a self-seeking motive, I urgently recommend that early action be taken by Congress for the erection of an appropriate building for the accommodation of the bureau work and its valuable library and museum, and that the salary of the Commissioner be \$6,000 per annum.

Very respectfully,

JOHN EATON.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.



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